

Asset Management



CS Investment Funds 4

Investment Company with Variable Capital under Luxembourg Law



Contents

1. Information for Prospective Investors	3
2. CS Investment Funds 4 – Summary of Share Classes ⁽¹⁾	5
3. The Company	13
4. Investment Policy	13
5. Investment in CS Investment Funds 4	16
i. General Information on the Shares	16
ii. Subscription of Shares	19
iii. Redemption of Shares	19
iv. Conversion of Shares	20
v. Suspension of the Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Shares and the Calculation of the Net Asset Value	20
vi. Market Timing	20
vii. Measures to Combat Money Laundering	20
viii. Prohibited Persons, Compulsory Redemption and Transfer of Shares	21
6. Investment Restrictions	22
7. Risk Factors	25
8. Net Asset Value	36
9. Expenses and Taxes	37
i. Taxes	37
ii. Expenses	38
iii. Performance Fee	38
10. Accounting Year	38
11. Appropriation of Net Income and Capital Gains	38
12. Lifetime, Liquidation and Merger	39
13. General Meetings	39
14. Information for Shareholders	39
15. Management Company	40
16. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager	40
17. Depository Bank	40
18. Central Administration	42
19. Regulatory Disclosure	42
20. Data Protection Policy	45
21. Certain Regulatory and Tax Matters	46
22. Main Parties	49
23. Subfunds	50
Credit Suisse (Lux) Liquid Alternative Beta	50
Credit Suisse (Lux) Global High Income Fund USD	52
Credit Suisse (Lux) Alternative Opportunities Fund	55
Credit Suisse (Lux) Cat Bond Fund	58
24. SFDR Annex	65
Credit Suisse (Lux) Cat Bond Fund	65
25. Additional information for investors in the Federal Republic of Germany	72

1. Information for Prospective Investors

This prospectus ("Prospectus") is valid only if accompanied by the latest key information document for packaged retail and insurance-based investment product in accordance with the provision of the Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of 26 November 2014, as amended, ("PRIIPS KID", former Key Investor Information Document), the latest annual report, and also the latest semi-annual report if this was published after the latest annual report. These documents shall be deemed to form part of this Prospectus. Prospective investors shall be provided with the latest version of the PRIIPS KID in good time before their proposed subscription of shares in the CS Investment Funds 4 (the "Company").

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation to subscribe shares ("Shares") in the Company by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

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

Prospective investors should inform themselves as to the possible tax consequences, the legal requirements and any foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements which they might encounter under the laws of the countries of their citizenship, residence or domicile and which might be relevant to the subscription, holding, conversion, redemption or disposal of Shares. Further tax considerations are set out in Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes".

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

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

Investors should read and consider the risk discussion in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors", before investing in the Company.

Some of the Share Classes may be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

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

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

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide an investor with remedies for rescission or damages if this Prospectus (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the investor within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the investor's province or territory. The investor should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the investor's province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal adviser. The Shares may be sold only to investors purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus Exemptions or subsection 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario), and are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations. Any resale of the securities must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable Canadian provincial securities laws.

The Company's Shares have not been and will not be registered pursuant to Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan

(Law no. 25 of 1948, as amended) (the "FIEL") and, accordingly, neither the Shares nor any interest in them may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit, of any Japanese person or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to any Japanese person except under circumstances which will result in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and guidelines promulgated by the relevant Japanese governmental and regulatory authorities and in effect at the relevant time. For this purpose, "Japanese person" means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan. The Shares will be placed with a limited number of investors in accordance with the FIEL. Any solicitation of the Shares shall not be made, if, as a result of such solicitation, the number of persons (including beneficial owners or legal entities, but excluding "non-residents" of Japan as defined in article 6, paragraph 1, item 6 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law of Japan, (Law no. 228 of 1949, as amended) who are solicited for purchase of the Shares (including newly issued Shares which are of the same kind as Shares as defined under article 1-6, item 1 of the enforcement order of the FIEL and which were issued within six months before the date of issue of the Shares) will exceed 49. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, for purposes of determining compliance with the 49 persons limitation set forth above, the following shall apply: the Shares may be placed simultaneously with qualified institutional investors (a "QII") as defined in article 2, paragraph 3, item 1 of the FIEL and article 10, paragraph 1 of the cabinet order regarding definitions under article 2 of the FIEL if the offer is made on the condition that the offerees (i) agree to transfer the Shares only to QIIs; and (ii) agree to notify any such transferee in writing of (a) the Shares have not been registered pursuant to Article 4, Paragraph 1 of FIEL since solicitation of the Shares falls in solicitation to QIIs, and (b) the transfer restriction described in clause (i) upon or prior to such transfer. If the requirements set forth in (i) and (ii) are met, the number of offerees that are QIIs will not be counted towards the 49 holder limitation set forth above.

No application has been submitted or will be submitted, nor any registration has been or will be sought, by the Company or the Management Company to or from any of the Indian governmental or regulatory authorities in connection with the advertising, offer, distribution or sale of the Shares in or from India and neither the Company nor the Management Company intends to or will, directly or indirectly, advertise, offer, distribute or sell the Shares to persons resident in India. Subject to certain limited exceptions, the Shares may not be purchased by persons resident in India and purchase of the Shares by such persons are subject to legal and regulatory restrictions. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus or any Shares may come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions.

No prospectus, disclosure document (as defined in the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) of Australia (the "Act")), offering material or advertisement in relation to the financial product has been or will be lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC") or the ASX Limited ("ASX") (or any successor thereto) or any other regulatory body or agency in Australia. This document is not a product disclosure statement, prospectus or other type of disclosure document for the purposes of the Act. Any offer or invitation is only an offer or invitation to make offers where the offer or invitation does not need disclosure to investors under Part 7.9 or Chapter 6D.2 of the Act. No offer or application made following receipt of this document will be considered unless the offer or invitation does not need disclosure to investors under Part 7.9 or Chapter 6D.2 of the Act. Accordingly, a person may not (a) make, offer or invite applications for the issue, sale or purchase of the financial product within, to or from Australia (including an offer or invitation which is received by a person in Australia) or (b) distribute or publish any information memorandum or any other prospectus, disclosure document (as defined in the Act), offering material or advertisement relating to the financial product in Australia, unless (i) it is satisfied that disclosure is not required as a result of the application of sections 1012C and 761G or section 708 of the Act; (ii) the offeree or invitee is a "wholesale client" in Australia, as defined under section 761G of the Act; (iii) such action complies with all applicable laws, regulations and directives in Australia; and (iv) such action does not require any document to be lodged with ASIC, ASX (or any successor thereto) or any other regulatory body or agency in Australia.

UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A. is exempt from the requirement to hold an Australian Financial Services Licence under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth.) (the "Act") in respect of financial services provided to Australian wholesale clients (within the meaning of section 761G of the Act).

In Australia, UBS entities, other than UBS AG, Australia Branch, are not authorised deposit-taking institutions for the purposes of the Banking Act 1959 (Cth.) and their obligations do not represent deposits or other liabilities of UBS

AG, Australia Branch. UBS AG, Australia Branch does not guarantee or otherwise provide assurance in respect of the obligations of such UBS entities. An investor is exposed to investment risk including possible delays in repayment and loss of income and principal invested, as relevant.

UBS AG does not provide any tax advice; investors should seek their own independent tax advice regarding any tax consequences related to this product before making an investment decision. The Company is not licensed to provide financial product advice in relation to the Shares. Prospective investors should read the Sales Prospectus in full before making a decision to acquire Shares. No cooling-off regime applies in respect of the acquisition of Shares.

Specific provisions may apply with respect to each subfund, as set out in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

The Management Company (as described below) will not disclose any confidential information concerning investors unless it is required to do so by applicable laws or regulations.

2. CS Investment Funds 4 – Summary of Share Classes ⁽¹⁾

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding/ investment	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Maximum FX hedging fee (per annum) ⁽¹⁷⁾	Performance fee
Credit Suisse (Lux) Liquid Alternative Beta (USD)	“B”	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a	n/a
	“BH” ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a	n/a
	“BH” ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a	n/a
	“BH” ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a	n/a
	“CB” ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.40%	n/a	n/a
	“CB” ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.40%	n/a	n/a
	“CBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.40%	n/a	n/a
	“CBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.40%	n/a	n/a
	“CBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.40%	n/a	n/a
	“DB” ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	n/a
	“DBH” ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁸⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	n/a
	“DBH” ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁸⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	n/a
	“DBH” ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁸⁾	GBP	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	n/a
	“DBH” ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	n/a
	“EB” ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.95%	n/a	n/a
	“EBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.95%	n/a	n/a
	“EBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.95%	n/a	n/a
	“FB” ⁽¹⁰⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.85%	n/a	n/a
	“FBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.85%	n/a	n/a
	“FBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.85%	n/a	n/a
	“FBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.85%	n/a	n/a
	“FBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	GBP	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.85%	n/a	n/a
	“IB”	USD	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	n/a
	“IBH” ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	n/a
	“IBH” ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	n/a
	“IBH” ⁽⁸⁾	GBP	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	n/a
	“IBH” ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	n/a
	“IB25”	USD	25,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.95%	n/a	n/a
	“IBH25” ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.95%	n/a	n/a
	“MB” ⁽¹²⁾	USD	25,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.95%	n/a	n/a
	“MBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.95%	n/a	n/a
	“MBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	CHF	25,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.95%	n/a	n/a
	“MBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	EUR	25,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.95%	n/a	n/a
	“UB” ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	n/a
	“UBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	n/a
	“UBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	n/a
	“UBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	n/a
	“UBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	GBP	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	n/a
	“UB500” ⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	n/a
	“UBH500” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	n/a
“UXB” ⁽¹⁹⁾	USD	⁽¹⁹⁾	ACC	n/a	n/a	0.85%	n/a	n/a		
“UXBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽¹⁹⁾	ACC	n/a	n/a	0.85%	n/a	n/a		
“UXBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	EUR	⁽¹⁹⁾	ACC	n/a	n/a	0.85%	n/a	n/a		
“UXBH” ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	CHF	⁽¹⁹⁾	ACC	n/a	n/a	0.85%	n/a	n/a		
“X1B” ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a	n/a		
“X1B” ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a	n/a		
“X1BH” ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a	n/a		
“X2B” ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a	n/a		
“X2B” ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a	n/a		
“X2BH” ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a	n/a		
“X3B” ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a	n/a		
“X3B” ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a	n/a		
“X3BH” ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a	n/a		
Credit Suisse (Lux) Global High Income Fund USD (USD)	“A”	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	“AH” ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	n/a	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	“AH” ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	n/a	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	“AH” ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	“B”	USD	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	“BH” ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	“BH” ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
“BH” ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a		
“CA” ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	D	n/a	0.70%	1.30%	n/a	n/a		

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding/ investment	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Maximum FX hedging fee (per annum) ⁽¹⁷⁾	Performance fee
	"CA" ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	n/a	D		n/a	0.70%	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"CAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	D		n/a	0.70%	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"CAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	EUR	n/a	D		n/a	0.70%	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"CAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	CHF	n/a	D		n/a	0.70%	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"CB" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"CB" ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"CBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"CBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"CBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"DB" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	n/a
	"DBH" ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	n/a
	"EA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	D		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a	n/a
	"EAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	D		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"EB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a	n/a
	"EBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"EBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"IA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	500,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a	n/a
	"IA25" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	25,000,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	500,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	500,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁸⁾	SGD	500,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"IAH25" ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	n/a
	"IAH25" ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	25,000,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	n/a
	"IAH25" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	25,000,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	n/a
	"IAH25" ⁽⁸⁾	SGD	25,000,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	n/a
	"IB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a	n/a
	"IB25" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	25,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁸⁾	SGD	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"IBH25" ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	n/a
	"IBH25" ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	25,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	n/a
	"IBH25" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	25,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	n/a
	"IBH25" ⁽⁸⁾	SGD	25,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	n/a
	"MA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	25,000,000	D		1.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a	n/a
	"MAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		1.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	n/a
	"MAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	CHF	25,000,000	D		1.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	n/a
	"MAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	EUR	25,000,000	D		1.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	n/a
	"MB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	25,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a	n/a
	"MBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	n/a
	"MBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	CHF	25,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	n/a
	"MBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	EUR	25,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	n/a
	"UA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	D		5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	n/a
	"UAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	D		5.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	CHF	n/a	D		5.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	n/a	D		5.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UA500" ⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	500,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a	n/a
	"UAH500" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	500,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"UB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	n/a
	"UBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UB500" ⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a	n/a
	"UBH500" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"UXA" ⁽¹⁹⁾	USD	⁽¹⁹⁾	D		n/a	n/a	0.80%	n/a	n/a
	"UXAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽¹⁹⁾	D		n/a	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"UXAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	EUR	⁽¹⁹⁾	D		n/a	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"UXAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	CHF	⁽¹⁹⁾	D		n/a	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"UXB" ⁽¹⁹⁾	USD	⁽¹⁹⁾	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.80%	n/a	n/a
	"UXBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽¹⁹⁾	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"UXBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	EUR	⁽¹⁹⁾	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding/ investment	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Maximum FX hedging fee (per annum) ⁽¹⁷⁾	Performance fee
	"UXBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	CHF	⁽¹⁹⁾	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"X1A" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X1A" ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁸⁾		⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X1AH" ⁽¹⁸⁾		⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X1B" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X1B" ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁸⁾		⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X1BH" ⁽¹⁸⁾		⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X2A" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X2A" ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁸⁾		⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X2AH" ⁽¹⁸⁾		⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X2B" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X2B" ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁸⁾		⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X2BH" ⁽¹⁸⁾		⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X3A" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X3A" ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁸⁾		⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X3AH" ⁽¹⁸⁾		⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X3B" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X3B" ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁸⁾		⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X3BH" ⁽¹⁸⁾		⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
Credit Suisse (Lux)	"A"	USD	n/a	D		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"AH" ⁽⁸⁾		n/a	D		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
Alternative Opportunities Fund (USD)	"B"	USD	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"BH" ⁽⁸⁾		n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"BH" ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"BH" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"CA" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	D		n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"CA" ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁶⁾		n/a	D		n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"CAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾		n/a	D		n/a	0.70%	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"CAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	EUR	n/a	D		n/a	0.70%	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"CAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	CHF	n/a	D		n/a	0.70%	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"CB" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"CB" ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁶⁾		n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"CBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾		n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"CBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"CBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC		n/a	0.70%	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"EA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	D		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"EAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾		n/a	D		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"EB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"EBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾		n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"EBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"EBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"FB" ⁽¹⁰⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"FBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾		n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"FBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"FBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"FBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	GBP	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"IA"	USD	500,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"IAH" ⁽⁸⁾		-	D		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"IAH" ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	500,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"IAH" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	500,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"IA25"	USD	25,000,000	D		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"IAH25" ⁽⁸⁾		-	D		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"IAH25" ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	25,000,000	D		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"IAH25" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	25,000,000	D		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"IB"	USD	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"IBH" ⁽⁸⁾		-	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"IBH" ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"IBH" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"IB25"	USD	25,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"IBH25" ⁽⁸⁾		-	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"IBH25" ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	25,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"IBH25" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	25,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"MA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	25,000,000	D		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding/ investment	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Maximum FX hedging fee (per annum) ⁽¹⁷⁾	Performance fee
	"MAH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"MAH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹²⁾	CHF	25,000,000	D		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"MAH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹²⁾	EUR	25,000,000	D		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"MB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	25,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"MBH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"MBH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹²⁾	CHF	25,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"MBH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹²⁾	EUR	25,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	0.30%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"UA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	D		5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"UAH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	D		5.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"UAH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾	CHF	n/a	D		5.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"UAH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	n/a	D		5.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"UA500" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	500,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	n/a
	"UAH500" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	500,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	n/a
	"UAH500" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	500,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	n/a
	"UAH500" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾	CHF	500,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	n/a
	"UB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"UBH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"UBH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"UBH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"UB500" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	n/a
	"UBH500" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	n/a
	"UBH500" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	n/a
	"UBH500" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾	CHF	500,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	n/a
	"UXA" ⁽¹⁹⁾	USD	⁽¹⁹⁾	D		n/a	n/a	0.70%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"UXAH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽¹⁹⁾	D		n/a	n/a	0.70%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"UXAH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁹⁾	EUR	⁽¹⁹⁾	D		n/a	n/a	0.70%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"UXAH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁹⁾	CHF	⁽¹⁹⁾	D		n/a	n/a	0.70%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"UXB" ⁽¹⁹⁾	USD	⁽¹⁹⁾	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.70%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"UXBH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽¹⁹⁾	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.70%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"UXBH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁹⁾	EUR	⁽¹⁹⁾	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.70%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"UXBH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁹⁾	CHF	⁽¹⁹⁾	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.70%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"X1A" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"X1A" ⁽¹⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"X1AH" ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"X1B" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"X1B" ⁽¹⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"X1BH" ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"X2A" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"X2A" ⁽¹⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"X2AH" ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"X2B" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"X2B" ⁽¹⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"X2BH" ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"X3A" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"X3A" ⁽¹⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"X3AH" ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	D		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
	"X3B" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"X3B" ⁽¹⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	⁽⁹⁾
	"X3BH" ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	⁽¹⁸⁾	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.20%	0.10%	⁽⁹⁾
Credit Suisse (Lux)	"DA" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	D		n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	n/a
	"DAH" ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	n/a	D		n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	n/a
Cat Bond Fund (USD)	"DAH" ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	D		n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	n/a
	"DB" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	n/a
	"DBH" ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	n/a
	"DBH" ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC		n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	n/a
	"EA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	D		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a	n/a
	"EAH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹²⁾	EUR	n/a	D		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"EAH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	D		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"EA10" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	10,000,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a	n/a
	"EAH10" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹²⁾	EUR	10,000,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.75%	0.10%	n/a
	"EAH10" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁸⁾	10,000,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.75%	0.10%	n/a
	"EA20" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	20,000,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a	n/a
	"EAH20" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹²⁾	EUR	20,000,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%	n/a

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding/ investment	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Maximum FX hedging fee (per annum) ⁽¹⁷⁾	Performance fee
	"EAH20" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁸⁾	20,000,000	D		3.00%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%	n/a
	"EB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a	n/a
	"EBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"EBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"EBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	GBP	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"EBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"EB10" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	10,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a	n/a
	"EBH10" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	EUR	10,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.75%	0.10%	n/a
	"EBH10" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	CHF	10,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.75%	0.10%	n/a
	"EBH10" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	GBP	10,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.75%	0.10%	n/a
	"EBH10" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁸⁾	10,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.75%	0.10%	n/a
	"EB20" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	20,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a	n/a
	"EBH20" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	EUR	20,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%	n/a
	"EBH20" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	CHF	20,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%	n/a
	"EBH20" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	GBP	20,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%	n/a
	"EBH20" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁸⁾	20,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%	n/a
	"IA"	USD	100,000	D		3.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	100,000	D		3.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		3.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"IA1"	USD	1,000,000	D		3.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	n/a
	"IAH1" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	1,000,000	D		3.00%	n/a	1.20%	0.10%	n/a
	"IAH1" ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		3.00%	n/a	1.20%	0.10%	n/a
	"IA10"	USD	10,000,000	D		1.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a	n/a
	"IAH10" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	10,000,000	D		1.00%	n/a	1.10%	0.10%	n/a
	"IAH10" ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		1.00%	n/a	1.10%	0.10%	n/a
	"IA20"	USD	20,000,000	D		1.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	n/a
	"IAH20" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	20,000,000	D		1.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%	n/a
	"IAH20" ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		1.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%	n/a
	"IB"	USD	100,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	100,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		3.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"IB1"	USD	1,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	n/a
	"IBH1" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	1,000,000	ACC		3.00%	n/a	1.20%	0.10%	n/a
	"IBH1" ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		3.00%	n/a	1.20%	0.10%	n/a
	"IB10"	USD	10,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a	n/a
	"IBH10" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	10,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	1.10%	0.10%	n/a
	"IBH10" ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		1.00%	n/a	1.10%	0.10%	n/a
	"IB20"	USD	20,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	n/a
	"IBH20" ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	20,000,000	ACC		1.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%	n/a
	"IBH20" ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		1.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%	n/a
	"UA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	100,000	D		5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	n/a
	"UAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	100,000	D		5.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		5.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UA10" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	10,000,000	D		5.00%	n/a	0.85%	n/a	n/a
	"UAH10" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	10,000,000	D		5.00%	n/a	0.85%	0.10%	n/a
	"UAH10" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		5.00%	n/a	0.85%	0.10%	n/a
	"UA20" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	20,000,000	D		5.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a	n/a
	"UAH20" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	20,000,000	D		5.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"UAH20" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		5.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"UB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	100,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	n/a
	"UBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	CHF	100,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	100,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UBH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UB10" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	10,000,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.85%	n/a	n/a
	"UBH10" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	CHF	10,000,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.85%	0.10%	n/a
	"UBH10" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	10,000,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.85%	0.10%	n/a
	"UBH10" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.85%	0.10%	n/a
	"UB20" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	20,000,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a	n/a
	"UBH20" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	CHF	20,000,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"UBH20" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	20,000,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"UBH20" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		5.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%	n/a
	"UXA" ⁽¹⁹⁾	USD	100,000	D		n/a	n/a	0.90%	n/a	n/a
	"UXAH" ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		n/a	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding/ investment	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Maximum FX hedging fee (per annum) ⁽¹⁷⁾	Performance fee
	"UXAH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁹⁾	EUR	100,000	D		n/a	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UXAH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁹⁾	CHF	100,000	D		n/a	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UXB" ⁽¹⁹⁾	USD	100,000	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.90%	n/a	n/a
	"UXBH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁹⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UXBH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁹⁾	EUR	100,000	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"UXBH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁹⁾	CHF	100,000	ACC		n/a	n/a	0.90%	0.10%	n/a
	"X1A" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	100,000	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X1A" ⁽¹⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	–	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X1AH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	GBP	100,000	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X1AH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X1B" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	100,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X1B" ⁽¹⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	–	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X1BH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	GBP	100,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X1BH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X2A" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	100,000	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X2A" ⁽¹⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	–	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X2AH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	GBP	100,000	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X2AH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X2B" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	100,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X2B" ⁽¹⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	–	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X2BH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	GBP	100,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X2BH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X3A" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	100,000	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X3A" ⁽¹⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	–	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X3AH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	GBP	100,000	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X3AH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	D		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X3B" ⁽¹⁸⁾	USD	100,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X3B" ⁽¹⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽¹⁵⁾	–	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a	n/a
	"X3BH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	GBP	100,000	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a
	"X3BH" ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	ACC		5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%	n/a

- (1) This Summary of Share Classes should not be relied upon as a substitute for reading the Prospectus.
- (2) ACC = accumulating share class / D = distributing share class.
- (3) The management fee actually payable will be disclosed in the respective annual or semi-annual report.
- (4) Class "DA", "DAH", "DB", "DBH" and "DBS" Shares may only be acquired by institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174(2)(c) of the Law of 17 December 2010 who a) have entered into a written agreement (e.g. a fund access agreement or a cooperation agreement, but excluding asset management and investment advisory agreement) with a UBS Group entity for the explicit purpose of investment in the DA/DB share class of the assets, or (b) have entered into a written asset management agreement with a UBS Group entity belonging to the Asset Management Division, or (c) have entered into a written asset management agreement with a UBS Group entity provided that such entity has delegated asset management to a UBS Group entity belonging to the Asset Management Division, or (d) in relation Credit Suisse (Lux) Cat Bond Fund, have entered into a written agreement (e.g. a fund access agreement or a cooperation agreement, investment management agreement or similar) with the Investment Manager of Credit Suisse (Lux) Cat Bond Fund.
- (5) Class "DA", "DAH", "DB" and "DBH" Shares are not subject to a management fee but only to a management service fee, payable by the Company to the Management Company covering all fees and expenses as described in Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes", of not more than 0.35% p.a.

Additional fees will be charged directly to the investor, upon the conditions of the separate agreement entered into between the investor and the relevant UBS group entity, respectively the Investment Manager of Credit Suisse (Lux) Cat Bond Fund.

- (6) Class "DBS" Shares is not subject to a management fee but only to a management service fee, payable by the Company to the Management Company covering all fees and expenses as described in Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes", of not more than 0.35% p.a., and a fee, payable to the Investment Manager, covering the equity research services rendered by the subadvisors. Additional fees will be charged directly to the investor, upon the conditions of the separate agreement entered into between the investor and the relevant UBS group entity.
- (7) The adjustment percentage (swing factor) for this Subfund may vary depending on the specific circumstances as indicated in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

- (8) The Company may decide on the issue of Class "AH", "AHP", "BH", "BHP", "BHX", "CAH", "CAHP", "CBH", "CBHP", "DAH", "DBH", "EAH", "EAH10", "EAH20", "EAHP", "EBH", "EBH10", "EBH20", "EBHP", "FAH", "FBH", "IAH", "IAHP", "IAH1", "IAH10", "IAH20", "IAH25", "IAHP25", "IBH", "IBH1", "IBH10", "IBH20", "IBHP", "IBH25", "IBHP25", "MAH", "MAHP", "MBH", "MBHP", "SAH", "SAHP", "SBH", "SBHP", "UAH", "UAH10", "UAH20", "UAH500", "UAHP", "UBH", "UBH10", "UBH20", "UBH500", "UBHP", "UXAH", "UXBH", "X1AH", "X1BH", "X2AH", "X2BH", "X3AH" and "X3BH" Shares in any additional freely convertible currencies as well as on their Initial Offering price at any time. Investors must check with the offices listed in Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders" (registered office of the Company, Paying Agent, Information Agent and Distributors) as to whether Shares of Class "AH", "AHP", "BH", "BHP", "BHX", "CAH", "CAHP", "CBH", "CBHP", "DAH", "DBH", "EAH", "EAH10", "EAH20", "EAHP", "EBH", "EBH10", "EBH20", "EBHP", "FAH", "FBH", "IAH", "IAHP", "IAH1", "IAH10", "IAH20", "IAH25", "IAHP25", "IBH", "IBHP", "IBH1", "IBH10", "IBH20", "IBH25", "IBHP25", "MAH", "MAHP", "MBH", "MBHP", "SAH", "SAHP", "SBH", "SBHP", "UAH", "UAH10", "UAH20", "UAH500", "UAHP", "UBH", "UBH10", "UBH20", "UBH500", "UBHP", "UXAH", "UXBH", "X1AH", "X1BH", "X2AH", "X2BH", "X3AH" and "X3BH" have in the meantime been issued in additional currencies before submitting their subscription application.

The initial minimum investment and holding amount of any Class "IAH", "IAHP", "IAH1", "IAH10", "IAH20", "IAH25", "IAHP25", "IBH", "IBHP", "IBH1", "IBH10", "IBH20", "IBH25", "IBHP25", "MAH", "MAHP", "MBH", "MBHP", "SAH", "SAHP", "SBH", "SBHP", "UAH10", "UAH20", "UAH500", "UBH10", "UBH20" and "UBH500" Shares to be issued in any additional freely convertible currency will be the equivalent in such freely convertible currency of the amount set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes" in the Subfund's Reference Currency. The initial minimum investment and holding amount of any Class "X1AH", "X1BH", "X2AH", "X2BH", "X3AH" and "X3BH" Shares will be defined separately between the distributor and/or financial intermediary and the Management Company, at the sole discretion of the Management Company. The initial minimum investment and holding amount of any Class "UXAH" and "UXBH" Shares will be defined separately between the digital platform and the Management Company, at the sole discretion of the Management Company.

With Share Classes "AH", "AHP", "BH", "BHX", "BHP", "CAH", "CAHP", "CBH", "CBHP", "DAH", "DBH", "EAH", "EAH10", "EAH20", "EAHP", "EBH", "EBH10", "EBH20", "EBHP", "FAH", "FBH", "IAH", "IAHP", "IAH1", "IAH10", "IAH20", "IAH25", "IAHP25", "IBH", "IBHP", "IBH1", "IBH10", "IBH20", "IBH25", "IBHP25", "MAH", "MAHP", "MBH", "MBHP", "SAH", "SAHP", "SBH", "SBHP", "UAH", "UAH10", "UAH20", "UAH500", "UAHP", "UBH", "UBH10", "UBH20", "UBH500", "UBHP", "UXAH", "UXBH", "X1AH", "X1BH", "X2AH", "X2BH", "X3AH" and "X3BH", the risk of an overall depreciation of the Subfund's Reference Currency against the alternate currency of the Share Class is reduced significantly by hedging the Net Asset Value of the respective Share Class "AH", "AHP", "BH", "BHP", "BHX", "CAH", "CAHP", "CBH", "CBHP", "DAH", "DBH", "EAH", "EAH10", "EAH20", "EAHP", "EBH", "EBH10", "EBH20", "EBHP", "FAH", "FBH", "IAH", "IAHP", "IAH1", "IAH10", "IAH20", "IAH25", "IAHP25", "IBH", "IBH1", "IBH10", "IBH20", "IBH25", "IBHP", "IBH25", "IBHP25", "MAH", "MAHP", "MBH", "MBHP", "SAH", "SAHP", "SBH", "SBHP", "UAH", "UAH10", "UAH20", "UAHP", "UBH", "UBH10", "UBH20", "UBHP", "UXAH", "UXBH", "X1AH", "X1BH", "X2AH", "X2BH", "X3AH" and "X3BH" – calculated in the Subfund's Reference Currency – against the respective alternate currency by means of forward foreign exchange transactions.

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

- (9) The details of the Performance Fee are set out in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".
- (10) Class "FA", "FAH", "FB" and "FBH" Shares may only be acquired by investors who have concluded a discretionary asset management agreement with a subsidiary of UBS Group AG.
- (11) The Share Classes "UA", "UA10", "UA20", "UA500", "UAP", "UB", "UB10", "UB20", "UB500", "UBP", "UAH", "UAH10", "UAH20", "UAH500", "UAHP", "UBH", "UBH10", "UBH20", "UBH500" and "UBHP" are exclusively reserved for investors who subscribe Shares of this Class via a financial intermediary domiciled in the United Kingdom or the Netherlands, or who have concluded a written agreement with a financial intermediary which explicitly provides for the acquisition of trailer fee-free classes, or who subscribe for Shares of this Class pursuant to a written asset management agreement with an independent asset manager carrying on business in the European Economic Area, Latin America or the Middle East and whose conduct is regulated by a recognised financial services regulator in their place of business.
- (12) Shares of "EA", "EA10", "EA20", "EAP", "EAH", "EAH10", "EAH20", "EAHP", "EB", "EB10", "EB20", "EBP", "EBH", "EBH10", "EBH20", "EBHP", "MA", "MAP", "MAH", "MAHP", "MB", "MBP", "MBH" and "MBHP" may only be acquired by institutional investors.
- (13) The Share Class "BHX" is a trailer fee-free class. "BHX" Shares are immediately closed for new subscriptions after the launch of the share class.

- (14) Class "SA", "SAP", "SAH", "SAHP", "SB", "SBP", "SBH" and "SBHP" Shares may be created at the inception of a Subfund, subject to minimum raised volume during the subscription period prior to inception, set at the discretion of the Management Company, which serve as seeding Share Classes.
- (15) It is not intended to enter into forward currency contracts to hedge the exchange-rate risks relating to these Alternate Currency Classes. These Classes may be issued in any additional freely convertible currencies as well as on their initial offering price at any time.
- (16) Class "CA", "CAP", "CAH", "CAHP", "CB", "CBP", "CBH" and "CBHP" Shares may be offered for distribution in Italy through certain distributors and/or financial intermediaries domiciled in Italy.
- (17) The FX hedging fee actually payable will be disclosed in the respective annual or semi-annual report.
- (18) Class "X1A", "X1AH", "X1B", "X1BH", "X2A", "X2AH", "X2B", "X2BH", "X3A", "X3AH", "X3B" and "X3BH" Shares may be offered for distribution in certain countries through certain distributors and/or financial intermediaries at the discretion of the Management Company. The initial minimum investment and holding amount will be defined separately between the distributor and/or financial intermediary and the Management Company, at the sole discretion of the Management Company.
- (19) Class "UXA", "UXAH", "UXB" and "UXBH" Shares are trailer fee-free and may be offered for distribution through certain digital platforms selected at the discretion of the Management Company and which shall be duly licensed for their activities. The initial minimum investment and holding amount will be defined separately between the digital platform and the Management Company, at the sole discretion of the Management Company. Class "UXA", "UXAH", "UXB" and "UXBH" Shares are, in addition to the management fee, subject to a management service fee, payable by the Company to the Management Company covering all fees and expenses as described in Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes", other than the management fee, of not more than 0.35% p.a., and a performance fee payable to the Management Company, if applicable.

3. The Company

The Company is an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities in the legal form of an investment company with variable capital (société d'investissement à capital variable, SICAV) subject to Part I of the law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment ("Law of 17 December 2010") transposing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities. The Company was originally established under the designation of Credit Suisse Solutions (Lux) on 30 November 2007.

The Company has appointed UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A. as the management company ("Management Company"). In this capacity, the Management Company acts as investment manager, administrator and distributor of the Company's Shares. The Management Company has delegated the above-mentioned tasks as follows:

Tasks relating to the investment management are performed by the investment managers ("Investment Managers") named in Chapter 23 ("Subfunds") and administrative tasks are performed by Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A..

The Company is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register (registre de commerce et des sociétés) under number B134528. Its articles of incorporation ("Articles of Incorporation") were first published in the Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations on 17 January 2008, n°127, page 6059 and since that time have been amended several times. The last amendments of the Articles of Incorporation took place on 4 July 2017 and were published on 12 July 2017 in the *Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations* ("RESA"). The legally binding version is deposited with the Trade and Companies Register. All amendments of the Articles of Incorporation will be announced in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders", and become legally binding for all Shareholders subsequent to their approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The share capital of the Company corresponds to the total net asset value of the Company and shall at any time exceed the equivalent in USD of EUR 1,250,000.

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

The board of directors of the Company ("Board of Directors") may at any time establish new Subfunds with Shares having similar characteristics to the Shares in the existing Subfunds. The Board of Directors may at any time create and issue new classes ("Classes") or types of Shares within any Subfund. If the Board of Directors establishes a new Subfund and/or creates a new Class or type of Share, the corresponding details shall be set out in this Prospectus. A new Class or type of Share may have different characteristics than the currently existing Classes. The terms of any offering of new Shares shall be set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes" and Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

The characteristics of each possible Share Class are further described in this Prospectus, in particular in Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 4", and in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

The individual Subfunds shall be denominated as indicated in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes" and Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

Information about the performance of the individual Share Classes of the Subfunds is contained in the PRIIPS KID.

4. Investment Policy

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

The investment objective and policy of the individual Subfunds are described in Chapter 23, "Subfunds". The assets of the individual

Subfunds will be invested in accordance with the investment restrictions as stipulated by the Law of 17 December 2010 and set out in this Prospectus in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions".

The investment objective for each Subfund is to maximize the appreciation of the assets invested. In order to achieve this, the Company shall assume a fair and reasonable degree of risk. However, in consideration of market fluctuations and other risks (see Chapter 7, "Risk Factors") there can be no guarantee that the investment objective of the relevant Subfunds will be achieved. The value of investments may go down as well as up and investors may not recover the value of their initial investment.

Anticipated Tracking Error

The anticipated tracking error is an estimation of the potential ex-post tracking error, based on the expected volatility of differences between the returns of the relevant Subfund and the returns of its benchmark index. For a physically replicating Subfund, the primary driver of anticipated tracking error is the difference between a Subfund's holdings and index constituents.

The tracking difference measures the actual difference between the returns of a Subfund and the returns of the benchmark index (i.e. how closely a Subfund tracks its index), while ex post tracking error measures the increase and decrease in tracking difference (i.e. volatility of tracking difference). Investors should consider both the tracking difference and the ex-post tracking error when evaluating the track record of an index-tracking Subfund.

The tracking errors of the individual Subfunds are described in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

Cash management, trading costs from rebalancing and securities lending activities have an impact on tracking difference and ex-post tracking error. Depending on the underlying circumstances, the impact can be either positive or negative.

Furthermore, withholding tax may affect the tracking error as well. To which extent the tracking error is influenced by withholding tax depends on several factors such as any reclaims filed with tax authorities, any benefits obtained under a tax treaty.

Reference Currency

The reference currency is the currency in which the performance and the net asset value of the Subfunds are calculated ("Reference Currency"). The Reference Currencies of the individual Subfunds are specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

Ancillary Liquid Assets

The Subfunds may hold ancillary liquid assets within a limit of 20% of their total net assets. Subject to any additional restrictions as specified in Chapter 23 "Subfunds", the above mentioned 20% limit may only be temporarily breached for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and where such breach is justified having regard to the interests of the investors, for instance in highly serious circumstances. Liquid assets held to cover exposure to financial derivative instruments do not fall under this restriction. Bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds that meet the criteria of Article 41(1) of the Law of December 17, 2010 are not considered to be included in the ancillary liquid assets under Article 41(2) b) of the Law of December 17, 2010. Ancillary liquid assets are limited to bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time, in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets provided under Article 41(1) of the Law of December 17, 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions.

Sustainable Finance, ESG and Sustainability Risk

Except Credit Suisse (Lux) Cat Bond Fund, the Subfunds of the Company do not follow a dedicated ESG investment strategy and sustainability is neither the objective, nor a mandatory part of the investment process of the Subfunds.

Due to the currently limited availability of taxonomy-related data, none of the Subfunds has underlying investments that take into account the

EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

These Subfunds do not consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for the purpose of article 7 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) (the "SFDR").

Securities Lending

The following section shall apply until 20 October 2024

Subject to the investment restrictions set out below, a Subfund may from time to time enter into securities lending transactions for the purpose of efficient portfolio management. The decision to enter into securities lending transactions (or to stop securities lending transactions, temporarily or permanently) will be made on the basis of costs and benefits analysis carried out in the best interest of the shareholders of the relevant Subfunds (e.g. at the occasion of large subscriptions or redemptions).

Securities lending transactions consist in transactions whereby a lender transfers securities or instruments to a borrower, subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities or instruments on a future date or when requested to do so by the lender, such transaction being considered as securities lending for the party transferring the securities or instruments and being considered as securities borrowing for the counterparty to which they are transferred. Securities lending transactions entail a transfer of ownership of the relevant securities to the borrower. As a consequence, these securities are no longer subject to safekeeping and oversight by the Depositary Bank. Conversely, any collateral transferred under a title transfer arrangement would become subject to the usual safekeeping and oversight by the Depositary Bank of the Company.

The Subfunds may enter into securities lending transactions only in respect of eligible assets under the Law of December 17, 2010 which fall within their investment policies.

In respect to securities lending revenues, the gross income generated by the transactions is credited for minimum 80% to the participating Subfunds and for maximum 20% to the securities lending principal in these transactions. The legal entity acting as securities lending principal on behalf of the Subfunds is an affiliate of UBS Group, i.e. UBS Switzerland AG.

The Management Company does not receive any of the securities lending revenue.

The proportion of the assets held by a Subfund that may be subject to securities lending transactions is generally expected to range between 0% and 30% of that Subfund's Net Asset Value. The proportion within that range of 0%-30% will fluctuate subject to market demand and supply considerations. More specifically there might be temporary increased hedging activity from market participants borrowing securities in order to protect downside risk on investments under unusual market conditions or seasonal effects impacting the utilization (e.g. reduced supply during corporate action season as individual lenders may recall equities during the annual general meeting period). Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", in case of a particularly strong market demand for certain types of securities held by the Subfund at any given time, this proportion may, on an opportunistic and temporary basis, be increased up to a maximum of 70% of that Subfund's Net Asset Value, depending also on the Subfund's liquidity profile and anticipated liquidity needs.

The Subfunds will ensure that the volume of the securities lending transactions is kept at an appropriate level or that it is entitled to request the return of the securities lent in a manner that enables it, at all times, to meet its redemption obligations. The counterparties to efficient portfolio management techniques should be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by Community law.

The risk exposure to the counterparty arising from securities lending transactions and OTC financial derivative instruments should be combined when calculating the counterparty risk limits foreseen under section 6.4) a) "Investment Restrictions".

The counterparty risk may be disregarded provided that the value of the collateral valued at market price, taking into account appropriate haircuts, exceeds the value of the amount exposed to risk.

The Subfunds will ensure that their counterparty delivers collateral in the form of assets (cash and non-cash collateral) compliant with the applicable Luxembourg regulations and in line with the requirements foreseen under "Collateral Policy" foreseen in Chapter 19, "Regulatory Disclosure".

Appropriate haircuts on the collateral value are applied in accordance with the Risk Management Process of the Management Company.

The following section shall apply as from 21 October 2024

Subject to the investment restrictions set out below, a Subfund may from time to time enter into securities lending transactions for the purpose of efficient portfolio management. The decision to enter into securities lending transactions (or to stop securities lending transactions, temporarily or permanently) will be made on the basis of costs and benefits analysis carried out in the best interest of the shareholders of the relevant Subfunds (e.g., at the occasion of large subscriptions or redemptions).

A securities lending agreement is an agreement whereby title to the "loaned" securities is transferred by a "lender" to a "borrower" with the borrower contracting to deliver "equivalent securities" to the lender at a later date ("securities lending").

Securities lending may be effected only via recognised clearing houses such as Clearstream International or Euroclear, or using first-class financial institutions that specialise in such activities and following the procedure specified by them.

In the case of securities lending transactions, the Company must, in principle, receive collateral, the value of which must at least correspond to the total value of the securities lent out and any accrued interest thereon. This collateral must be issued in a form of financial collateral permitted by the provisions of Luxembourg law. Such collateral is not required if the transaction is effected via Clearstream International or Euroclear, or another organisation which guarantees the Company that the value of the securities lent will be refunded.

The provisions of the section entitled "Collateral management" shall apply accordingly to the management of collateral that was left to the Company within the scope of securities lending. In derogation of the provisions of the section entitled "Collateral management", shares from the finance sector are accepted as securities within the framework of securities lending.

The Management Company has appointed UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch as securities lending agent to enter into, for and on behalf of the Company, securities lending transactions with UBS Switzerland AG. In its capacity as securities lending agent, UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch is also responsible for management of collateral provided by UBS Switzerland AG, including daily valuation, performing controls regarding the collateral quality, ensuring compliance of UBS Switzerland AG with the collateral terms agreed in the global master securities lending agreement between UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg branch, as agent, and UBS Switzerland AG, as well as other related administrative services. UBS Switzerland AG, in its capacity as lending principal in its own name and for its own account lends the securities borrowed from the Company to other market participants and also performs, to the benefit of the Company certain agent-type activities not performed by the securities lending agent (such as finding ultimate securities lending counterparties and negotiating arm's length lending terms). By acting as principal, UBS Switzerland AG also provides credit risk intermediation to the benefit of the Company.

UBS Switzerland AG and UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch are remunerated for their services from the gross revenues received from securities lending transactions entered into by UBS Switzerland AG with third party borrowers as follows: UBS Switzerland AG and UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch first deduct from such gross revenues a cost component of 6 bps p.a., calculated on the value of the lent securities (4.5 bps of such cost component are attributed to UBS Switzerland AG and 1.5 bps are attributed to UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch). The

remaining portion of the gross revenues is then split as follows: 80% is returned to the relevant Subfund, 15% is retained by UBS Switzerland AG and 5% is retained by UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch. The investors should therefore note that the effective portion of the overall gross revenue returned to the Subfund generated on all securities lending transactions effected with respect to such Subfund in any accounting year will be lower than 80%, however, will in no case be lower than 50%. Such effective portion of the overall gross revenues returned to the Subfund will depend on the lending fees at which underlying securities are lent by UBS Switzerland AG, and will be disclosed in the Subfund's annual report. Despite acting as principal UBS Switzerland AG will not retain any own margin on the lending fees generated with third parties and only deduct the aforementioned cost components but otherwise fully pass through to the Company the respective proportion of gross revenues generated in the market.

All other fees for operating the securities lending program are paid from the securities lending agent's portion of the gross revenues. This covers all direct and indirect costs incurred through securities lending activities. UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch and UBS Switzerland AG are part of the UBS Group. Furthermore, the Company has drawn up internal framework agreements regarding securities lending. These framework agreements contain, among other things, the relevant definitions, the description of the principles and standards of the contractual management of the securities lending transactions, the quality of the collateral, the approved counterparties, the risk management, the fees to be paid to third parties and fees to be received by the Company, as well as the information to be published in the annual and semi-annual reports.

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved instruments of the following asset classes as collateral from securities lending transactions and determined the following haircuts to be used on these instruments:

Asset class	Minimum haircut (% deduction from market value)
Fixed and variable-rate interest-bearing instruments	
Instruments issued by a state belonging to the G-10 (excluding the US, Japan, the UK, Germany and Switzerland, including their federal states and cantons as issuers) and with a minimum rating of A*	2%
Instruments issued by the US, Japan, the UK, Germany and Switzerland, including their federal states and cantons**	0%
Bonds with a minimum rating of A	2%
Instruments issued by supranational organisations	2%
Instruments issued by an entity and belonging to an issue with a minimum rating of A	4%
Instruments issued by a local authority and with a minimum rating of A	4%
Shares	8%
Shares listed on the following indexes are accepted as permissible collateral:	Bloomberg ID
Australia (S&P/ASX 50 INDEX)	AS31
Austria (AUSTRIAN TRADED ATX INDX)	ATX
Belgium (BEL 20 INDEX)	BEL20
Canada (S&P/TSX 60 INDEX)	SPTSX60
Denmark (OMX COPENHAGEN 20 INDEX)	KFX
Europe (Euro Stoxx 50 Pr)	SX5E
Finland (OMX HELSINKI 25 INDEX)	HEX25
France (CAC 40 INDEX)	CAC
Germany (DAX INDEX)	DAX
Hong Kong (HANG SENG INDEX)	HSI

Japan (NIKKEI 225)	NKY
Netherlands (AEX-Index)	AEX
New Zealand (NZX TOP 10 INDEX)	NZSE10
Norway (OBX STOCK INDEX)	OBX
Singapore (Straits Times Index STI)	FSSTI
Sweden (OMX STOCKHOLM 30 INDEX)	OMX
Switzerland (SWISS MARKET INDEX)	SMI
Switzerland (SPI SWISS PERFORMANCE IX)	SPI
UK (FTSE 100 INDEX)	UKX
U.S. (DOW JONES INDUS. AVG)	INDU
U.S. (NASDAQ 100 STOCK INDX)	NDX
U.S. (S&P 500 INDEX)	SPX
U.S. (RUSSELL 1000 INDEX)	RIY

* In this table, "rating" refers to the rating scale used by S&P. Ratings by S&P, Moody's and Fitch are used with their corresponding scales. If the ratings given to a certain issuer by these rating agencies are not uniform, then the lowest rating shall apply.

** Unrated issues by these states are also permissible. No haircut is applied to these either.

In general, the following requirements apply to securities lending agreements:

- (i) Counterparties to a securities lending agreement will be entities with legal personality typically located in OECD jurisdictions. These counterparties will be subject to a credit assessment. Where the counterparty is subject to a credit rating by any agency registered and supervised by ESMA, that rating shall be taken into account in the credit assessment. Where a counterparty is downgraded to A2 or below (or comparable rating) by such a credit rating agency, a new credit assessment in respect of the counterparty will be undertaken without delay.
- (ii) The Company must be able at any time to recall any security that has been lent out or terminate any securities lending agreement into which it has entered.
- (iii) securities lending agreements do not constitute borrowing or lending for the purposes of the UCITS Directive.
- (iv) All the revenues arising from securities lending transactions, net of direct and indirect operational costs/fees, will be returned to the relevant sub-fund.
- (v) Any direct and indirect operational costs/fees arising from securities lending transactions that may be deducted from the revenue delivered to the relevant sub-fund must not include hidden revenue. Such direct and indirect operational costs/fees will be paid to the entities outlined in the respective annual or semi-annual report of the Company, which shall indicate the amounts of the respective fees and whether the entities are related to the Management Company or the Depositary.

The Company and its sub-funds may under no circumstances deviate from their investment objectives as a result of the securities lending transactions. Equally, the use of these transactions may not cause the risk level of the sub-fund in question to increase significantly with regard to its original risk level (i.e. without the use of these transactions). With regards to the risks inherent to the use of these transactions, reference is made here to the information contained in the paragraph entitled "Securities Lending" in the section 7 "Risk Factors". The Company ensures that it or one of its appointed service providers will monitor and manage the risks incurred through the use of these transactions, particularly counterparty risk, as part of the risk management procedure. The monitoring of potential conflicts of interest arising from transactions with companies associated with the Company, the Management Company and the Depositary is primarily carried out through reviewing the contracts and corresponding processes on a regular basis.

Furthermore, the Company ensures that, despite the use of these transactions, the investors' redemption orders can be processed at any time.

Exposure to securities financing transactions

The Subfunds' expected exposure to securities lending transactions ranges between 0 – 30% of the Subfunds' NAV, and the maximum exposure shall be 70% of the Subfunds' NAV.

Total Return Swaps

A total return swap ("TRS") is an OTC derivative contract in which one counterparty (the total return payer) transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to another counterparty (the total return receiver). Total return swaps can be either funded or unfunded.

The Subfunds may from time to time enter into total return swap transactions for the purpose of efficient portfolio management and, when applicable, as part of their respective investment policies as described in Chapter 23, "Subfunds". The Subfunds will get 100 % of the net revenues generated from total return swaps after deduction of costs, including in particular transaction fees and costs for collateral paid to the swap counterparty. For unfunded total return swaps, such transaction fees are typically paid under the form of an agreed interest rate, which may be either fixed or floating. For funded total return swaps, the Subfund will make an upfront payment of the notional amount of the total return swap, typically with no further periodic transaction costs. A partially funded total return swap combines the characteristics and cost profile of both funded and unfunded total return swaps, in the relevant proportions. Costs for collateral typically take the form of a periodic fixed payment, depending on the amounts and frequency of collateral being exchanged. Information on costs and fees incurred by each Subfund in this respect, as well as the identity of the entities to which such costs and fees are paid and any affiliation they may have with the Management Company, if applicable, will be available in the semi-annual and annual reports.

The Subfunds will receive cash and non-cash collateral for total return swap transactions, in accordance with the Company's collateral policy as further described in Chapter 18, "Regulatory Disclosure". The collateral received will be valued mark-to-market on a daily basis, as is common industry standard, and in accordance with Chapter 8 "Net Asset Value". The collateral received will be adjusted on a daily basis. The collateral received will be held in a separate collateral account and is therefore segregated from the other assets of the Subfund.

The Subfunds may only enter into TRS in respect of eligible assets under the Law of December 17, 2010 which fall within their investment policies.

The Subfunds may only enter into total return swap transactions through a regulated first class financial institution of any legal form with a minimum credit rating of investment grade quality specialised in this type of transaction which has its registered office in one of the OECD countries.

The Subfunds may use total returns swaps where further specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

Other Securities Financing Transactions

Apart from securities lending transactions and TRS, the Subfunds do not intend to make use of the other securities financing transactions ("SFTs") covered by Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.

Collective Management of Assets

For the purpose of efficient management of the Company and where the investment policies so permit, the Company's Board of Directors may opt to manage all or part of the assets of certain Subfunds in common. Assets so managed shall be referred to hereinafter as a "pool". Such pools are created solely for internal management purposes and do not constitute a separate legal entity. Therefore, they cannot be directly accessed by investors. Each of the jointly managed Subfunds shall remain entitled to

its own specific assets. The assets jointly managed in the pools may be divided and transferred to all the participating Subfunds at any time.

If the assets of several Subfunds are pooled in order to be managed jointly, a written record is kept of that portion of the assets in the pool which can be allocated to each of the Subfunds concerned, with reference to the Subfund's original share in this pool. The rights of each participating Subfund to the jointly managed assets shall relate to each individual position in the respective pool. Additional investments made for the jointly managed Subfunds shall be allocated to these Subfunds in an amount proportionate to their participation while assets, which have been sold, shall be deducted from each participating Subfund's assets accordingly.

Cross-investments between Subfunds of the Company

The Subfunds of the Company may, subject to the conditions provided for in the Law of December 17, 2010, subscribe, acquire and/or hold securities to be issued or issued by one or more Subfunds of the Company under the following conditions:

- the target Subfund does not, in turn, invest in the Subfund invested in this target Subfund; and
- no more than 10% of the assets of the target Subfund whose acquisition is contemplated may be invested in aggregate in units/shares of other target Subfunds of the Company; and
- voting rights, if any, attaching to the relevant securities are suspended for as long as they are held by the Subfund concerned and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and
- in any event, for as long as these securities are held by the Company, their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Company for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets imposed by the Law of December 17, 2010.

5. Investment in CS Investment Funds 4

i. General Information on the Shares

Each Subfund may issue Shares of Classes "A", "AH", "AP", "AHP", "B", "BH", "BP", "BHP", "BHX", "CA", "CAH", "CAP", "CAHP", "CB", "CBH", "CBP", "CBHP", "DA", "DAH", "DB", "DBH", "DBS", "EA", "EA10", "EA20", "EAH", "EAH10", "EAH20", "EAP", "EAHP", "EB", "EB10", "EB20", "EBH", "EBH10", "EBH20", "EBP", "EBHP", "FA", "FAH", "FB", "FBH", "IA", "IA1", "IA10", "IA20", "IAH", "IAH1", "IAH10", "IAP", "IAHP", "IAH20", "IA25", "IAH25", "IAP25", "IAHP25", "IB", "IB1", "IB10", "IB20", "IBH", "IBH1", "IBH10", "IBH20", "IBP", "IBHP", "IB25", "IBH25", "IBP25", "IBHP25", "MA", "MAH", "MAP", "MB", "MBH", "MBP", "MBHP", "SA", "SAH", "SAP", "SAHP", "SB", "SBH", "SBP", "SBHP", "UA", "UA10", "UA20", "UA500", "UAH", "UAH10", "UAH20", "UAH500", "UAP", "UAHP", "UB", "UB10", "UB20", "UB500", "UBH", "UBH10", "UBH20", "UBH500", "UBP", "UBHP", "UXA", "UXAH", "UXB", "UXBH", "X1A", "X1AH", "X1B", "X1BH", "X2A", "X2AH", "X2B", "X2BH", "X3A", "X3AH", "X3B" and "X3BH". The Share Classes which are issued within each Subfund, together with the related fees and sales charges as well as the reference currency are set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes". A redemption fee will not be charged.

In addition, certain other fees, charges and expenses shall be paid out of the assets of the Subfunds. For further information, see Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes".

Shares are issued in registered form only.

The Shares which make up each such Share Class will either be accumulating Shares or distributing Shares.

Accumulating Shares

Class "B", "BH", "BP", "BHP", "BHX", "CB", "CBH", "CBP", "CBHP", "DB", "DBH", "DBS", "EB", "EB10", "EB20", "EBH", "EBH10", "EBH20", "EBP", "EBHP", "FB", "FBH", "IB", "IB1", "IB10", "IB20", "IBH", "IBH1", "IBH10", "IBH20", "IB25", "IBH", "IBP", "IBHP", "IB25", "IBH25", "IBP25", "IBHP25", "MB", "MBH", "MBP", "MBHP", "SB", "SBH", "SBP", "SBHP", "UB", "UB10", "UB20", "UB500", "UBH", "UBH10", "UBH20", "UBH500", "UBP", "UBHP", "UXB", "UXBH", "X1B", "X1BH", "X2B", "X2BH", "X3B" and "X3BH" are accumulating Shares. Details of the

characteristics of accumulating Shares are included in Chapter 11, "Appropriation of Net Income and Capital Gains".

Distributing Shares

Class "A", "AH", "AP", "AHP", "CA", "CAH", "CAP", "CAHP", "DA", "DAH", "EA", "EA10", "EA20", "EAP", "EAH", "EAH10", "EAH20", "EAP", "EAHP", "FA", "FAH", "IA", "IA1", "IA10", "IA20", "IAH", "IAH1", "IAH10", "IAH20", "IAP", "IAHP", "IA25", "IAH25", "IAP25", "IAHP25", "IBH", "IBHP", "IBH25", "IBHP25", "MA", "MAH", "MAP", "SA", "SAH", "SAP", "SAHP", "UA", "UA10", "UA20", "UA500", "UAH", "UAH10", "UAH20", "UAH500", "UAP", "UAHP", "UXA", "UXAH", "X1A", "X1AH", "X2A", "X2AH", "X3A" and "X3AH" are distributing Shares. Details of the characteristics of distributing Share Classes are included in Chapter 11, "Appropriation of Net Income and Capital Gains".

Share Classes dedicated to a specific type of Investors

Class "DA", "DAH", "DB", "DBH" and "DBS" Shares may only be acquired by institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174(2)(c) of the Law of 17 December 2010 who:

- a) have entered into a written agreement (e.g. a fund access agreement or a cooperation agreement, but excluding asset management and investment advisory agreement) with a UBS Group entity for the explicit purpose of investment in the DA/DB share class of the assets, or
- b) have entered into a written asset management agreement with a UBS Group entity belonging to the Asset Management Division, or
- c) have entered into a written asset management agreement with a UBS group entity provided that such entity has delegated asset management to a UBS Group entity belonging to the Asset Management Division, or
- (d) in relation to Credit Suisse (Lux) Cat Bond Fund, have entered into a written agreement (e.g., a fund access agreement or a cooperation agreement, investment management agreement or similar) with the Investment Manager of Credit Suisse (Lux) Cat Bond Fund.

Where such agreement has been terminated, Class "DA", "DAH", "DB", "DBH" and "DBS" Shares held by the investor at that time shall be either compulsorily redeemed or, according to the request of investor, converted into another Share Class. Moreover, Class "DA", "DAH", "DB", "DBH" and "DBS" Shares are not transferable without the Company's approval. Class "DA", "DAH", "DB", "DBH", and "DBS" Shares are not be subject to a management fee, but only to a management service fee payable by the Company to the Management Company covering all fees and expenses as described in Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes". In addition, Class "DBS" is subject to a fee, payable to the Investment Manager, covering the equity research services rendered by the subadvisors.

Class "FA", "FAH", "FB" and "FBH" Shares may only be acquired by investors who have concluded a discretionary asset management agreement with a subsidiary of UBS Group AG. Where such a discretionary asset management agreement has been terminated, Class "FA", "FAH", "FB" and "FBH" Shares held by the investor at that time shall be either compulsorily redeemed or, according to the request of the investor, converted into another Share Class. Moreover, Class "FA", "FAH", "FB" and "FBH" Shares are not transferable without the approval of the Company. Class "FA", "FAH", "FB" and "FBH" Shares shall not be subject to a sales charge and benefit from a reduced management fee as specified in Chapter 2 "Summary of Share Classes".

Class "EA", "EA10", "EA20", "EAP", "EAH", "EAH10", "EAH20", "EAHP", "EB", "EB10", "EB20", "EBP", "EBH", "EBH10", "EBH20", "EBHP", "MA", "MAP", "MAH", "MAHP", "MB", "MBP", "MBH" and "MBHP" Shares may only be acquired by institutional investors according to Article 174 (2) c) of the Law of December 17, 2010. Class "EA", "EA10", "EA20", "EAP", "EAH", "EAH10", "EAH20", "EAHP", "EB", "EB10", "EB20", "EBP", "EBH", "EBH10", "EBH20", "EBHP", "MA", "MAP", "MAH", "MAHP", "MB", "MBP", "MBH" and "MBHP" Shares

benefit from the reduced management fee and sales charge as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

Class "SA", "SAP", "SAH", "SAHP", "SB", "SBP", "SBH" and "SBHP" Shares may be created at the inception of a Subfund, subject to a minimum raised volume during the subscription period prior to inception, set at discretion of the Management Company, which serve as seeding Share Classes. These type of Share Classes are subject to initial minimum investment and holding requirements and benefit from a reduced management fee and sales charge as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes". The Share Class remains open to subscriptions until any of the following events occurs: (i) certain period of time set by the Management Company has elapsed, (ii) the Subfund has reached a critical size in terms of assets under management determined by the Management Company or (iii) the Management Company decides on the basis of reasonable grounds to cease the offering of the Share Class. Notice on the closing of the seeding Share Classes shall be published as described in Chapter 14, "Information to Shareholders".

Class "UA", "UA10", "UA20", "UA500", "UAP", "UAH", "UAH10", "UAH20", "UAH500", "UAHP", "UB", "UB10", "UB20", "UB500", "UBP", "UBH", "UBH10", "UBH20", "UBH500" and "UBHP" Shares are exclusively reserved for investors who subscribe Shares of this Class via a financial intermediary domiciled in the United Kingdom or the Netherlands, or who have concluded a written agreement with a financial intermediary which explicitly provides for the acquisition of trailer fee-free classes, or who subscribe for Shares of this Class pursuant to a written asset management agreement with an independent asset manager carrying on business in the European Economic Area, Latin America or the Middle East and whose conduct is regulated by a recognised financial services regulator in their place of business.

Class "UA", "UA10", "UA20", "UA500", "UAP", "UAH", "UAH10", "UAH20", "UAH500", "UAHP", "UB", "UB10", "UB20", "UB500", "UBP", "UBH", "UBH10", "UBH20", "UBH500" and "UBHP" Shares are subject to a sales charge and shall benefit from a reduced management fee as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

Class "BHX" Shares are trailer fee-free Shares and are subject to a reduced management fee and sales charge as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes". Class "BHX" Shares are immediately closed for new subscriptions after the launch of the Share Class.

Class "UXA", "UXAH", "UXB" and "UXBH" Shares are trailer fee-free and may be offered for distribution through certain digital platforms selected at the discretion of the Management Company and which shall be duly licensed for their activities. The initial minimum investment and holding amount will be defined separately between the digital platform and the Management Company, at the sole discretion of the Management Company. Class "UXA", "UXAH", "UXB" and "UXBH" Shares are, in addition to the management fee, subject to a management service fee, payable by the Company to the Management Company covering all fees and expenses as described in Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes", other than the management fee, and a performance fee to be paid to the Management Company, if applicable.

Class "X1A", "X1B", "X1AH", "X1BH", "X2A", "X2B", "X2AH", "X2BH", "X3A", "X3B", "X3AH" and "X3BH" Shares may be offered for distribution in certain countries through certain distributors and/or financial intermediaries at the discretion of the Management Company. The initial minimum investment and holding amount will be defined separately between the distributor and/or financial intermediary and the Management Company, at the sole discretion of the Management Company.

Class "CA", "CAP", "CAH", "CAHP", "CB", "CBP", "CBH" and "CBHP" Shares may be offered for distribution in Italy through certain distributors and/or financial intermediaries domiciled in Italy. These types of Share Classes are subject to a management fee and additional distribution fee as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes", whereas no sales charge is applicable.

Minimum Holding

Class "EA10", "EA20", "EAH10", "EAH20", "EB10", "EB20", "EBH10", "EBH20", "IA", "IAP", "IAH", "IAHP", "IA1", "IAH1", "IA10", "IAH10", "IA20", "IAH20", "IA25", "IAP25", "IAH25", "IAHP25", "IB", "IBP", "IB25", "IBP25", "IBH", "IBHP", "IB1", "IBH1", "IB10", "IBH10", "IB20", "IBH20", "IBH25", "IBHP25", "MA", "MAP", "MAH", "MAHP", "MB",

“MBP”, “MBH”, “MBHP”, “SA”, “SAP”, “SAH”, “SAHP”, “SB”, “SBP”, “SBH”, “SBHP”, “UA10”, “UA20”, “UA500”, “UAH10”, “UAH20”, “UAH500”, “UB10”, “UB20”, “UB500”, “UBH10”, “UBH20”, “UBH500”, “UXA”, “UXAH”, “UXB”, “UXBH”, “X1A”, “X1AH”, “X1B”, “X1BH”, “X2A”, “X2AH”, “X2B”, “X2BH”, “X3A”, “X3AH”, “X3B” and “X3BH” Shares are subject to an initial minimum investment and holding amount and benefit from reduced management fees and sales charges (if applicable) as specified in Chapter 2, “Summary of Share Classes”.

Hedged Share Classes

Class “AH”, “AHP”, “BH”, “BHP”, “BHX”, “CAH”, “CAHP”, “CBH”, “CBHP”, “DAH”, “DBH”, “EAH”, “EAH10”, “EAH20”, “EAHP”, “EBH”, “EBH10”, “EBH20”, “EBHP”, “FAH”, “FBH”, “IAH”, “IAHP”, “IAH1”, “IAH10”, “IAH20”, “IAH25”, “IAHP25”, “IBH”, “IBHP”, “IBH1”, “IBH10”, “IBH20”, “IBH25”, “IBHP25”, “MAH”, “MAH”, “MBH”, “MBHP”, “SAH”, “SAHP”, “SBH”, “SBHP”, “UAH”, “UAH10”, “UAH20”, “UAH500”, “UAHP”, “UBH”, “UBH10”, “UBH20”, “UBH500”, “UBHP”, “UXAH”, “UXBH”, “X1AH”, “X1BH”, “X2AH”, “X2BH”, “X3AH” and “X3BH” Shares are issued in one or more alternate currencies, as set out in Chapter 2, “Summary of Share Classes”. In order to reduce the risk of an overall depreciation of the Subfund’s Reference Currency against the alternate currency of the Share Classes “AH”, “AHP”, “BH”, “BHP”, “BHX”, “CAH”, “CAHP”, “CBH”, “CBHP”, “DAH”, “DBH”, “EAH”, “EAH10”, “EAH20”, “EAHP”, “EBH”, “EBH10”, “EBH20”, “EBHP”, “FAH”, “FBH”, “IAH”, “IAHP”, “IAH1”, “IAH10”, “IAH20”, “IAH25”, “IAHP25”, “IBH”, “IBHP”, “IBH1”, “IBH10”, “IBH20”, “IBH25”, “IBHP25”, “MAH”, “MBH”, “MBHP”, “SAH”, “SAHP”, “SBH”, “SBHP”, “UAH”, “UAH10”, “UAH20”, “UAH500”, “UAHP”, “UBH”, “UBH10”, “UBH20”, “UBH500”, “UBHP”, “UXAH”, “UXBH”, “X1AH”, “X1BH”, “X2AH”, “X2BH”, “X3AH” and “X3BH”, the Net Asset Value of the respective Share Classes “AH”, “AHP”, “BH”, “BHP”, “BHX”, “CAH”, “CAHP”, “CBH”, “CBHP”, “DAH”, “DBH”, “EAH”, “EAH10”, “EAH20”, “EAHP”, “EBH”, “EBH10”, “EBH20”, “EBHP”, “FAH”, “FBH”, “IAH”, “IAHP”, “IAH1”, “IAH10”, “IAH20”, “IAH25”, “IAHP25”, “IBH”, “IBHP”, “IBH1”, “IBH10”, “IBH20”, “IBH25”, “IBHP25”, “MAH”, “MAHP”, “MBH”, “MBHP”, “SAH”, “SAHP”, “SBH”, “SBHP”, “UAH”, “UAH10”, “UAH20”, “UAH500”, “UAHP”, “UBH”, “UBH10”, “UBH20”, “UBH500”, “UBHP”, “UXAH”, “UXBH”, “X1AH”, “X1BH”, “X2AH”, “X2BH”, “X3AH” and “X3BH” as calculated in the Subfund’s Reference Currency, will be hedged against the respective alternate currency of Share Classes “AH”, “AHP”, “BH”, “BHP”, “BHX”, “CAH”, “CAHP”, “CBH”, “CBHP”, “DAH”, “DBH”, “EAH”, “EAH10”, “EAH20”, “EAHP”, “EBH”, “EBH10”, “EBH20”, “EBHP”, “FAH”, “FBH”, “IAH”, “IAHP”, “IAH1”, “IAH10”, “IAH20”, “IAH25”, “IAHP25”, “IBH”, “IBHP”, “IBH1”, “IBH10”, “IBH20”, “IBH25”, “IBHP25”, “MAH”, “MAHP”, “MBH”, “MBHP”, “SAH”, “SAHP”, “SBH”, “SBHP”, “UAH”, “UAH10”, “UAH20”, “UAH500”, “UAHP”, “UBH”, “UBH10”, “UBH20”, “UBH500”, “UBHP”, “UXAH”, “UXBH”, “X1AH”, “X1BH”, “X2AH”, “X2BH”, “X3AH” and “X3BH” through the use of forward foreign exchange transactions.

The aim of this approach is, as far as possible, to mirror the performance of the Share Class in the Subfund’s Reference Currency minus any hedge costs.

Within this approach, the currency risk of the investment currencies (except for the Reference Currency) versus the alternate currency will not be hedged or will only be partially hedged. Investors are made aware that currency hedging is never perfect – it aims to reduce the effects of currency movements on a share class but it cannot eliminate them entirely.

The foreign exchange transactions in relation to Share-Class Hedging will be executed by UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, an affiliate of UBS Group, acting in its capacity as FX hedging agent for the purpose of FX hedging activities including determination of the appropriate hedging positions and placement of FX trades (the “FX Hedging Agent”). There is an additional cost to Hedged Share Classes as set out in section 9. Expenses and Taxes Chapter ii Expenses.

Share Classes “AH”, “AHP”, “BH”, “BHP”, “BHX”, “CAH”, “CAHP”, “CBH”, “CBHP”, “EAH”, “EAH10”, “EAH20”, “EAHP”, “EBH”, “EBH10”, “EBH20”, “EBHP”, “FAH”, “FBH”, “IAH”, “IAHP”, “IAH1”, “IAH10”, “IAH20”, “IAH25”, “IAHP25”, “IBH”, “IBHP”, “IBH1”, “IBH10”, “IBH20”, “IBH25”, “IBHP25”, “MAH”, “MAHP”, “MBH”, “MBHP”, “SAH”, “SAHP”, “SBH”, “SBHP”, “UAH”, “UAH10”, “UAH20”,

“UAH500”, “UAHP”, “UBH”, “UBH10”, “UBH20”, “UBH500”, “UBHP”, “UXAH”, “UXBH”, “X1AH”, “X1BH”, “X2AH”, “X2BH”, “X3AH”, and “X3BH” are subject to the management fee and sales charge as set out in Chapter 2 “Summary of Share Classes”. Subscription of “EAH10”, “EAH20”, “EBH10”, “EBH20”, “IAH”, “IAHP”, “IAH1”, “IAH10”, “IAH20”, “IAH25”, “IAHP25”, “IBH”, “IBHP”, “IBH1”, “IBH10”, “IBH20”, “IBH25”, “IBHP25”, “MAH”, “MAHP”, “MBH”, “MBHP”, “SAH”, “SAHP”, “SBH”, “SBHP”, “UAH10”, “UAH20”, “UAH500”, “UBH10”, “UBH20”, “UBH500”, “UXAH”, “UXBH”, “X1AH”, “X1BH”, “X2AH”, “X2BH”, “X3AH” and “X3BH” Shares are subject to the minimum initial investment and holding requirements as set out in Chapter 2, “Summary of Share Classes”. The Net Asset Value of the Shares of these Alternate Currency Classes does not develop in the same way as that of the Share Classes issued in the Reference Currency.

Issue Price

Unless otherwise determined by the Company, the initial issue price of Share Classes “A”, “AH”, “AP”, “AHP”, “B”, “BP”, “BH”, “BHP”, “BHX”, “CA”, “CAH”, “CAP”, “CAHP”, “CB”, “CBH”, “CBP”, “CBHP”, “UA”, “UA10”, “UA20”, “UA500”, “UAP”, “UAHP”, “UB”, “UB10”, “UB20”, “UB500”, “UAH”, “UAH10”, “UAH20”, “UAH500”, “UBH”, “UBH10”, “UBH20”, “UBH500”, “UBP”, “UBHP”, “UXA”, “UXAH”, “UXB”, “UXBH”, “X1A”, “X1AH”, “X1B”, “X1BH”, “X2A”, “X2AH”, “X2B”, “X2BH”, “X3A”, “X3AH”, “X3B” and “X3BH” amounts to EUR 100, CHF 100, USD 100, RON 100, PLN 100, GBP 100, CZK 1000 and/or HUF 10,000, and of Share Classes “DA”, “DAH”, “DB”, “DBH”, “EA”, “EAH”, “EA10”, “EA20”, “EAH10”, “EAH20”, “EAP”, “EAHP”, “EB”, “EBH”, “EB10”, “EB20”, “EBH10”, “EBH20”, “EBP”, “EBHP”, “FA”, “FAH”, “FB”, “FBH”, “IA”, “IAH”, “IAP”, “IAHP”, “IA1”, “IAH1”, “IA10”, “IAH10”, “IA20”, “IAH20”, “IA25”, “IAH25”, “IAP25”, “IAHP25”, “IB”, “IBH”, “IBP”, “IBHP”, “IB1”, “IBH1”, “IB10”, “IBH10”, “IB20”, “IBH20”, “IB25”, “IBH25”, “IBP25”, “IBHP25”, “MA”, “MAH”, “MAP”, “MAHP”, “MB”, “MBH”, “MBP”, “MBHP”, “SA”, “SAH”, “SAP”, “SAHP”, “SB”, “SBH”, “SBP” and “SBHP” to EUR 1000, CHF 1000, USD 1000 and/or GBP 1000, depending on the currency denomination of the Share Class in the respective Subfund and its characteristics.

After the initial offering, Shares may be subscribed at the applicable net asset value (“Net Asset Value”).

The Company may, at any time, decide on the issue of Share Classes in any additional freely convertible currencies at an initial issue price to be determined by the Company.

Except in case of Alternate Currency Share Classes, Share Classes shall be denominated in the Reference Currency of the Subfund to which they relate (as specified in Chapter 2, “Summary of Share Classes”).

Investors may, at the discretion of the central administration (“Central Administration”), pay the subscription monies for Shares in a convertible currency other than the currency in which the relevant Share Class is denominated. As soon as the receipt is determined by the Depository Bank, such subscription monies shall be automatically converted by the depository bank of the Company (the “Depository Bank”) into the currency in which the relevant Shares are denominated. Further details are set out in Chapter 5 ii., “Subscription of Shares”.

The Company may at any time issue, within a Subfund, one or more Share Classes denominated in a currency other than the Subfund’s Reference Currency (“Alternate Currency Class”). The issue of each further or Alternate Currency Class is specified in Chapter 2, “Summary of Share Classes”. The Company may enter into forward currency contracts for, and at the expense of, this Alternate Currency Class in order to minimize the effect of price fluctuations in this alternate currency. However, no assurance can be given that the hedging objective would be achieved.

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

Shares may be held through collective depositories. In such cases, Shareholders shall receive a confirmation in relation to their Shares from the depository of their choice (for example, their bank or broker), or Shares may be held by Shareholders directly in a registered account kept for the Company and its Shareholders by the Company’s Central Administration. These Shareholders will be registered by the Central Administration. Shares held by a depository may be transferred to an

account of the Shareholder with the Central Administration or to an account with other depositories approved by the Company or with an institution participating in the securities and fund clearing systems. Conversely, Shares held in a Shareholder's account kept by the Central Administration may at any time be transferred to an account with a depository.

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

ii. Subscription of Shares

Shares may be subscribed on any day on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg ("Banking Day"), as further described in Chapter 23, "Subfunds" (except on 24 December and 31 December where the Subfunds are closed for new subscription applications), at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Class of the Subfund, which is calculated on the date that is defined as valuation day ("Valuation Day") (as defined in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value") according to the method described in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value", plus the applicable initial sales charges and any taxes. The applicable maximum sales charge levied in connection with the Shares of the Company is indicated in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

Applications must be submitted in written form to the Central Administration or a distributor authorized by the Company to accept applications for the subscription or redemption of Shares ("Distributor") before the cut-off time as specified for the relevant Subfund in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

Subscription applications shall be settled as defined in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", for the relevant Subfund. Subscription applications received after the cut-off shall be deemed to have been received prior to the cut-off time on the following Banking Day.

Payment must be received within the time period specified for the relevant Subfund in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

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

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

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

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

The minimum value or number of Shares which must be held by a Shareholder in a particular Share Class is set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes", if applicable. Such minimum initial investment and holding requirement may be waived in any particular case at the sole discretion of the Company.

Subscriptions and redemptions of fractions of Shares shall be permitted up to three decimal places. Fractional Shares shall not be entitled to voting rights. A holding of fractional Shares shall entitle the Shareholder to proportional rights in relation to such Shares. It might occur that

clearing institutions will be unable to process holdings of fractional Shares. Investors should verify whether this is the case.

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

Class "BHX" Shares are immediately closed for new subscriptions after the launch of the share class.

iii. Redemption of Shares

The Company shall in principle redeem Shares on any day on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg Banking Day, as further described in Chapter 23, "Subfunds" (except on 24 December and 31 December where the Subfunds are closed for new redemption applications), at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Class of the Subfund, which is calculated on the date which is defined as valuation day ("Valuation Day") as defined in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value", according to the method described in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value", less any redemption fee where applicable.

Redemption applications must be submitted to the Central Administration or a Distributor. Redemption applications for Shares held through a depository must be submitted to the depository concerned. The redemption applications must be received by the Central Administration or the Distributor before the cut-off time as specified for the relevant Subfund in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", Redemption applications received after the cut-off time shall be dealt with on the following Banking Day.

If the execution of a redemption application would result in the investor's holding in a particular Share Class falling below the minimum holding requirement for that Class as set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes", the Company may, without further notice to the Shareholder, treat such redemption application as though it were an application for the redemption of all Shares of the Class held by the Shareholder.

Class "DA", "DAH", "DB", "DBH" and "DBS" Shares, which may only be purchased by institutional investors fulfilling the conditions specified in this Prospectus, shall be either compulsorily redeemed or, according to the request of investor, converted into another Share Class if the eligibility conditions for such share classes are no longer met.

Class "FA", "FAH", "FB" and "FBH" Shares, which may only be purchased by investors who have concluded a discretionary asset management agreement with a subsidiary of UBS Group AG, shall be either compulsorily redeemed or, according to the request of investor, converted into another Share Class if the corresponding discretionary asset management agreement has been terminated.

Whether and to what extent the redemption price is lower or higher than the issue price paid depends on the development of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Share Class.

Payment of the redemption price of the Shares shall be made within the time period specified for the relevant Subfund in Chapter 23, "Subfunds". This does not apply where specific statutory provisions such as foreign exchange or other transfer restrictions or other circumstances beyond the Depository Bank's control make it impossible to transfer the redemption price.

In the case of large redemption applications, the Company may decide to settle redemption applications once it has sold corresponding assets without undue delay. Where such a measure is necessary and if not otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", all redemption applications received on the same day shall be settled at the same price. Payment shall be made by means of remittance to a bank account or, if possible, by cash in the currency that is legal tender in the country where

payment is to be made, after conversion of the amount in question. If, at the sole discretion of the Depository Bank, payment is to be made in a currency other than the one in which the relevant Shares are denominated, the amount to be paid shall be the proceeds of conversion from the currency of denomination to the currency of payment less all fees and exchange commission.

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

The Company is entitled to compulsorily redeem all Shares held by a Prohibited Person, as set out below.

The Company reserves the right not to accept instructions to redeem or to convert Shares on any one Banking Day representing more than 10% of the net assets of any Subfund. In these circumstances, the Board of Directors may declare that the redemption of part or all Shares in excess of 10% for which a redemption or a conversion has been requested will be deferred until the next Banking Day and will be valued at the Net Asset Value per Share prevailing on that Banking Day. On such Banking Day, deferred requests will be dealt with in priority to later requests and in the order that requests were initially received by the Transfer Agent. During a period of suspension or deferral, a Shareholder may withdraw their request in respect of any Shares not redeemed or converted, by notice in writing received by the Transfer Agent before the end of such period.

The Company reserves the right to extend the period of payment of redemption proceeds to such period, not exceeding ten (10) Banking Days, as shall be necessary to repatriate proceeds of the sale of investments in the event of impediments due to exchange control regulations or similar constraints in the markets in which a substantial part of the assets of a Subfund are invested or in exceptional circumstances where the liquidity of a Subfund is not sufficient to meet the redemption requests.

iv. Conversion of Shares

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", Shareholders in a particular Share Class of a Subfund may at any time convert all or part of their Shares into Shares of the same Class of another Subfund or into Shares of another Class of the same or another Subfund, provided that the requirements for the Share Class into which such Shares are converted (see Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes") are complied with.

Conversions of other Share Classes into Share Classes "SA", "SAH", "SB" and "SBH" are not permitted. The fee charged for such conversions shall not exceed half the initial sales charge of the Class into which the Shares are converted.

The fee charged for such conversions shall not exceed half the initial sales charge of the Class into which the Shares are converted. Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", conversion applications must be completed and submitted to the Central Administration or the Distributor before the cut-off time as specified for the relevant Subfund in Chapter 23, "Subfunds" on a Banking Day, (except on 24 December and 31 December where the Subfunds are closed for new conversion applications). Conversion applications received after the cut-off time shall be dealt with on the following Banking Day. Conversion shall take place on the basis of the applicable Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the date which is defined valuation day ("Valuation Day") (as defined in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value") according to the method described in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value". Conversions of Shares will only be made on a Valuation Day, if the Net Asset Value in both relevant Share Classes is calculated.

Where processing an application for the conversion of Shares would result in the relevant Shareholder's holding in a particular Share Class falling below the minimum holding requirement for that Class set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes", the Company may, without further notice to the Shareholder, treat such conversion application as though it were an application for the conversion of all Shares held by the Shareholder in that Share Class.

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

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

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

- a) where a substantial proportion of the assets of the Subfund cannot be valued, because a stock exchange or market is closed on a day other than a usual public holiday, or when trading on such stock exchange or market is restricted or suspended; or
- b) where a substantial proportion of the assets of the Subfund is not freely disposable because a political, economic, military, monetary or any other event beyond the control of the Company does not permit the disposal of the Subfund's assets, or such disposal would be detrimental to the interests of Shareholders; or
- c) where a substantial proportion of the assets of the Subfund cannot be valued because disruption to the communications network or any other factor makes a valuation impossible; or
- d) where for any other reason the value of the assets of the Subfund cannot be promptly and/or accurately ascertained; or
- e) where a substantial proportion of the assets of the Subfund is not available for transactions because restrictions on foreign exchange or other types of restrictions make asset transfers impracticable or it can be objectively demonstrated that transactions cannot be effected at normal foreign exchange rates; or
- f) where the Company or a Subfund is being or may be wound-up, on or following the date on which such decision is taken by the Board of Directors or on which notice is given to the Shareholders of a general meeting of Shareholders at which a decision to wind-up the Company or a Subfund is to be proposed; or
- g) in the case of a merger of the Company or a Subfund, where the Board of Directors considers this justified for the protection of the Shareholders; or
- h) where the net asset value of one or more investment funds in which the Subfund a substantial part of its assets invests is suspended; or
- i) in any other circumstance or circumstances beyond the control and responsibility of the Board of Directors, where a failure to do so might result in the Company or its Shareholders incurring any liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary disadvantages or other detriment which the Company or its Shareholders might not otherwise have suffered.

Investors applying for, or who have already applied for, the subscription, redemption or conversion of Shares in the respective Subfund shall be notified of the suspension without delay. Notice of the suspension shall be published as described in Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders" if, in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Company, the suspension is likely to last for longer than one week.

Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value of one Subfund shall not affect the calculation of the net asset value of the other Subfunds if none of the above conditions apply to such other Subfunds.

vi. Market Timing

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

vii. Measures to Combat Money Laundering

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

The Company and the Management Company will ensure their compliance with the applicable provisions of the relevant Luxembourg laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Luxembourg law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist

financing (the “2004 AML/CFT Law”), the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 10 February 2010 providing detail on certain provisions of the 2004 AML/CFT Law (the “2010 AML/CFT Regulation”), CSSF Regulation N°12-02 of 14 December 2012 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing (“CSSF Regulation 12-02”) and relevant CSSF Circulars in the field of AML/CFT, including but not limited to CSSF Circular 18/698 on the authorization and organization of investment fund managers incorporated under Luxembourg law (“CSSF Circular 18/698”, all as amended from time to time, and the above collectively referred to as the “AML/CTF Rules”).

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

Among others, the AML/CTF Rules require a detailed verification of a prospective investor’s identity. In this context, the Company and the Management Company, or the Central Administration or any Distributor, nominee or any other type of intermediary (as the case may be), acting under the responsibility and supervision of the Company and the Management Company will require prospective investors to provide them with any information, confirmation and documentation deemed necessary in their reasonable judgment, applying a risk-based approach, to proceed such identification.

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to the Luxembourg law of 13 January 2019 on the register of beneficial owners (the “RBO Law”), the Company is required to collect and make available certain information on its beneficial owner(s) (as

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

That being said, the Company or a beneficial owner may however, on a case by case basis and in accordance with the provisions of the RBO Law, formulate a motivated request with the administrator of the RBO to limit the access to the information relating to them, e.g. in cases where such access could cause a disproportionate risk to the beneficial owner, a risk of fraud, kidnapping, blackmail, extortion, harassment or intimidation towards the beneficial owner, or where the beneficial owner is a minor or otherwise incapacitated. The decision to restrict access to the RBO does, however, not apply to the Luxembourg national authorities, nor to credit institutions, financial institutions, bailiffs and notaries acting in their capacity as public officers, which can thus always consult the RBO. In light of the above RBO Law requirements, any persons willing to invest in the Company and any beneficial owner(s) of such persons (i) are required to provide, and agree to provide, the Company and the case being the Management Company, the Central Administration or their Distributor, nominee or any other type of intermediary (as the case may be), with the necessary information in order to allow the Company to comply with its obligations in terms of beneficial owner identification, registration and publication under the RBO Law (regardless of applicable rules regarding professional secrecy, banking secrecy, confidentiality or other similar rules or arrangements), and (ii) accept that such information will be made available among others to Luxembourg national authorities and other professionals of the financial sector as well as to the public, with certain limitations, through the RBO.

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

viii. Prohibited Persons, Compulsory Redemption and Transfer of Shares

For the purpose of this section a “Prohibited Person” means any person, corporation, limited liability company, trust, partnership, estate or other corporate body, if in the sole opinion of the Management Company, the holding of Shares of the relevant Subfund may be detrimental to the interests of the existing Shareholders or of the relevant Subfund, if it may result in a breach of any law or regulation, whether Luxembourg or otherwise, or if as a result thereof the relevant Subfund or any subsidiary or investment structure (if any) may become exposed to tax or other legal, regulatory or administrative disadvantages, fines or penalties that it would not have otherwise incurred or, if as a result thereof the relevant Subfund or any subsidiary or investment structure (if any), the Management Company and/or the Company, may become required to comply with any registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply. The term “Prohibited Person” includes (i) any investor which does not meet the definition of Eligible Investors as defined for the respective Subfund in Chapter 5, “Investment in CS Investment Funds 4” (if any), (ii) any U.S. Person or (iii) any person who has failed to provide any information or declaration required by the Management Company or the Company within one calendar month of being requested to do so. The term “Prohibited Person” moreover includes natural persons or entities acting, directly or indirectly, in contravention of any applicable AML/CTF Rules or who are the subject of sanctions, including those persons or entities that are included on any relevant lists maintained by the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Financial Action Task Force, the U.S.

Central Intelligence Agency, and the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, all as may be amended from time to time.

The Company will not accept investments by or on behalf of Prohibited Persons. The subscriber represents and warrants that the proposed subscription for Shares, whether made on the subscriber's own behalf or, if applicable, as an agent, trustee, representative, intermediary, nominee, or in a similar capacity on behalf of any other beneficial owner), is not a Prohibited Person and further represents and warrants that the investor will promptly notify the Company of any change in its status or the status of any underlying beneficial owner(s) with respect to its representations and warranties regarding Prohibited Person.

If the Board of Directors discovers at any time that any beneficial owner of the Shares is a Prohibited Person, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, whether directly or indirectly, the Board of Directors may at its discretion and without liability, compulsorily redeem the Shares in accordance with the rules set out in the Articles of Incorporation of the Company and upon redemption, the Prohibited Person will cease to be the owner of those Shares.

The Board of Directors may require any Shareholder of the Company to provide it with any information that it may consider necessary for the purpose of determining whether or not such owner of Shares is or will be a Prohibited Person.

Further, Shareholders shall have the obligation to immediately inform the Company to the extent the ultimate beneficial owner of the Shares held by such Shareholders becomes or will become a Prohibited Person. The Board of Directors has the right to refuse any transfer, assignment or sale of Shares in its sole discretion if the Board of Directors reasonably determines that it would result in a Prohibited Person holding Shares, either as an immediate consequence or in the future.

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

6. Investment Restrictions

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

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

- 1) The Subfunds' investments may comprise only one or more of the following:
 - a) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market; for these purposes, a regulated market is any market for financial instruments within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments as amended;
 - b) transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on another market in a Member State which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public; for the purpose of this Chapter "Member State" means a Member State of the European Union ("EU") or the States of the European Economic Area ("EEA");
 - c) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-Member State of the European Union or dealt in on another market in a non-Member State of the European Union which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public, and is established in a country in Europe, America, Asia, Africa or Oceania;
 - d) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on stock exchanges or markets as per paragraphs a), b) or c) above and provided such admission takes place within one year of issue;
 - e) units or shares of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities authorized according to Directive 2009/65/EC ("UCITS") and/or other undertakings for

collective investment within the meaning of Article 1, paragraph 2, points a) and b) of Directive 2009/65/EC ("UCI"), whether or not established in a Member State, provided that:

- these other UCI are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, to be equivalent to that required by EU Community law and that cooperation between the supervisory authorities is sufficiently ensured,
 - the level of protection for share-/unitholders of the other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for share-/unitholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC,
 - the business activities of the other UCIs are reported in semi-annual and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period,
 - the UCITS or other UCIs whose units/shares are to be acquired, may not, pursuant to their management regulations or instruments of incorporation, invest more than 10% of their total net assets in units/shares of other UCITS or other UCIs;
- f) deposits with a credit institution which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a third country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, as equivalent to those laid down in EU Community law;
 - g) financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments which are dealt in on a regulated market referred to under paragraphs a), b) and c) above and/or financial derivative instruments which are dealt in over-the-counter ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:
 - the underlying consists of instruments within the meaning of Article 41, paragraph (1) of the Law of 17 December 2010, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Company may invest according to its investment objectives,
 - the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, and
 - the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative;
 - h) money market instruments other than those dealt in on a regulated market and which are normally traded on the money market and are liquid, and whose value can be precisely determined at any time, provided the issue or issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that these investments are:
 - issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a non-Member State or, in case of a federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong, or
 - issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on regulated markets referred to in paragraphs a), b) or c) above, or
 - issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU Community law, or issued or guaranteed by an establishment that is subject to and complies with

supervisory rules considered by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, to be at least as stringent as those required by EU Community law, or

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

- 2) The Subfunds shall not, however, invest more than 10% of their total net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments other than those referred to in section 1).

The Subfunds may hold ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposits at sight) in different currencies, subject to conditions set out in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy" and any additional restrictions as specified in Chapter 23 "Subfunds".

- 3) The Management Company applies a risk management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the investment positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio and a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivatives.

Each Subfund may, for the purpose of (i) hedging, (ii) efficient portfolio management and/or (iii) implementing its investment strategy, use all financial derivative instruments within the limits laid down by Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010.

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

As part of its investment policy and within the limits laid down in section 4) paragraph e), each Subfund may invest in financial derivative instruments, provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in section 4). If a Subfund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits laid down in section 4). When a transferable security or a money market instrument embeds a derivative instrument, the derivative instrument shall be taken into account when complying with the requirements of this section.

The global exposure may be calculated through the commitment approach or the Value-at-Risk (VaR) methodology as specified for each Subfund in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

The standard commitment approach calculation converts the financial derivative position into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative. When calculating global exposure using the commitment approach, the Company may benefit from the effects of netting and hedging arrangements.

Value-at-Risk provides a measure of the potential loss that could arise over a given time interval under normal market conditions, and at a given confidence level. The Law of 17 December 2010 provides for a confidence level of 99% with a time horizon of one month.

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, each Subfund shall ensure that its global exposure to financial derivative instruments computed on a commitment basis does not exceed 100% of its total net assets or that the global exposure computed based on a Value-at-Risk method does not exceed either (i) 200% of the reference portfolio (benchmark) or (ii) 20% of the total net assets.

The risk management of the Management Company supervises the compliance of these provision in accordance with the

requirements of applicable circulars or regulation issued by the Luxembourg supervisory authority (Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, CSSF) or any other European authority authorized to issue related regulation or technical standards.

- 4) a) No more than 10% of the total net assets of each Subfund may be invested in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuer. In addition, the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments issued by those issuers, in which a Subfund invests more than 5% of its total net assets, shall not exceed 40% of the value of its total net assets. No Subfund may invest more than 20% of its total net assets in deposits made with the same body. The risk exposure to a counterparty of a Subfund in an OTC derivative transaction and/or efficient portfolio management techniques may in aggregate not exceed the following percentages:
- 10% of total net assets if the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 1) paragraph f), or
 - 5% of total net assets in other cases.
- b) The 40% limit specified in section 4) paragraph a) is not applicable to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision. Irrespective of the limits specified in section 4) paragraph a), each Subfund shall not combine, where this would lead to investing more than 20% of its total net assets in a single body, any of the following:
- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by that body, or
 - deposits made with that body, or
 - exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions undertaken with that body.
- c) The limit of 10% stipulated in section 4) paragraph a) is raised to a maximum of 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its public local authorities, by a non-Member State or by public international bodies to which one or more Member States belong.
- d) The 10% limit stipulated in section 4) paragraph a) is raised to 25% for bonds issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of those bonds must be invested in accordance with the legal requirements in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in case of bankruptcy of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest. If a Subfund invests more than 5% of its total net assets in bonds referred to in this paragraph which are issued by a single issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the Subfund's total net assets.
- e) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs c) and d) of this section 4) shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to under paragraph a) of this section. The limits specified under paragraphs a), b), c) and d) shall not be combined; thus investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuer or in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body carried out in accordance with paragraphs a), b), c) and d) shall not exceed in total 35% of a Subfund's total net assets. Companies which belong to the same group for the purposes of the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC as amended or restated or in accordance with internationally recognized accounting rules, shall be regarded as a single issuer for the purpose of calculating the investment limits specified in the present section 4). A Subfund may cumulatively invest up to a limit of

20% of its total net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.

f) **The limit of 10% stipulated in section 4) paragraph a) is raised to 100% if the transferable securities and money market instruments involved are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, by any other state which is a member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (“OECD”) or by Brazil or Singapore, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong. In such case, the Subfund concerned must hold securities or money market instruments from at least six different issues, and the securities or money market instruments of any single issue shall not exceed 30% of the Subfund’s total assets.**

g) Without prejudice to the limits laid down in section 7), the limits laid down in the present section 4) are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body, when the aim of the Subfund’s investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or debt securities index which is recognized by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, on the following basis:

- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified,
- the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it relates,
- it is published in an appropriate manner.

The aforementioned limit of 20% may be raised to a maximum of 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions in particular in regulated markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

5) The Company will not invest more than 10% of the total net assets of any Subfund in units/shares of other UCITS and/or in other UCIs (including other Subfunds) (“Target Funds”) pursuant to section 1) paragraph e), unless otherwise specified in the investment policy applicable to a Subfund as described in Chapter 23, “Subfunds”.

Where a higher limit as 10% is specified in Chapter 23, “Subfunds”, the following restrictions shall apply:

- No more than 20% of a Subfund’s total net assets may be invested in units/shares of a single UCITS or other UCI. For the purpose of application of this investment limit, each compartment of a UCITS or other UCI with multiple compartments is to be considered as a separate issuer provided that the principle of segregation of the obligations of the various compartments vis-à-vis third parties is ensured.
- Investments made in units/shares of UCI other than UCITS may not in aggregate exceed 30% of the total net assets of the Subfund.

Where a Subfund invests in units/shares of other UCITS and/or other UCI that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the same management company or by any other company with which the Company is linked by common management or control, or by a direct or indirect holding of more than 10% of the capital or votes (“Affiliated Funds”), the Company or the other company may not charge subscription or redemption fees on account of the Subfund’s investment in the units/shares of such Affiliated Funds. Besides the expenses incurred by the Management Company in managing the Subfund, a management fee may also be charged for investments in Target Funds considered to be Affiliated Funds and be indirectly charged from the assets of the Subfund in respect of the Target Funds contained therein. In addition to such management fee, a performance fee may be indirectly charged from the assets of the Subfund in respect of the Target Funds contained therein.

Investors should note that for investments in units/shares of other UCITS and/or other UCI costs may generally arise both at the Subfund level and at the level of the other UCITS and/or UCI itself.

The cumulative management fee at Subfund and Target Fund level for Subfunds investing more than 10% of the total net assets in Target Funds is specified in Chapter 23, “Subfunds”, if applicable.

- 6) a) The Company’s assets may not be invested in securities carrying voting rights which enable the Company to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuer.
- b) Moreover, the Company may not acquire more than
- 10% of the non-voting shares of the same issuer;
 - 10% of the debt securities of the same issuer;
 - 25% of the units/shares of the same UCITS or other UCI;
 - 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuer.

In the last three cases, the restriction shall not apply if the gross amount of bonds or money market instruments, or the net amount of the instruments in issue cannot be calculated at the time of acquisition.

c) The restrictions set out under paragraphs a) and b) shall not apply to:

- transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities,
- transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State of the European Union,
- transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong,
- shares held by the Company in the capital of a company which is incorporated in a non-Member State of the European Union and which invests its assets mainly in securities of issuing bodies having their registered office in that State, where under the legislation of that State, such a holding represents the only way in which the Company can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State. This derogation, however, shall apply only if in its investment policy the company from the non-Member State of the European Union complies with the limits stipulated in section 4, paragraphs a) to e), section 5, and section 7 paragraphs a) and b).

7) The Company may not borrow any money for any Subfund except for:

- a) the purchase of foreign currency using a back-to-back loan;
- b) an amount equivalent to not more than 10% of the Subfund’s total net assets and borrowed on a temporary basis.

8) The Company may not grant loans or act as guarantor for third parties.

9) To ensure efficient portfolio management, each Subfund may, in compliance with the provisions of the applicable Luxembourg regulations, enter into securities lending transactions.

10) The Company may not invest its assets directly in real estate, precious metals or certificates representing precious metals and goods.

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

12) a) In relation to borrowing conducted within the limitations set out in the Prospectus, the Company may pledge or assign the assets of the Subfund concerned as collateral.

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

Subfund to the counterparty risk of such counterparty and the Subfund may only have an unsecured claim in respect of such assets.

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

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

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

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

7. Risk Factors

Prospective investors should consider the following risk factors before investing in the Company. However, the risk factors set out below do not purport to be an exhaustive list of risks related to investments in the Company. Prospective investors should read the entire Prospectus, and where appropriate consult with their legal, tax and investment advisers, in particular regarding the tax consequences of subscribing, holding, converting, redeeming or otherwise disposing of Shares under the law of their country of citizenship, residence or domicile (further details are set out in Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes"). Investors should be aware that the investments of the Company are subject to market fluctuations and other risks associated with investments in transferable securities and other financial instruments. The value of the investments and the resulting income may go up or down and it is possible that investors will not recoup the amount originally invested in the Company, including the risk of loss of the entire amount invested. There is no assurance that the investment objective of a particular Subfund will be achieved or that any increase in the value of the assets will occur. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

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

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

Market Risk

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

Interest Rate Risk

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

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Subfunds' investments may be made in other currencies than the relevant Reference Currency and therefore be subject to currency fluctuations, which may affect the net asset value of the relevant Subfunds favourably or unfavourably.

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

The Subfunds may enter into hedging transactions on currencies to protect against a decline in the value of investments denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency, and against any increase in the cost of investments denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency. However, there is no guarantee that the hedging will be successfully achieved.

Although it may be the policy of some Subfunds to hedge the currency exposure against their respective Reference Currencies, hedging transactions may not always be possible and currency risks cannot therefore be excluded.

Credit Risk

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

Counterparty Risk

The Company may enter into over-the-counter transactions which will expose the Subfunds to the risk that the counterparty may default on its obligation to perform under such contracts. In the event of bankruptcy of counterparty, the Subfunds could experience delays in liquidating the position and significant losses.

EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive

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

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

The use of any such Bank Resolution Tools may affect or restrain the ability of counterparties subject to BRRD to honour their obligations towards the Subfunds, thereby exposing the Subfunds to potential losses. The exercise of Bank Resolution Tools against investors of a Subfund may also lead to the mandatory sale of part of the assets of these investors, including their shares/units in that Subfund. Accordingly, there is a risk that a Subfund may experience reduced or even insufficient liquidity because of such an unusually high volume of redemption requests. In such case the Company may not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in this Prospectus.

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

Liquidity Risk

There is a risk that the Company will suffer liquidity issues because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests or other reasons. In such case the Company may not be able to

pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in this Prospectus.

Custody Risk

All assets of the Company comprising the portfolios of the various Subfunds, and any collateral held by the Company (as applicable) for those Subfunds, will be held under the custody or supervision of the Depository Bank.

In accordance with the Law of December 17, 2010, the Depository Bank may delegate parts of its custody functions to third parties only where (i) the Depository Bank has exercised due skill, care and diligence in the selection and appointment of any third parties to whom it intends to delegate parts of its tasks, (ii) the Depository Bank continues to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of these third party delegates in respect of the matters delegated to it, (iii) such third party delegate, at all times during the performance of the tasks delegated to it, segregates the assets of the clients of the Depository Bank from its own assets and from the assets of the Depository Bank in such a way that they can, at any time, be clearly identified as belonging to clients of a particular depositary, and (iv) such third party delegate takes all necessary steps to ensure that, in the event of insolvency of a third-party delegate, the assets of the Company held by such third party delegate are unavailable for distribution among, or realization for the benefit of, the creditors of such third-party delegate.

Despite the foregoing, custody risks may nevertheless arise from the possibility that, to the detriment of a Subfund, such Subfund could be denied access, in whole or in part, to assets held in custody in circumstances that arise as a result of an external event beyond the Depository Bank's reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. When the Depository Bank is holding cash or a third party custodian is holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund as further described in Chapter 19, "Regulatory Disclosures" and "Collateral Management" under this Chapter 7, "Risk Factors", the latter will be exposed to the credit risk of the Depository Bank and/or any sub-custodian used by the Depository Bank or the third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund. Cash held by the Depository Bank and sub-custodians or the third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund will not be segregated in practice but will be a debt owing from the Depository Bank and/or other sub-custodians or any third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund to the relevant Subfunds as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of the Depository Bank or sub-custodians or third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund. In the event of the insolvency of the Depository Bank and/or sub-custodians or third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund, the Company will be treated as a general unsecured creditor of the Depository Bank and/or sub-custodians or third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund in relation to cash holdings of the Company and its Subfunds. The Company may face difficulties and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the relevant Subfund(s) will lose some or all of their cash. To mitigate the Company's exposure to the Depository Bank /or sub-custodian or third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund, the Management Company employs specific procedures to ensure that the Depository Bank or third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund is each a reputable institution and that the credit risk is acceptable to the Company. Investors are invited to consider Chapter 17, "Depository Bank" for further information on the liability of the Depository Bank.

Management Risk

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

even under market conditions where their use could be beneficial for the relevant Subfund.

Sustainability Risks

Pursuant to the SFDR, the Subfunds are required to disclose the manner in which Sustainability Risks (as defined hereafter) are integrated into the investment decision and the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of the Subfunds.

Sustainability risks means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could have a material negative impact on the value of the investment. The materiality of sustainability risks is determined by the likelihood, magnitude and time-horizon of the risk materializing.

Environmental events or conditions that could result in a sustainability risk generally include climate-related risks due to, for example, global warming and changing weather patterns and extreme weather events such as heatwaves, droughts, floods, storms, hail and forest fires. Those events or conditions can lead to direct loss of production facilities, workforce and parts of the supply chain as well as to increased operating cost from capital expenditure, insurance costs and faster asset depreciation (the risk of such events occurring is often referred to as physical risks). Environmental risks furthermore include risks related to the change to a low-carbon economy. Risk from political measures with respect to fossil fuels or emissions certificates can result in them becoming more expensive or scarce or the substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options. These risks are generally referred to transition risks.

As regards social events or conditions that could result in a sustainability risk, those include generally but are not limited to health and safety of tenants and employees, human rights violation, poor labour standards, supply chain management issues, deficient employee welfare, data & privacy concerns as well as increasing technological regulation and reliance on new technology infrastructures.

Governance events or conditions that could result in a sustainability risk generally include but are not limited to bribery, corruption, tax fraud, tax evasion, high management incentives, board composition and effectiveness as well as management quality and alignment of management with shareholders.

Sustainability risks can be understood as a sub-category of traditional risk types (e.g. credit-, market-, liquidity-, operational-, and strategy risk) and are identified and managed in the context of risk management processes of the Management Company. Additionally, Investment Managers of Subfunds with an ESG investment strategy are supported by the CSILS ESG team to identify and manage material sustainability risks in the investment decision process.

As sustainability risks differ between asset classes and investment styles, they are defined at Subfund level. The Investment Manager identifies sustainability risks by considering sector, industry and company exposure of the portfolio either in absolute terms or relative to the benchmark. Proprietary analysis may be supported by specific frameworks which define industry-specific ESG factors material to a company.

The impacts following the occurrence of a Sustainability Risk may be numerous and vary depending on the specific risk, region, sector and asset class. For all Subfunds, sustainability risks may result in a negative impact on the returns of the Subfund. Generally, acute and chronic physical risks, new carbon taxes and changing consumer behavior have been identified as being highly relevant. These risks may lead to increased default risks and financial deterioration return for the investments.

Certain Subfunds may for instance invest in securities of industrial companies (including metals, mining and chemical companies) in which case environmental risks include in particular physical and reputational consequences of pollution or greenhouse gas emissions caused by industrial companies (including but not limited to damages, individual and class legal actions), potential physical damage to property resulting from extreme weather events and climate change, such as droughts, wildfires, flooding and heavy precipitations, heat/cold waves, landslides or storms, the ability of the company to respond to increased production prices and to regulatory and public pressure to reduce the energy and

water consumption of buildings and to overcome waste management challenges.

Furthermore, investments into metals, mining and chemical companies (as mentioned above) may carry additional reputational risks resulting from the failure to meet a sustainable thematic objective and/or the ESG Factors and the visibility of such failure.

Similarly, investments in companies and issuers in emerging markets aiming at transitioning to a lower carbon economy will encounter more challenges of various nature (for instance where industrial sector plays an essential part in the economic and social fabric) and will require additional capital in comparison to their developed counterparts to enable them to transition towards more sustainable business practices. Such emerging-country companies and issuers may for instance fail to raise sufficient funds to achieve a successful transition to a lower carbon footprint. Further information is provided in the section “Investments in Emerging Countries” of Chapter 7 “Risk Factors”.

Sustainability risks can adversely affect the Subfunds’ returns. The effective management of such risks is crucial for mitigating downside risks on the portfolio’s returns as well as the negative impact on the society and the environment at large.

Further information is provided in the section “Specific Risk Factors” of Chapter 23 “Subfunds”.

Sustainable Investing Risks

Subfunds which consider ESG Factors in their investment decision process and apply the CSILS ESG Framework (as defined in the relevant Subfund SFDR Annex, in Chapter 24 “SFDR Annex”) are exposed to specific risks linked to their sustainable investing strategy. In this context and given the nascent nature of ESG /sustainability regulations and guidelines, investors shall note that the ESG classifications and descriptions made in this Prospectus may be reviewed by the Management Company and the Investment Managers in response to evolving statutory, regulatory or internal guidance or changes in industry approach to classification. Since sustainability-related practices differ by region, industry and issue and are evolving accordingly, the practice or the assessment of such sustainability-related practice by the Subfunds, respectively their Investment Managers and the Management Company may change over time. Similarly, new sustainability requirements imposed by jurisdictions in which the Investment Managers do business and/or in which the Subfunds are marketed may result in additional compliance costs, disclosure obligations or other implications or restrictions on the Subfunds or on their Investment Managers and the Management Company. Under such requirements, the Investment Managers and the Management Company may be required to classify the Subfunds against certain criteria, some of which can be open to subjective interpretation. Especially their views on the appropriate classification may develop over time, including in response to statutory or regulatory guidance or changes in industry approach and this may include making a change to the classification of the Subfunds. Such change to the relevant classification may require certain actions to be taken, including new investments and disinvestments or new processes to be set up to meet the corresponding classification requirements and capture data about the Sub-funds’ investments, which may lead to additional cost, disclosure and reporting obligations.

Furthermore, investors shall note that the Management Company and the Investment Managers are, wholly or in part, reliant on public and third-party sources of information as well as potentially information produced by the issuer itself. Further, the ability of the Management Company and the Investment Managers to verify such data may be limited by the integrity of the data available in respect of the underlying constituents at the relevant point in time and the status and evolution of global laws, guidelines and regulations in relation to the tracking and provision of such ESG data. ESG data derived from private, public and third-party sources of information may be incorrect, unavailable, or not fully updated. Updates may also be subject of a time lag. ESG classification/scoring also reflects the opinion of the assessing party (including external parties, such as rating agencies or other financial institutions). In the absence of a standardized ESG scoring system, each assessing party has therefore its own research and analysis framework. Therefore, ESG scoring or risk levels given by different assessing parties to the same investment can vary greatly. This also applies for certain

investments for which the Management Company and the Investment Managers may only have limited access to data from external parties in respect of the underlying constituents of an investment, due to, e.g. absence of look-through data. In such cases, the Management Company and the Investment Managers will attempt to assess such information on a best-effort basis. Such data gaps could also result in the incorrect assessment of a sustainability practice and/or related sustainability risks and opportunities.

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

Sustainable Investing Risks may be higher for Subfunds with a sustainable thematic objective and/or which integrate ESG Factors into the various steps of their investment process as far as those Subfunds have (i) a particular sectoral focus, such as investing in the industrial sector with larger carbon footprints and/or with higher transitioning costs to low carbon alternatives, or (ii) a particular geographical focus, such as concentrating investments in emerging markets with higher sustainability risks related to their transition path and the early stage of their social and governance structures. For more information about the sustainable investing risks related to investments in the industrial sector or in emerging markets, investors shall consult the environmental, social and governance risks described in more details in the section “Sustainability Risks”, “Concentration on Certain Countries/Regions” and “Investments in Emerging Countries”.

Investment Risk

Investments in Equities

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

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

Investments in Fixed Income Securities

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

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

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

generally be expected to increase the value of a Subfund's non-Reference Currency investments in terms of the Reference Currency.

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

SEC Rule 144A provides a safe harbour exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 for resale of restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers, as defined in the rule. The advantage for Investors may be higher returns due to lower administration charges. However, dissemination of secondary market transactions in rule 144A securities is restricted and only available to qualified institutional buyers. This might increase the volatility of the security prices and, in extreme conditions, decrease the liquidity of a particular rule 144A security.

Investments in Contingent Convertible Instruments

Unknown risk

Contingent convertible instruments are currently still untested. In a stressed environment, when the underlying features of these instruments will be put to the test, it is uncertain how they will perform. In the event a single issuer activates a trigger or suspends coupons, it is uncertain whether the market will view the issue as an idiosyncratic event or systemic. In the latter case, potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class is possible. This risk may in turn be reinforced depending on the level of underlying instrument arbitrage. Furthermore, activation of a trigger or suspension of coupon payments could cause a broader sell-off of contingent convertible instruments, thereby decreasing liquidity in the market. In an illiquid market, price formation may be increasingly stressed.

Capital structure inversion risk

Contrary to classic capital hierarchy, contingent convertible instruments, investors may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders would not. In certain scenarios, holders of contingent convertible instruments will suffer losses ahead of equity holders, e.g. when a high trigger principal write-down contingent convertible instruments is activated. This cuts against the normal order of capital structure hierarchy where equity holders are expected to suffer the first loss.

Industry concentration risk

As the issuers of contingent convertible instruments may be unevenly distributed across sectors of industry, contingent convertible instruments may be prone to industry concentration risks.

Investments in Warrants

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

Investments in Target Funds

Investors should note that investments in Target Funds may incur costs both at the Subfund level and at the level of the Target Funds. Furthermore, the value of the units or shares in the Target Funds may be affected by currency fluctuations, currency exchange transactions, tax regulations (including the levying of withholding tax) and any other economic or political factors or changes in the countries in which the Target Fund is invested, along with the risks associated with exposure to the emerging markets.

The investment of the Subfunds' assets in units or shares of Target Funds entails a risk that the redemption of the units or shares may be subject to

restrictions, with the consequence that such investments may be less liquid than other types of investment.

Use of Derivatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investments in Hedge Fund Indices

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

The hedge funds underlying the respective index, as well as their strategies, are distinguished from traditional investments primarily by the fact that their investment strategy may involve the short sale of securities and, on the other hand, by using borrowings and derivatives, a leverage effect may be achieved.

The leverage effect entails that the value of a fund's assets increases faster if capital gains arising from investments financed by borrowing exceed the related costs, notably the interest on borrowed monies and premiums payable on derivative instruments. A fall in prices, however, causes a faster decrease in the value of the Company's assets. The use of derivative instruments, and in particular of short selling, can in extreme cases lead to a total loss in value.

Most of the hedge funds underlying the respective index were established in countries in which the legal framework, and in particular the supervision by the authorities, either does not exist or does not correspond to the standards applied in western Europe or other comparable countries. The success of hedge funds depends in particular on the competence of the fund managers and the suitability of the infrastructure available to them.

These financial indices shall be chosen in accordance with the eligibility criteria as set out in Article 9 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 relating to certain definitions of the amended law of 20 December 2002 on undertakings for collective investment and implementing Commission Directive 2007/16/EC (“Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008”) clarifying Article 44 of the Law of 17 December 2010.

Investments in Commodity and Real Estate Indices

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

Investments in illiquid Assets

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

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

Investments in Asset Backed Securities and Mortgage Backed Securities

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

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

Small to medium-sized Companies

A number of Subfunds may invest primarily in small and mid-cap companies. Investing in the securities of smaller, lesser-known

companies involves greater risk and the possibility of greater price volatility due to the less certain growth prospects of smaller firms, the lower degree of liquidity of the markets for such stocks and the greater sensitivity of smaller companies to changing market conditions.

Investments in REITs

REITs (real estate investment trusts) are listed companies – not open-ended undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities under Luxembourg law – which buy and/or develop real estate as long-term investments. They invest the bulk of their assets directly in real estate and derive most of their income from rent. Special risk considerations apply to investments in publicly traded securities of companies active primarily in the real estate sector. These risks include: the cyclical nature of real estate securities, risks connected with the general and local economic situation, supply overhangs and fierce competition, increases in land tax and operating costs, demographic trends and changes in rental income, changes to the provisions of building law, losses from damage and expropriation, environmental risks, rent ceilings imposed by administrative provisions, changes in real estate prices in residential areas, risks of associated parties, changes in the attractiveness of real estate to tenants, interest rate rises and other factors influencing the real estate capital market. As a rule, interest rate rises result in higher financing costs, which could reduce – either directly or indirectly – the value of the respective Subfund’s investment.

Investments in Russia

Custodial and registration risk in Russia

- Although exposure to the Russian equity markets is substantially hedged through the use of GDRs and ADRs, individual Subfunds may, in accordance with their investment policy, invest in securities which require the use of local depository and/or custodial services. Currently, evidence of legal title to shares is maintained in “book-entry” form in Russia.
- The Subfund will hold securities through the Depository Bank that will open a foreign nominee holder account with a Russian custodian. Russian law provides that the Depository Bank (as foreign nominee holder) will be under an obligation to “make all reasonable efforts within its control” to provide the Russian custodian or, at their request, the issuer, a Russian court, the Central Bank of the Russian Federation and Russian investigative authorities, with information on owners of securities, other persons exercising rights under securities and persons in whose interests such rights are exercised, and the number of the relevant securities.
- It is plausible that the Depository Bank should be able to comply with the obligation described above by providing information about the Subfund as owner of securities. However, it cannot be ruled out that information about the Subfund’s Shareholders including information about beneficial ownership of shares held in the Subfund may also be requested. If such information is not provided by the Subfund and / or the Shareholder to the Depository Bank, operations in the Depository Bank’s foreign nominee holder account in Russia may be, as Russian law states, “prohibited or limited” by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation for up to six months. Russian law is silent as to whether such six-month term can be extended, therefore, such extension(s) cannot be excluded for an undetermined period of time so that the final impact of the aforementioned prohibition or limitation of operations cannot reasonably be evaluated at this point in time.
- The significance of the register is crucial to the custodial and registration process. Although independent registrars are subject to licensing and supervision by the Central Bank of Russia and may bear civil, as well as administrative liability for non-performance or undue performance of their obligations, it is, nevertheless, possible for the Subfund to lose its registration through fraud, negligence or mere oversight. Furthermore, although companies are required under Russian law to maintain independent registrars that meet certain

statutory criteria, in practice there may be instances where this regulation has not been complied with by the companies. Because of this lack of independence, the management of a company can potentially exert significant influence over the make-up of that company's shareholder base.

- Distortion or destruction of the register could substantially impair, or in certain cases erase, the Subfund's holdings of the relevant company's shares. Neither the Subfund, the Investment Manager, the Depositary Bank, the Management Company, the Board of Directors of the Management Company nor any of their agents can make any representation or warranty about, or any guarantee of, the registrars' actions or performance. Such risk will be borne by the Subfund. Although Russian law provides for the mechanism of restoration of the lost information in the register, there is no guidance on how this mechanism should operate in practice, and any potential dispute would be considered by a Russian court on a case-by-case basis.

The abovementioned amendments to the Russian Civil Code provide for unlimited protection of the "good faith purchaser" of equities acquired in the course of exchange trades. The only exception (which seems to be non-applicable) to this rule is the acquisition of such securities without consideration.

Direct investments in the Russian market are made in principle via equities or equity-type securities traded on the Moscow Exchange, in accordance with Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions" and unless stipulated otherwise in Chapter 23 "Subfunds". Any other direct investments, which are not made via the Moscow Exchange will fall within the 10%-rule of Article 41 (2) a) of the Law of December 17, 2010.

Investments in India

In addition to the restrictions set out in this Prospectus, direct investments made in India are subject to the relevant Subfund obtaining a certificate of registration as "Foreign Portfolio Investor" ("FPI") (registration as Category I FPI) from a Designated Depository Participant ("DDP") on behalf of the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"). In addition the Subfund shall obtain a Permanent Account Number (PAN) card from the Income Tax Department of India. The FPI Regulations set various limits for investments by FPIs and impose various obligations on the FPIs. All investments made directly in India will be subject to FPI Regulations prevailing at the time of the investment. Investors should note that the registration of the relevant Subfund as a FPI is a condition precedent to any direct investments by this Subfund in the Indian market.

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

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

regarding investors and beneficial owners of the Subfund may be required for disclosure to local supervisory authorities.

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

Risks associated with the Stock Connect Scheme

Certain Subfunds may invest in eligible China A shares ("China Connect Securities") through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect scheme or other similar scheme(s) established under applicable laws and regulations from time to time (the "Stock Connect Scheme"). The Stock Connect Scheme is a securities trading and clearing linked program developed by, amongst others, The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("SEHK"), Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE"), Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC") and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("ChinaClear"), with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between mainland China and Hong Kong.

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

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

China Connect Securities Eligible for Northbound Trading Link

China Connect Securities eligible for trading on the Northbound Trading Link, as of the date of the Prospectus, include shares listed on the SSE that are (a) constituent stocks of SSE 180 Index; (b) constituent stocks of SSE 380 Index; (c) China A shares listed on the SSE that are not constituent stocks of the SSE 180 Index or SSE 380 Index, but which have corresponding China H shares accepted for listing and trading on SEHK, provided that: (i) they are not traded on the SSE in currencies other than Renminbi (“RMB”); and (ii) they are not included in the risk alert board. SEHK may include or exclude securities as China Connect Securities and may change the eligibility of shares for trading on the Northbound Trading Link.

Ownership of China Connect Securities

China Connect Securities acquired by Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the relevant Subfunds) through the Stock Connect Scheme are held in ChinaClear and HKSCC is the “nominee holder of such China Connect Securities. Applicable PRC rules, regulations and other administration measures and provisions (the “Stock Connect Scheme Rules”) generally provide for the concept of a “nominee holder” and recognise the concept of a “beneficial owner” of securities. In this respect, a nominee holder (being HKSCC in relation to the relevant China Connect Securities) is the person who holds securities on behalf of others (being Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the relevant Subfunds) in relation to the relevant China Connect Securities). HKSCC holds the relevant China Connect Securities on behalf of Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the relevant Subfunds) who are the beneficial owners of the relevant China Connect Securities. The relevant Stock Connect Scheme Rules provide that investors enjoy the rights and benefits of the China Connect Securities acquired through the Stock Connect Scheme in accordance with applicable laws. Based on the provisions of the Stock Connect Scheme Rules, it is the Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the relevant Subfunds) who should be recognised under the laws and regulations of the PRC as having beneficial ownership in the relevant China Connect Securities. Separately, under applicable rules of the Central Clearing and Settlement System (“CCASS”) all proprietary interests in respect of the relevant China Connect Securities held by HKSCC as nominee holder belong to the relevant CCASS participants or their clients (as the case may be). However Northbound investors shall exercise their rights in relation to the China Connect Securities through the CCASS clearing participant and HKSCC as the nominee holder. With respect to certain rights and interests of China Connect Securities that can only be exercised via bringing legal actions to mainland China competent courts, it is uncertain whether such rights could be enforced since under the CCASS rules, HKSCC as nominee holder shall have no obligation to take any legal action or court proceeding to enforce any rights on behalf of the investors in respect of the China Connect Securities in mainland China or elsewhere.

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

Pre-trade checking

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

Quota limitations

Trading under the Stock Connect Scheme will be subject to a maximum cross-border investment quota (“Aggregate Quota”), together with a daily quota (“Daily Quota”). The Northbound Trading Link will be subject to a separate set of Aggregate and Daily Quota, which is monitored by SEHK. The Aggregate Quota limits the maximum net value of all buy trades via the Northbound Trading Link that can be executed

by Exchange Participants while the Stock Connect Scheme is in operation. The Daily Quota limits the maximum net buy value of cross-border trades via the Northbound Trading Link under the Stock Connect Scheme each trading day. The Aggregate Quota and / or the Daily Quota may change from time to time without prior notice and investors should refer to the SEHK website and other information published by the SEHK for up-to-date information.

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

Restriction on Day Trading

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

Order Priority

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

Best Execution Risk

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

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

Limited off-exchange trading and transfers

“Non-trade” transfers (i.e. off-exchange trading and transfers) are permitted in limited circumstances such as post-trade allocation of China Connect Securities to different funds/sub-funds by fund managers or correction of trade errors.

Clearing, settlement and custody risks

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

China Connect Securities traded through the Stock Connect Scheme are issued in scripless form, so investors, including the Subfunds, will not hold any physical China Connect Securities. Under the Stock Connect Scheme, Hong Kong and overseas investors, including the Subfunds, which have acquired China Connect Securities through the Northbound Trading Link, should maintain such China Connect Securities with their brokers’ or custodians’ stock accounts with CCASS operated by HKSCC. There are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or brokers who hold the Subfunds’ investments or settle the Subfunds’ trades. It is possible that, in the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a custodian

or broker, the Subfunds would be delayed or prevented from recovering their assets from the custodian or broker, or its estate, and may have only a general unsecured claim against the custodian or broker for those assets. Due to the a short settlement cycle for China Connect Securities, the CCASS clearing participant acting as custodian may act upon the exclusive instruction of the selling broker duly instructed by the relevant Subfund's Investment Manager. For such purpose the Depository Bank may have to waive at the risk of the Subfund its settlement instruction right in respect of CCASS clearing participant acting as its custodian in the market.

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

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

Risk of CCASS Default and ChinaClear Default

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

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

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

ChinaClear has established a risk management framework and measures that are approved and supervised by the China Securities Regulatory Commission. Should the remote event of ChinaClear default occur and ChinaClear be declared as a defaulter, HKSCC's liabilities in Northbound trades under its market contracts with clearing participants will be limited to assisting clearing participants in pursuing their claims against ChinaClear. HKSCC will in good faith, seek recovery of the outstanding stocks and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels or through ChinaClear's liquidation. In that event, the Subfunds may suffer delay in the recovery process or may not be able to fully recover their losses from ChinaClear.

However, the above risks in the event of CCASS or HKSCC default and/or ChinaClear default are regarded as remote.

Participation in corporate actions and shareholders' meetings

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

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

HKSCC will keep CCASS participants informed of corporate actions of China Connect Securities. Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Subfunds) will need to comply with the arrangement and deadline specified by their respective brokers or custodians (i.e. CCASS participants). The time for them to take actions for some types of

corporate actions of China Connect Securities may be as short as one business day only. Therefore, the Subfunds may not be able to participate in some corporate actions in a timely manner. Further, as multiple proxies are not available in mainland China, the Subfunds may not be able to appoint proxies to attend or participate in shareholders' meetings in respect of China Connect Securities. There is no assurance that CCASS participants who participate in the Stock Connect Scheme will provide or arrange for the provision of any voting or other related services.

Short swing profit rule and Disclosure of Interests

Short swing profit rule risk

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

Disclosure of Interests Risk

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

Foreign Ownership Limits

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

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

Operational risk

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

Further, the "connectivity" in the Stock Connect Scheme requires routing of orders across the border of Hong Kong and mainland China. This requires the development of new information technology systems on the part of SEHK and Exchange Participants (i.e. China Stock Connect System) to be set up by SEHK to which Exchange Participants need to connect). There is no assurance that the systems of SEHK and market participants will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both markets. In the event that the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in China Connect Securities through the Stock Connect Scheme could be disrupted. The Subfunds' ability to access the China A share market (and hence to pursue its investment strategy) may be adversely affected.

Regulatory risk

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

legal enforcement in connection with cross-border trades under the Stock Connect Scheme.

No Protection by Investor Compensation Fund

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

Differences in trading day

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

Risks relating to suspension of the mainland China stock markets

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

Mainland China tax risk

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

In light of the uncertainty as to how gains or income that may be derived from the Subfunds' investments in mainland China will be taxed, the Management Company reserves the right to provide for withholding tax on such gains or income and withhold tax for the account of the Subfunds. Withholding tax may already be withheld at broker/custodian level. Any tax provision, if made, will be reflected in the Net Asset Value of the Subfunds at the time of debit or release of such provision and thus will impact the Shares at the time of debit or release of such provision.

Hedged Share Class Risk

The hedging strategy applied to hedged Share Classes may vary from one Subfund to another. Each Subfund will apply a hedging strategy which aims to reduce currency risk between the Reference Currency of the respective Subfund and the nominal currency of the hedged Share Class while taking various practical considerations into account. The hedging strategy aims to reduce, however may not totally eliminate, currency exposure.

Investors should note that there is no segregation of liabilities between the individual Share Classes within a Subfund. Whilst the Investment Managers have implemented policies and procedures to mitigate any contagion risk arising from transactions that have the aim of hedging currencies for single Share Classes of a Subfund, such risk cannot be fully eliminated. Accordingly, there is a risk that under certain circumstances, hedging transactions in relation to a hedged Share Class could result in liabilities affecting the Net Asset Value of the other Share Classes of the same Subfund. Any risk introduced through the transactions with the aim of hedging currencies for single Share Classes of a Subfund or any administrative costs caused by the necessity for additional risk

management will only be borne by the investors in the respective Share Class in the event of materialization.

Clearing and Settlement Procedures

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

Investment Countries

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

Concentration on certain Countries/Regions

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

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

Investments in Emerging Countries

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

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

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

Moreover, settlement systems in emerging markets may be less well organised than in developed markets. Thus, there may be a risk that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities of the concerned Subfunds may be in jeopardy because of failures or of defects in the systems. In particular, market practice may require that payment shall be made prior to receipt of the security which is being purchased or that delivery of a security must be made before payment is received. In such cases, default by a broker or bank through whom the relevant transaction is effected might result in a loss being suffered by the Subfunds investing in emerging market securities.

It must also be borne in mind that companies are selected regardless of their market capitalization (micro, small, mid, large caps), sector or geographical location. This may lead to a concentration in geographical or sector terms.

Subscriptions in the relevant Subfunds are thus only suitable for investors who are fully aware of, and able to bear, the risks related to this type of investment.

Industry/Sector Risk

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

Securities Lending

The Subfunds may enter into securities lending transactions subject to the conditions and limits set out in this Prospectus. Securities lending transactions involve counterparty risk, including the risk that the securities lent cannot be returned or redeemed on time. If the borrower of securities fails to return the securities lent by a sub-fund, there is a risk that the collateral received may be realised at a lower value than the securities lent, whether due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral, adverse market movements, a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the collateral issuer, illiquidity of the market on which the collateral is traded, negligence or insolvency of the custodian holding collateral or termination of legal agreements, e.g. due to insolvency, which adversely affects the performance of the Subfund. If the other party to a securities lending transaction should default, the Subfund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the collateral held by the Company in connection with the securities lending transaction are less than the value of the securities lent. In addition, in the event of the bankruptcy or similar proceedings of the other party to the securities lending transaction or its failure to return the securities as agreed, the sub-fund could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the securities and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the securities lending agreement.

The Subfunds will only use securities lending transactions for the purpose of either reducing risks (hedging) or generating additional capital or income for the relevant Subfund. When using such techniques, the Subfund will comply at all times with the provisions set out in this Prospectus. The risks arising from the use of securities lending transactions will be closely monitored and techniques (including collateral management) will be employed to seek to mitigate those risks. Although it is expected that the use of securities lending transactions will generally not have a material impact on a Subfund's performance, the use of such transactions may have a significant effect, either negative or positive, on the Subfund's net asset value.

Total Return Swaps

A TRS is an OTC derivative contract in which the total return payer transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to the total return receiver. In exchange, the total return receiver either makes an upfront payment to the total return payer, or makes periodic payments based on set rate which can be either fixed or variable. A TRS thus typically involves a combination of market risk and interest rate risk, as well as counterparty risk.

In addition, due to the periodic settlement of outstanding amounts and/or periodic margin calls under the relevant contractual agreements, a counterparty may, under unusual market circumstances, have insufficient funds available to pay the amounts due. Moreover, each TRS is a bespoke transaction among others with respect to its reference obligation, duration, and contractual terms, including frequency and conditions for settlement. Such lack of standardisation may adversely affect the price or conditions under which a TRS can be sold, liquidated or closed out. Any TRS therefore involves certain degree of liquidity risk. Finally, as any OTC derivative, a TRS is a bilateral agreement which involves a counterparty which may, for any reason, not be in a position to fulfil its obligations under the TRS. Each party to the TRS is therefore

exposed to counterparty risk and, if the agreement include the use of collaterals, to the risks related to collateral management.

Investors are invited to consider the relevant risk warnings on Market Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Liquidity Risk, Counterparty Risk and Collateral Management set out in this Chapter.

Collateral Management

Where the Management Company on behalf of the Company enters into OTC financial derivative and/or efficient portfolio management techniques, collateral may be used to reduce counterparty risk exposure. Collateral will be treated in accordance with the Company's collateral policy as set out in Chapter 19, "Regulatory Disclosure".

The exchange of collateral involves certain risks, including operational risk related to the actual exchange, transfer and booking of collateral. Collateral received under a title transfer arrangement will be held by the Depository Bank in accordance with the usual terms and provisions of the Depository Bank Agreement. For other types of collateral arrangement, the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral. The use of such third party custodians may involve additional operational and clearing and settlement risk, as well as counterparty risk.

Collateral received will consist of either cash or transferable securities that meet the criteria set out in the Company's collateral policy. Transferable securities received as collateral are subject to market risk. The Management Company aims to manage this risk by applying appropriate haircuts, valuing collateral on a daily basis, and accepting only high quality collateral. However, some residual market risk must be expected to remain.

Non-cash collateral must be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. However, in adverse market circumstances, the market for certain types of transferable securities may be illiquid and, in extreme cases, may cease to exist. Any non-cash collateral therefore involves a certain degree of liquidity risk.

Any collateral received will not be sold, re-invested or pledged. Accordingly, no risk is expected to arise from the reuse of collateral.

Risks linked to the management of collateral will be identified, managed and mitigated in accordance with the Management Company's risk management process concerning the Company. Investors are invited to consider the relevant risk warnings on Market Risk, Counterparty Risk, Liquidity Risk and Clearing and Settlement Procedures set out in this Chapter.

Legal, Regulatory, Political and Tax Risk

The Management Company and the Company must at all times comply with applicable laws and regulations in each of the various jurisdictions where it is active, or where the Company makes its investments or holds its assets. Legal or regulatory constraints or changes to applicable laws and regulations may affect the Management Company or the Company, as well as the assets and liabilities of any of its Subfunds and may require a change in the investment objectives and policy of a Subfund. Substantive changes in applicable laws and regulations may make the investment objectives and policy of a Subfund more difficult or even impossible to achieve or implement, which may prompt the Management Company to take appropriate action, which may include the discontinuation of a Subfund.

The assets and liabilities of a Subfund, including but not limited to the financial derivative instruments used by the Management Company to implement that Subfund's investment objectives and policy may also be subject to change in laws or regulations and/or regulatory action which may affect their value or enforceability. In the implementation of a Subfund's investment objectives and policy, the Management Company may have to rely on complex legal agreements, including but not limited to master agreements for financial derivatives agreements, confirmations and collateral arrangements and securities lending agreements. Such agreements may be drawn up by industry bodies established outside of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and subject to foreign laws, which may imply an additional element of legal risk. Whilst the Management Company will ensure that it receives appropriate advice from reputable

legal counsel, it cannot be excluded that such complex legal agreements, whether governed by domestic or foreign laws, may be held unenforceable by a competent court due to legal or regulatory developments or for any other reason.

Recently, the global economic environment has been characterised by an increase in political risk in both developed and developing countries. The performance of the Subfunds or an investor's possibility to purchase, sell or redeem Shares may be adversely affected by market disruption due in particular to changes in general economic conditions and uncertainties caused by political developments such as the results of popular votes or referenda, changes in economic policy, the rescinding of free trade agreements, adverse developments in diplomatic relations, increased military tension, active armed conflict, changes in government agencies or policies, the imposition of Sanctions (as defined below) and/or restrictions on the transfer of capital and changes in the industrial and financial outlook in general.

Changes in tax laws or fiscal policy in any country where the Management Company or the Company is active, or where a Subfund is invested or holds assets, may adversely affect the performance of a Subfund or any of its Share Classes. Investors are invited to consider the relevant risk warning on Taxation, and to consult with their professional advisers to assess their individual tax position.

Armed Conflict Risk

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

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

Taxation

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

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

FATCA

The Company may be subject to regulations imposed by foreign regulators, in particular the Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (commonly known as "FATCA"). FATCA provisions generally impose a reporting to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service of non-U.S. financial institutions that do not

comply with FATCA and U.S. persons' (within the meaning of FATCA) direct and indirect ownership of non-U.S. accounts and non-U.S. entities. Failure to provide the requested information will lead to a 30% withholding tax applying to certain U.S. source income (including dividends and interest) and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposal of property that can produce U.S. source interest or dividends.

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

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

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

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

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

Common Reporting Standard

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

German Investment Tax Act

As of 1 January 2018, under the provisions for the so-called partial tax exemption (Teilfreistellung),

- 30% of the income of a German tax-resident private investor (i.e. holding the interest in the fund as private assets for tax purposes (steuerliches Privatvermögen)) that results from an investment in a fund qualifying as a so-called equity fund (Aktienfonds) as defined in section 2 paragraph 6 of the German Investment Tax Act (Investmentsteuergesetz) as applicable as of 1 January 2018 and amended from time to time ("**German Investment Tax Act**") is exempt from German income tax (and from solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax); and
- 15% of the income of such a German tax-resident private investor that results from an investment in a fund qualifying as a so-called mixed fund (Mischfonds) as defined in section 2 paragraph 7 of the German Investment Tax Act is exempt from German income tax (and from solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax).

It is assessed for every calendar year whether such rules apply.

A fund qualifies as an equity fund (or mixed fund) if

- it is stipulated in its investment guidelines that it will continuously invest more than 50% (or at least 25%) of the value of its total assets in certain qualifying equity instruments as defined in section 2 paragraph 8 of the German Investment Tax Act or an investor individually proves vis-à-vis the competent tax office that the respective limit was met throughout the respective calendar year for which the partial tax-exemption is claimed; and
- if such requirement is continuously met in such calendar year.

Similar rules (though with different percentage rates) apply to income generated by German individual business investors (i.e. holding the interest in the fund as business assets for tax purposes (steuerliches Betriebsvermögen)) and German tax-resident corporations from their investment in an equity fund or mixed fund, subject to certain exemptions, and a corresponding portion of any expenses they incur in relation to such an investment is not tax-deductible.

As set out in their respective Investment Policy, the relevant Subfund seeks to invest continuously more than 50% or at least 25% of the value of its total assets in qualifying equity instruments.

However, it will depend on a number of factors – some of which are beyond the control of the fund manager – whether or not such minimum percentage will continuously be met – and, hence, whether the rules on the partial exemption will apply to German tax-resident investors – in any calendar year, in particular on the definition of qualifying participations and the interpretation of other legal provisions by the German tax authorities and German tax courts, how the instruments in which the relevant Subfund invests are classified (by the respective issuer and/or data providers) and on the value (market price) of the instruments held by it.

Therefore, no guarantee can be given that the rules about the partial exemption will apply. Consequently, German tax-resident investors should be prepared to be subject to German tax on 100% of the income from their investment in the relevant Subfund.

Sanctions

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

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

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

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

8. Net Asset Value

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", the Net Asset Value of the Shares of each Subfund shall be calculated in the Reference Currency of the respective Subfund and shall be determined under the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors in Luxembourg on each Banking Day on which banks are open all day for business in Luxembourg (each such day being referred to as a "Valuation Day"). In case the Valuation Day is not a full Banking Day in Luxembourg, the Net Asset Value of that Valuation Day will be calculated on the next following Banking Day. If a Valuation Day falls on a day which is a holiday in countries whose stock exchanges or other markets are decisive for valuing the majority of a Subfund's assets, the Company may decide, by way of exception, that the Net Asset Value of the Shares in this Subfund will not be determined on such days.

For determining the net asset value, the assets and liabilities of the Company shall be allocated to the Subfunds (and to the individual Share Classes within each Subfund), the calculation is carried out by dividing

the net asset value of the Subfund by the total number of Shares outstanding for the relevant Subfund or the relevant Share Class. If the Subfund in question has more than one Share Class, that portion of the Net Asset Value of the Subfund attributable to the particular Class will be divided by the number of issued Shares of that Class.

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

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

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", the assets of each Subfund shall be valued as follows:

- a) Securities which are listed or regularly traded on a stock exchange shall be valued at the last available traded price. If such a price is not available for a particular trading day, the mid-price (the mean of the bid and ask prices) or alternatively the bid price, may be taken as a basis for the valuation.
- b) If a security is traded on several stock exchanges, the valuation shall be made by reference to the exchange which is the main market for this security.
- c) If a security is traded on a secondary market with regulated trading among securities dealers (with the effect that the price reflects market conditions), the valuation may be based on this secondary market.
- d) Securities traded on a regulated market shall be valued in the same way as those listed on a stock exchange.
- e) Securities that are not listed on a stock exchange and are not traded on a regulated market shall be valued at their last available market price. If no such price is available, the Company shall value these securities in accordance with other criteria to be established by the Board of Directors and on the basis of the probable sales price, the value of which shall be estimated with due care and in good faith.
- f) Derivatives shall be treated in accordance with the above. OTC swap transactions will be valued on a consistent basis based on bid, offer or mid prices as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Directors. If, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, such values do not reflect the fair market value of the relevant OTC swap transactions, the value of such OTC swap transactions will be determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or by such other method as it deems in its discretion appropriate.
- g) The valuation price of a money market instrument which has a maturity or remaining term to maturity of less than 397 days and does not have any specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk, shall, based on the net acquisition price or on the price at the time when the investment's remaining term to maturity falls below 3 months, be progressively adjusted to the repayment price while keeping the resulting investment return constant. In the event of a significant change in market conditions, the basis for the valuation of different investments shall be brought into line with the new market yields.
- h) Units or shares of UCITS or other UCIs shall be valued on the basis of their most recently calculated Net Asset Value, where necessary by taking due account of the redemption fee. Where no Net Asset Value and only buy and sell prices are available for units or shares of UCITS or other UCIs, the units or shares of such UCITS or other UCI may be valued at the mean of such buy and sell prices.
- i) Fiduciary and fixed-term deposits shall be valued at their respective nominal value plus accrued interest.

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

If a valuation in accordance with the above rules is rendered impossible or incorrect due to particular or changed circumstances, the Company's Board of Directors shall be entitled to use other generally recognized and

auditable valuation principles in order to reach a proper valuation of the Subfund's assets and as a measure to prevent the practices relating to market timing.

Investments which are difficult to value (in particular those which are not listed on a secondary market with a regulated price-setting mechanism) are valued on a regular basis using comprehensible, transparent criteria. For the valuation of private equity investments, the Company may use the services of third parties which have appropriate experience and systems in this area. The Company's Board of Directors and the auditor shall monitor the comprehensibility and transparency of the valuation methods and their application.

The Net Asset Value of a Share shall be rounded up or down, as the case may be, to the next smallest unit of the Reference Currency which is currently used, unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

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

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

The total net asset value of the Company shall be calculated in US dollars.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

In order to protect existing Shareholders and subject to the conditions set out in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", the Net Asset Value per Share Class of a Subfund may be adjusted upwards or downwards by a maximum percentage ("swing factor") indicated in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", in the event of a net surplus of subscription or redemption applications on a particular Valuation Day. In such case the same Net Asset Value applies to all incoming and outgoing investors on that particular Valuation Day. The adjustment of the Net Asset Value aims to cover in particular but not exclusively transaction costs, tax charges and bid/offer spreads incurred by the respective Subfund due to subscriptions, redemptions and/or conversions in and out of the Subfund. Existing Shareholders would no longer have to indirectly bear these costs, since they are directly integrated into the calculation of the Net Asset Value and hence, are borne by incoming and outgoing investors.

The Net Asset Value may be adjusted on every Valuation Day on a net deal basis. The Board of Directors of the Company can set a threshold (net capital flows that needs to be exceeded) to apply the adjustment to the Net Asset Value. Shareholders should note that the performance calculated on the basis of the adjusted Net Asset Value might not reflect the true portfolio performance as a consequence of the adjustment of the Net Asset Value.

9. Expenses and Taxes

i. Taxes

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

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", the Company's assets are subject to a tax ("taxe d'abonnement") in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg of 0.05% p.a., payable quarterly. In the case of Share Classes that may only be acquired by institutional investors (according to Article 174 (2) c) of the Law of 17 December 2010), this tax rate is 0.01% p.a. The Net Asset Value of each Subfund at the end of each quarter is taken as the basis for calculation.

The Company's income is not taxable in Luxembourg.

Dividends, interest, income and gains received by the Company on its investments may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax or other taxes in the countries of origin.

According to the legislation currently in force, Shareholders are not required to pay any income, gift, inheritance or other taxes in Luxembourg unless they are resident or domiciled in Luxembourg or maintain a permanent establishment there.

The tax consequences will vary for each investor in accordance with the laws and practices currently in force in a Shareholder's country of citizenship, residence or temporary domicile, and in accordance with his or her personal circumstances.

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

ii. Expenses

Apart from the above-mentioned "taxe d'abonnement", the Company shall bear the costs specified below, unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds":

- a) All taxes which may be payable on the assets, income and expenses chargeable to the Company;
- b) All costs of buying and selling securities and other assets including inter alia standard brokerage, clearing account maintenance fees, fees charged by clearing platforms, bank charges and costs related to continuous linked settlement (CLS);
- c) A monthly management fee for the Management Company, payable at the end of each month, based on the average daily Net Asset Values of the relevant Share Classes during that month. The management fee may be charged at different rates for individual Subfunds and Share Classes within a Subfund or may be waived in full. Charges incurred by the Management Company in relation to the provision of investment management shall be paid out of the management fee. Further details of the management fees are included in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".
- d) Fees payable to the Depositary Bank, which are charged at rates agreed from time to time with the Company on the basis of usual market rates prevailing in Luxembourg, and which are based on the net assets of the respective Subfund and/or the value of transferable securities and other assets held or determined as a fixed sum; the fees payable to the Depositary Bank may not exceed 0.10% p.a. although in certain cases the transaction fees and the fees of the Depositary Bank's correspondents may be charged additionally;
- e) An annual FX hedging fee of up to 0.10% p.a. payable to the FX Hedging Agent is charged to the Alternate Currency Classes of the Subfunds, as set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes" and Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 4". The FX hedging fee is calculated on a *pro rata temporis* basis on the basis of the average net assets of the relevant Alternate Currency Class upon calculation of its net asset value. Margins / spreads charged by the FX counterparties are not covered by the FX hedging fee.
- f) Fees payable to the Paying Agents (in particular, a coupon payment commission), Transfer Agents and the authorized representatives in the countries of registration;
- g) Any fees payable to providers of domiciliary services;
- h) All other charges incurred for sales activities and other services rendered to the Company but not mentioned in the present section; for certain Share Classes these fees may be borne in full or in part by the Management Company;
- i) Fees incurred for collateral management in relation to derivative transactions;
- j) Expenses, including those for legal and tax advice, which may be incurred by the Company, the Investment Manager or the Depositary Bank through measures taken on behalf of the Shareholders (such as legal and other fees associated with transactions on behalf of the fund) as well as license fees payable to licensors of certain trademarks, service marks, or indices;
- k) Any fees payable to agencies, firms or other institutions (including but not limited to proxy voting delegates) used by the Management Company solely for the purpose of complying with regulatory requirements;
- l) The cost of preparing, depositing and publishing the Articles of Incorporation and other documents in respect of the Company, including notifications for registration, PRIIPS KID, prospectuses or memoranda for all government authorities and stock exchanges (including local securities dealers' associations) which are required in connection with the Company or with offering the Shares; the cost of printing and distributing annual and semi-annual reports for the Shareholders in all required languages, together with the

cost of printing and distributing all other reports and documents which are required by the relevant legislation or regulations (including and for the avoidance of doubt, any regulatory reporting requirement to the CSSF) of the above-mentioned authorities; the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors and their reasonable and documented travel and out-of-pocket expenses, insurance coverage (including director/manager insurance); any license fees payable to index providers; any fees payable to providers of risk management systems or providers of data for those risk management systems being used by the Management Company for the purpose of fulfilling regulatory requirements; the cost of book-keeping and calculating the daily Net Asset Value which may not exceed 0.10% p.a. of the Net Asset Value, the cost of notifications to Shareholders including the publication of prices for the Shareholders, the fees and costs of the Company's auditors and legal advisers, and all other similar administrative expenses, and other expenses directly incurred in connection with the offer and sale of Shares, including the cost of printing copies of the aforementioned documents or reports as are used in marketing the Company's Shares. The cost of advertising may also be charged.

Without prejudice to the aforesaid, unless supported by the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager, any costs and expenses incurred with respect to the realization of assets or otherwise related to the liquidation of a subfund, such as the legal, advisory, asset recovery and administrative costs of liquidation, shall be borne by the relevant Subfund in liquidation. Any such costs in relation to the liquidation of a subfund are borne by all investors holding Shares of the subfund at the time the decision to liquidate the subfund is taken by the Company.

iii. Performance Fee

In addition to the aforementioned costs, the Company will, if applicable, also bear performance-related fees ("Performance Fee"), if specified for the respective Subfund in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes" and/or defined in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

General Information

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

The costs attributable to the individual Subfunds shall be allocated directly to them; otherwise the costs shall be divided among the individual Subfunds in proportion to the net asset value of each Subfund.

10. Accounting Year

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

11. Appropriation of Net Income and Capital Gains

Accumulating Shares

At present, no distribution is envisaged for accumulating Share Classes of the Subfunds (see Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 4") and the income generated shall be used to increase the Net Asset Value of the Shares after deduction of general costs. However, within the scope of statutory provisions the Company may distribute from time to time, in whole or in part, ordinary net income and/or realized capital gains as well as all non-recurring income, after deduction of realized capital losses.

Distributing Shares

The Board of Directors is entitled to determine the payment of dividends and decides to what extent distributions are to be made from the net investment income attributable to each distributing Share Class of the Subfund in question (see Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 4"). In addition, gains made on the sale of assets belonging to the Subfund may be distributed to investors. Further distributions may be made from the Subfund's assets in order to achieve an appropriate distribution ratio.

Distributions may be declared on an annual basis or at any intervals to be specified by the Board of Directors, unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

Appropriation of the annual result as well as other distributions are proposed by the Board of Directors to the Annual General Meeting and are determined by the latter.

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

General Information

Payment of income distributions shall be made in the manner described in Chapter 5.iii, "Redemption of Shares".

Claims for distributions which are not made within five years shall lapse and the assets involved shall revert to the respective Subfund.

12. Lifetime, Liquidation and Merger

The Company and the Subfunds have been established for an unlimited period, unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds. However, an extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders may dissolve the Company. To be valid, such a resolution shall require the minimum quorum prescribed by law. If the capital of the Company falls below two thirds of the minimum amount, the Board of Directors must submit the question of the Company's dissolution to a General Meeting of Shareholders for which no quorum is prescribed and which may pass a resolution by a simple majority of the Shares represented. If the capital of the Company falls below one quarter of the minimum amount, the Board of Directors must submit the question of the Company's dissolution to a General Meeting of Shareholders. In such cases, no quorum is required; Shareholders holding one quarter of the Shares at the General Meeting may pass a resolution to dissolve the Company. The minimum capital required under Luxembourg law is currently EUR 1,250,000. If the Company is liquidated, the liquidation shall be effected in accordance with Luxembourg law, the liquidator(s) named by the General Meeting of Shareholders shall dispose of the Company's assets in the best interests of the Shareholders and the net liquidation proceeds of the Subfunds shall be distributed pro rata to the Shareholders of these Subfunds.

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

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

Any resolution passed by the Company's Board of Directors to dissolve a Subfund shall be published in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders". The Net Asset Value of the Shares of the relevant Subfund will be paid out on the date of the mandatory redemption of the Shares.

Any liquidation and redemption proceeds that cannot be distributed to the Shareholders at the closure of the liquidation shall be deposited with the "Caisse de Consignation" in Luxembourg until the statutory period of limitation has elapsed.

In accordance with the definitions and conditions set out in the Law of 17 December 2010, any Subfund may, either as a merging Subfund or as a receiving Subfund, be subject to mergers with another Subfund of the Company or another UCITS, on a domestic or cross-border basis. The Company itself may also, either as a merging UCITS or as a receiving UCITS be subject to cross-border and domestic mergers.

Furthermore, a Subfund may as a receiving Subfund be subject to mergers with another UCI or subfund thereof, on a domestic or cross border basis. Also, shares of any class may be divided or merged in any subfund.

In all cases, the Board of Directors of the Company will be competent to decide on the merger of subfunds resp. the division or merger in any subfund. Insofar as a merger requires the approval of the Shareholders pursuant to the provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010, the meeting of Shareholders deciding by simple majority of the votes cast by

Shareholders present or represented at the meeting is competent to approve the effective date of such a merger. No quorum requirement will be applicable. Only the approval of the Shareholders of the Subfunds concerned by the merger will be required.

Mergers shall be announced at least thirty days in advance in order to enable Shareholders to request the redemption or conversion of their shares.

Dissolution of a Subfund – FX Hedging transactions

During the liquidation of a Subfund, the Investment Manager shall realize the assets of the Subfund in the best interest of the Investors. During such period, the Investment Manager shall no longer be bound by the investment restrictions applicable to the relevant Subfund and shall be free to suspend or cease all or part of the FX hedging transactions in relation to the Subfund's portfolio while acting in the best interest of the Investors. As far as the Share Class hedging is concerned, the Investment Manager or, if applicable, the FX hedging agent, shall maintain the FX hedging during the liquidation phase unless the Investment Manager or the Board of Directors of the Company respectively, determines that such Share Class hedging is no longer definitely in the best interest of the Investors (e.g., when the costs of hedging are expected to outweigh the benefits for Investors), in which case the Investment Manager or, if applicable, the FX hedging agent, shall cease the FX hedging.

Dissolution of a Share Class

In case the value of a Share Class has fallen below, or has failed to reach, a level which the Board of Directors considers to be the minimum required for the economically efficient management of that Share Class, the Board of Directors may decide to terminate or deactivate that Share Class in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Articles of Incorporation.

Where applicable, the Single Swing Pricing mechanism described in Chapter 8 shall apply.

13. General Meetings

The Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of Shareholders in the Company shall be held in Luxembourg at the place specified in the convening notice on the third Wednesday of April each year at 3 p.m. (Central European Time). If this date is not a Banking Day in Luxembourg, the AGM will take place on the next Banking Day.

Generally, notices of all General Meetings will be sent either to the holders of registered Shares by registered mail or by any means of communication individually accepted by the holders of registered shares at least eight (8) calendar days prior to the meeting at their addresses shown in the register of Shareholders. Meetings of the Shareholders of a particular Subfund may only pass resolutions relating to that Subfund.

14. Information for Shareholders

Information about the launch of new Subfunds may be obtained from the Company and the Distributors. The audited annual reports shall be made available to Shareholders free of charge at the registered office of the Company, at the Paying Agents, Information Agents and Distributors, within four months after the close of each accounting year. Unaudited semi-annual reports shall be made available in the same way within two months after the end of the accounting period to which they refer.

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

When applicable, registered Shareholders shall be informed in writing or by any other means of communication individually accepted by the Shareholders. Further, all notices to Shareholders, including any information relating to a suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value, shall be announced online at www.ubs.com/funds and, if required, be published in the "RESA" and/or in various newspapers.

The Net Asset Value shall be published on the Internet at www.ubs.com/funds and may be published in various newspapers.

Investors may obtain the Prospectus, the PRIIPS KID, the latest annual and semi-annual reports and copies of the Articles of Incorporation free of charge from the registered office of the Company or on the internet at

www.ubs.com/funds". The relevant contractual agreements as well as the Management Company's articles of incorporation are available for inspection at the Company's registered office during normal business hours.

15. Management Company

The Company has designated UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A. to act as its Management Company. UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A. was established in Luxembourg on 1 July 2010 as an *Aktiengesellschaft* (public limited company) for an indefinite period. Its registered office is located at 33A avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg.

The articles of association of the Management Company were published on 16 August 2010 by way of a notice of deposit in the *Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations* (the "*Mémorial*").

The consolidated version of the articles of association may be consulted at the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register (*Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés*). The corporate purpose of the Management Company is to manage undertakings for collective investment pursuant to Luxembourg law and to issue/redeem units or shares in these products, among other activities. In addition to the Company, the Management Company currently also manages other undertakings for collective investment. The Management Company has fully paid-up equity capital of EUR 13,000,000.

The Management Company also acts as domiciliary agent for the Company.

16. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager

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

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

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

The Investment Manager(s) for the respective Subfunds are indicated in Chapter 23, "Subfunds". The Management Company may at any time appoint an Investment Manager other than the one/s named in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", or may terminate the relation with any of the Investment Manager/s. The investors of such Subfund will be informed and the Prospectus will be modified accordingly.

The Investment Manager may appoint, under its responsibility and control and at its own cost, affiliates within the UBS Group as sub-investment managers. The Investment Manager's liability shall not be affected by the fact that it has delegated portfolio management functions and duties to sub-investment manager(s).

17. Depositary Bank

The following section is effective until 20 October 2024:

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

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

The Depositary Bank has been appointed for the safe-keeping of the assets of the Company in the form of custody of financial instruments, the record keeping and verification of ownership of other assets of the Company as well as for the effective and proper monitoring of the

Company's cash flows in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010 and the Depositary Bank Agreement.

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

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

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

Prior to the appointment and/ or the use of any sub-custodian for the purposes of holding financial instruments of the Company or Subfunds, the Depositary Bank analyses – based on applicable laws and regulations as well as its conflict of interests policy – potential conflicts of interests that may arise from such delegation of safekeeping functions. As part of the due diligence process applied prior to the appointment of a sub-custodian, this analysis includes the identification of corporate links between the Depositary Bank, the sub-custodian, the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager. If a conflict of interest was identified between the sub-custodians and any of the parties mentioned before, the Depositary Bank would – depending on the potential risk resulting on such conflict of interest – either decide not to appoint or not to use such sub-custodian for the purpose of holding financial instruments of the Company or require changes which mitigated potential risks in an appropriate manner and disclose the managed conflict of interest to the Company's investors. Such analysis is subsequently performed on all relevant sub-custodians on a regular basis as part of its ongoing due diligence procedure. Furthermore, the Depositary Bank reviews, via a specific committee, each new business case for which potential conflicts of interest may arise between the Depositary Bank, the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager(s) from the delegation of the safekeeping functions. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Depositary Bank has not identified any potential conflict of interest that could arise from the exercise of its duties and from the delegation of its safekeeping functions to sub-custodians.

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

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

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

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

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

The following section will be effective as from 21 October 2024:

The Company has appointed UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch as its Depository within the meaning of the Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended (the "2010 Law") and the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438, as amended, supplementing the UCITS Directive (UCITS Level II Regulation), pursuant to the Depository and Paying Agent Agreement.

The Company has also appointed the Depository as Paying Agent.

The Depository is a Luxembourg established branch of UBS Europe SE, a European Company (Societas Europaea), having its registered office in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, registered with the German Trade Register under number HRB 107046. UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch has its place of business at 33A, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under number B 209.123.

Depository duties

The relationship between the Company, the Management Company and the Depository is subject to the terms of the Depository and Paying Agent Agreement. Pursuant to the Depository and Paying Agent Agreement, the Depository has been appointed for the safekeeping of financial instruments that can be held in custody, for the record keeping and verification of ownership of other assets of the Company as well as to ensure the effective and proper monitoring of the Company's cash flows in accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Law and the Depository and Paying Agent Agreement. Assets held in custody by the Depository shall not be reused by the Depository, or any third party to which the custody function has been delegated, for their own account, unless such reuse is expressly allowed by the 2010 Law.

In addition, the Depository shall also ensure that:

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

The Depository shall assume its duties and responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Law. The Depository must act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interest of the Company and its shareholders.

Delegation and conflict of interests

In compliance with the provisions of the Depository and Paying Agent Agreement and the 2010 Law, the Depository may, subject to certain conditions, delegate part or all of its safekeeping duties in relation to financial instruments that can be held in custody to sub-custodian(s) (including any affiliates of UBS AG), as they are appointed by the Depository from time to time.

Prior to the appointment of any sub-custodian and on an ongoing basis pursuant to applicable laws and regulations as well as its conflict of interests policy, the Depository shall assess potential conflicts of interests that may arise from the delegation of safekeeping functions. The Depository is part of the UBS Group, a worldwide, full-service private banking, investment banking, asset management and financial services organization which is a major participant in the global financial markets. As such, potential conflicts of interest from the delegation of its safekeeping functions could arise as the Depository and its affiliates are active in various business activities and may have differing direct or indirect interests. Irrespective of whether a given sub-custodian is part of the UBS Group or not, the Depository shall exercise the same level of due skill, care and diligence both in relation to the selection and appointment as well as in the on-going monitoring of the relevant sub-custodian. Furthermore, the conditions of any appointment of a sub-custodian that is member of the UBS Group shall be negotiated at arm's length in order to ensure the protection of interests of the Company and its shareholders. Should a conflict of interest occur and in case such conflict of interest cannot be mitigated, such conflict of interest as well as the decisions taken will be disclosed to the shareholders of the Company. An up-to-date description of any safekeeping functions delegated by the Depository and an up-to-date list of these delegates can be found on the following webpage: <https://www.ubs.com/global/en/legalinfo2/luxembourg.html>.

Liability

The Depository is liable to the Company and its shareholders for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody (such financial instruments as defined in article 34(3)(a) of the 2010 Law and article 12 of the UCITS Level II Regulation, the "Fund Custodial Assets") by the Depository and/or a sub-custodian in accordance with article 35 of the 2010 Law (the "Loss of a Fund Custodial Asset").

In case of Loss of a Fund Custodial Asset, the Depository shall return a financial instrument of an identical type or the corresponding amount to the Company without undue delay. In accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Law, the Depository shall not be liable for the Loss of a Fund Custodial Asset, if such Loss of a Fund Custodial Asset has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

The Depository shall also be liable to the Company and to the shareholders for all other direct losses suffered by them as a result of the Depository's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its duties in accordance with the 2010 Law.

The Depository's liability shall not be affected by any delegation, unless otherwise stipulated in the 2010 Law.

Termination

The Company and the Depository may terminate the Depository and Paying Agent Agreement at any time by giving three (3) months' prior written notice. The Depository and Paying Agent Agreement may also be terminated on shorter notice in certain circumstances, for instance where one party commits a material breach of its obligations. In case no new depository is appointed before the expiry of the notice period, the Depository shall take all necessary steps to ensure good preservation of the interests of the Company's investors, including the obligation to maintain or open all the accounts necessary for the safekeeping of the different assets of the Company until the closure of the liquidation of the Fund.

Fees

The Depository is entitled to receive a remuneration for its services as agreed in the Depository and Paying Agent Agreement. In addition, the Depository is entitled to be reimbursed by the Company for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and disbursements, including, but not limited to, taxes, duties, charges and broker fees, whether existing now or imposed in the future and which are paid by the Depository or for which the Depository may be held liable and for the charges of any correspondents.

Depository's independence from the Company

The Depository is not involved, directly or indirectly, with the business affairs, organization or management of the Company and is not responsible for the content of this document and thus accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of any information contained herein or the validity of the structure and investments of the Company. The Depository has no decision-making discretion nor any advice duty relating to the Company's investments and is prohibited from meddling in the management of the Company's investments. The Depository does not have any investment decision-making role in relation to the Company.

Outsourcing and data protection

Information about outsourcing and potential processing of investors' data by the Depository may be found at <https://www.ubs.com/lu/en/wealth-management/about-us/europe-se.html>, specifically in the General Terms and Conditions (GTCs) of the Depository (containing relevant outsourcing information) and the privacy notice (covering personal data processing pursuant to the applicable data protection laws).

18. Central Administration

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

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

19. Regulatory Disclosure

Conflicts of Interest

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

Management Company, the Company, the Investment Manager, the Central Administration and the Depository have adopted and implemented a policy on conflicts of interest. They have taken suitable organisational and administrative measures to identify and manage conflicts of interest so as to minimise the risk of the Company's interests being prejudiced, as well as to ensure that the Company's shareholders are treated fairly in the event that a conflict of interest cannot be prevented. The Management Company, the Depository, some of the Investment Managers, the Central Administration, the principal distributor, the Securities Lending Agent and the Securities Lending Service Provider are part of the UBS Group (the "Affiliated Person"). The Affiliated Person is a global, full-service private banking, investment banking, asset management and financial services organisation that is a major player in the global financial markets. As such, the Affiliated Person is engaged in various business activities and may have other direct or indirect interests in the financial markets in which the Company invests. The Affiliated Person (as well as its subsidiaries and branches) may serve as the counterparty in financial derivative contracts entered into with the Company. Conflicts of interest may also potentially arise if the Depository is closely associated with a legally independent entity of the Affiliated Person that provides other products or services to the Company. In the conduct of its business, the Affiliated Person shall endeavour to identify, manage and where necessary prohibit any action or transaction that may lead to a conflict of interest between the various business activities of Affiliated Person and the Company or its shareholders. The Affiliated Person endeavours to manage any conflicts in a manner consistent with the highest standards of integrity and fair dealing. To this end, the Affiliated Person has implemented procedures to ensure that any business activities giving rise to a conflict that could harm the interests of the Company or its shareholders are carried out with an appropriate level of independence and that any conflicts are resolved fairly. Investors may obtain additional information on the Management Company and/or the Company's policy on conflicts of interest free of charge by addressing a written request to the Management Company. Despite the Management Company's best efforts and due care, there remains the risk that the organisational or administrative measures taken by the Management Company for the management of conflicts of interest may not be sufficient to ensure, with reasonable confidence, that all risks of damage to the interests of the Company or its shareholders are eliminated. If this should be the case, any non-mitigated conflicts of interest and any decisions taken in relation thereto will be notified to investors on the following website of the Management Company: http://www.ubs.com/lu/en/asset_management/investor_information.html. This information is also available free of charge at registered office of the Management Company. In addition, it must be taken into account that the Management Company and the Depository are members of the same group. Accordingly, both these entities have put in place policies and procedures to ensure that they (i) identify all conflicts of interests arising from this relationship and (ii) take all reasonable steps to avoid such conflicts of interest. Where a conflict of interest arising out of the relationship between the Management Company and the Depository cannot be avoided, the Management Company or the Depository will manage, monitor and disclose that conflict of interest in order to prevent adverse effects on the interests of the Company and of the shareholders. A description of all custody tasks delegated by the Depository, as well as a list of all delegates and sub-delegates of the Depository can be found on the following webpage: <https://www.ubs.com/global/en/legalinfo2/luxembourg.html>. Up-to-date information on this will be made available to investors upon request.

Handling complaints, strategy for exercising voting rights and best execution

In accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations, the Management Company provides additional information on procedures for handling complaints, the strategy for exercising voting rights as well as best execution on the following website:

http://www.ubs.com/lu/en/asset_management/investor_information.html.

Fair Treatment

Investors participate in the Subfunds by subscribing into, and holding, shares of individual share classes. Individual shares of a single share class bear the same rights and obligations in order to ensure equal treatment of all investors within the same share class of the relevant Subfund.

While remaining within the parameters profiling the different share classes of the relevant Subfund, the Company and/or the Management Company may enter into arrangements, on the basis of objective criteria as further specified below, with individual investors or a group of investors providing for special entitlements for those investors.

Such entitlements predominantly comprise, but are not limited to, rebates on fees charged to the share class, or specific disclosures, and will be granted solely based on objective criteria determined by the Management Company.

Objective criteria include, but are not limited to (alternatively, or cumulatively):

- the current or anticipated volume subscribed or to be subscribed by an investor;
- the total volume held by an investor in the Subfund or in any other UBS sponsored product;
- the expected holding period for an investment in the Subfund;
- the investor's willingness to invest during the launch phase of the Subfund;
- the type of the investor (e.g. repackager, wholesaler, fund management company, asset manager, other institutional investor, or private individual);
- the fee volume or revenues generated by the investor with a group of, or all group affiliates;
- a legitimate purpose to obtain specific disclosures, which includes primarily legal, regulatory or tax obligations.

Any investor or prospective investor within a share class of a given Subfund which is, in the reasonable opinion of the Management Company, objectively in the same situation than another investor in the same share class who entered into arrangements with the Company and/or the Management Company is entitled to the same arrangements. In order to obtain the same treatment, any investor or prospective investor may liaise with the Management Company by addressing a request to the Management Company's registered office. The Management Company will share the relevant information on the existence and nature of such specific arrangements with the relevant investor or prospective investor, verify the information received from the latter and determine on the basis of the information made available to it (including by such investor or prospective investor) whether the latter is entitled to the same treatment or not.

Investor rights

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

Remuneration Policy

The Board of Directors of the Management Company has adopted a remuneration policy that aims to ensure remuneration complies with the applicable regulations – in particular the provisions defined under (i) UCITS Directive 2014/91/EU, the ESMA final report on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive and AIFMD published on 31 March 2016, (ii) the Alternative Investment Fund Managers (AIFM) Directive 2011/61/EU, enacted into Luxembourg national law by the AIFM Law of 12 July 2013, as amended, the ESMA guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the AIFMD, published on 11 February 2013 and (iii) the CSSF Circular 10/437 on Guidelines concerning the remuneration policies in the financial sector, issued on 1 February 2010 – as well as the guidelines of the UBS Group AG remuneration policy. This remuneration policy is reviewed at least annually. The remuneration policy promotes a solid and effective risk

management framework, is aligned with the interests of investors, and prevents risks from being taken that do not comply with the risk profiles, the Management Regulations, or the Articles of Incorporation, as applicable. The remuneration policy also ensures compliance with the strategies, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and the Company, including measures to prevent conflicts of interest.

Furthermore, this approach aims to:

- Evaluate performance over a multi-year period that is suitable to the recommended holding period of investors in the Subfund, in order to ensure that the evaluation process is based on the Company's long-term performance and investment risks, and that performance-related remuneration is actually paid out over the same period;
- Provide employees with remuneration that comprises a balanced mix of fixed and variable elements. The fixed remuneration component represents a sufficiently large portion of the total remuneration amount, which allows for a flexible bonus strategy. This includes the option not to pay any variable remuneration. This fixed remuneration is determined according to the individual employee's role, which includes their responsibilities and the complexity of their work, their performance, and the local market conditions. Furthermore, it should be noted that the Management Company may, at its own discretion, offer benefits to employees. These form an integral part of the fixed remuneration.

All information relevant hereto shall be disclosed in the annual reports of the Management Company in accordance with the provisions of UCITS Directive 2014/91/EU. More details about the current remuneration policy, including, but not limited to, the description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits, including the composition of the remuneration committee (if any), are available at http://www.ubs.com/lu/en/as-set_management/investor_information.html.

OTC-Derivatives Collateral Policy

Where the Company enters into OTC financial derivative, collateral may be used to reduce counterparty risk exposure in accordance with CSSF Circulars 08/356 and 14/592 and subject to the following principles:

- the Company currently accepts the following assets as eligible collateral:
 - Cash in US Dollars, Euros and Swiss Francs, and a Subfund's reference currency;
 - Government bonds, issued by OECD member countries, subject to a minimum long term rating requirement of A+/A1;
 - Bonds issued by federal states, government agencies, supranational institutions, government special banks or governmental export-import banks, municipalities or cantons of OECD member countries, subject to a minimum long term rating requirement of A+/A1;
 - Covered bonds issued by an issuer from an OECD member country, subject to a minimum long term rating of AA-/Aa3;
 - Corporate bonds issued by an issuer from an OECD member country, subject to a minimum long term rating of AA-/Aa3;
 - Shares representing common stock admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a Member State of the EU or on a stock exchange of a Member State of the OECD and included in a main index.

The issuer of negotiable debt obligations must have a relevant credit rating by S&P and/or Moody's.

Where the relevant ratings of S&P and Moody's differ with respect to the same issuer, the lower of the ratings shall apply.

The Management Company has the right to restrict or exclude certain OECD countries from the list of eligible countries, or more generally, to further restrict the eligible collateral.

- Any collateral received other than cash must be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received must also comply with the provisions of Article 48 of the Law of 17 December 2010.

- Bonds of any type and/or maturity are accepted, except perpetual bonds.
- The collateral received will be valued mark-to-market on a daily basis, as is common industry standard, and in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value". The collateral received will be adjusted on a daily basis. Assets that exhibit high price volatility will not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place.
- The collateral received by the Company must be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
- Collateral must be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. The criterion of sufficient diversification with respect to issuer concentration is considered to be respected if a Subfund receives from a counterparty of OTC derivative transactions a basket of collateral with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of its Net Asset Value. When a Subfund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral must be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation from this subparagraph, a Subfund may be fully collateralised in 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 body to which one or more Member States belong. Such a Subfund must receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the Subfund's Net Asset Value.
- Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, will be identified, managed and mitigated in accordance with the Management Company's risk management process concerning the Company.
- Where there is a title transfer, the collateral received must be held by the Depositary Bank. For other types of collateral arrangement, the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.
- Collateral received must be capable of being fully enforced by the Company at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.
- Any collateral received must not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

OTC-Derivatives Haircut Policy

The Company has implemented a haircut policy in respect of each class of assets received as collateral. A haircut is a discount applied to the value of a collateral asset to account for the fact that its valuation, or liquidity profile, may deteriorate over time. The haircut policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, the type and credit quality of the issuer of the collateral, the price volatility of the collateral and the results of any stress tests which may be performed in accordance with the collateral management policy. Subject to the framework of agreements in place with the relevant counterparty, which may or may not include minimum transfer amounts, it is the intention of the Company that any collateral received shall have a value, adjusted in light of the haircut policy.

According to the Company's haircut policy the following discounts will be made:

Type of Collateral	Discount
Cash, restricted to USD, EUR, CHF and a Subfund's reference currency	0%
Government bonds, issued by OECD member countries, subject to a minimum long term rating requirement of A+ by S&P and/or A1 by Moody's	0.5% - 5%
Bonds issued by federal states, government agencies, supranational institutions, government special banks or governmental export-import banks, municipalities or cantons of OECD member	0.5% - 5%

countries, subject to a minimum long term rating requirement of A+ by S&P and/or A1 by Moody's	
Covered bonds issued by an issuer from an OECD member country, subject to a minimum long term rating of AA- by S&P and/or Aa3 by Moody's	1% - 8%
Corporate bonds issued by an issuer from an OECD member country, subject to a minimum long term rating of AA- by S&P and/or Aa3 by Moody's	1% - 8%
Shares representing common stock admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a Member State of the EU or on a stock exchange of a Member State of the OECD and included in a main index	5% - 15%

In addition to the above haircuts, there will be an additional haircut of 1% - 8% on any collateral (cash, bonds or equity) in a different currency to that of its underlying transaction.

Moreover, in case of unusual market volatility, the Management Company reserves the right to increase the haircut it applies to collateral. As a consequence, the Company will receive more collateral to secure its counterparty exposure.

Benchmark Regulation

Pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 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 and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 (the "Benchmark Regulation"), the Company can only use a benchmark or a combination of benchmarks if the benchmark is provided by an administrator located in the European Union, or in a third country subject to certain equivalence, recognition or endorsement conditions, and which is included in a register maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA").

Certain transitional provisions apply until 1 January 2020 pursuant to which benchmark administrators are currently not required to obtain authorisation or registration by the national competent authorities of their home member state in accordance with article 34 of the Benchmark Regulation or qualify for use in the European Union under the Benchmark Regulation's equivalence, recognition or endorsement regimes in accordance with articles 30, respectively 32 or 33 of the Benchmark Regulation. The Company has, to the extent possible, complied with its disclosure obligations under article 29 of the Benchmark Regulation based on the most up-to-date information available as at the date of this Prospectus in the register established and maintained by the ESMA. Where possible, further information will be made available at each Prospectus update. Investors should, however, note that there may be a certain time lapse between the moment the register maintained by ESMA is updated with additional information, and the moment when such information is added to the Prospectus in the context of the next following update.

In accordance with the Benchmark Regulation, the Company has established and maintains benchmark written contingency plans setting out the actions which the Company would take in the event that a benchmark index used by a Subfund materially changes or ceases to be provided (the "**Benchmark Contingency Plans**"). Details of the up-to-date Benchmark Contingency Plans are available free of charge to Shareholders and investors upon request at the registered office of the Company.

Investors should note that the actions that may be taken by the Company on the basis of the Benchmark Contingency Plans in case a benchmark index used by a Subfund materially changes or ceases to be provided may lead to a change of, among others, the name, the investment objectives and/or the investment policies of the relevant Subfund, or the benchmark used for the calculation of a performance fee (if any), particularly if the benchmark index is changed. Alternatively, the Board of Directors may decide to terminate the relevant Subfund or to merge or otherwise amalgamate the assets of the relevant Subfund with another Subfund of the Company or another UCITS. Any such actions and the related amendments to this Prospectus will be notified to the Shareholders and will be implemented in accordance with Luxembourg

law, the requirements of the CSSF (as applicable) and the terms of this Prospectus.

20. Data Protection Policy

In accordance with the provisions of the Luxembourg Law of 1 August 2018 on the organisation of the National Data Protection Commission and the general data protection framework, as amended, and Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (the “data protection legislation”), the Company acts as a data controller and collects, stores and processes, by electronic or other means, the data provided by investors for the purpose of performing the services required by investors and in order to meet the Company’s legal and supervisory obligations.

The data processed includes in particular the investor’s name, contact details (including their postal or email address), bank account details, the amount and the nature of the investments in the Company (and if the investor is a legal entity, the data of natural persons connected with this legal entity, such as its contact person(s) and/or beneficial owner(s)) (“personal data”).

Investors may decline to transfer personal data to the Company at their own discretion. However, in this case the Company is entitled to reject orders to subscribe shares.

Investors’ personal data is processed when they enter into a relationship with the Company and in order to carry out the subscription of shares (i.e. to fulfil a contract), to safeguard the Company’s legitimate interests and to meet the Company’s legal obligations. Personal data is processed for the following purposes in particular: (i) to carry out subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of shares, pay dividends to investors and administer client accounts; (ii) to manage client relationships; (iii) to carry out checks relating to excess trading and market timing practices and for tax identification that may be mandated by Luxembourg or foreign legislation and regulations (including laws and regulations relating to FATCA and the CRS); (iv) to comply with applicable anti-money laundering regulations. Data provided by shareholders is also processed (v) to administer the Company’s register of shareholders. In addition, personal data may be used (vi) for marketing purposes.

The above-mentioned legitimate interests include:

- the purposes listed in points (ii) and (vi) of the previous paragraph of this data protection section for which data may be processed;
- meeting the accounting and supervisory obligations of the Company in general;
- carrying out the Company’s business in accordance with appropriate market standards.

For this purpose and in accordance with the provisions of the data protection legislation, the Company may transfer personal data to its data recipients (the “recipients”), who may be affiliated or external companies that assist the Company in its activities in relation to the above-mentioned purposes. These include in particular the management company, the administrative agent, the distributors, the depository, the paying agent, the investment manager, the domiciliary agent, the global distributor, the auditor and the legal advisor of the Company.

The recipients may pass on the personal data on their own responsibility to their representatives and/or agents (the “sub-recipients”), who may process the personal data solely for the purpose of assisting the recipients in performing their services for the Company and/or in meeting their legal obligations.

The recipients and sub-recipients may be located in countries inside or outside the European Economic Area (EEA) where data protection legislation may not provide an appropriate level of protection.

When transferring personal data to recipients and/or sub-recipients located in a country outside the EEA which does not have appropriate data protection standards, the Company shall establish contractual safeguards to ensure that investors’ personal data is afforded the same protection as that provided by the data protection legislation and may use the model clauses approved by the European Commission to do so. Investors are entitled to request copies of the relevant documents that enable the transfer of personal data to these countries by sending a written request to the Company’s address listed above.

When subscribing to shares, every investor is explicitly reminded that their personal data may be transferred to and processed by the above-mentioned recipients and sub-recipients, including companies located outside the EEA and in particular in countries that may not offer an appropriate level of protection.

The recipients and sub-recipients may process the personal data as processors when handling the data on the Company’s instructions, or as controllers in their own right when processing the personal data for their own purposes, i.e. to meet their own legal obligations. The Company may also transfer personal data to third parties in accordance with the applicable legislation and regulations, such as government and supervisory authorities, including tax authorities inside or outside the EEA. In particular, personal data may be passed on to the Luxembourg tax authorities which in turn act as controllers and can forward this data to foreign tax authorities.

In accordance with the provisions of the data protection legislation, every investor has the right, by sending a written request to the Company’s address listed above, to the following:

- Access to his or her personal data (i.e. the right to obtain confirmation from the Company as to whether his or her personal data is being processed, the right to obtain certain information as to how the fund processes his or her personal data, the right of access to such data and the right to obtain a copy of the personal data processed (subject to any statutory exemptions));
- Rectification of their personal data if it is inaccurate or incomplete (i.e. the right to oblige the Company to update or correct inaccurate or incomplete personal data or factual errors accordingly);
- Restriction of the use of their personal data (i.e. the right to request that the processing of their personal data is restricted to the storage of such data in certain circumstances until they give consent);
- Objecting to the processing of their personal data, including to the processing of their personal data for marketing purposes (i.e. the right to object, on grounds relating to the specific situation of the investor, to the processing of personal data based on the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or the legitimate interests of the Company; the Company terminates such processing unless it can prove that there are compelling legitimate grounds for the processing which override the interests, rights and freedoms of the investor or that they need to process the data for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims);
- Deletion of their personal data (i.e. the right to request the erasure of personal data under certain conditions, including when processing of such data by the Company is no longer necessary in relation to the purposes for which it was collected or processed);
- Data portability (i.e. the right, where technically feasible, to request the transfer of data to the investor or another data controller in a structured, shared and machine-readable format).

Investors also have the right to lodge a complaint with the National Data Protection Commission at 1, Avenue du Rock’n’Roll, L-4361 Esch-sur-Alzette, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, or with another national data protection authority if they are resident in another Member State of the European Union.

Personal data will not be stored for longer than required for the purpose for which the data is being processed. The relevant statutory time limits for data storage shall apply.

21. Certain Regulatory and Tax Matters

Foreign Account Tax Compliance

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

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (commonly known as “**FATCA**”) generally impose a new reporting regime and potentially a 30% withholding tax with respect to (i) certain US source income (including dividends and interest) and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposal of property that can produce US source interest or dividends (“**Withholdable Payments**”) and (ii) a portion of certain non-US source payments from non-US entities that have entered into FFI Agreements (as defined below) to the extent attributable to Withholdable Payments (“**Passthru Payments**”). As a general matter, the new rules are designed to require US persons’ direct and indirect ownership of non-US accounts and non-US entities to be reported to the US Internal Revenue Service (the “**IRS**”). The 30% withholding tax regime applies if there is a failure to provide required information regarding US ownership.

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

The governments of Luxembourg and the United States have entered into an IGA regarding FATCA implemented by the Luxembourg law transposing the Intergovernmental Agreement concluded on 28 March 2014 between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the United States of America (the “**FATCA Law**”). Provided the Company adheres to any applicable terms of the FATCA Law, the Company will not be subject to withholding or generally required to withhold amounts on payments it makes under FATCA. Additionally, the Company will not have to enter into an FFI agreement with the IRS and instead will be required to obtain information regarding its Shareholders and to report such information to the Luxembourg tax authority, which, in turn, would report such information to the IRS.

Any tax caused by an Investor’s failure to comply with FATCA will be borne by such Investor.

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

Each Shareholder and each transferee of a Shareholder’s interest in any Subfund shall furnish (including by way of updates) to the Management Company, or any third party designated by the Management Company (a “**Designated Third Party**”), in such form and at such time as is reasonably requested by the Management Company (including by way of electronic certification) any information, representations, waivers and forms relating to the Shareholder (or the Shareholder’s direct or indirect owners or account holders) as shall reasonably be requested by the Management Company or the Designated Third Party to assist it in obtaining any exemption, reduction or refund of any withholding or other taxes imposed by any taxing authority or other governmental agency (including withholding taxes imposed pursuant to the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010, or any similar or successor legislation or intergovernmental agreement, or any agreement entered into pursuant to any such legislation or intergovernmental agreement) upon the Company, amounts paid to the Company, or amounts allocable or distributable by the Company to such Shareholder or transferee. In the event that any Shareholder or transferee of a

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

Data protection information in the context of FATCA processing

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

The Company is considered a sponsored entity and as such as a non-reporting Luxembourg financial institution and shall be treated as deemed compliant foreign FI as foreseen by FATCA. The Company is the data controller and processes personal data of Shareholders and Controlling Persons as reportable persons for FATCA purposes.

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

The FATCA Personal Data will be reported by the Management Company or the Central Administration, as applicable, to the Luxembourg Tax Authority. The Luxembourg Tax Authority, under its own responsibility, will in turn pass on the FATCA Personal Data to the IRS in application of the FATCA Law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Automatic Exchange of Information – Common Reporting Standard

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

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

In addition, Luxembourg signed the OECD's multilateral competent authority agreement ("**Multilateral Agreement**") to automatically exchange information between financial authorities. Under this Multilateral Agreement, Luxembourg will automatically exchange financial account information with other participating jurisdictions as of 1 January 2016. The CRS-Law implements this Multilateral Agreement, jointly with the DAC Directive introducing the CRS in Luxembourg law. Under the terms of the CRS-Law, the Company may be required to annually report to the Luxembourg tax authority the name, address, state(s) of residence, TIN(s), as well as the date and place of birth of i) each Reportable Person that is an account holder, ii) and, in the case of a Passive NFE within the meaning of the CRS-Law, of each Controlling Person(s) that is a Reportable Person. Such information may be disclosed by the Luxembourg tax authority to foreign tax authorities.

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

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

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

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

Data protection information in the context of CRS processing

In accordance with the CRS-Law, Luxembourg Financial Institutions ("**FI**") are required to report to the Luxembourg Tax Authority

information regarding Reportable Persons such as defined in the CRS-Law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

German Investment Tax Act

More than 50% (or at least 25%) of the value of the total assets of the relevant Subfund must continuously be invested in Qualifying Equity Instruments as defined in section 2 paragraph 8 of the German Investment Tax Act.

In case of investments in target investment funds, these target investment funds will be considered by the Subfunds in the calculation of their equity participation ratio.

As far as such data is available, the actual equity ratios of target funds, calculated and published at least weekly, will be considered in this calculation according to section 2 paragraph 6 respectively 7 of the German Investment Tax Act.

According to section 2 paragraph 8 of the German Investment Tax Act as applicable on 22 November 2019, "**Qualifying Equity Instruments**" are:

- shares in a corporation (e.g. public limited company) that does not qualify as an Investment Fund (as defined below) that are admitted to trading on a stock exchange or that are listed on an organised market,
- shares in a corporation that does not qualify as an Investment Fund (as defined below) or as a Real Estate Company (as defined below) and
 - is domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another contracting state of the Agreement on the European Economic Area and which is subject to corporate income tax in such state, without being exempt from such corporate income tax, or
 - which is domiciled in another state and is subject to corporate income tax in such state levied at a rate of at least 15%, without being exempt from such corporate income tax,
- interests in Equity Funds (as defined below) at a rate of 51% of the value of such interests, and
- interests in Mixed Funds (as defined below) at a rate of 25% of the value of such interests.

For the avoidance of doubt, in the case that the definition of Qualifying Equity Instruments (section 2 paragraph 8 of the German Investment Tax Act as applicable on 22 November 2019) is amended or replaced, any reference to Qualifying Equity Instruments in this Prospectus shall be read as the reference to such amended or new definition.

An "**Investment Fund**" means any of the following entities:

- undertaking for collective investments in securities (UCITS) falling under the Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities without being exempt from its scope;
- any alternative investment fund (AIF) falling under the Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1095/2010 Text with EEA relevance without being exempt from its scope;
- undertakings for collective investments which limit the number of investors to one, but meet all other criteria to qualify as an AIF; and
- companies which must not be operationally active and are not subject to, or exempt from, taxation;

unless it qualifies as

- a REIT as defined in section 1 paragraph 1 or section 19 paragraph 5 of the German REIT-Act;
- an investment company as defined in section 1 paragraph 1a of the German Act on Investment Companies;
- a capital investment company that, in the public interest using own funds or with government support, invests in participations; or
- unless it is a UCITS, a partnership.

A "**Real Estate Company**" is any corporation or partnership which, according to its articles of incorporation or limited partnership agreement, may only acquire real property and real estate-type rights and fixtures and fittings that are required for their management.

An "**Equity Fund**" is any Investment Fund that continuously invests more than 50% of the value of its total assets in the Qualifying Equity Instruments according to its investment policy.

A "**Mixed Fund**" is any Investment Fund that continuously invests at least 25% of the value of its total assets in the Qualifying Equity Instruments according to its investment policy. On 9 December 2014, the Council of the European Union adopted the Directive 2014/107/EU amending the

Directive 2011/16/EU of 15 February 2011 on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation which now provides for an automatic exchange.

22. Main Parties

Company

CS Investment Funds 4
33A, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg

Board of Directors of the Company

- Jonathan Griffin
Independent Director, Luxembourg
- Eduard von Kymmel
Independent Director, Luxembourg
- Marc Berryman
Executive Director, UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd, London

Independent Auditor of the Company

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

Management Company

UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.
33A, avenue J-F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg

Board of Directors of the Management Company

- Ann-Charlotte Lawyer
Independent Director, Luxembourg
- Francesca Prym,
CEO, UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A., Luxembourg
- Eugene Del Cioppo,
Managing Director, UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG,
Basel;
- Michael Kehl,
Managing Director, UBS Asset Management, Zurich.

Conducting Officers of the Management Company

- Valérie Bernard,
UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
- Geoffrey Lahaye,
UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
- Olivier Humbert,
UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
- Andrea Papazzoni,
UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
- Stéphanie Minet
UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Depository Bank

Until 20 October 2024:

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

As from 21 October 2024:

UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch
33A, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg

Legal Advisor

Linklaters LLP, 35 Avenue, J.-F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg

Central Administration

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

23. Subfunds

Credit Suisse (Lux) Liquid Alternative Beta

The reference currency in which the performance and Net Asset Value of the Subfund are calculated is USD. Investments may be denominated in any currency.

Investment Objective

The Investment Objective of the Subfund is to manage its assets by implementing a liquid alternative beta strategy through a diversified set of investment strategies typically deployed by hedge funds. In managing the Subfund, the Investment Manager seeks to achieve a risk/return profile broadly consistent with that of the universe of hedge funds. The Subfund is actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

Investment Principles

The investment strategy primarily consists of three primary hedge fund strategies without having actual exposure to individual hedge fund managers: Long/Short Equity, Event Driven and Global Strategies. In addition the Subfund may also allocate its assets to further diversifying strategies.

Within the individual strategies the Investment Manager seeks to identify relevant risk factors that drive the strategy return and identifies liquid and tradable securities that capture the investment profile of these risk factors. Long/Short Equity Strategies seek to provide long and short exposure to a diversified portfolio of equities which involves investing in equities (i.e., investing long) that are expected to increase in value and selling equities (i.e., short sales or short selling) that are expected to decrease in value. Long/Short Equity Strategies have the flexibility to shift investment/trading strategies, such as from value to growth, from small to medium to large capitalization stocks, and from net long to net short. Event Driven Strategies typically invest in various asset classes and seek to benefit from potential mispricing of securities related to a specific corporate or market event. Such events can include: mergers, bankruptcies, financial or operational stress, restructurings, asset sales, recapitalizations, spin-offs, litigation, regulatory and legislative changes as well as other types of corporate events. Event Driven Strategies may include merger arbitrage, in which the fund may buy shares of the “target” company in a proposed merger or other reorganization between two companies. If the consideration in the transaction consists of stock of the acquirer, the fund may seek to hedge the exposure to the acquirer by shorting the stock of the acquiring company. Global Strategies may incorporate hedge fund strategies which invest across geographies and asset classes typically in a tactical manner and also incorporate certain arbitrage strategies. Examples of strategies of such types of hedge funds include convertible arbitrage, global macro and managed futures. The investment universe of Global Strategies is broad, often including equity, currency, fixed income and commodity exposures across developed and emerging markets. The exposure to commodities will be gained through excess return swaps on UCITS eligible commodity indices compliant with Art. 9 of the Grand-Ducal Decree of February 8, 2008 and Chapter XIII of ESMA Guidelines on ETFs and Other UCITS Issues (ESMA/2014/937).

Subject to conditions set out in Chapter 4 “Investment Policy”, the Subfund may invest in ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposits at sight) up to 20% of the total net assets of the Subfund in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets under Part I of the Law of December 17, 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. The Subfund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets (including the bank deposits at sight referred to above) in cash, time deposits, liquidity funds, money market funds and money market instruments. In any case and for the avoidance of doubt, investments in liquidity funds and money market funds is limited to 10% of the total net assets.

The Subfund qualifies as a financial product under Art. 6 of SFDR.

Investment Policy

In order to achieve the Investment Objective, the Subfund will invest in financial instruments comprising (list not exhaustive) (i) equities listed

on a stock exchange or dealt in on a regulated market and equity-type securities including equity index futures and equity index options; (ii) debt securities listed on a stock exchange or dealt in on a regulated market issued by financial or credit institutions or corporate issuers or sovereign states that are OECD members states and/or supranational; (iii) units/shares of other UCITS and/or in other UCIs (“Target Funds”) up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Subfund, including exchange-traded funds (ETF); (iv) cash and cash equivalents; (v) currencies, including currency forwards and futures; and (vi) financial derivative instruments which are dealt in on a regulated market or over-the-counter including CDX, swaps on equity baskets, swaps on various indices (high yield, bond, equity, and commodity indices), interest rate/bond futures, equity/FX index futures, FX forwards and options on equity indices. All investments will be made and all investment techniques will be used in accordance with the investment restrictions as laid down in Chapter 6, “Investment Restrictions”.

The principal amount of the Subfund’s assets that can be subject to total return swaps may represent up to a maximum of 150% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of the notionals of the total return swaps. It is generally expected that the amount of such total return swap will remain within the range of 60% to 100% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of the notionals of the total return swaps. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

Strategy weights are refined by incorporating informed views on the fundamental drivers of individual strategies.

The counterparties to any OTC financial derivative transactions, such as swap contracts are first class financial institutions specialised in this type of transactions.

Specific Risk Factors

In addition to the risks listed in Chapter 7, “Risk Factors” of the general part of the Prospectus, potential investors should be aware of specific risk warnings relating to the Subfund as follows:

The Subfund seeks to provide hedge fund-like returns within the UCITS framework, without direct or indirect investments in hedge funds where hedge funds typically invest on both long and short sides of markets, generally focusing on diversifying or hedging across various asset classes and regions or market capitalizations and where hedge fund investment managers generally have the flexibility to shift from different exposures and instruments and gain exposure to volatile, complex, or illiquid instruments while using leveraging techniques, including by using complex financial derivative instruments and/or borrowings.

Although the investment policy of the Subfund does allow investments in a broad range of assets as described above under “Investment Policy”, there may be circumstances where the Subfund will be largely invested in a restricted portfolio of investments, including one or several diversified financial indices, while satisfying at any time the UCITS investments restrictions as described under chapter 6 “Investment Restrictions” of the general part of the Prospectus.

Hedge funds – in spite of their name – do not necessarily have anything to do with hedging. Hedge funds are non-traditional funds, which can be described as forms of investment funds, companies and partnerships that use a wide variety of trading strategies including position taking in a range of markets and which employ an assortment of trading techniques and instruments, often including short-selling, derivatives and significant leverage. Three of the major risks in investing in hedge funds may, therefore, be their extensive use of short selling, derivatives and leverage. Moreover, potential investors should be aware of the fact that the counterparty risk cannot be eliminated completely in derivative strategies. In case of default of the counterparty, the investor returns may be reduced. However, when it has been considered as appropriate, the Subfund will endeavour to mitigate this risk by the receipt of financial collateral given as guarantees or minimize this risk by taking various diversification measures.

Direct investments in India also involve specific risks. Accordingly, potential investors are referred in particular to the risks set out in Chapter 7, “Risk Factors” in relation to the FPI registration of the Subfund and the potential disclosure of information and personal data regarding the investors in the Subfund to the Indian local supervisory authorities and to the DDP.

Investments through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect Scheme or other similar scheme(s) established under applicable laws and regulations from time to time (the “Stock Connect Scheme”) involve specific risks. Accordingly, potential investors are referred in particular to the risks set out in Chapter 7, “Risk Factors” under section “Risks associated with the Stock Connect Scheme”.

Sustainability risks may result in a negative impact on the returns of the Subfund. The main sustainability risks are identified and managed in the context of the overall risk management process and may change over time.

Potential investors are also referred to the risks set out in Chapter 7, “Risk Factors” under section “Sustainability Risks”.

Global Exposure

The methodology used in order to calculate the global exposure resulting from the use of financial derivative instruments is the absolute VaR approach in accordance with the CSSF Circular 11/512. Under normal market circumstances the expected level of leverage will be approximately 1.85 times the Subfund’s Net Asset Value. In accordance with the regulatory requirements the expected level of leverage is calculated by way of the sum of the notionals of the derivatives (including the notionals of total return swaps). The sum of the notionals takes into account the absolute values of notionals of all the financial derivative instruments used by the Subfund. Henceforth the expected level of leverage is an indicator of the intensity of the use of financial derivative instruments within the Subfund and is not an indicator of the investment risks in relation to those derivatives because it does not take into account any netting or hedging effects. In fact derivatives used to offset the risks linked to other transactions are contributing to an increase of the leverage determined via the sum of the notionals. For an indicator of the overall risk of the Subfund the investor should refer to the information in the PRIIPS KID. The level of leverage may vary over time and it may be higher than the expected level.

Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for investors with medium risk tolerance and a long-term view who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio with the risk and return characteristics of hedge funds.

Net Asset Value

Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 8, “Net Asset Value”, the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the Subfund shall be calculated on each day on which banks are open all day for business in Luxembourg and New York (each such day being referred to as a “Valuation Day”).

Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Shares

Subscription, redemption and conversion applications must be submitted in written form to the Central Administration or a Distributor authorized by the Company to accept such applications, by 3 p.m. (Central European Time) two Banking Days prior to the Valuation Day on any day on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg. Subscription, redemption, and conversion applications received after this cut-off point shall be deemed to have been received prior to 3 p.m. on the next following Banking Day.

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

No application has been submitted or will be submitted, nor any registration has been or will be sought, by the Management Company to or from any of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) governmental or regulatory authorities in connection with the advertising, offer, distribution or sale of the Shares of the Subfunds in or from the PRC, and the Management Company does not intend to or will not, directly or indirectly, advertise, offer, distribute or sell the Shares of the Subfunds within the PRC.

The Shares of the Subfund are not intended to be offered or sold within the PRC. A PRC investor may subscribe for Shares only if they are permitted to do so and/or are not restricted from doing so under all relevant PRC laws, rules, regulations, notices, directives, orders or other regulatory requirements in the PRC issued by any PRC governmental or

regulatory authority that are applicable to them as investor, or that apply to the Management Company or to the Investment Manager, whether or not having the force of law and as may be issued and amended from time to time. Where applicable PRC investors are responsible for obtaining all necessary governmental approvals, verifications, licences or registrations (if any) from all relevant PRC regulatory and/or governmental authorities, including, but not limited to, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, the China Securities Regulatory Commission and/or other relevant regulatory and/or governmental authorities as applicable, and complying with all relevant PRC regulations, including, but not limited to, any relevant foreign exchange regulations and/or overseas investment regulations. If an investor fails to comply with the above, the Company may take any action in good faith and acting on reasonable grounds in relation to such investor’s Shares to comply with relevant regulatory requirements, including effecting compulsory redemption of Shares owned by the relevant investor, subject to the Articles of Incorporation, and applicable laws and regulations.

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

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, “Net Asset Value” will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, “Information for Shareholders”.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed UBS Asset Management (Americas), LLC, as Investment Manager to perform the management of this Subfund.

Credit Suisse (Lux) Global High Income Fund USD

The Reference Currency in which the performance and Net Asset Value of the Subfund are calculated is US-Dollar. Investments may be denominated in any currency.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Subfund is to achieve the highest possible return while achieving a high and regular income in the Reference Currency and while taking due account of the principle of risk diversification, the security of the capital invested and the liquidity of the invested assets.

The Subfund is actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

Investment Principles

The Subfund is a mixed asset class fund with flexible allocation to the different investment categories. The weighting of the individual investment categories may vary over time according to the investment manager's market expectations so that the Subfund may be highly concentrated in any asset class at any time although there will be a high diversification within each asset class. The Subfund's investments will be biased towards investment categories showing above average yield.

Furthermore, depending on the views and hedging strategies of the investment manager, the flexible allocation might reflect a long or short exposure within an asset class, whereas it is not the intention that a single asset class shows an overall net short exposure.

To achieve its investment objective, the Subfund shall invest its net assets worldwide (including emerging countries) directly or indirectly, subject to the below mentioned investment principles, in any of the instruments listed in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", irrespective of currency but in accordance with the principle of risk diversification issued by public, semi-private and private issuers, irrespective of their industry or sector affiliation. The above mentioned securities may be listed on securities exchanges or traded on other regulated markets that operate regularly and are recognized and open to the public. The exchanges and other regulated markets must comply with requirements of article 41 of the Law of December 17, 2010. The instruments into which the Subfund shall invest may include, but are not limited to, equities, other equity-type securities (American depository receipts [ADRs], global depository receipts [GDRs], profit-sharing certificates, dividend rights certificates, participation certificates of real estate companies and closed-end real estate investment trusts (REITs) or in debt instruments, high yield debt securities, bonds, notes, and similar fixed interest or floating-rate securities (including securities issued on a discount basis) from issuers domiciled worldwide, as well as in shares or units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs pursuant to section 1) paragraph e) of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions" that have an investment policy consistent with the Subfund's investment policy.

Subject to conditions set out in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy", the Subfund may invest in ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposits at sight) up to 20% of the total net assets of the Subfund in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets under Part I of the Law of December 17, 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Subfund qualifies as a financial product under Art. 6 of SFDR.

Asset Allocation

The total exposure to the asset classes listed below, whether direct or indirect, must remain within the limits specified below (in % of the Subfund's net assets):

Asset Class	Range
Fixed Income Securities and other debt instruments	10%-90%
Convertibles	0%-20%
Equities and other equity-type securities	20%-60%
Commodities	0%-15%

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", the exposure to commodities (including the individual

categories of commodities) will be achieved indirectly through the use of undertakings for collective investment and financial derivative instruments (such as total return swaps, options and futures).

Derivatives

Subject to the investment restrictions set out in Chapter 6, “Investment Restrictions”, section 3) and section 4), the Subfund may, in the interest of the efficient management of the portfolio, structure part of these core investments using derivatives such as forward contracts, futures and options. Any financial indices on which such derivatives are based shall be chosen in accordance with Art. 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and CSSF Circular 14/592.

The Subfund may pursue an overlay strategy (covered call strategy) comprising the sale of covered call options (short positions) on the underlying securities or indices (long positions). The maximum nominal value of the short call positions may not exceed 100% of the underlying securities or indices. The Subfund may also write put-options (short positions) on securities or indices within the investment universe. These put options will be covered by cash or cash equivalents such as money market instruments.

The principal amount of the Subfund’s assets that can be subject to total return swaps may represent up to a maximum of 100% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of the notionals of the total return swaps. It is generally expected that the amount of such total return swap will remain within the range of 10% to 50% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of the notionals of the total return swaps. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

The sum of notionals takes into account the absolute values of notionals of the total return swaps used by the Subfund. Henceforth, the expected amount of such total return swaps is an indicator of the intensity of the use of total return swaps within the Subfund and is not necessarily an indicator of the investment risks in relation to those instruments because it does not take into account any netting or hedging effects.

Furthermore, to hedge currency risks and to gear its assets to one or more other currencies, the Subfund may enter into forward foreign exchange and other currency derivatives in accordance with section 1) g) of Chapter 6, “Investment Restrictions”.

Target Funds

Contrary to what is stated in section 5 of Chapter 6, “Investment Restrictions”, the Subfund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in shares or units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs pursuant to section 1) paragraph e) of Chapter 6, “Investment Restrictions”. The Target Funds may in particular comprise master limited partnerships, i.e. limited partnerships that are listed on stock exchanges and derive most of their income from real estate, natural resources and commodities (MLP) as well as funds investing in insurance linked securities (ILS), in Senior Loans and up to a maximum of 10% Contingent Convertibles. The Subfund may also invest in liquidity funds and money market funds.

Structured Products

The Subfund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in structured products (certificates, notes) that are sufficiently liquid and issued by first-class banks (or by issuers that offer investor protection comparable to that provided by first-class banks) and facilitate exposure to the investment universe specified above. These structured products must qualify as transferable securities pursuant to Article 41 of the Law of 17 December 2010. Moreover, these products must be valued regularly and transparently on the basis of independent sources. Unless these structured products contain embedded derivatives pursuant to Article 42 (3) of the Law of 17 December 2010, such products must not entail any leverage effect. The underlying of the embedded derivatives contained in such structured products can only consist of instruments specified in Chapter 6, “Investment Restrictions”, section 1). As well as satisfying the regulations on risk spreading, the asset baskets and underlying indices must be sufficiently diversified. The Subfund may invest up to 20% of its net assets directly or indirectly in asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach to the extent that the exposure resulting from the use of financial derivatives instruments will not exceed 100% of the Subfund’s net assets.

Specific Risk Factors

In addition to the risks listed in Chapter 7, “Risk Factors” of the general part of the Prospectus, potential investors should be aware of specific risk warnings relating to the Subfund as follows:

The probable returns on securities of issuers from emerging and developing countries are generally higher than the returns on similar securities of equivalent issuers from countries not classed as emerging or developing (i.e. developed countries).

A “developed country” would be a country that is classified by the World Bank as being a “high income country” and/or not included in an emerging market financial index by a leading index provider and shall be understood as a country which, unlike emerging countries, is considered in common practice to have a mature and sophisticated economy, in particular with advanced technological infrastructures, diversified sectors of activity, quality healthcare system and higher access to education.

In this context, emerging countries and developing markets are defined as countries which are not classified by the World Bank as high-income countries. In addition, high-income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries and developing markets if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of the Subfund’s investment universe.

The Subfund may invest in emerging and developing countries notwithstanding the fact that those countries are not classified by the World Bank as high-income countries. In addition, high income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries eligible for investment if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of a Subfund’s investment universe. The markets in emerging countries are much less liquid than the developed countries’ markets. Moreover, in the past, these markets have experienced higher volatility than the developed countries’ markets.

Potential investors should be aware that, due to the political and economic situation in emerging countries, investments in this Subfund entail a greater degree of risk, which could in turn reduce the return on the Subfund’s assets. Investments in this Subfund should only be made on a medium to long-term basis. The investments of this Subfund are exposed to the following risks (among others): less effective public supervision, accounting and auditing methods and standards which do not match the requirements of Western legislation, possible restrictions on repatriation of the capital invested, counterparty risk in respect of individual transactions, market volatility, and insufficient liquidity affecting the Subfund’s investments. It must also be borne in mind that companies are selected regardless of their market capitalization (micro, small, mid, large caps) or sector. This may lead to a concentration in terms of market segments, sectors, geography and currency.

A fluctuation in the exchange rate of local currencies worldwide in relation to the reference currency will bring about a corresponding, simultaneous fluctuation in the net assets of the Subfund as expressed in the reference currency, while local currencies may be subject to foreign exchange restrictions. Dividends generated by the Company’s investments for the account of the Subfund may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax. This could impair the Subfund’s income. Furthermore, capital gains generated by the Company’s investments for the account of the Subfund may also be subject to capital gain tax and to repatriation limitations.

Securities in the non-investment grade sector may represent up to 50% of the Subfund’s net assets. Up to 20% of the Subfund’s net assets may be invested in bonds with a rating below B-. Income from securities in the non-investment grade sector is higher than that earned from first-class issuers. However, the risk of losses is also greater. The higher income should be regarded as compensation for the fact that investments in this segment involve a greater risk of losses. The Subfund is more dynamic

than other funds and has greater opportunities for growth. However, a drop in price is possible at any time.

Further information on the risks of equity investments, investments in emerging markets and in REITS is set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Investors should note that investments in Target Funds generally incur costs at the Subfund level as well as on the Target Fund level. Furthermore, the value of the units in the Target Funds may be affected by currency fluctuations, currency exchange transactions, tax regulations (including the levying of withholding tax) and any other economic or political factors or changes in the countries in which the Target Fund is invested, along with the aforementioned risks associated with exposure to the emerging markets. Although the Subfund will invest only in units of open-ended Target Funds, those investments entail a risk that the redemption of the units is subject to restrictions, with the consequence that such investments may be less liquid than other types of investment as the case may be. The use of derivatives also involves specific risks. Accordingly, potential investors are referred in particular to the risks associated with derivatives set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors". In addition, potential investors should note that various money flow risks arising from adjustments necessitated by subscriptions and redemptions may reduce the targeted return. Moreover, potential investors should be aware of the fact that the counterparty risk cannot be eliminated completely in derivative strategies. The Subfund, however, will endeavour to minimize these risks by engaging in various hedging activities. Investments in the Subfund are subject to price fluctuations. There can therefore be no guarantee that the investment objective will be met.

Contingent capital instruments can convert from bonds to equities or could be written-down should specific events occur, (a so-called "mechanical trigger"). The conversion into equity or a write-down may lead to a substantial loss in value. In the event of a conversion, the equities received may be at a discount to the share price of that equity when the bond was purchased, resulting in an increased risk of capital loss. Contingent capital instruments may, in addition to or next to, mechanical triggers, be subject to "point of non-viability triggers" which bear the same consequences, i.e. conversion into equity or write-down. These point of non-viability triggers are activated based on the relevant regulator's assessment of the issuers solvency prospects. Certain subordinated corporate debt securities may be callable, meaning they may be redeemed by the issuer on a specific date at a predefined price. In the event such debt securities are not redeemed on the specified call date, the issuer may extend the maturity indefinitely and defer or reduce the coupon payment. The credit worthiness of unrated debt securities is not measured by reference to an independent credit rating agency. Subordinated corporate debt securities carry a higher risk of loss than senior corporate debt securities, including those issued by the same issuer. Investors are advised to consider the risks corresponding to investments in contingent capital instruments set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Sustainability risks may result in a negative impact on the returns of the Subfund. The main sustainability risks are identified and managed in the context of the overall risk management process and may change over time.

Potential investors are also referred to the risks set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" under section "Sustainability Risks".

Costs Associated with Investments in Target Funds

Referring to section 5 of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", Investors should note that investments in Target Funds generally incur costs both at the Subfund level and at the level of the Target Funds.

The cumulative management fee (excluding performance fees, if applicable) at Subfund and Target Fund level shall not exceed 4%.

Investor Profile

This Subfund is suitable for investors with medium risk tolerance and a medium-term view who wish to seek exposure to risk and return characteristics of mixed assets.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich, as Investment Manager to perform the management of this Subfund.

Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Shares

Subscription, redemption and conversion applications must be submitted in written form to the Central Administration or a Distributor authorized by the Company to accept such applications, by 1 p.m. (Central European Time) one Banking Day prior to the Valuation Day on any day on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg.

Subscription, redemption or conversion applications received after this cut-off point shall be deemed to have been received prior to 1 p.m. on the next following Banking Day.

Payment of the issue price must be effected within one Banking Day after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of the shares was determined. Payment of the redemption price of the shares shall be made within one Banking Day following calculation of this price.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) Alternative Opportunities Fund

The Reference Currency in which the performance and Net Asset Value of the Subfund are calculated is US-Dollar. Investments may however be denominated in any currency.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Subfund is to provide the highest positive investment return for a given level of risk in most market conditions over the medium to long-term without exceeding an (ex-ante) Value at Risk (VaR) of 20%.

The Subfund is actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

Investment Strategy

The fund invests globally (including emerging countries) in multiple asset classes and currencies seeking to harvest diverse Risk Premia (as defined below).

A risk premium ("Risk Premium" or plural, "Risk Premia") is the premium generated by investing in specific assets or strategies as compensation for the risk taken by the investor. The "premium" is the excess return that is generated by the assets or strategies above the return that is generated by investing in a "risk-free" investment such as short-term government bonds.

The Subfund actively invests in global markets with a risk controlled approach based on a multi asset-class risk factor model. Alternative investment strategies are implemented mainly via derivatives utilizing leverage and taking both long and short positions in various asset classes. Investment risk in the Subfund is systematically controlled and steered with a multi asset class factor model.

Investment Principles

The Subfund mainly invests, under the terms of Article 41(1) of the Law of December 17, 2010 and in accordance with the principle of risk diversification and irrespective of the reference currency of the investments, in the below mentioned investment instruments.

Subject to conditions set out in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy", the Subfund may invest in ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposits at sight) up to 20% of the total net assets of the Subfund in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets under Part I of the Law of December 17, 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Subfund qualifies as a financial product under Art. 6 of SFDR.

Investment Instruments

- a) Equities or equity-related securities, including American depository receipts (ADR), global depository receipts (GDR), profit-sharing certificates, dividend rights certificates, closed-ended funds and/or participation certificates issued by public, private and semi-private issuers.
- b) Debt and debt-related securities including bonds, notes, similar fixed- or variable-income instruments (including high yield bonds, emerging market bonds, corporate bonds, convertible bonds, convertible notes, contingent convertibles (maximum 10%), warrant bonds and warrants on securities as well as warrants, discounted securities, inflation linked bonds). Securities in the non-investment grade sector may represent up to 49% of the total net assets of the Subfund. Up to 20% of the Subfund's total net assets may be invested in securities with a rating below "B-" by Standard & Poor's or "B3" by Moody's, but not lower than "C" by Standard & Poor's or "Ca" by Moody's.
- c) Alternative investments: The Subfund may invest up to 100% of its total net assets in alternative investments. In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", the exposure to alternative investments will be achieved indirectly through target funds or the use of one or more of the financial instruments listed below. The exposure to alternative investments may include, but is not limited to, UCITS eligible indices for liquid alternative strategies in accordance with Article 41(1) of the Law of December 17, 2010, commodities (including ETC and Total

Return Swaps and funds), precious metals or any combination of these asset classes.

If the alternative investments are to be tracked via derivatives, this must be done using derivatives which have a financial index as their underlying.

- c) Structured products: the Subfund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in structured products (certificates, notes) that are sufficiently liquid and are issued by first-class banks (or by issuers that offer investor protection comparable to that provided by first-class banks). These structured products must qualify as transferable securities pursuant to Art. 41 of the Law of December 17, 2010. Moreover, these products must be valued regularly and transparently on the basis of independent sources. Unless these structured products contain embedded derivatives pursuant to Art. 42 (3) of the Law of December 17, 2010, such products must not entail any leverage. In the event that derivatives are embedded into such structured products, those derivatives may only be based on investment instruments specified in Chapter 6, section 1 unless they provide a one to one exposure to their underlying (e.g. commodities and metals).
- d) Options and Futures: the Subfund may hold net long and net short positions by entering into derivatives contracts on equity indices (equity options and futures), government bonds (interest rate options, futures and bond futures), credit indices (credit futures), volatility indices, dividend indices, commodity indices, currencies or any other UCITS eligible financial indices. The Subfund may only enter into futures contracts that are traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public and that is domiciled in an OECD country.
- e) Swaps and Forwards: subject to section 3 of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", the Subfund may, in order to achieve its investment objective, also make use of total return swaps, Interest Rate Swaps, Credit Default Swaps (CDS), contracts for difference (CFD) and FX forwards. The Subfund will enter into such OTC derivatives transactions with first-class financial institutions specializing in this type of transactions. In contrast to options, CFDs can be held for an indeterminate period; the value of CFDs is not dependent on the volatility of an underlying, but is influenced primarily by changes in the underlying purchase price relative to its selling price.
The principal amount of the Subfund's assets that can be subject to total return swaps and CFDs with similar characteristics may represent up to a maximum of 400% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of the notionals of the total return swaps. It is generally expected that the amount of such total return swap and CFDs with similar characteristics will remain within the range of 0% to 100% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of the notionals of the total return swaps. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.
- f) Instruments for Currency Investments: the Subfund's portfolio will include Foreign exchange options and forwards on currencies worldwide. Contrary to the stipulations in section 3 j) of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", the Subfund may hold net short positions in currencies, i.e. they may sell forward currency exposure that exceeds the exposure of the underlying investments.
- g) Liquid Assets: the Subfund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in time deposits, liquidity funds, money market funds, money market instruments, treasury bills and other short-term securities. In any case and for the avoidance of doubt, investments in liquidity funds and money market funds are limited to 10% of the total net assets.

Apart from the exceptions listed above under "Investment Instruments", the transactions specified in d), e) and f) are subject to the stipulations of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions".

Global Exposure

The methodology used in order to calculate the global exposure resulting from the use of financial derivative instruments is the absolute VaR approach in accordance with the CSSF Circular 11/512. Under normal market circumstances the expected level of leverage will be

approximately 5 times the Subfund's Net Asset Value. In accordance with the regulatory requirements the expected level of leverage is calculated by way of the sum of the notionals of the derivatives (including the notionals of total return swaps). The sum of the notionals takes into account the absolute values of notionals of all the financial derivative instruments used by the Subfund. Henceforth the expected level of leverage is an indicator of the intensity of the use of financial derivative instruments within the Subfund and is not an indicator of the investment risks in relation to those derivatives because it does not take into account any netting or hedging effects. In fact derivatives used to offset the risks linked to other transactions are contributing to an increase of the leverage determined via the sum of the notionals. For an indicator of the overall risk of the Subfund the investor should refer to the information in the PRIIPS KID. The level of leverage may vary over time and it may be higher than the expected level. The Investment Manager does not believe that the investment strategy employs excessive risk via leverage to create returns, it being understood however that the value of the respective Share Class may rise or fall in value more quickly than if there was no leverage.

Specific Risk Factors

In addition to the risks listed in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the general part of the Prospectus, potential investors should be aware of specific risk warnings relating to the Subfund as follows:

Potential investors should note that various risks arising from money flows in connection with subscriptions and redemptions may reduce the targeted return. Moreover, potential investors should be aware of the fact that the counterparty risk cannot be eliminated completely in derivative strategies. In case of default of the counterparty, the investor returns may be reduced. The counterparties under the various contracts may be one and the same entity, which may lead to a concentration of counterparty risk. However, when it has been considered as appropriate or required under the Law of December 17, 2010, the Subfund will mitigate this risk by the receipt of financial collateral given as guarantees or minimize this risk by taking various diversification measures. Since the Subfund's portfolio will be exposed to various asset classes, the value of the Subfunds' shares is dependent on the usual fluctuations on the markets across those different asset classes and related derivatives markets. Consequently, the value of the investment can both rise and fall. Investors should also note that the Subfund is not guaranteed or capital protected. Investors in this Subfund should be prepared and able to sustain losses of the capital invested, up to a total loss.

The probable returns on securities of issuers from emerging and developing countries are generally higher than the returns on similar securities of equivalent issuers from countries not classed as emerging or developing (i.e. developed countries).

A "developed country" would be a country that is classified by the World Bank as being a "high income country" and/or not included in an emerging market financial index by a leading index provider and shall be understood as a country which, unlike emerging countries, is considered in common practice to have a mature and sophisticated economy, in particular with advanced technological infrastructures, diversified sectors of activity, quality healthcare system and higher access to education.

In this context, emerging countries and developing markets are defined as countries which are not classified by the World Bank as high-income countries. In addition, high-income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries and developing markets if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of the Subfund's investment universe.

The Subfund may invest in emerging and developing countries notwithstanding the fact that those countries are not classified by the World Bank as high-income countries. In addition, high income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries eligible for investment if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of a Subfund's investment universe. The markets in emerging countries are much less liquid than the developed countries' markets. Moreover, in the past, these markets have experienced higher volatility than the developed countries' markets.

Potential investors should be aware that, due to the political and economic situation in emerging countries, investments in this Subfund entail a greater degree of risk, which could in turn reduce the return on the Subfund's assets. Investments in this Subfund should only be made on a medium to long-term basis. The investments of this Subfund are exposed to the following risks (among others): less effective public supervision, accounting and auditing methods and standards which do not match the requirements of Western legislation, possible restrictions on repatriation of the capital invested, counterparty risk in respect of individual transactions, market volatility, and insufficient liquidity affecting the Subfund's investments. It must also be borne in mind that companies are selected regardless of their market capitalization (micro, small, mid, large caps) or sector. This may lead to a concentration in terms of market segments, sectors, geography and currency.

Since the Subfund may invest in debt instruments in the non-investment grade sector, the underlying debt instruments may present a greater risk in terms of downgrading or may exhibit a greater default risk than debt instruments of first-class issuers. The higher return should be viewed as compensation for the greater degree of risk attached to the underlying debt instruments and the Subfund's higher volatility.

Investors should note that the Subfund may, to a substantial extent, make use of total return swaps, including for investment purposes. Investors are invited to consider the specific description of these instruments in Chapter 4, "Investment Policy", as well as the risk warnings on Total Return Swaps, Collateral Management and Legal, Regulatory, Political and Tax Risk set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors". Contingent capital instruments can convert from bonds to equities or could be written-down should specific events occur (a so-called "mechanical trigger"). The conversion into equity or a write-down may lead to a substantial loss in value. In the event of a conversion, the equities received may be at a discount to the share price of that equity when the bond was purchased, resulting in an increased risk of capital loss. Contingent capital instruments may, in addition to or next to, mechanical triggers, be subject to "point of non-viability triggers" which bear the same consequences, i.e. conversion into equity or write-down. These point of non-viability triggers

are activated based on the relevant regulator's assessment of the issuers solvency prospects. Certain subordinated corporate debt securities may be callable, meaning they may be redeemed by the issuer on a specific date at a predefined price. In the event such debt securities are not redeemed on the specified call date, the issuer may extend the maturity indefinitely and defer or reduce the coupon payment. The credit worthiness of unrated debt securities is not measured by reference to an independent credit rating agency. Subordinated corporate debt securities carry a higher risk of loss than senior corporate debt securities, including those issued by the same issuer. Investors are advised to consider the risks corresponding to investments in contingent capital instruments set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Sustainability risks may result in a negative impact on the returns of the Subfund. The main sustainability risks are identified and managed in the context of the overall risk management process and may change over time.

Potential investors are also referred to the risks set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" under section "Sustainability Risks".

Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for investors with high risk tolerance and a long-term view who wish to seek exposure to systematic strategies across various asset classes.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich, as Investment Manager to perform the management of this Subfund.

Net Asset Value

Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value", the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the Subfund shall be calculated on each day on which banks are open all day for business in Luxembourg, London and Zurich (each such day being referred to as a "Valuation Day").

Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Shares

Subscription, redemption and conversion applications must be submitted in written form to the Central Administration or a Distributor authorized by the Company to accept such applications, by 1 p.m. (Central European Time) one Banking Day prior to the Valuation Day on any day on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg. Subscription, redemption and conversion applications received after this cut-off point shall be deemed to have been duly received on the Banking Day prior to the next Valuation Day.

Payment of the issue price must be effected within one Banking Day after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of the Shares was determined. Payment of the redemption price of the Shares shall be made within two Banking Days following calculation of this price.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

Performance Fee

The Management Company is entitled to a performance fee for the Subfund which is calculated daily on the basis of the unsung Net Asset Value before performance fee accrual for the relevant Valuation Day of the Share Class concerned ("Calculation Date").

The Performance Fee shall be payable (i.e. crystallised) on an annual basis ("Crystallisation Period"). The Crystallisation Period will end on November, 30th with the first Crystallisation Period being potentially longer than 12 months while starting with the launch of the relevant Share Class and lasting at least 12 months.

The calculation of the Performance Fee and the necessary provisioning take place with every Net Asset Value calculation.

The accrued Performance Fee shall be payable annually in arrears within one month after the end of the respective Crystallization Period, and, if Shares are redeemed during the Crystallization Period. The amount of Performance Fee included in the Net Asset Value per Share will be due and owed (i.e. crystallize) for these redeemed Shares in due proportion on the date of the Shareholder's redemption, if the following criteria is fulfilled:

The unsung Net Asset Value of a Share Class, which is used for the calculation of a Performance fee, must be greater than the previous unsung Net Asset Values ("High Watermark"). Each preceding decline in the unsung Net Asset Value per Share of the respective Share Class must be offset by a further increase above the last maximum value at which a performance fee was incurred.

If, on the calculation date, the unsung Net Asset Value of the Share Class is greater than the preceding unsung Net Asset Values (prior to deduction of the Performance Fee), a Performance Fee of 10% shall be deducted on the difference between the unsung Net Asset Value of the Share Class and the High Watermark.

The Performance Fee is calculated on the basis of the Shares of the relevant Share Class that are currently in circulation during the Crystallization Period whereas the effect of new subscriptions is neutralized. The new subscriptions will therefore only be impacted by the Performance Fee after they contributed to the performance of the relevant Share Class.

If no performance fee is due during a period of five years the High Watermark will be reset on that day at the next NAV calculation to the unsung NAV at the end of the five year-period ("carry forward conditions").

A performance fee is payable when

$NAV_t > HWM$.

If this condition is met, then:

$10\% ((NAV_t - HWM) \times \text{number of Shares } t) - (\text{Cumulated Adjustment on subscriptions})t$

where:

NAV_t = current unsung Net Asset Value prior to provision for Performance Fee

NAV_0 = initial unsung Net Asset Value

HWM = High Watermark = $\max \{NAV_0, \dots, NAV_{t-1}\}$ based on which last crystallization took place,

t = current calculation date

$(\text{Cumulated Adjustment on subscriptions})t$ = the neutralization factor which avoids that performance fee is provisioned on the new shares subscribed during the Crystallization Period before they started to contribute to the performance of the relevant share class.

Numeric examples:

Year	Number of Shares	Net Asset Value	Net Asset Value per Share	High Watermark	Performance Fee	Provisioning	Crystallisation Date	Crystallisation Period (Days)	Performance Fee per Share	Crystallisation Date	Crystallisation Period (Days)	Performance Fee per Share
Initial	100	1,000.00	10.00	10.00	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
End of Year 1	100	1,100.00	11.00	10.00	10.00%	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
End of Year 2	100	1,050.00	10.50	10.00	-4.55%	-0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.45	-	-	-
Inter Year 3 Day 1	100	1,100.00	11.00	10.00	7.73%	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.77	8.50	8.50	11.77
Inter Year 3 Day 1	90	990.00	11.00	10.00	-9.09%	-0.91	0.00	0.00	-0.91	-	-	-
End of Year 4	90	990.00	11.00	10.00	-9.09%	-0.91	0.00	0.00	-0.91	-	-	-
Inter Year 4 Day 1	100	1,120.00	11.20	10.00	11.64%	1.20	0.00	0.00	1.20	13.50	13.50	12.30
End of Year 4	100	1,050.00	10.50	10.00	-4.55%	-0.50	-1.50	-	-0.50	-	-	-
End of Year 4	100	1,100.00	11.00	10.00	10.00%	1.00	-1.50	-	-0.50	22.00	20.50	20.50
End of Year 5	100	1,400.00	14.00	10.00	40.00%	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	-	-	18.50
End of Year 6	100	1,380.00	13.80	10.00	-1.43%	-0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-	-	18.10
End of Year 7	100	1,200.00	12.00	10.00	-16.67%	-1.60	0.00	0.00	-1.60	-	-	16.50
End of Year 8	100	1,300.00	13.00	10.00	25.00%	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	-	-	19.50
End of Year 9	100	1,200.00	12.00	10.00	-8.33%	-0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.80	-	-	18.70
End of Year 10	100	1,230.00	12.30	10.00	18.75%	2.30	0.00	0.00	2.30	1.00	1.00	19.70
End of Year 11	100	1,300.00	13.00	10.00	30.00%	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	21.70

Credit Suisse (Lux) Cat Bond Fund

The Reference Currency in which the performance and Net Asset Value of the Subfund are calculated is US Dollar. Investments may be denominated in any currency.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Subfund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation through investments in a number of selected catastrophe bonds ("CAT Bonds") while taking due account of the principle of risk diversification. The CAT Bonds are further selected according to sustainability criteria as described in the CSILS ESG Framework and defined in the SFDR Annex of this Prospectus ("CSILS ESG Framework"). Furthermore, the Subfund seeks in principle to achieve a low correlation to the returns of traditional assets, such as fixed income or equity securities.

The Subfund is actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

The Subfund qualifies as a financial product under Art. 8 (1) as set out in the SFDR Annex of this Prospectus.

Investment Principles

To achieve its Investment Objective, the Subfund will primarily invest in CAT Bonds.

CAT Bonds are financial securities that transfer insurance risk to the capital markets. CAT Bonds are typically floating rate debt obligations for which the return of principal and periodic interest payments ("coupons") are contingent on the non-occurrence of a pre-defined "trigger" event, for example, but not limited to, a hurricane or an earthquake of a specific magnitude. The trigger event's magnitude may be based on losses to a specific insurance or reinsurance company, insurance industry indexes or readings of scientific instruments. If a trigger event, as defined within the terms of a catastrophe bond, occurs, the Subfund may lose all or a portion of its principal invested in such CAT Bond and will forego any future unaccrued coupon payments or will receive lower coupon payments as a result of a reduction in the Subfund's principal amount of the catastrophe bond. The Subfund is entitled to receive the return of its principal and interest payments so long as no trigger event occurs of the description and magnitude specified by the instrument. CAT Bonds are generally uncorrelated or have low correlation with traditional financial markets. CAT Bonds may cover different type of events, geographic areas (for example global, multinational, national and/or regional exposures) or but not limited to:

- *natural catastrophes* (for example, but not limited to, earthquakes, hurricanes, typhoons, wildfires, tornadoes, cyclones, blizzards, storms, hails, droughts, sinkholes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis and/or floods);
- *man-made* (for example, but not limited to, risks relating to aviation, marine, energy/offshore, engineering, agriculture, satellite, fire, political, terrorism, explosions, lotto, and/or cyber); or
- life, accident and health events (for example, but not limited to, disability, health, longevity and/or mortality).
- The Subfund will not invest in life settlement related CAT Bonds. Other pre-defined reinsurance lines of business may be excluded too as per the CSILS ESG Framework described below.

Investments in CAT Bonds with trigger events related to natural catastrophes will typically represent the largest portion of the Subfund's CAT Bond investments.

Certain CAT Bonds in which the Subfund invests may be subject to different trigger events based on company-wide losses ("indemnity triggers"), index-based losses ("index triggers") or a combination of triggers ("hybrid triggers").

Indemnity triggers are based on losses of the cedant or other entity issuing the CAT Bond. The trigger event would be considered to have occurred if a company's actual losses from a specified peril exceeded a certain attached point of insured claims. An indemnity trigger can be on a per occurrence basis (i.e., where the attachment point is applied on an event-by-event basis) or an aggregate basis (i.e., where the attachment point is applied to all events during an annual period in the aggregate). If the company's losses were less than the pre-determined aggregate

amount, then the trigger event would not be considered to have occurred and the Subfund would be entitled to recover its principal.

Index triggers follow one of three broad approaches: parametric, industry-loss and modeled-loss, or a combination thereof, which is discussed below as "hybrid triggers." Index triggers are based on pre-defined formulas, which eliminate the risks relating to a company's insurance claims-handling practices and potential information barriers. Similarly to indemnity triggers, index triggers and hybrid triggers (as described below) can be on a per occurrence basis (i.e., where the attachment point is applied on an event-by-event basis) or an aggregate basis (i.e., where the attachment point is applied to all events during an annual period in the aggregate).

- **Parametric index triggers** are based upon the occurrence of a catastrophic event with certain defined physical parameters (e.g., wind speed and location of a hurricane or magnitude and location of an earthquake).
- **Industry loss index triggers** are based upon the estimated loss for the insurance industry as a whole from a particular insurance event. Estimates are derived from a reporting service, such as Property Claim Services.
- **Modeled-loss index triggers** are based upon a catastrophe-modeling firm's database estimate of an industry loss, or a company's losses compared to a modeling firm's industry estimate of losses.

Hybrid triggers involve more than one trigger type in a single transaction or tranche of an Insurance-Linked Strategy. For example, a hybrid trigger could involve the occurrence of both a U.S. hurricane and a Japanese earthquake with a different kind of index trigger for each. Another example of a hybrid trigger involves different trigger types occurring in a particular sequence. For example, after the occurrence of a qualifying U.S. earthquake, a modeled-loss index is used to establish a company's overall market share, and then applied to the industry loss index associated with the qualifying event to determine any principal reduction.

CAT Bonds may be sponsored by government agencies, insurance companies, reinsurers, special purpose corporations or other entities (each, a "Sponsor"). CAT Bonds generally range from one to five years maturity depending on the bond, and may include a development period following maturity. CAT Bonds are typically unrated, but may be rated by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating agency. When rated, CAT Bonds are generally rated below investment grade. The rating for a CAT Bond primarily reflects the rating agency's calculated probability that a trigger event will occur. This rating also assesses the CAT Bond's credit risk and the model used to calculate the probability of a trigger event.

In order for a Sponsor to transfer risk to the capital markets, generally a special purpose vehicle ("SPV") with limited liability is established which then issues bonds to capital markets investors, such as the Subfund. An SPV is typically structured as a bankruptcy-remote entity. Unlike a corporate bond, the principal contributed by investors to an SPV to purchase CAT bonds is held by the SPV in low-risk securities, such as money market funds, and not by the Sponsor, although the Sponsor will have a first priority interest in such proceeds. The coupon that is paid to investors is made up of the return on these low-risk investments and the insurance premiums paid to the SPV by the Sponsor insurer.

A number of institutional brokers maintain a secondary market for certain CAT Bonds. These brokers may provide indicative bid/ask prices and match buyers and sellers of CAT Bonds and provide regular indicative pricing for CAT Bonds. The typical buyers of CAT Bonds are other investors, such as dedicated Insurance-Linked Strategy funds, institutional investors and open- and closed-end investment funds and companies. The Subfund only invests in CAT Bonds which qualify as transferable securities within the meaning of Article 41(1) of the Law of 17 December 2010 and Article 2 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008. CAT Bonds do not embed financial derivative instruments as defined in Article 10 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008.

In addition, the Subfund may invest on an ancillary basis in bonds, other fixed or floating-rate debt securities and short-term debt instruments

issued or guaranteed by sovereign or non-sovereign issuers and/or cash and cash equivalents, denominated in any OECD currencies. The instruments described above may be of any credit quality (including below investment-grade securities and unrated securities). This Subfund is therefore not subject to the minimum rating.

The Subfund aims to integrate environmental and social characteristics through the selection of eligible CAT Bonds according to the CSILS ESG Framework.

The Investment Manager will use its discretion with regard to the selection of CAT Bonds, issuers, perils, markets and OECD currencies. In accordance with the regulatory requirements applicable to CAT Bonds, the Subfund will comply with appropriate diversification rules in terms of exposure to Sponsors and independent perils by monitoring, among others, the following limits: (i) a maximum allocation of 20% of the NAV per Sponsor and (ii) a maximum 35% contribution to expected loss of the Subfund due to an independent peril.

The Subfund may be fully invested, in accordance with the applicable diversification rules, in cash and cash equivalents when, for instance, the Investment Manager considers that the Subfund should be positioned in a defensive way.

The Subfund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in shares or units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs ("Target Funds") pursuant to section 1) paragraph e) of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions".

Subject to conditions set out in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy", the Subfund may invest in ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposits at sight) up to 20% of the total net assets of the Subfund in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets under Part I of the Law of December 17, 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. The Subfund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets (including the bank deposits at sight referred to above) in cash, time deposits, liquidity funds, money market funds and money market instruments. In any case and for the avoidance of doubt, investments in liquidity funds and money market funds is limited to 10% of the total net assets.

The core investment approach and process combines two building blocks, namely actuarial and financial analysis, in an attempt to construct a portfolio that delivers long-term performance in line with the identified targets and respects pre-defined risk limits, while at the same time integrating environmental and social characteristics as per the CSILS ESG Framework. In a first step, a fundamental bottom-up analysis is performed using actuarial analytical tools, in line with the specific characteristics of CAT Bonds. The CAT Bonds available in the primary and secondary markets are analysed according to pre-defined criteria such as the type of risk being transferred, the structure's specific features, the market conditions and the Sponsor's subject business, as well as the effect on the risk/return profile of the portfolio. Analysis of individual securities is based on information gathered from independent sources such as rating agencies, risk modelling firms, brokers, and consultants. The CAT Bonds investment team uses a combination of internal tools and an insurance risk modelling software licensed from an independent vendor to model the underlying event risk. The findings are summarized in a CAT Bond due diligence report (deal memorandum) that defines the investable universe.

In a second step, a top-down (financial) analysis is applied. Since CAT Bonds are fixed income instruments with a pre-defined risk/return profile, the team has developed a proprietary aggregation tool that takes into account the distributional properties of CAT Bonds while controlling the desired restrictions and diversification guidelines. The output of this quantitative process is an optimal portfolio allocation.

All investments will be made and all investment techniques will be used in accordance with the investment restrictions as laid down in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions".

Credit Suisse Insurance Linked Strategies ESG Framework

The CSILS ESG Framework defines how ESG Factors are taken into account by the Investment Manager to identify eligible CAT Bonds and to reach the Subfund's long-term investment objectives and principles while managing certain Sustainability Risks (see the definition under Chapter 7 "Risk Factors" of the general part of the prospectus).

Information about the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Subfund is available in the SFDR Annex of this Prospectus.

Derivatives

In accordance with section 1 paragraph g) of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", the Subfund may use derivatives for example, but not limited to, futures, options, warrants, swaps and other derivative instruments for hedging and for efficient portfolio management purposes, provided that the limits set out in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions" are observed.

Derivatives may also be used for risk management/hedging purposes whereof the portfolio manager may use different strategies, techniques and instruments as appropriate in the discretion of the Investment Manager. Derivatives may, among others, be used for the purpose of eliminating or mitigating negative effects of possible change in the market value of underlying investment(s) or the Subfund's portfolio as a whole, to protect unrealized appreciation in the value of underlying position(s) or the Subfund's portfolio as a whole against systemic risks and/or certain macroeconomic risks (including market movements, credit risks, currency fluctuations, inflation risks and interest rate risks) on the Subfund's assets or for any other reason deemed appropriate. The Subfund may also enter into proxy-hedging transactions based on economic principles. Hedging transactions may look to hedge risks individually and/or on a macro basis.

The Subfund may also purchase and sell currency forward contracts for purposes of hedging against decline in value of the currencies in which the Subfund's portfolio holdings are denominated against the base currency of the Subfund. The foreign exchange transactions in relation to such portfolio hedging will be executed by UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, an affiliate of UBS Group, acting in its capacity as FX Hedging Agent for the purpose of FX hedging activities including the determination of the appropriate hedging positions and placement of FX trades.

In relation to such portfolio hedging, an annual FX hedging fee of up to 0.08% p.a. payable to the FX Hedging Agent is charged to the Subfund and calculated on a *pro rata temporis* basis on the basis of the total average net foreign currency assets of the Subfund. Margins / spreads charged by the FX counterparties are not covered by the FX hedging fee. If the underlying of derivatives are financial indices, such indices satisfy the requirements of section 4 paragraph g) of Chapter 6 "Investment Restrictions" and be chosen in accordance with Article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Decree of 8 February 2008 and Chapter XIII of ESMA Guidelines on ETFs and Other UCITS Issues (ESMA/2014/937).

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach to the extent that the exposure resulting from the use of financial derivatives instruments will not exceed 100% of the Subfund's net assets.

Specific Risk Factors

In addition to the risks listed in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the general part of the Prospectus, existing and potential investors should be aware of specific risk warnings relating to the Subfund as follows:

Regional or sectorial concentration Risk

The Subfund may be invested in securities of issuers located in a particular country or region, such concentration will expose the Subfund to the risk of adverse social, political or economic events which may occur in that country or region. Insurance-linked instruments predominantly cover regions where people generally buy insurance, such as Western Europe, Japan and the United States. Depending on market conditions, the Subfund will seek to diversify its investments by peril (e.g. wind, earthquake, etc.), geography and season (some risks vary with the time of year) but may have a substantial exposure toward wind and earthquake risks in the United States, which may form the greater part of the market.

The Subfund's actual portfolio investments may differ from its expected portfolio investments. The Subfund may not be able or required to diversify its investments, either initially or in the future, and may have a high concentration in certain positions, exposures or risks. Accordingly, the Subfund's assets may be subject to greater risk of loss than if they were more widely diversified, since the failure of one or a limited number of investments could have a material adverse effect on the Subfund.

The risk further increases if the country or region in question is an emerging market.

Insurance events and other type of underlying insurance-linked risks

The performance of the Subfund is typically contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of specific insurance events. There are many different types of insurance events, but they are generally characterized by frequency (how often the event happens) and severity (how costly the event is when it happens). The estimated severity and frequency of different insurance risks are based on historical data and actuarial analysis. The occurrence of such insurance events, such as hurricanes or earthquakes, is inherently unpredictable. In addition to natural catastrophic events such as hurricanes, earthquakes, wildfires, typhoons, hailstorms, floods, tsunamis, tornados, windstorms, extreme temperatures, weather events and others, the Subfund may have exposure to numerous other types of insurance risks including, without limitation, aviation, aerospace, political, terror, cyber, energy, marine, crop, facultative and attritional risks. In these areas, large assets are at risk from both man-made and natural events and contracts may combine man-made and natural events risk coverage in one contract. Insurable man-made disasters can include, but are not limited to, explosions, fires, terrorist events, mechanical faults, errors of human judgment or accidents. As with natural events, the frequency and severity of insurance events in these areas are inherently unpredictable. Insurable life and health risks include longevity risk, which is the risk that members of a reference population will live longer, on average, than anticipated, and mortality risk, which is the risk that members of a reference population will live shorter, on average, than anticipated. There is no guarantee that the actual losses incurred on insurance-linked instruments will turn out to be in line with expectations. The ultimate impact of an event may be difficult to accurately price by institutional brokers for a long period of time and the determination of the Net Asset Value of the Subfund may be more volatile. The result of the actual losses incurred may have a material adverse effect on the Subfund's portfolio. The Net Asset Value of the Subfund can be expected to fluctuate, among other instances, (i) in the event of the insurance events, or (ii) reflecting market expectations of the final losses related to insurance events that have occurred. Increases in the values and geographic concentrations of insured property and the effects of inflation have historically resulted in increased severity of industry losses in recent years, and those factors will increase the severity of catastrophe losses in the future. Moreover, climate cycles, or climatic change, or both, as well as geological change may increase the severity or frequency of catastrophic losses in the future. As with any reinsurance company, there can be no assurance that the risks underwritten by the ceding company will not result in losses and result in investors losing the entire amount of their investment. At any time, CAT Bonds may be exposed to underlying loss reserves which may prove to be inadequate to cover its actual loss experience. To the extent loss reserves may be insufficient to cover actual losses or allocated loss adjustment expenses, the Subfund may experience a reduction in its profitability and reduction of capital.

CAT Bonds can provide coverage for a broad array of perils utilizing a variety of triggers, including but not limited to, indemnity, index (parametric, industry-loss and modeled-loss) and hybrid triggers. An investment in CAT Bonds is subject to special risks, including the following:

- Limited operating history and resources of issuers. The issuers of CAT Bonds often are thinly capitalized SPVs with no or limited operating history that do not have ready access to additional capital. In the event of unanticipated expenses or liabilities, such entities may not have the resources available to pay such expenses or liabilities or the required interest and/or principal on their issued securities.
- Risks relating to permitted investments. An issuer's sources of funds for repayment of principal amount are the proceeds of the liquidation of permitted investments and any cash held in the applicable trust account. Noteholders are exposed to the market value of permitted investments, which will reflect the value of the underlying assets. Any decline in the value of the permitted investments could materially adversely affect the ability of an issuer to make payments of principal in full on the redemption

date. There are no assurances that there will not be a default with respect to payments on the permitted investments or mark-to-market declines in the value of permitted investments.

- Regulation. Entities that issue CAT Bonds may be subject to substantial regulation of their insurance and other activities. Such regulation can lead to unanticipated expenses that may result in such entities being unable to satisfy their obligations, including those related to their issued securities. Conversely, because such entities often are domiciled in non-U.S. jurisdictions, such entities may not be subject to the same degree of regulatory oversight to which investors may be accustomed to seeing. Similarly, because such entities often are subject only to the laws of non-U.S. jurisdictions, it could be difficult for an investor in such an entity to make a claim or enforce a judgment against the entity or its directors or officers.
- Subordination and limited recourse. Noteholders of CAT Bonds have limited recourse to certain assets of the issuer and no recourse to assets of the cedant. Holders of CAT Bonds have recourse only to collateral, subject to prior rights and interest of the Sponsor under the trust agreement. Consequently, if such an entity incurs unexpected expenses or liabilities not otherwise provided for (through indemnification or otherwise by the cedant), the issuer might incur otherwise unfunded expenses. In the event that unfunded expenses or liabilities exceed the available funds of the issuer at the time, the issuer could be forced to seek the protection of insolvency proceedings.
- Lower or no ratings. CAT Bonds are typically unrated, but when rated they may be debt instruments in the non-investment grade sector. The underlying debt instruments may present a greater risk in terms of downgrading or may exhibit a greater default risk than debt instruments of first-class issuers. The higher return should be viewed as compensation for the greater degree of risk attached to the underlying debt instruments and the Subfund's higher volatility.
- Indemnity triggers require investors to understand the risks of the insurance and reinsurance policies underwritten by the company, which may be difficult to obtain and ascertain, particularly in the case of complex commercial insurance and reinsurance policies. In addition, investors in CAT Bonds with indemnity triggers are dependent upon the company's ability to settle claims in a manner that would not be disadvantageous to investors' interests.
- Index triggers but not limited to may rely on third party industry loss estimates providers. The preparing of industry loss estimates of the insured losses resulting from a catastrophe is an inherent subjective and imprecise process, involving assessment of information which comes from a number of sources and which may not be complete or accurate. Moreover, industry property losses for certain catastrophes may continue to develop over a certain periods of time which exceed the extension or development period employed for the CAT Bond in question. Due to the lack of information and uncertainty or error in extrapolating from reported information, the industry loss estimates provider may be materially different from actual losses.
- Hybrid triggers may be more complicated and difficult to understand for investors, and involve the applicable risks associated with the types of triggers described above.

The Subfund anticipates that the CAT Bonds generally will not carry voting rights. As a result, the Subfund will not be able to vote the full extent of its economic interest on matters that require the approval of CAT Bonds investors, including matters that could adversely affect the Subfund's investment in the CAT Bond. CAT bonds may be exposed to transactions through which insurance or reinsurance companies (i.e., cedants) seek to reduce their risk by ceding all or a portion of their original risks. The reduction of risk involves the transfer of insurance risk from a cedant to another entity, which is typically a reinsurer. In consideration for the premium paid by the cedant, the reinsurer agrees to indemnify the cedant for all or part of the losses attributable to the cedant's specific insurance policies. Risk may be further transferred from one reinsurer to another reinsurer in the retrocessional reinsurance market. Certain transactions may also require that a specified index or parameter trigger event condition is satisfied.

Following an insurance event, the collateral that secures the obligation to the cedant may become “locked” for extended periods of time because determining losses under the reinsurance contract may be a difficult or protracted process. This could trigger the extension of the maturity of a CAT Bond. A reinsurer in a reinsurance transaction will “follow the fortunes” of the cedant with respect to the underlying policies and will therefore be subject to the underwriting and claims management operations of the cedant. Same as with collateralized reinsurance contracts, the release of collateral by the CAT Bond might be governed by an “obligations or collateral release clause” contained within the reinsurance contract. Where there have been losses, collateral may be required to continue to be held in the relevant trust account as a reserve. In addition, even if there are no incurred losses under the reinsurance contract, the obligations or collateral release clause may allow counterparties to retain all or part of the collateral to serve as a buffer against the deterioration of claims that are reserved below (but close to) the attachment point of the reinsurance contract at the expiration date. This could also trigger the extension of the maturity of a CAT Bond.

The Subfund will be exposed to the risk of insured events, which are in each case based on the probability of occurrence and claim amounts of insured events. Although the Investment Manager may attempt to manage certain losses and certain risks it may not be successful in doing so.

Unusual clustering of independent insurance triggering events

Whilst the Investment Manager intends to diversify the portfolio of the Subfund among many independent insurance risks, an unusual clustering of independent insurance triggering events may be detrimental to the Subfund’s performance. An example of such unusual clustering of independent insurance triggering events occurred during the months of August and September of 2017, when three major hurricanes made landfall in the U.S. and U.S. territories.

Models, price and data risk

The type, frequency and severity of catastrophic and insurance-related events associated with insurance-linked instruments are difficult or impossible to predict and may vary from year to year. The Subfund will therefore rely heavily on quantitative and systematic models (both supplied by third parties and proprietary models) and information and data supplied by third parties. Models and data can be used to construct sets of transactions and investments (whether for trading purposes, investor reporting or for the purpose of determining the NAV of the Subfund, to provide management insights and to assist in hedging exposure). The Subfund will apply quantitative management methods or systematic process or strategies and rely for its management process on models based to a varying extent on past market conditions. Given the uncertainty of the future, these models may not necessarily capture the risk they were designed and expected to capture and hence could signal erroneous investment opportunities. Modeling insured losses resulting for example but not limited to named storms is an inherently subjective and imprecise process, involving an assessment that comes from a number of sources that may not be complete or accurate. No model of insured events is or could be an exact representation of the reality. They rely on various methodologies and assumptions (including assumptions about the authenticity, accuracy and completeness of historical data), some of which are subjective and subject to uncertainty. The probabilities generated by such models are not necessarily predictive of future events such as but not limited to name storms for example. Model and pricing risk arises if the probabilities of occurrence and claim amounts of the covered event are not properly reflected in the model.

The event probability of CAT Bonds is based on risk models. These are constantly being revised and developed, but they only represent an approximation of reality. The models and processes around may be subject to uncertainty and errors. Due, among other things, to a lack of information and uncertainty or error in extrapolating from reported information, models and estimates of losses from hurricanes, earthquakes and other catastrophes may be materially different from actual losses. The results of such modeling and estimates are not to be viewed as facts or forecasts of future hurricanes, earthquakes or other catastrophes. Consequently, event risks can be significantly under- or overestimated.

The results of modeling analysis should not be viewed as facts or forecasts of future covered events under the CAT Bonds or of net payment amount, principal reductions or principal increases in connection with CAT Bond investments. These loss distributions constitute estimated losses based on assumptions relating to environmental, demographic, and cost factors, many of which represent subjective judgment, are inherently uncertain, and are beyond the control of the Investment Manager, and any one of which alone could materially impact the Subfund. When models and data prove to be incorrect, misleading or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose the Subfund to potential risks. For example, by relying on models and data, the Investment Manager may be induced to gain exposure to certain investments at premiums that are too low, to reduce exposure to certain other investments at premiums that are too high, or to miss favorable opportunities altogether. Similarly, any hedging based on faulty models and data may prove to be unsuccessful. In addition, model and data might be unable to accurately reflect the likelihood of an unusual clustering of independent trigger events or losses. Price risk is related to model risks to the extent that the value of CAT Bonds relies on the assessment of fundamentally unpredictable events whose probability the models seek to approximate. Several active CAT Bond market operators provide price lists on a regular basis, but such information is merely indicative and the fair value of CAT Bonds may be subject to significant variations.

Risk of unforeseen losses due to unforeseen claims

The Subfund may be exposed to additional losses if the policies underlying the CAT Bond’s investments become subject to claims that are typically not covered, or contemplated to be covered, by the policies. As industry practices and legal, judicial, social and other environmental conditions change, unexpected issues related to claims and coverage may emerge, particularly in response to certain insurance events. These issues may adversely affect reinsured business by either creating or extending coverage beyond the cedant’s underwriting intent or by increasing the number or size of claims thereunder. The effects of unforeseen emerging claim and coverage issues are extremely hard to predict and could have material effects on the reinsured business and, as a result, increase the likelihood and the size of the loss payments under the reinsurance agreements. The above risk may be illustrated by the legal and regulatory actions that emerged in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and Superstorm Sandy. Certain property insurance coverages provided by cedants include coverage for wind-driven water damage and have generally excluded flood damage. However, court decisions in certain U.S. states have differed in their interpretation of the type of water damage covered by typical property insurance policies, drawing distinctions between water damage resulting from flooding and water damage resulting from wind-driven water surges or the ingress of water subsequent to wind damage. These decisions have raised issues concerning causation and apportionment between covered and non-covered damages. In the event that legal or regulatory interpretations override either the industry standard flood exclusion clauses in homeowner policies or the specific flood exclusions included in insurance policies underlying reinsured business, the cedant could experience additional claims and losses than it otherwise would have experienced had the courts or regulators interpreted the policies consistently with the cedant’s and its clients’ underwriting intent. Changes in other legal theories of liability relating to the reinsured business could also adversely impact the cedant’s loss experiences. Such adverse developments in claims could result in negative performance impact for the Subfund. In addition, there can be no assurance that various provisions of policies will be enforceable as written or in the manner intended. Disputes relating to coverage and legal forum under reinsurance agreements and underlying policies may arise, and one or more policies may be interpreted in a way that is unfavorable to the Subfund. Legal action over different interpretations of policies and coverages could lead to delays in claim settlements.

Reliance on certain loss-related information

The determination of losses under certain insurance-linked instruments is often based on reports and may be based upon information provided by the issuer of such instruments or by an

independent source (such as an index). Where an insurance-linked instrument is based on an index, the source providing such index may be under no obligation to correct or update the index in the event of errors or subsequently discovered information. As a result, information provided by third party indices or similar sources may differ materially from the final industry losses or industry loss estimates reported by state commissioners or other authorities. In light of the foregoing, there can be no assurance that relevant information provided by outside sources will be accurate, and it may not be economically feasible or efficient for the Investment Manager to verify or challenge such information.

Collateral risk

The proceeds of the investment capital in CAT Bond transactions is typically deposited in a dedicated trust account, pursuant to a trust agreement, that serves to collateralize the limits of each relevant instrument. Assets in such trust account will be invested in accordance with the trust account investment guidelines established and varied from time to time, permitted investments generally include but not limited to in money market funds or similar instruments backed by a government, governmental and/or supranational entity. Investors are exposed to the counterparty risk of these entities and, upon their potential default, to the market risk of the assets held as collateral. The yield of an underlying money market fund may become negative or the money market fund may suspend or delay redemptions or impose redemption fees. Redeeming from a money market fund during an unfavorable market environment may affect the CAT Bond in question. In certain circumstances, the trustee or paying agent may import a charge on any of the CAT Bond underlying account balances held in cash, which would reduce the return of the Cat Bond in question.

Risks of applicability of insurance laws

Many forms of insurance-linked instruments have features, and an investment return, based on the occurrence of events which traditionally are the subject of insurance. Entities that issue CAT Bonds may be subject to substantial regulation of their insurance and other activities. Such regulation and/or insurance regulatory authorities or courts in different jurisdictions can lead to unanticipated changes and potential determination that the activity of the Subfund constitutes the conduct of the business of insurance or reinsurance and there remains a risk that the Subfund could be required to obtain and maintain various insurance licenses or, in the event that the Subfund is not able to comply with such obligations, the Subfund may be subject to regulatory and legal action.

Availability of Suitable Investment Opportunities

The activity of identifying, completing and realizing an attractive investment opportunity is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. The Subfund will compete for investment opportunities with many other investors, some of which may have greater resources than the Subfund. Such competitors may include other investment funds, as well as individuals, insurance and reinsurance companies, financial institutions and other institutional investors. Additional funds with similar investment objectives may be formed in the future by other unrelated parties. In addition, the availability of investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions, as well as, in some cases, the prevailing regulatory or political climate. Therefore, identification of attractive investment opportunities (and in particular, given the Subfund's intention to invest primarily in a predefined universe) is difficult and involves a high degree of uncertainty, and competition for such opportunities may become more intense.

Valuation Risk

The Subfund is subject to valuation risk, which is the risk that one or more of the instruments in which the Subfund invests are priced based on institutional brokers' pricing sheets which may not reflect the effective prices at which the relevant security would be sold in the market or which may be incorrectly, due to factors such as incomplete data, market instability, or human error. Certain data that the Subfund's administrator uses to value CAT Bonds may not regularly

updated by institutional brokers, which may cause the Subfund's NAV, which is determined weekly, to be calculated based on data that is stale or differs materially from information from other sources. In addition, the unpredictable nature of insurance events makes it difficult to determine whether a particular CAT Bond is fairly priced in the ordinary course of trading on the secondary market to the extent that any such trading takes place. CAT Bonds prices may also be affected by a number of factors, such as the type of trigger event, whether a trigger event is likely to occur or has occurred or whether a catastrophe season has passed. The valuation used in the CAT Bonds markets attempts to simulate fundamentally unpredictable events and there could be periods of time when trading ceases or is interrupted as result of such market's inability to value the instruments. At times, it might be difficult for institutional brokers to accurately determine the insured losses caused by certain insurance events and the extent of insurance and reinsurance claims as a result of the inherent market uncertainty. The lack of an actively traded market also creates a potential uncertainty for institutional brokers in terms of pricing. A number of brokers provide regular indicative pricing for certain publicly traded CAT Bonds. However, the ultimate value of the securities may vary. Even after a natural disaster or other triggering event occurs, the pricing of CAT Bonds is subject to uncertainty for a period of time until event parameters, ultimate loss amounts and other factors are finalized.

Correlation with Other Asset Classes

The Subfund seeks in principle to achieve a low correlation to the returns of traditional assets, such as fixed income or equity securities. However, because insurance events are unpredictable, it is entirely possible that the Subfund will incur major losses at or about the same time as other components of an investor's portfolio are also declining in value. In addition, the amount of global capital investing in insurance-related risks through CAT Bonds, and consequently the rate of return on CAT Bonds, may be impacted to some extent by interest rates and other events affecting traditional asset classes within the broader capital markets.

Cyclical Fluctuations

CAT Bonds can be exposed to the property catastrophe reinsurance business which may historically have been a cyclical industry, with significant fluctuations in operating results due to competition, catastrophic events, levels of reinsurance capacity, general economic, financial and social condition, legislative initiatives and other factors. The cyclical nature of the industry has produced periods characterized by intense price competition due to excess underwriting capacity, as well as periods when shortages of capacity permitted favorable premium levels. In addition, increases in the frequency and severity of losses suffered by reinsurers can significantly affect these cycles. It is difficult to predict the timing of such events with certainty or to estimate the amount of loss that any given event will generate. The Subfund can be expected to be exposed to the effects of the cyclical nature of the reinsurance industry. The property reinsurance market may experience periods of declining risk-adjusted margins and expanding coverage terms. Reinsurance rates have and may in the future come under pressure due to availability of increased levels of capital and significant profits generated as a result of relatively low insurance losses. The direction of market conditions is difficult to predict. Adverse market conditions may lead to a significant reduction in property and casualty risk margins, less favorable policy terms and/or less premium volume.

Limited ability to hedge

Hedging may not be possible for CAT Bonds to which the Subfund may be exposed because there may not be "negatively correlated" risks or such instruments may not be permitted herein. The principal means of controlling overall risk exposure in the risk linked market is by diversification. However, the Subfund may indirectly be invested in concentrated insurance-linked event risks.

Sustainability related Risk Factors and Limitations

Sustainability risks may in general result in a negative impact on the returns of the Subfund and are defined under section "Sustainability Risks" in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors". The main sustainability risks are

identified and managed in the context of the overall risk management process and may change over time.

The selection of the CAT Bonds according to the pre-defined ESG Factors as per the CSILS ESG Framework is subject to certain limitations and raises additional risks that can be described as follows:

Residual ESG risk exposure

While certain reinsurance lines of business are excluded entirely from the Subfund's investment universe, others are limited and/or accepted up to a certain threshold on CAT Bond level or on Subfund's portfolio level as per the CSILS ESG Framework. As a consequence, the Subfund could have an exposure to a line of business that is considered as controversial or not aligned with the Investment Manager's ESG principles. Accordingly, it cannot be completely excluded that the Subfund is exposed to and thereby covers a risk that is controversial or not aligned with the Investment Manager's ESG principles and which, if the trigger event attached to such CAT Bond occurs, could have a negative impact on sustainability factors. In addition, the Subfund may suffer an economic loss caused by the occurrence of an insurance event that is considered controversial or not aligned with the Investment Manager's ESG principles. Investors should be aware that due to limitations to the scope of the information provided as part of the CAT Bond offering documentation, a Sponsor that derives directly or indirectly a portion of its revenue from a business line that is not aligned with the Investment Manager's ESG principles may nevertheless form part of the Subfund's investment universe.

Holistic Approach

There are certain key areas to consider when evaluating sustainability performance and policies but also the SDGs. It takes sometimes numerous years, even decades, for climate change efforts by companies to bear fruit, which does not sync with the typical lifetime of CAT Bonds. It is more about taking a holistic approach toward the evaluation of CAT Bonds and Sponsors and progressively raising the bar for their underwriting criteria and having an open dialogue about sustainability policies and expectations, rather than being fixated solely on specific measures or performance indicators as they may evolve. The insurance linked strategies industry together with other participants in the financial industry is in a unique position to motivate Sponsors and Issuers of CAT Bonds to adopt more transparent, sustainable practices and support their clients in their green transition. As such, the scope and the extent of the ESG-aligned investment process, but also related ESG Factors, exclusions, limitations and related scoring, may be dynamic and/or change and aims to evolve over time.

Lack of common definition and credentials

The absence of a common definition of what constitutes an "ESG" for funds following an insurance linked strategy, and a lack of verification may create undesired risks for the Subfund. There is a lack of consistency over the completeness and accuracy of ESG data quality and impact which may lead to incremental risks. The Investment Manager may face challenges in gathering the data required to ensure that the ESG Factors outlined in the ESG-aligned investment process are met. It may also impact the ability of the Subfund to understand, select and monitor the ESG Factors and Sustainability Risks.

Limitation to Sponsor evaluation

While the Subfund aims to ensure that the Sponsors of CAT Bonds apply sound governance practices through analyses, engagement and monitoring, such measures are not extended to further stakeholders of the Sponsors such as their business partners, clients, or suppliers, not to other parties involved in the structure of the CAT Bond (e.g. SPV, bookrunner, structuring agent, modelling firm, actuarial firms and their business parties, clients or suppliers, etc.). It can also not be excluded that sustainability related issues may arise at the level of the Sponsors' stakeholders, which are not evaluated by the Subfund or the Subfund has not direct control over.

Beneficiaries of loss pay-outs

The Subfund generally has no look-through on (re)insurance covers beyond the CAT Bond and its Sponsor, meaning that for example

clients of the respective Sponsor cannot be identified by the Subfund. As a result, in particular in the case of commercial and industrial reinsurance lines of business, the Subfund cannot identify the client of the Sponsor who may receive an insurance payment as result of a loss event. Accordingly, the Subfund cannot guarantee that the principal value of the CAT Bond is ultimately paid to direct or indirect client(s) of the Sponsor suffering a loss following an insurance event. Accordingly, it is not possible to assess on a look-through basis the Sponsor's clients, business partners, or suppliers for example against the specific ESG Factors applied by the CSILS ESG Framework. Investors should note that certain exposure limits are applied on Cat Bond level or on Subfund's portfolio level.

Use of pay-out proceeds

In addition to the above, because the Subfund typically cannot assess on a look-through basis the beneficiaries of CAT Bonds beyond the Sponsor against the ESG standards and criteria applied by the CSILS ESG Framework, the Subfund has no control over the use of the CAT Bond payout proceeds and can thus not, and has no responsibility to, ensure that the payout proceeds of CAT Bonds are used for the benefit of a sustainable purpose. The ultimate use of the CAT Bond payout proceeds has no impact on the compliance of the Subfund with the CSILS ESG Framework.

No look-through of collateral investments

Although the use of collateral investments in CAT Bond SPVs is assessed as part of the CSILS ESG Framework, the Investment Manager has no control over the ultimate use of the collateral investment chosen by the Sponsor. The ultimate use of collateral investments has no impact on the compliance of the Subfund with the CSILS ESG Framework.

ESG performance of Sponsors

Although Sponsors are screened and assessed against the CSILS ESG Framework and monitored on an ongoing basis, the Subfund cannot guarantee or commit to the ESG performance of the Sponsors, nor can it represent them in this respect.

Non-compliance with the CSILS ESG Framework

As part of the CSILS ESG Framework and in particular the ongoing monitoring process, the Subfund commits to disinvest from CAT Bond transactions that have been assessed as no longer meeting the set ESG criteria. However, investors should be aware that disinvestment may not always be possible due to an inopportune time or due to unfavourable terms, for example for lack of liquidity in the secondary market further to the occurrence of an insurance event relevant to the Subfund's portfolio. As a consequence, the Subfund may for a certain period of time hold an investment that no longer meets the criteria of the CSILS ESG Framework, and it can thus not be guaranteed that the Subfund's investments will at all times be fully compliant with the CSILS ESG Framework. Such transaction may also result in lower net assets for the investors and possible adverse effects on the Subfund's risk diversification and optimal portfolio composition. Furthermore, the development of ESG scoring in the course of the lifetime of a CAT Bond is difficult or impossible to predict. The evaluation and the periodic re-assessment of ESG Factors for specific CAT Bonds or specific Sponsors will often be based on reports and information provided by the Issuer or Sponsor of such CAT Bonds or by an independent source. The Issuer of the CAT Bond or the independent source may be under no obligation to correct or update the information provided to the Subfund and/or the Investment Manager in the event of errors or subsequently discovered information. The Investment manager will rely heavily on information supplied by third parties and proprietary evaluation developed by the Investment manager. These ESG scorings may prove to be incorrect, misleading or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereof expose the Subfund to potential risks. There can be no assurance that third party information provided to the Subfund and/or the Investment Manager will be accurate, and it may not be economically feasible or efficient for the Subfund or the Investment Manager to verify or challenge such information.

ESG scoring calculation error risk

Although controls and monitoring measures are in place to ensure that the relevant ESG standards as per the CSILS ESG Framework are met on an ongoing basis, based in particular on the active monitoring of Sponsors' ESG scores, such monitoring is subject to the risk of human error. As a consequence, flawed monitoring may lead to inaccuracies in Sponsors' ESG scores, which in turn may lead to inaccurate ESG scoring of the Subfund's overall portfolio. The ESG scoring of the Subfund's overall portfolio may further be impaired by the inaccurate consideration of underlying exposures when no look-through is available at the level of the Sponsor, transaction or collateral. The Investment Manager also relies on obtaining relevant information in the offering documentation of CAT Bonds and any other relevant information provided by the Sponsor.

Constrains linked to a limited investment universe

The CSILS ESG Framework forms a binding element of the Subfund's investment strategy which shapes the outlines of the Subfund's investable universe. As such, the Subfund's investment universe may be significantly reduced due to the application of additional investment guidelines formulated by the CSILS ESG Framework over time and the Subfund may miss out on investment opportunities in the future it could have seized without the application of the CSILS ESG Framework. However, it is expected that the ESG standards set by the CSILS ESG Framework will increasingly be met by potential CAT Bonds and Sponsors over time, thus eventually increasing the Subfund's investment universe.

Tax compliance risk

The Subfund cannot guarantee proper taxation conduct by the Sponsors and the SPVs. Extreme tax risk considerations could even lead to disinvestments or winding-up the Subfund.

Reputational risk

The regulatory framework around sustainable investing is evolving. Uncertainties remain around the guidelines and best practices to adopt in terms of sustainable investing and of the corresponding disclosure requirements. While the Subfund seeks to be as transparent as possible towards investors as regards its implementation of ESG-aligned investment process, there is a risk that the disclosures do not always correspond to the regulatory requirements or may be misunderstood by investors.

Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for investors with high risk tolerance and a long-term view who wish to seek regular income and potentially capital gains from their investment, are willing to take on the increased risks associated with the categories of assets described in the investment objective and policy, and can withstand volatility in the value of their Shares.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Insurance Linked Strategies Ltd, Zurich, as Investment Manager to perform the management of this Subfund.

Net Asset Value

Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value", the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the Subfund shall be calculated on a weekly basis on each Monday or, where a Monday is not a banking day in Luxembourg, the banking day in Luxembourg following such Monday (a "Valuation Day"). Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Net Asset Value of the Shares of the Subfund shall always be calculated for each end of month.

Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Shares

Subscription, redemption and conversion applications must be submitted in written form to the Central Administration or a Distributor authorized by the Company to accept such applications, by 3 p.m. (Central European Time) four Banking Days prior to the Valuation Day (as defined above).

Subscription, redemption or conversion applications received after this

cut-off point shall be deemed to have been promptly received before the next Valuation Day.

Payment of the issue price must be effected within two Banking Days after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of the shares was determined. Payment of the redemption price of the shares shall be made within three Banking Days following calculation of this price.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

24. SFDR Annex

Credit Suisse (Lux) Cat Bond Fund

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

Product name: Credit Suisse (Lux) CAT Bond Fund (the "Subfund")

Legal entity identifier: 549300FXWIDITBPF11

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

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 ___ % 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

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**

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?

This Subfund promotes certain environmental characteristics, such as consideration of climate change and environmental degradation and social characteristics as further explained below.

To attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Subfund, the Investment Manager has a comprehensive ESG Framework ("CSILS ESG Framework") in place that directs and governs the integration of certain environmental and social characteristics into the Subfund's investment process. Certain environmental, social, and governance information ("ESG Factors") is considered at three levels of a catastrophe bond ("CAT Bond") investment, typically:

1. Sponsors Level: CAT Bonds may be sponsored by government agencies, insurance companies, reinsurers, special purpose corporations or other entities (each, a "Sponsor");
2. Transaction Level: The underlying reinsurance transaction of the CAT Bond with its terms and conditions and the covered subject business;
3. Collateral Level: The investments into which the principal amount of the CAT Bond is invested in.

As per the CSILS ESG Framework, the Subfund applies the following primary approaches:

1. ESG Exclusions

The investment manager has defined the following exclusions:

Credit Suisse Exclusions: Norms-based Exclusions, Business-conduct Exclusions, and Values-based Exclusions defined online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg are applied to Sponsors of CAT Bonds.

Additional ILS Exclusions: The CSILS ESG Framework applies certain additional exclusion criteria to cater for the specificities of CAT Bonds. Accordingly, Sponsors that are materially exposed to certain business activities that are considered as controversial or not aligned with the Investment Manager's ESG principles may be excluded. In addition, on Transaction Level, CAT Bonds which, per their offering documentation, provide direct reinsurance coverage to certain pre-defined reinsurance lines which are considered as controversial or not aligned with the Investment Manager's ESG principles may be excluded (such as instruments linked to life settlements for example) or may be subject to certain exposure limitations on the Subfund's portfolio level and/or on the CAT Bond level.

2. ESG Integration

The Investment Manager integrates ESG Factors on three levels when investing into a new CAT Bond: Sponsor level, Transaction Level and Collateral level. For each of these three levels a proprietary ESG assessment is conducted and an ESG Cat Score is calculated by the Investment Manager, which feeds into an "Overall ESG CAT Score" on CAT Bond level. The Overall ESG CAT Score is factored into the Investment Manager's investment decision and portfolio construction process. The ESG CAT Score ranges from 0-10, 10 reflecting the highest ESG CAT Score.

3. Thematic Investing

The Investment Manager maps a CAT Bond, if applicable, to one or more of the selected United Nations Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) as defined in the CSILS ESG Framework. The Investment Manager employs quantitative thresholds on the total insured value of the CAT Bond transaction for that purpose, or on the risk capital which is freed up through a Cat Bond insurance transaction and is utilized to contribute to sustainability projects. Based on this mapping, the Bond receives a "Thematic Investing Score", which also feeds into the Overall ESG CAT Score on CAT Bond level. The Thematic Investing Score ranges from 0-10, 10 reflecting the highest ESG Cat Score.

4. Active Dialogue

The Investment Manager seeks to establish and maintain an active dialogue with certain key Sponsors and other market participants to foster ESG integration and related considerations into new CAT Bond insurances. The ultimate goal is to raise awareness of ESG-sensitive issues and to encourage Sponsors and other such market participants to increase transparency with respect to their ESG-related data, alignment with the SDGs and/or other relevant industry wide sustainability goals and principles in connection with CAT Bonds.

5. Monitoring

The Investment Manager has control procedures and monitoring measures in place to ensure that the requirements of its CSILS ESG Framework in respect of ESG Exclusions, ESG Integration, Thematic Investing are met on an ongoing basis.

The CSILS ESG Framework may change and aims to evolve over time.

The scope and the extent of the integration of the ESG Factors into the investment process is subject to certain limitations as the scope and the level of information provided by structuring agents, book

runners and Sponsors is limited and may deviate significantly between CAT Bonds. Accordingly, a portion of the ESG data may be based on estimates. Hence, the integration of the ESG Factors into the investment process does not include the look-through screening of Exclusions and ESG Integration beyond the Sponsor, the underlying transaction of the CAT Bond and the collateral as outlined in the CAT Bond's offering documentation.

Due to limitations to the scope of the information provided as part of the CAT Bond offering documentation, a Sponsor that derives directly or indirectly a portion of its revenue from a business line that is not aligned with the Investment Manager's ESG principles may nevertheless form part of the Subfund's investment universe.

This Subfund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

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

Sustainability

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

Average Overall ESG CAT Score

Each of the Subfund's CAT Bond investments has been given three subscores for ESG integration (Sponsor, Transaction, Collateral Level) and one Thematic Investing Score. These four scores are weighted according to the CS ILS ESG Framework and result into the Overall ESG CAT Score for each CAT Bond. The Overall ESG CAT Score ranges from 0-10, 10 reflecting the highest ESG score, CAT Bonds must reach a minimum score of Overall ESG CAT Score as per the CSILS ESG Framework in order to be included in the investment process. The Subfund's average of the individual Overall ESG CAT Scores, weighted by market value, serves as sustainability indicator on Subfund's Portfolio level to measure the attainment of environmental or social characteristics.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

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

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

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



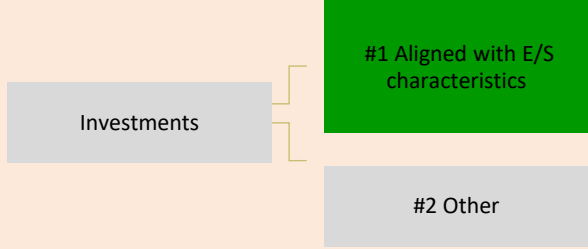
Yes

No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?



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

	<p>The investment objective of the Subfund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation through investments in a number of selected CAT Bonds while taking due account of the principle of risk diversification. The CAT Bonds are further selected according to ESG Factors. Furthermore, the Subfund seeks in principle to achieve a low correlation to the returns of traditional assets, such as fixed income or equity securities.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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?
	<p>The binding elements of the investment strategy are the principles of the CSILS ESG Framework. This means the Investment Manager applies in its investment process ESG Exclusions, ESG Integration, Thematic Investing and Active Dialogue. Furthermore, the minimum proportions in the planned ESG asset allocation (see below) are binding meaning that the Investment Manager plans for the Subfund to have a minimum proportion of 75% of its total net assets which will meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund.</p>
<p>Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?
	<p>This Subfund does not have a commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?
	<p>Good governance practice is assessed on the Sponsor and Transaction Level. The factors to assess good governance , may include for instance the consideration of regulatory capture and political influence, systematic risk management, and fair disclosure and marketing/advertising practices as relevant. The scope and extent of the assessment of good governance practices is subject to certain limitations as the scope and the level of information provided by structuring agents, book runners and Sponsors is limited and may deviate significantly between CAT Bonds.</p>
	<p>What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?</p> <p>The planned minimum proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund (category #1 below) is 75% of its total net assets. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in other investments (category #2 below).</p>
<p>Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>#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.</p> <p>#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.</p> <p>The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

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.


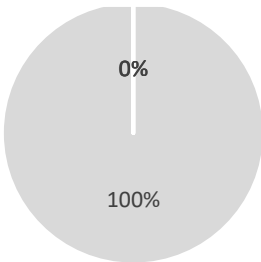
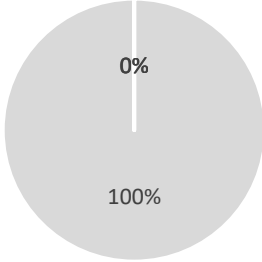



Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics. However, they may be used as technical portfolio management tools, for example for hedging purposes. Specifically, the Subfund may use derivatives to hedge Foreign Currency exposures. The use of derivatives must not be at odds with the CSILS ESG Framework.



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

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

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

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

	<p>To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?</p>
	<p>0%. This Subfund does not commit to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. However, certain investments made by the Subfund may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes:</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> In fossil gas <input type="checkbox"/> In nuclear energy</p>
	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first paragraph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="363 761 858 1164"> <p>1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas ■ Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear ■ Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas & nuclear) ■ Non Taxonomy-aligned  </div> <div data-bbox="880 761 1375 1164"> <p>2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas ■ Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear ■ Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas & nuclear) ■ Non Taxonomy-aligned  <p>This graph represents 100% of the total investments.</p> </div> </div> <p><i>*For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures.</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?
	<p>Not applicable.</p>
	<p>What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?</p>
	<p>Not applicable.</p>
	<p>What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?</p>
	<p>Not applicable.</p>
	<p>What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?</p>
	<p>Investments which may fall under "#2 Other" may be CAT Bonds which are not or no longer considered to be aligned with environmental or social characteristics of this Subfund, for instance where new information has arisen, so that the CAT Bond no longer meets the exclusion criteria. As an example, it may also refer to certain CAT Bonds where the risk period is already passed, but they are not yet legally matured ("off-risk" positions). These CAT Bonds would therefore no longer be used to</p>

	<p>promote the environmental and social characteristics of the Subfund and would not have any minimum environmental or social safeguards.</p> <p>In addition, it may refer to derivatives and structured products where underlying assets cannot be evaluated, cash, cash equivalents or other investments generally not contributing to the environmental or social characteristics of this Subfund held for diversification purposes. None of those investments have any minimum environmental or social safeguards.</p>
	<p>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?</p>
	<p>The Subfund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?
	<p>Not applicable</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?
	<p>Not applicable</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?
	<p>Not applicable</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?
	<p>Not applicable</p>
	<p>Where can I find more product specific information online?</p>
	<p>More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.credit-suisse.com/fundsearch</p>

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

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory 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.

25. Additional information for investors in the Federal Republic of Germany

For the following Subfunds, no notification for marketing in the Federal Republic of Germany has been filed with the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin), so that shares of these Subfunds may not be marketed to investors within the jurisdiction of the Investment Code (KAGB):

- N/A

Facilities in Germany

Facilities referred to in Article 92(1) of Directive 2009/65/EC as amended by Directive (EU) 2019/1160

Management Company:

UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A.
33A Avenue J-F Kennedy, 9053 Luxembourg

The Prospectus, the Fund's constitutive documents, the Key Information Documents (KIDs), where applicable, as well as financial statements are available, free of charge, for the purpose of inspection and obtaining copies thereof at www.fundinfo.com.

In accordance with Directive 2019/11601, we hereby confirm that the following tasks are performed electronically and available to all retail investors located in all host member states where a fund managed by UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A., acting as management company or AIFM is marketed. In case you would need any assistance or information on the below tasks, you can contact us through the following email address: sh-ubsfacilities@ubs.com

- a) process subscription, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to investors relating to the shares of a fund managed by UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A. in accordance with the fund's constitutive documents;
- b) information on how orders referred to in point a) can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid;
- c) procedures and arrangements referred to in Article 15 of the Directive 2009/65/EC2 relating to the investors' exercise of their rights arising from their investment in the UCITS in the Member State where the UCITS is marketed, or handling of information relating to the exercise of their investors' rights arising from your investment in the UCITS in the Member State where the UCITS is marketed. More information on investor rights can be found here: [UBS Asset Management \(Europe\) S.A.](#);

For further information on the above tasks, please access the following link:

<https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/white-labelling/fund-management-company-services.html>

Price publications and publication of notices to investors (point e of the CBDF)

The issue and redemption prices, the equity gain (EStG), the equity gain (KStG), the interim profit, the real estate gain and the accumulated deemed distributed income will be published and available, free of charge, on the following website: <https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/funds.html>

Any notices to investors in the Federal Republic of Germany will be sent by post to the investor's address stated in the register of shareholders and will be published on the website of the Management Company (<https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/funds.html>).

In addition to that, in the cases referred to in section 298 (2) KAGB as well as in the case of any discontinuation of marketing referred to in section 311 (5) or (6) KAGB an additional publication will be made in the Federal Gazette (www.bundesanzeiger.de)



CS Investment Funds 4
33A, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
www.credit-suisse.com