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L'apposition du visa ne peut en aucun cas servir
d'argument de publicité
Luxembourg, le 2024-12-04
Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier



Global Platform

Société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV)

PROSPECTUS

January 2025

**A LUXEMBOURG UNDERTAKING FOR COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT IN
TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES**

CONTENTS

1. Important Information	3
2. The Board of Directors	5
3. Management and Administration	5
4. Glossary	6
5. Introduction	8
6. The Management Company	8
7. Principal Distributor	10
8. The Investment Advisors	10
9. The Investment Multi-Managers and Investment Managers	11
10. The Administration, Registrar and Transfer Agent	12
11. The Depositary	13
12. Investment Objectives	15
13. Summary of the Sub-Funds	15
14. Risk Factors	19
15. Shares	22
16. How to Subscribe for, Convert, Transfer and Redeem Shares	25
17. Price Information	29
18. Dividends	29
19. Taxation	30
APPENDIX 1	
I. Investment Guidelines and Restrictions	33
II. Investment Techniques and Instruments	38
III. Risk Management Process	41
IV. Pooling	41
V. Net Asset Value per Share Calculation	42
APPENDIX 2	
A. General Information	46
B. Documents available for inspection	48
C. Meetings of, and Reports to Shareholders	48
D. Charges and Expenses	49
E. Total Expense Ratio	49
F. Benchmarks Regulation	49
G. “Article 8” Disclosure Annex	50
APPENDIX 3	
Investment Multi-Managers and Investment Managers	79
APPENDIX 4	
Application Form	80

1. IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The Directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information contained in this Prospectus is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything material to such information.

Global Platform (“GP”), an open-ended investment company with variable capital (*société d’investissement à capital variable*), is governed by Part I of the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment and qualifies as a UCITS within the meaning of Article 1 (2) of the UCITS Directive. Registration of the Company in any jurisdiction does not require any authority to approve or disapprove the adequacy or accuracy of this Prospectus or the securities and portfolios held by the Company.

Subscriptions for Shares of the Company are accepted on the basis of this Prospectus and the most recent audited annual report of the Company and the most recent semi-annual report of the Company (if more recent than such annual report). Subscriptions for Shares are subject to acceptance by the Company.

➤ PRIIPS KID AND UCITS KIID

A UCITS KIID or PRIIPs KID for each available class of Shares of each Sub-Fund of the Company shall be made available to investors free of charge prior to their subscription for Shares. Prospective investors must consult the UCITS KIID or PRIIPs KID for the relevant class of Shares and Sub-Fund in which they intend to invest.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 1286/2014, as amended, and the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/653, as amended (collectively referred to as the “**PRIIPs Regulation**”), a PRIIPs KID will be published for each Class of Shares where such Class of Shares is available to retail investors in the EEA.

A retail investor within the meaning of the preceding paragraph means any person who is a retail client as defined in article 4(1), point (11), of the MiFID II Directive.

A PRIIPs KID will be handed over to retail investors and professional investors, where Shares are made available, offered, or sold in the EEA, in good time prior to their subscription in the Company. In accordance with the PRIIPs Regulation, the PRIIPs KID will be provided to retail investors and professional investors (i) by using a durable medium other than paper or (ii) at <https://www.ofi-invest-lux.com/> in which case it can also be obtained, upon request, in paper form from the Management Company free of charge.

➤ DISTRIBUTION OF THE COMPANY

No dealer, salesperson or any other person is authorized to give any information or make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus and the other documents referred to herein in connection with the offer made hereby, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Company or its representatives.

Prospective purchasers of Shares should inform themselves as to the legal requirements, exchange control regulations and applicable taxes in the countries of their citizenship, residence or domicile, and should consult with their own financial adviser, stockbroker, solicitor or accountant as to any questions concerning the contents of this Prospectus.

This Prospectus may be translated into other languages. In the event that there is any inconsistency or ambiguity in relation to the meaning of any word or phrase in any translation, the English text shall prevail except to the extent (but only to the extent) required by the law of any jurisdiction where the Shares are sold, that in an action based upon disclosure in a Prospectus in a language other than English, the language of the Prospectus on which such action is based shall prevail and all disputes as to the terms thereof shall be governed by and construed in accordance with Luxembourg law.

Following the implementation of the Directive (EU) 2019/1160 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019, amending the Directive 2009/65/EC and 2011/61/EU with regard to cross-border distribution of collective investment undertakings (the “**CBDF Directive**”), Member States shall ensure that a UCITS makes available, in each Member State where it intends to market its units, facilities to perform the tasks listed under article 92 of the UCITS Directive. In order to comply with such new requirements in the various Member States of the EU, the Company will render these tasks. Furthermore, investors located in the various Member States of the EU may consult a list of frequently asked questions and answers (the “**Q&A**”) and obtain a person of contact in case of additional questions. The Q&A is available free of charge in the appropriate language at the following website: www.ofi-invest-lux.com.

THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION BY ANY PERSON 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. THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION TO ANY PERSON TO WHOM IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE SUCH OFFER OR SOLICITATION.

➤ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATED TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Company has not been registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or any similar or analogous regulatory scheme enacted by any other jurisdiction except as described herein. In addition, the Shares have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or under any similar or analogous provision of law enacted by any other jurisdiction except as described herein. The Shares may not be and will not be offered for sale, sold, transferred or delivered in the United States of America, its territories or possessions or to any “US Person” (as defined hereafter), except in a transaction which does not violate the securities laws of the United States of America. This Prospectus may not be delivered in the United States of America, its territories or possessions to any prospective investor.

FATCA provisions impose a reporting to the US Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) of certain FATCA US Persons’ direct and indirect ownership of non-US accounts and non-US entities. Failure to provide the requested information will lead to a 30% withholding tax applying to 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.

On 28 March 2014, Luxembourg signed an intergovernmental agreement (the “IGA”) with the United States which was implemented by the amended Luxembourg law dated 24 July 2015 (the “FATCA Law”) in order to facilitate compliance of entities like the Company, with FATCA and avoid the above-described US withholding tax. Under the IGA, some Luxembourg entities like the Company may have to provide the Luxembourg tax authorities with information on the identity, the investments and the income received by their investors and their controlling persons. The Luxembourg tax authorities will then automatically pass the information on to the IRS.

Under the IGA, the Company will be required to obtain information on the Shareholders and if applicable, inter alia, disclose the name, address and taxpayer identification number of certain FATCA US Persons that own, directly or indirectly, Shares of the Company, as well as information on the balance or value of the investment.

➤ **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DEDICATED TO INVESTORS IN THE HONG KONG S.A.R.**

Warning: The contents of this document have not been reviewed by any regulatory authority in Hong Kong. You are advised to exercise caution in relation to the offer as you may lose some or all of your investment. If you are in any doubt about any of the contents of this document, you should obtain independent professional advice.

The Shares of the Company may not be offered or sold by means of any document in Hong Kong other than (a) to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Chapter 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong) or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance.

Further, no person may issue, or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, any advertisement, invitation or document, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, relating to the Shares which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Shares which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

The offer of the Shares is personal to the person to whom this document has been delivered by or on behalf of the Company, and a subscription for Shares will only be accepted from such person (or a company which such person shall have certified to be its controlled subsidiary).

This document and the information contained in it may not be used other than by the person to whom it is addressed and may not be reproduced in any form or transmitted to any person in Hong Kong.

2. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- **Eric Bertrand** – Chairman
Directeur Général Délégué – Ofi Invest Asset Management
- **Paul Le Bihan** – Director
Président – Groupe MNCAP
- **Karine Delpas** – Director
Responsable de la politique financière – Direction des investissements – Groupe Macif
- **Franck Dussoge** – Director
Président – AAA Conseil
- **Francis Weber** – Independent director
- **Melchior von Muralt** – Independent director
Associé – De Pury Pictet Turretini & Cie S.A.
- **Guillaume Poli** – Director
Directeur du Développement – Ofi Invest Asset Management

3. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered Office: 6, route de Trèves
L-2633 Senningerberg | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment Advisors Ofi Invest Asset Management
20-22, rue Vernier
F - 75017 Paris |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Company: Ofi Invest Lux
10-12 boulevard F.D. Roosevelt
L-2450 Luxembourg | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depository: J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch
6, route de Trèves
L-2633 Senningerberg |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board of Directors of the Management Company: Christophe FRESPUECH - Chairman
<i>Directeur du Développement</i>
Ofi Invest Asset Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration, Domiciliation and Registrar & Transfer Agent: J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch
6, route de Trèves
L-2633 Senningerberg |
| <p>Jean-Marie MERCADAL - Director
<i>Président Directeur Général</i>
SYNCICAP Asset Management Limited</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal Distributor: Ofi Invest Asset Management
20-22, rue Vernier
F - 75017 Paris |
| <p>Vincent RIBUOT - Director
<i>Directeur Général</i>
OFI Investment Solutions</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorised Auditors: PricewaterhouseCoopers, <i>Société coopérative</i>
2, rue Gerhard Mercator
BP 1443
L-1014 Luxembourg |
| <p>Tristan DESCLOS DE LA FONCHAIS -
<i>Directeur Général Adjoint Finances et Patrimoine</i>
MATMUT</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Advisors: Arendt & Medernach S.A.
41A, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-2082 Luxembourg |
| <p>Jean-Pierre GRIMAUD - Director
<i>Directeur Général</i>
Ofi Invest Asset Management</p> | |
| <p>Charles VAQUIER –
<i>Independent Director</i></p> | |
| <p>Arnaud HIRSCH – Director
<i>Conducting Officer</i>
Ofi Invest Lux</p> | |
| <p>Christophe LEPITRE – Director
CEO
IZNES</p> | |
| <p>Thierry VALLET – Director
<i>Directeur des investissements</i>
Groupe MACIF</p> | |

4. GLOSSARY

“**2010 Law**” means the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment as amended from time to time.

“**Authorised Entities**” means any of: (a) *JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., J.P. Morgan Bank (Ireland) plc, J.P. Morgan Europe Limited, J.P. Morgan Services India Private Limited* and/or any other entity within the *JPMorgan Chase* group of companies worldwide, the ultimate holding company of which is *JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.* (“**JP Morgan Group**”) that may be contracted from time to time by *J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch* (“**J.P. Morgan Luxembourg**”) to facilitate its provision of services to the Company; (b) the Company, the Management Company, the Depositary, Investment Managers, and Investment Multi-Managers, and their respective agents, delegates and/or service providers contracted from time to time to facilitate the provision of services to the Company; (c) a firm in Luxembourg that is engaged in the business of providing client communication services to professionals of the financial sector; or (d) a third party in the United Kingdom engaged in the provision of transfer agency software and technology solutions.

“**Business Day**” means a bank business day in Luxembourg, unless otherwise stated.

“**Class of Shares**” means a class of Shares within each Sub-Fund which may differ from other classes of Shares within the same or another Sub-Fund in respect of the type of investor, its distribution policy or such other features as the Directors may determine.

“**Company**” means Global Platform or GP.

“**CSSF Circular 11/512**” means the CSSF Circular 11/512 of 30 May 2011 determining the (i) presentation of the main regulatory changes in risk management following the publication of CSSF Regulation 10-4 and ESMA clarifications, (ii) further clarifications from the CSSF on risk management rules and (iii) the definition of the content and format of the risk management process to be communicated to the CSSF, as amended from time to time.

“**Dealing Day**” means any Valuation Day on which subscription, redemption or conversion requests are accepted by the Company.

“**Directors**” means the board of directors of the Company.

“**EEA**” means the European Economic Area.

“**EU**” means the European Union.

“**FATCA**” means the Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the US Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act enacted in March 2010.

“**Group of Companies**” means companies belonging to the same body of undertakings and which must draw up consolidated accounts in accordance with Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 on consolidated accounts or according to recognized international accounting rules.

“**Institutional Investor**” means institutional investors, as defined by guidelines or recommendations issued by the Luxembourg supervisory authority from time to time and referred to in Article 174 of the 2010 Law.

“**Member State**” means a member state of the EU.

“**MiFID**” means Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU, and Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, as amended from time to time.

“**Money Market Instruments**” means instruments normally dealt in on the money market which are liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time.

“**Net Asset Value per Share**” of each class of Shares shall be determined as of any Valuation Day by dividing the net assets of the Company attributable to each class of Shares, being the value of the portion of the assets less the portion of liabilities attributable to such class, on any such Valuation Day, by the number of Shares in the relevant class then outstanding.

“**Non-eligible Investors**” means, in respect of class I Shares investors who are not Institutional Investors, and in respect of all Shares, US Persons.

“**Other Regulated Market**” means a market which is regulated, operates regulatory and is recognized and open to the public, namely a market (i) that meets the following cumulative criteria: liquidity; multilateral order matching (general matching of bid and ask prices in order to establish a single price); transparency (the circulation of complete information in order to give clients the possibility of tracking trades, thereby ensuring that their orders are executed on current conditions); (ii) on which the securities are dealt in at a certain fixed frequency; (iii) which is recognized by a state or by a public authority which has been delegated by that state or by another entity which is recognized by that state or by that public authority such as a professional association and (iv) on which the securities dealt are accessible to the public.

“**Other State**” means any State of Europe which is not a Member State, and any State of America, Africa, Asia, Australia and Oceania.

“Permitted Purposes” means any of the following purposes: (a) the opening of accounts, including the processing and maintenance of anti-money laundering/counterterrorism financing/know-your-client records; (b) the processing of subscriptions, payments, redemptions and switches in holdings made by or for the Shareholder; (c) maintaining the account records of the Shareholder and providing and maintaining the register of the Company; (d) any ancillary or related functions or activities necessary for J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch’s provision of custody, fund administration, paying agency, transfer agency and other related services to the Company; and (e) global risk management within the J.P. Morgan Group (as appropriate), including by retaining Personal Data as reasonably required to keep a proof of a transaction or related communications.

“PRIIPs KIDs” means key information documents, as defined in the PRIIPs Regulation.

“Regulatory Authority” means the Luxembourg authority or its successor in charge of the supervision of the undertakings for collective investment in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

“Regulated Market” means a regulated market according to MiFID. A list of regulated markets according to MiFID is regularly updated and published by the European Commission.

“Regulation” means the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of 17 December 2015 supplementing the Directive with regard to obligations of depositaries, as amended from time to time.

“SFDR” means Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.

“Shareholder” means a holder of Shares.

“Shares” means the shares of any class of the Company issued and outstanding from time to time.

“Sub-Fund” means a specific portfolio of assets which is invested in accordance with a particular investment objective.

“Sustainability Risk” means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investments made by a Sub-Fund.

“Transferable Securities” means:

- equities and other securities equivalent to equities;
- bonds and other debt instruments;
- any other negotiable securities which carry the right to acquire any such transferable securities by subscription or exchanges, with the exclusion of techniques and instruments.

“Valuation Day” means any Business Day except days on which any market on which a substantial portion of the relevant Sub-Fund’s investments is traded is closed or days when normal dealings on any market are suspended. For further details please refer to Chapter 16 “How to Subscribe for, Convert, Transfer and Redeem Shares”.

“UCITS” means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities within the meaning of the UCITS Directive.

“UCITS Directive” means 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 (UCITS), as amended from time to time.

“UCITS KIIDs” means key investor information documents, as defined in the 2010 Law.

“US Person” means (i) any natural person resident in the United States of America, its territories and/or possessions and/or the District of Columbia (hereinafter called the **“United States”**); or (ii) any corporation or partnership organized or incorporated under the laws of the United States or, if formed by one or more US Persons principally for the purpose of investing in the Company, any corporation or partnership organized or incorporated under the laws of any other jurisdiction; or (iii) any agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the United States; or (iv) any estate of which any executor or administrator is a US Person; or (v) any trust of which any trustee is a US Person; or (vi) any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a US Person; or (vii) any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a US Person; or (viii) any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organised, incorporated or (if an individual) resident in the United States; or (ix) any employee plan sponsored by an entity described in clause (ii) or (iii) or including as a beneficiary any person described in clause (i); or (x) any other person whose ownership or purchase of the Company’s securities would involve the Company in a public offering within the meaning of Section 7(d) of the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the rules and regulations thereunder and/or the relevant pronouncement of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or informal written advice by its staff; and (xi) any U.S. person that would fall within the ambit of the FATCA provisions (**“FATCA US Person”**).

5. INTRODUCTION

➤ STRUCTURE

The Company is a multi-compartment investment company incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in the form of a *société anonyme*, organised as a *société d'investissement à capital variable* (SICAV) and qualifying as a UCITS fund under Part I of the 2010 Law. As a multi-compartment company (that is, an **"umbrella fund"**), the Company provides Shareholders with access to a range of separate Sub-Funds. The Sub-Funds invest in a diversified range of Transferable Securities throughout the major markets of the world and/or other financial assets permitted by law and managed in accordance with their specific investment objectives as further set out in Chapter 12 "Investment Objectives". Shareholders are able to switch between Sub-Funds to re-align their investment portfolio to take into account changing market conditions, subject to the provisions of Chapter 16 "How to Subscribe for, Convert, Transfer and Redeem Shares" hereafter.

The Company shall be considered as one single entity. With regard to third parties, in particular towards the Company's creditors, each Sub-Fund shall be exclusively responsible for all liabilities attributable to it.

Ofi Invest Lux has been appointed as the Management Company to the Company.

➤ FORM AND OWNERSHIP OF SHARES

Shares are issued in registered form only and ownership of Shares will be reflected on the Share register of the Company. Confirmation of registration of Shares will be sent to each Shareholder.

Where the Principal Distributor or any Sub-Distributor, acting as nominee, subscribes in its name and on behalf of an investor, such an investor shall be entitled at any time to claim direct title to the Shares.

➤ SHARE PRICE CALCULATION

The purchase price for all classes of Shares in each Sub-Fund shall be equal to the Net Asset Value per Share of such classes on the applicable Valuation Day, plus a sales charge, if applicable, as set out in Chapter 15 "Shares". The redemption prices for all classes of Shares in each Sub-Fund shall be equal to the Net Asset Value per Share of such classes on the applicable Valuation Day, less a redemption charge, if applicable, as set out in Chapter 15 "Shares". Purchase and redemption prices are calculated as further set out in Chapter 16 "How to Subscribe for, Convert, Transfer and Redeem Shares".

➤ PURCHASE OF SHARES

The Company has appointed Ofi Invest Asset Management to act as Principal Distributor. The Principal Distributor may undertake to negotiate various distribution contracts with other companies, intermediaries and other appropriate institutions (the **"Sub-Distributors"**).

Applications for Shares in any Sub-Fund which are made through a Sub-Distributor must be sent by the Sub-Distributor to the Registrar & Transfer Agent. The application procedure is set out in Chapter 16 "How to Subscribe For, Convert, Transfer and Redeem Shares", hereafter.

➤ SETTLEMENT

Settlement for any application must be made as set out in Chapter 16 "How to Subscribe For, Convert, Transfer and Redeem Shares".

➤ CURRENCY OF PURCHASE

Payment can be made in the currency of the selected class of Shares of a Sub-Fund or in any other currency which can be readily exchanged for the currency of the selected class of Shares of a Sub-Fund. The necessary foreign exchange transaction will be arranged on behalf of the investor, and at the expense of the investor by the Registrar & Transfer Agent or the Principal Distributor.

6. THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Company has appointed Ofi Invest Lux to serve as its designated management company (the **"Management Company"**) in accordance with the 2010 Law pursuant to a management company services agreement executed with effect as of 28 April 2006 (the **"Management Company Services Agreement"**).

Under this agreement, the Management Company provides (i) investment management services, (ii) advice and allocation services, (iii) administrative agency, corporate and domiciliary agency, registrar and transfer agency services and (iv) marketing, principal distribution and sales services to the Company, subject to the overall supervision and control of the board of directors of the Management Company.

The Management Company has been incorporated on 26 April 2006 as a public limited company (*société anonyme*) for an unlimited period of time under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. Its articles have been published in the *Mémorial* on 13 July 2006. Its share capital amounts to EUR 200,000.- and has been fully paid-up. It is registered on the official list of Luxembourg management companies governed by Chapter 15 of the 2010 Law.

The Management Company has also been appointed to act as management company of the SICAVs Global Fund and Single Select Platform.

The Management Company is in charge of the day-to-day operations of the Company.

In fulfilling its responsibilities set forth by the 2010 Law and the Management Company Services Agreement, it is permitted to delegate all or a part of its functions and duties to third parties, provided that it retains responsibility and oversight over such delegates. The appointment of third parties is subject to the approval of the Company and the Regulatory Authority. The Management Company's liability shall not be affected by the fact that it has delegated its functions and duties to third parties.

The Management Company has delegated the following functions to third parties: investment management, advice, central administration, marketing and distribution.

The Management Company shall at all times act in the best interests of the Shareholders and according to the provisions set forth by the 2010 Law, the Prospectus and the Articles.

The Management Company Services Agreement provides for a term of unlimited duration and may be terminated by either party upon three months' prior written notice. For its services, the Company will pay monthly compensation to the Management Company at the annual rates set forth in the Section "Charges and Expenses".

Subject to the overall responsibility of the Board of Directors, the Management Company will provide or procure for each Sub-Fund investment management services pursuant to the Management Company Services Agreement. Pursuant to such agreement, the Management Company has agreed to provide or procure for the Company the management services necessary for its operations.

In order to implement the investment policies of each Sub-Fund, the Management Company has delegated the management of the assets of each Sub-Fund to the Investment Multi-Managers and Investment Managers listed in Appendix 3 pursuant to Investment Multi-Management Agreements or Investment Management Agreements.

Among others, the Management Company shall have the responsibility of the selection of the Investment Multi-Managers and Investment Managers, based on their proven expertise and/or strategies in a specific field of asset management, the allocation of assets for investment amongst them and shall perform monitoring functions over the Sub-Funds' assets entrusted to these Investment Multi-Managers and Investment Managers, including the compliance by the Company with the overall investment policy and investment restrictions, provided however that the Directors shall also be in charge of ensuring compliance with the overall investment policy and investment restrictions.

The Management Company has requested to be assisted to monitor compliance by the Investment Multi-Managers and Investment Managers with the overall investment guidelines and restrictions by J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch, which has accepted to perform such monitoring duties on the terms agreed in the Administration Agreement between the Management Company and J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch, and as may be further agreed between the parties.

The statutory provision relating to the termination of the Management Company Services Agreement and the replacement of the Management Company may only be amended or cancelled by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 3/4 of the Shares of the Company, present or represented at a general meeting of Shareholders at which the holders of at least 3/4 of the Shares issued and outstanding in the Company are present or represented and voting.

Such quorum and majority requirements must be met by any general meeting of Shareholders convened for such purpose.

➤ REMUNERATION POLICY

As a wholly owned subsidiary of Ofi Invest Asset Management, the Management Company applies the remuneration policy of Ofi Invest Group. Further to the provisions of the Directive 2014/91 amending the UCITS Directive, the Group updated its remuneration policy in order to enhance a sound and effective risk management, to discourage an excessive risk-taking which is incoherent with the risk profiles of the Group and to reduce as much as possible any conflict of the interest between the Group entities and the investors. The Group's remuneration policy is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company, the UCITS that it manages and of the investors of these UCITS and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest. It identifies at first place its applicability framework: this includes all categories of staff whose activities impact the risk profile of the Group. More precisely, the remuneration policy covers risk takers at the level of the Group: asset managers, CIO, Directors of the executive committee, employees responsible for the control functions, and any employees receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as any of the aforementioned categories. The Group's remuneration policy establishes an appropriate balance between the fixed and the variable components of the global remuneration and is based on a number of qualitative and quantitative criteria, applied differently for risk takers, senior management and control functions. The assessment of performance is set in a multi-year framework appropriate to the holding period recommended to the investors of the UCITS funds managed by the Management Company in order to ensure that the assessment process is based on longer-term performance of the Company and its investment risks and that the actual payment of performance-based components of remuneration is spread over the same period. The Group's remuneration policy has been established by the Group's strategic committee which is composed by representatives of the Group's shareholders. It is in charge of the definition and the implementation of the remuneration policy. The details of the up-to-date Remuneration Policy, including but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, will be available at <https://ofi-invest-lux.com/pdf/policies-and-documents/remuneration-policy.pdf> and a paper copy will be made available free of charge upon request from the registered office of the Management Company.

7. PRINCIPAL DISTRIBUTOR

Under the Amended and Restated Principal Distribution Agreement executed with effect as of 14 December 2016, Ofi Invest Asset Management has been appointed to act as principal distributor of the Shares of each class in each Sub-Fund (the “**Principal Distributor**”). As from 31 December 2006, Ofi Invest Asset Management has taken over the functions of OFI Palmarès, as principal distributor, due to an internal reorganisation of the OFI Group.

Ofi Invest Asset Management has its registered office at 20-22, rue Vernier 75017 Paris, France. Ofi Invest Asset Management provides investment services to institutional, corporate or third-party investors. With EUR 180 billion assets under management, Ofi Invest Asset Management offers a full range of investment solutions: traditional and alternative investments, multi-management, fund manager selection, absolute return, credit, discretionary managed accounts. Ofi Invest Asset Management benefits from the support of its solid shareholders base composed by the main French mutual insurance companies.

The Principal Distributor may delegate at its own costs such functions as it deems appropriate under the Amended and Restated Principal Distribution Agreement to any other Sub-Distributor permitted to be a Sub-Distributor of the Shares by the competent authority in the jurisdiction of the Sub-Distributor.

The Company, the Management Company and the Principal Distributor will at all times comply with any obligations imposed by any applicable laws, rules and regulations with respect to money laundering prevention and, in particular, with the law dated 12 November 2004 on the combat against money laundering and terrorist financing, the Grand-Ducal decree dated 1 February 2010, CSSF Regulation No 12-02 dated 14 December 2012 and CSSF Circular 13/556 on money laundering, as they may be amended or revised from time to time.

The Principal Distributor will comply with the requirements of MiFID. The Principal Distributor and the Sub-Distributors may be involved in the collection of subscription, conversion and redemption orders on behalf of the Company and any of the Sub-Funds and may, in that case, subject to local law in countries where Shares are offered and with the agreement of the respective Shareholders, provide a nominee service to investors purchasing Shares through them. The Principal Distributor and the Sub-Distributors may only provide such a nominee service to investors if they are (i) professionals of the financial sector subject to supervision and are resident in (a) a member state of the EEA or (b) of the EU or (c) have adopted money laundering rules equivalent to those imposed by Luxembourg law in order to prevent the use of financial system for the purpose of money laundering or (ii) professionals of the financial sector being a branch or qualifying subsidiary of an eligible intermediary referred to under (i), provided that such eligible intermediary is, pursuant to its national legislation or by virtue of a statutory or professional obligation pursuant to a group policy, obliged to impose the same identification duties on its branches and subsidiaries situated abroad. Investors shall have the possibility, upon request, to invest directly in the Company without using a nominee service. Investors may elect to make use of such nominee service pursuant to which the nominee will hold the Shares in its name for and on behalf of the investors, who shall be entitled at any time to claim direct title to the Shares, and who, in order to empower the nominee to vote at any general meeting of Shareholders, shall provide the nominee with specific or general voting instructions to that effect.

The Principal Distributor has the right to transfer Shares held by it for its own account in satisfaction of applications by Shareholders for subscription of Shares and to purchase Shares for its own account in satisfaction of redemption requests received by the Principal Distributor from Shareholders. In such cases, it may not price subscriptions and repurchase orders addressed to it on less favourable terms than those that would be applied to such orders had they been directly processed by the Company or the Registrar & Transfer Agent and it must regularly notify to the Registrar & Transfer Agent the orders executed by them where such orders relate to registered securities, in order to ensure (i) that the data relating to investors are updated in the register of Shareholders and (ii) that the confirmations of investment may be forwarded to the new investors.

The Amended and Restated Principal Distribution Agreement may be terminated by either party at any time, without penalty, on giving thirty (30) days' prior written notice thereof delivered or dispatched by registered mail by the one to the other party.

8. THE INVESTMENT ADVISORS

By the Amended and Restated Advice Agreement executed with effect as of 14 December 2016, Ofi Invest Asset Management has undertaken to provide investment and allocation advice services to the Management Company. As from 31 December 2006, Ofi Invest Asset Management has taken over the functions of OFI Palmarès, as investment and allocation advisor, due to an internal reorganisation of the OFI Group.

Ofi Invest Asset Management, having its registered office at 20-22, rue Vernier, 75017 Paris, has been incorporated in France on 17 February 1992. As of 31 December 2022, its capital amounted to EUR 17,957,490.-. Its licensed code is GP 92-12.

For the purpose of diversifying investment styles, the Investment Advisor shall advise the Management Company in appointing investment managers (individually an “**Investment Multi-Manager**” or “**Investment Manager**” and collectively the “**Investment Multi-Managers**” or “**Investment Managers**”) to collectively (in the case of Investment Multi-Managers) or individually (in the case of Investment Managers) provide investment management services in relation to each Sub-Fund's assets. Pursuant to the above-mentioned Advice and Investment Agreement, Ofi Invest Asset Management shall allocate and re-allocate the Sub-Funds' assets to the Investment Multi-Managers and Investment Managers. In this respect, the Investment Advisor may, if applicable, also proceed to the potential hedging and currency exchanges activities related to its role of asset allocator. Furthermore, the Investment Advisor shall assist the Management Company in its responsibility for the compliance by the Investment Multi-Managers and Investment Managers with the investment restrictions on a consolidated basis.

In consideration for its services, the Management Company shall, out of its fee, pay a service fee to the Investment Advisor, which is payable monthly in arrears and calculated as a percentage figure of the average net assets of the Sub-Funds managed, as determined from time to time in the Amended and Restated Advice Agreement.

If any fees are paid to the Investment Advisor out of the net assets of any Sub-Fund, such fees shall be deducted from the Management Company's service fee and may not in the aggregate exceed the 'Maximum Management Charge' in relation to the relevant Class of Shares set out in Chapter 15 "Shares" hereinafter.

The Amended and Restated Advice Agreement may be terminated by either the Management Company or the Investment Advisor upon thirty (30) days' prior written notice to the other party, given by registered mail with acknowledgement of receipt.

9. THE INVESTMENT MULTI-MANAGERS AND INVESTMENT MANAGERS

As further described in sections 6 "The Management Company" and 8 "The Investment Advisors", the Sub-Funds can be managed either by Investment Multi-Managers collectively or by Investment Managers individually.

➤ THE INVESTMENT MULTI-MANAGERS

The Management Company has entered into Investment Multi-Management Agreements with each of the Investment Multi-Managers listed in Appendix 3. The Investment Multi-Management Agreements were signed for an unlimited duration unless and until terminated by either party upon prior thirty (30) days' notice to the other parties, given by registered mail with acknowledgement of receipt. An Investment Multi-Manager may, from time to time, be replaced by another Investment Multi-Manager, but the replacing Investment Multi-Manager may only be chosen from the listing of Investment Multi-Managers provided in Appendix 3. This Prospectus will be updated prior to any appointment of a new Investment Multi-Manager which is not listed in Appendix 3. The identity of each of the Investment Multi-Managers and the name of the Sub-Fund(s) and information on the allocated assets which each of them manages may be obtained at the registered office of the Company and is furthermore disclosed in the financial reports of the Company.

Each of the Investment Multi-Managers has been selected by the Management Company upon its proven expertise and/or strategies in a specific field of professional asset management to manage such part of the Company's and Sub-Funds' assets as are allocated to them from time to time.

Each of the Investment Multi-Managers shall apply to that part of the Company's and Sub-Funds' assets under its management such investment policy, limitations, financial techniques and instruments as specified in this Prospectus or such further restrictions as instructed by an authorised officer from the Management Company, from time to time. The overall investment guidelines and restrictions set forth in Appendix 1 of this Prospectus take precedence over any other guidelines and restrictions agreed from time to time to the extent such other guidelines and restrictions are conflicting with the investment guidelines and restrictions set forth in the Prospectus.

The management of the assets of the Company is effected under the control and the responsibility of the Management Company.

While the Investment Multi-Managers are at all times subject to the direction of the Management Company, the various Investment Multi-Management Agreements provide that the Investment Multi-Managers are responsible for the management of the assets allocated to them by the Management Company. The responsibility for making decisions to buy, sell or hold a particular asset rests with the Investment Multi-Manager concerned. The Investment Multi-Managers, in providing portfolio management for the Company, will consider analysis from various sources, make the necessary investment decisions and place transactions accordingly.

Each Investment Multi-Manager is entitled to receive from the Company, in relation to the management of the assets of each Sub-Fund allocated to it, a fee payable monthly in arrears, calculated as a percentage figure of the average daily Net Asset Value of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund(s) under its management, as specified from time to time in the relevant Investment Multi-Management Agreement. If any fees are paid to the Investment Multi-Managers out of the net assets of any Sub-Fund, such fees shall be deducted from the Management Company's service fee and may not in the aggregate exceed the Maximum Management Charge in relation to the relevant Class of Shares set out in Chapter 15 "Shares" hereinafter.

The Investment Multi-Managers may effect transactions or arrange for the effecting of transactions through brokers with whom they have "soft commission" arrangements. The benefits provided under such arrangements will assist the Investment Multi-Managers in the provision of investment services to the Company. Specifically, the Investment Multi-Managers may agree that a broker shall be paid a commission in excess of the amount another broker would have charged for effecting such transaction as long as the broker agrees to provide "best execution" to the Company and, in the good faith judgment of the Investment Multi-Managers the amount of the commissions is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and other services provided or paid for by such broker. Such services, which may take the form of research services, quotation services, news wire services, portfolio and trade analysis software systems, special execution and clearance capabilities, may, in addition to being used for the Company, also be used by the Investment Multi-Managers in connection with transactions in which the Company will not participate.

The soft commission arrangements are subject to the following conditions: (i) the Investment Multi-Managers will act at all times in the best interest of the Company when entering into soft commission arrangements; (ii) the services provided will be in direct relationship to the activities of the Investment Multi-Managers; (iii) brokerage commissions on portfolio transactions for the Company will be directed by the Investment Multi-Managers to broker-dealers that are entities and not to individuals; and (iv) the Investment Multi-Managers will provide reports to the Directors with respect to soft commission arrangements including the nature of the services it receives.

➤ THE INVESTMENT MANAGERS

The Management Company has entered into Investment Management Agreements with the Investment Managers listed in Appendix 3.

The Investment Management Agreements were signed for an unlimited duration unless and until terminated by either party upon prior thirty (30) days' notice to the other parties, given by registered mail with acknowledgement of receipt. An Investment Manager may, from time to time, be replaced by another Investment Manager, in which case the denomination of the Sub-Fund will be changed and Appendix 3 updated. This Prospectus will be updated prior to any appointment of a new Investment Manager.

Each of the Investment Managers has been selected by the Management Company upon its proven expertise and/or strategies in a specific field of professional asset management.

Each of the Investment Managers shall apply to the relevant Sub-Fund's assets under its management such investment policy, limitations, financial techniques and instruments as specified in this Prospectus or such further restrictions as instructed by an authorised officer from the Management Company, from time to time. The overall investment guidelines and restrictions set forth in Appendix 1 of this Prospectus take precedence over any other guidelines and restrictions agreed from time to time to the extent such other guidelines and restrictions are conflicting with the investment guidelines and restrictions set forth in the Prospectus.

The management of the assets of the Company is effected under the control and the responsibility of the Management Company.

While the Investment Managers are at all times subject to the direction of the Management Company, the various Investment Management Agreements provide that the Investment Managers are responsible for the management of the assets allocated to them by the Management Company. The responsibility for making decisions to buy, sell or hold a particular asset rests with the Investment Manager concerned. The Investment Managers, in providing portfolio management for the Company, will consider analysis from various sources, make the necessary investment decisions and place transactions accordingly.

Each Investment Manager is entitled to receive from the Management Company, in relation to the management of the assets of each Sub-Fund allocated to it, a fee payable monthly in arrears, calculated as a percentage figure of the average daily net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund(s) under its management, as specified from time to time in the relevant Investment Management Agreement. If any fees are paid to the Investment Managers out of the net assets of any Sub-Fund, such fees shall be deducted from the Management Company's service fee and may not in the aggregate exceed the Maximum Management Charge in relation to the relevant Class of Shares set out in Chapter 15 "Shares" hereinafter. The Investment Managers may effect transactions or arrange for the effecting of transactions through brokers with whom they have "soft commission" arrangements. The benefits provided under such arrangements will assist the Investment Managers in the provision of investment services to the Company. Specifically, the Investment Managers may agree that a broker shall be paid a commission in excess of the amount another broker would have charged for effecting such transaction as long as the broker agrees to provide "best execution" to the Company and, in the good faith judgment of the Investment Managers the amount of the commissions is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and other services provided or paid for by such broker. Such services, which may take the form of research services, quotation services, news wire services, portfolio and trade analysis software systems, special execution and clearance capabilities, may, in addition to being used for the Company, also be used by the Investment Managers in connection with transactions in which the Company will not participate.

The soft commission arrangements are subject to the following conditions: (i) the Investment Manager will act at all times in the best interest of the Company when entering into soft commission arrangements; (ii) the services provided will be in direct relationship to the activities of the Investment Manager; (iii) brokerage commissions on portfolio transactions for the Company will be directed by the Investment Manager to broker-dealers that are entities and not to individuals; (iv) the Investment Manager will provide reports to the Directors with respect to soft commission arrangements including the nature of the services it receives; and (v) the existence of soft commission arrangements shall be disclosed in the annual report.

10. THE ADMINISTRATION, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

The Management Company has undertaken under the Management Company Services Agreement to provide the Company with certain administration services, including calculation of the Net Asset Value, assisting in the preparation and filing of financial reports, domiciliation services and registrar and transfer agency services.

The Management Company has delegated certain administration, registrar and transfer agency services to J.P. Morgan SE via its Luxembourg branch J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch (the "**Administration, Registrar and Transfer Agent**") pursuant to an Administration Agreement executed with effect as of 28 April 2006 entered into between the Management Company and the Administration, Registrar and Transfer Agent.

The Administration, Registrar and Transfer Agent activity may be split into three (3) main functions:

- the registrar function;
- the Net Asset Value calculation and accounting function; and
- the client communication function.

The registrar function encompasses all tasks necessary to the maintenance of the Company register and performs the registrations, alterations or deletions necessary to ensure its regular update and maintenance.

The Net Asset Value calculation and accounting function is responsible for the correct and complete recording of transactions to adequately keep the Company's books and records in compliance with applicable legal, regulatory and contractual requirements as well as corresponding accounting principles. It is also responsible for the calculation and production of the Net Asset Value of the Company in accordance with the applicable regulation in force.

The client communication function is comprised of the production and delivery of the confidential documents intended for Shareholders.

In consideration for its services, the Administration, Registrar and Transfer Agent shall be paid a fee as determined from time to time in the Administration Agreement. The Administration Agreement may be terminated by either the Management Company or the Administration, Registrar and Transfer Agent upon three months' prior written notice.

J.P. Morgan SE is a European Company (*Societas Europaea*) organized under the laws of Germany, having its registered office at Taunustor 1 (TaunusTurm), 60310 Frankfurt am Main, Germany and is registered with the commercial register of the local court of Frankfurt. It is a credit institution subject to direct prudential supervision by the European Central Bank (ECB), the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht*, BaFin) and Deutsche Bundesbank, the German Central Bank.

J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch is authorized by the CSSF to act as fund administrator. J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch is registered in the Luxembourg Trade and Companies' Register under number B255938.

As part of the implementation of the J.P. Morgan legal entity strategy in Europe, J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. was merged into J.P. Morgan AG on 22 January 2022, which at the same time changed its legal form from a German Stock Corporation (*Aktiengesellschaft*) to a European Company (*Societas Europaea*) and became J.P. Morgan SE. As legal successor of J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A., J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch has assumed all rights and obligations that J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg had under the existing agreements with the Management Company.

11. THE DEPOSITARY

Under an amended and restated Depositary and Custodian Agreement dated 2 June 2016, J.P. Morgan SE via its Luxembourg branch J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch (in such capacity, the "**Depositary**") has been appointed by the Company as the Depositary of all of the Company's assets, including its cash and securities, which will be held either directly by the Depositary or through other financial institutions such as correspondent banks, subsidiaries or affiliates of the Depositary, clearing systems or securities settlement systems.

The rights and duties of the Depositary are governed by the amended and restated Depositary and Custodian Agreement (the "**Depositary Agreement**") entered into for an unlimited period of time from its effective date.

In performing its obligations under the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary shall observe and comply with (i) Luxembourg laws, (ii) the Depositary Agreement and (iii), to the extent required, the terms of this Prospectus. Furthermore, in carrying out its role as depositary bank, the Depositary must act solely in the interest of the Company and of its Shareholders.

The Depositary is entrusted with the safekeeping of the Company's assets. All financial instruments that can be held in custody are registered in the Depositary's books within segregated accounts, opened in the name of the Company, in respect of each Sub-Fund. For other assets than financial instruments and cash, the Depositary must verify the ownership of such assets by the Company in respect of each Sub-Fund. Furthermore, the Depositary shall ensure that the Company's cash flows are properly monitored.

The Depositary will also, in accordance with the 2010 Law:

- a. ensure that the sale, issue, conversion, repurchase and cancellation of the Shares are carried out in accordance with the Luxembourg laws and the Articles of Incorporation;
- b. ensure that the Net Asset Value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with Luxembourg laws and with the Articles of Incorporation;
- c. carry out the instructions of the Company, unless they conflict with Luxembourg laws or with the Articles of Incorporation;
- d. ensure that in transactions involving the assets of the Company, the consideration is remitted to it within the usual time limits;
- e. ensure that the income of the Company is applied in accordance with the Luxembourg laws and the Articles of Incorporation.

The Depositary may delegate to third parties the safekeeping of the Company's assets subject to the conditions laid down in the 2010 Law and the Depositary Agreement. In particular, such third parties must be subject to effective prudential regulation (including minimum capital requirements, supervision in the jurisdiction concerned and external periodic audit) for the custody of financial instruments. The list of such third parties appointed by the Depositary, along with the sub-delegates is available from the Management Company upon request. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation. Subject to the terms of the Depositary Agreement, entrusting the custody of assets to the operator of a securities settlement system is not considered to be a delegation of custody functions.

➤ CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

In carrying out its functions, the Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interest of the Shareholders.

Potential conflicts of interest may nevertheless arise from time to time from the provision by the Depositary and/or its affiliates of other services to the Company, the Management Company, the Shareholders and/or other parties. For example, the Depositary and/or its affiliates may act as the depositary and/or administrator of other funds. It is therefore possible that the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) may in the course of its business have conflicts or potential conflicts of interest with those of the Company and/or other funds for which the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) acts.

Where a conflict or potential conflict of interest arises, the Depositary will have regard to its obligations to the Company and will treat the Company and the other funds for which it acts fairly and such that, so far as is practicable, any transactions are effected on terms which are not materially less favourable to the Company than if the conflict or potential conflict had not existed. Such potential conflicts of interest are identified, managed and monitored in various other ways including, without limitation, the hierarchical and functional separation of Depositary's depositary functions from its other potentially conflicting tasks and by the Depositary adhering to its own conflicts of interest policy.

As part of the normal course of global custody business, the Depositary may from time to time have entered into arrangements with other clients, funds or other third parties for the provision of safekeeping and related services. Within a multi-service banking group such as JPMorgan Chase Group, from time to time conflicts may arise between the Depositary and its safekeeping delegates, for example, where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company and is providing a product or service to a fund and has a financial or business interest in such product or service or where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company which receives remuneration for other related custodial products or services it provides to the funds, for instance foreign exchange, securities lending, pricing or valuation services. In the event of any potential conflict of interest which may arise during the normal course of business, the Depositary will at all times have regard to its obligations under applicable laws including Article 25 of the UCITS Directive.

Pursuant to Article 23 of the Regulation, where a link or a group link exists between the Depositary and the Company or the Management Company, the Depositary shall put in place policies and procedures ensuring that they:

- (i) identify all conflicts of interest arising from that link;
- (ii) take all reasonable steps to avoid those of conflicts of interest.

Where a conflict of interest referred to in (i) above cannot be avoided, the Management Company or the Company and the Depositary shall manage, monitor and disclose that conflict of interest in order to prevent adverse effects on the interests of the Company and of the Shareholders.

Where the law of a third country requires that certain financial instruments be held in custody by a local entity and there are no local entities that satisfy the delegation requirement (*i.e.*, the effective prudential regulation) under the 2010 Law, the Depositary may, but shall be under no obligation to, delegate to a local entity to the extent required by the law of such jurisdiction and as long as no other local entity meeting such requirements exists, provided however that (i) the investors, prior to their investment in the Company, have been duly informed of the fact that such a delegation is required, of the circumstances justifying the delegation and of the risks involved in such a delegation and (ii) instructions to delegate to the relevant local entity have been given by or for the Company.

In accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Law and the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary shall be liable for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody by the Depositary or a third party to whom the custody of such financial instruments has been delegated as described above. In such case, the Depositary must return a financial instrument of identical type or the corresponding amount to the Company, without undue delay. The Depositary shall not be liable if it is able to prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. The Depositary shall also be liable to the Company, or to the Shareholders for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the 2010 Law and the Depositary Agreement.

The Company and the Depositary may terminate the Depositary Agreement on ninety (90) days' prior written notice. The Depositary Agreement may also be terminated on shorter notice in certain circumstances. However, the Depositary shall continue to act as Depositary for up to two months pending a replacement depositary being appointed and until such replacement, the Depositary shall take all necessary steps to ensure the good preservation of the interests of the Shareholders of the Company and allow the transfer of all assets of the Company to the succeeding depositary.

Up-to-date information regarding the description of the Depositary's duties and of conflicts of interest that may arise as well as of any safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary, the list of third-party delegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such a delegation will be made available to investors on request at the Company's registered office.

In consideration for its services, the Depositary shall be paid a fee as determined from time to time in the Depositary Agreement.

J.P. Morgan SE is a European Company (*Societas Europaea*) organized under the laws of Germany, having its registered office at Taunustor 1 (TaunusTurm), 60310 Frankfurt am Main, Germany and is registered with the commercial register of the local court of Frankfurt. It is a credit institution subject to direct prudential supervision by the European Central Bank (ECB), the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, BaFin) and Deutsche Bundesbank, the German Central Bank.

J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch is authorized by the CSSF to act as a depositary bank for Luxembourg undertakings for collective investment. J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch is registered in the Luxembourg Trade and Companies' Register under number B255938.

As part of the implementation of the J.P. Morgan legal entity strategy in Europe, J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. was merged into J.P. Morgan AG on 22 January 2022, which at the same time changed its legal form from a German Stock Corporation (*Aktiengesellschaft*) to a European Company (*Societas Europaea*) and became J.P. Morgan SE. As legal successor of J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A., J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch has assumed all rights and obligations that J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg had under the existing agreements with the Company.

12. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

➤ GENERAL INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The Company aims to provide a choice of Sub-Funds investing in a range of Transferable Securities and such other financial assets permitted by law. The objective of the Sub-Funds is to achieve a long-term total return by investing principally in a broad range of equities, equity-linked securities, notes and bonds according to the investment policy of each Sub-Fund as set out in Chapter 13 “Summary of the Sub-Funds” hereinafter.

The Directors may, at their discretion, alter investment objectives provided that any material change in the investment objectives is notified to Shareholders at least one month prior to effecting such a change in order to enable Shareholders to request redemption or conversion of their Shares, free of charge, during such period. In addition, this Prospectus shall be updated accordingly.

For hedging purposes, the Company may seek to protect the asset value of the different Sub-Funds through hedging strategies consistent with the Sub-Funds’ investment objectives by utilising techniques and instruments within the limits provided in the Appendix 1, Section II “Investment Techniques and Instruments”.

For the purposes of efficient portfolio management of the assets of the Sub-Funds and investment purposes, the Sub-Funds may use financial derivative instruments as further set out in the investment policy of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Even under unusual circumstances, they should not result in a violation of the investment objectives or in a change of the investment characteristics of a Sub-Fund. The board of directors shall decide whether a Sub-Fund may either make use of (i) the commitment approach, (ii) an absolute or (iii) a relative value-at-risk approach in relation to the limitation of its global exposure. The exposure may further be increased by transitory borrowings not exceeding 10% of the assets of a Sub-Fund.

In addition, each Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets as further disclosed in its investment policy.

The Sub-Funds must comply with the limits and restrictions set forth under Appendix 1, Section I “Investment Guidelines and Restrictions”.

➤ PORTFOLIO RISK MANAGEMENT

In order to protect its present and future assets and liabilities against currency fluctuation, the Sub-Fund may enter into transactions the object of which is the purchase or sale of forward foreign exchange contracts, the purchase or sale of currency call or put options, the forward purchase or sale of currencies or the exchange of currencies on a mutual agreement basis provided that these transactions be made either on exchanges or over-the-counter with first class financial institutions specialising in these types of transactions and being participants of the over-the-counter markets.

Shareholders should understand that all investments involve risk and there can be no guarantee against loss resulting from an investment in any Sub-Fund(s), nor can there be any assurance that the Sub-Fund(s) investment objectives will be attained. The Management Company does not guarantee the performance or any future return of the Company or any of its Sub-Funds.

➤ PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Sub-Funds are suitable for retail investors who consider an investment fund as a convenient way of participating in capital market developments. They are also suitable for more experienced investors wishing to attain defined investment objectives. The investor must have experience with volatile products. The investor must be able to accept significant temporary losses, thus the Sub-Funds are suitable for investors who can afford to set aside the capital for at least 5 years. They are designed for the investment objective of building up capital. For investors holding a portfolio of securities, it can play the role of core position.

13. SUMMARY OF THE SUB-FUNDS

➤ OFI INVEST ESG US EQUITY

The objective of this Sub-Fund is to outperform its reference benchmark the S&P 500 Net Total Return Index (ticker SPTR500N) by investing in U.S. equity securities, including common stocks, convertible bonds and warrants on equity securities and convertible bonds listed or dealt in on Other Regulated Markets in the U.S. The Sub-Fund’s assets will be mainly invested as indicated above. The Sub-Fund’s assets will mainly be invested in small to large sized US companies. In order to achieve its investment objective, this Sub-Fund will base its investments on fundamental financial and extra-financial research in the selection of individual securities.

Uses of investment techniques and instruments are allowed for hedging purposes and for efficient portfolio management. The Sub-Fund will invest in financial derivative instruments in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix 1, Section I “Investment Guidelines and Restrictions”, A) (7) of the Prospectus. The Sub-Fund may use in particular listed derivative instruments and will not invest in OTC derivatives other than currency forward contracts. The counterparties to OTC financial derivative instruments will be selected among financial institutions from OECD member states (for the most part/predominantly EU, the United Kingdom and Switzerland), incorporated with the main legal form of each jurisdiction (SA in France, GmbH in Germany and Switzerland, Plc or Ltd in the United Kingdom, etc.) subject to prudential supervision (such as credit institutions or investment firms) and specialised in the relevant type of transaction, being of good reputation and having a minimum rating of “BBB –”. The identity of the counterparties will be disclosed in the Annual Report. The counterparties will have no discretion over the composition or management of the portfolio of the Sub-Fund or the underlying assets of the financial derivative instruments.

The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets (*i.e.*, bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time) up to 10% of its net assets 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 2010 Law or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. On a temporary basis for a period of time strictly necessary and if justified by exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, the Sub-Fund may, in order to take measures to mitigate risks relative to such exceptional market conditions having regard to the interests of the Shareholders, hold ancillary liquid assets up to 40% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may, (i) in order to achieve its investment goals, (ii) for treasury purposes, and/or (iii) in case of unfavourable market conditions, hold up to 10% of its net assets in cash equivalents (*i.e.*, bank deposits excluding bank deposits at sight, Money Market Instruments, or money market funds excluding monetary UCIs classified as Article 8 according to SFDR and managed by OFI Invest AM) pursuant to the applicable investment restrictions.

The Sub-Fund may hold no more than 10% of its net assets in aggregate in ancillary liquid assets and cash equivalents.

The Sub-Fund may hold no more than 10% of its net assets in aggregate in shares or units of UCITS or other UCIs.

It is expected that, in relation to securities mentioned above, this Sub-Fund will, on an ancillary basis, invest in new issues for which application for listing on a stock exchange or Other Regulated Market in the U.S. will be sought and achieved within one year of the issue, in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix 1, Section I “Investment Guidelines and Restrictions”, A) (4).

Investments are considered to be made in the above jurisdictions if they are made in relation to equity securities or the underlying there-of issued by issuers having their registered seat or a significant portion of their activities in these jurisdictions.

The consideration of material ESG issues is incorporated into the investment analysis and decision-making processes in order to better assess investment opportunities and manage risk with a view toward generating sustainable, long-term returns. ESG refers to environmental, social and governance factors relevant to an investment which may have a financial impact on that investment and affect the performance of a portfolio (to varying degrees across companies, sectors, regions, asset classes and over time). Examples of ESG factors include: carbon emissions, water scarcity, waste management, biodiversity, labour management, gender diversity, etc.

As part of the equity securities selection process, the Investment Multi-Managers shall exclude from the Eligible Investment Universe of the Sub-Fund the 20% of equity securities which do not have the best sustainable and socially responsible investments ratings compared to the other equity securities which have been selected. This 20% ratio shall be monitored on a daily basis.

At least 90% of the portfolio holdings will undergo a sustainability analysis following ESG criterion.

The Sub-Fund will be actively managed, and the Investment Multi-Managers have the discretion to buy and sell investments on behalf of the Sub-Fund within the limits of the investment objective and policy. The investment strategy implies that the portfolio holdings may deviate from the reference index. This deviation may be significant and is likely to be a key element explaining the extent to which the Sub-Fund can outperform the reference benchmark.

The reference benchmark will be used as an indicator to measure past performance of the Sub-Fund and in the calculation of outperformance fees

It is expected that equity securities within the Sub-Fund may be components of the reference benchmark, however, to determine the portfolio composition the Investment Multi-Managers have full discretion in relation to the individual or sectorial weightings of the equity securities that are components of the reference benchmark. The Investment Multi-Managers will also use their full discretion to invest in companies or sectors not included in the benchmark in order to take advantage of specific investment opportunities.

The Sub-Fund will enter into securities lending transactions for such percentage of assets as set out in Appendix 1, Section II, sub-section D. The Sub-Fund will not enter into (i) repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements, (ii) commodities lending and securities and commodities borrowings, (iii) buy-sell back transactions or sell-buy back transactions, (iv) margin lending transactions and (v) total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will be denominated in Euro.

The Sub-Fund uses the commitment approach to monitor and measure the global exposure.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental or social characteristics in the sense of the Article 8 of the SFDR (please see Appendix 2 G).

➤ OFI INVEST ESG ETHICAL EUROPEAN EQUITY

The objective of this Sub-Fund is to outperform its reference benchmark the Stoxx Europe 600 Net Return (ticker SXXR) by selecting assets in line with sustainability and socially responsible investments. To that end the Sub-Fund will principally invest in equity securities, including common stocks, convertible bonds and warrants on equity securities and convertible bonds listed or dealt in on Regulated Markets or Other Regulated Markets in Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom. The securities may be denominated in Euro or any other European currency. The Sub-Fund's assets will be mainly invested as indicated above. In addition, and on an ancillary basis, the Sub-Fund may invest its assets in equity securities listed on Other Regulated Markets other than those listed above.

Uses of investment techniques and instruments are allowed for hedging purposes and for efficient portfolio management. The Sub-Fund will invest in financial derivative instruments in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix 1, Section I “Investment Guidelines and Restrictions”, A) (7) of the Prospectus. The Sub-Fund may use in particular listed derivative instruments and will not invest in OTC derivatives other than currency forward contracts. The counterparties to OTC financial derivative instruments will be selected among financial institutions from OECD member states (for the most part/predominantly EU, the United Kingdom and Switzerland), incorporated with the main legal form of each jurisdiction (SA in France, GmbH in Germany and Switzerland, Plc or Ltd in the United Kingdom, etc.) subject to prudential supervision (such as credit institutions or investment firms) and specialised in the relevant type of transaction, being of good reputation and having a minimum rating of “BBB –”. The identity of the counterparties will be disclosed in the Annual Report. The counterparties will have no discretion over the composition or management of the portfolio of the Sub-Fund or the underlying assets of the financial derivative instruments.

The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets (*i.e.*, bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time) up to 10% of its net assets 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 2010 Law or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. On a temporary basis for a period of time strictly necessary and if justified by exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, the Sub-Fund may, in order to take measures to mitigate risks relative to such exceptional market conditions having regard to the interests of the Shareholders, hold ancillary liquid assets up to 40% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may, (i) in order to achieve its investment goals, (ii) for treasury purposes, and/or (iii) in case of unfavourable market conditions, hold up to 10% of its net assets in cash equivalents (*i.e.*, bank deposits excluding bank deposits at sight, Money Market Instruments, or money market funds excluding monetary UCIs classified as Article 8 according to SFDR and managed by OFI Invest AM) pursuant to the applicable investment restrictions.

The Sub-Fund may hold no more than 10% of its net assets in aggregate in ancillary liquid assets and cash equivalents.

The Sub-Fund may hold no more than 10% of its net assets in aggregate in shares or units of UCITS or other UCIs.

It is expected that, in relation to securities mentioned above, this Sub-Fund will, on an ancillary basis, invest in new issues for which application for listing on a Regulated Market will be sought and achieved within one year of the issue, in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix 1, Section I “Investment Guidelines and Restrictions”, A) (4). All the European transferable securities comprised within the portfolio of this Sub-Fund have been selected on the basis of a twofold analysis, *i.e.*, financial and extra financial. In addition to their interesting stock exchange potential, the selected assets have either a high-quality level regarding involvement in “Sustainable Development” or a significant dynamic for their quality development compared to sustainable development criteria.

Investments are considered to be made in the above jurisdictions if they are made in relation to equity securities or the underlying there-of issued by issuers having their registered seat or a significant portion of their activities in these jurisdictions.

The Sub-Fund will be actively managed, and the Investment Multi-Managers have the discretion to buy and sell investments on behalf of the Sub-Fund within the limits of the investment objective and policy. The investment strategy implies that the portfolio holdings may deviate from the reference index. This deviation may be significant and is likely to be a key element explaining the extent to which the Sub-Fund can outperform the reference benchmark.

The reference benchmark will be used as an indicator to measure past performance of the Sub-Fund and in the calculation of outperformance fees.

It is expected that equity securities within the Sub-Fund may be components of the reference benchmark, however, to determine the portfolio composition the Investment Multi-Managers have full discretion in relation to the individual or sectorial weightings of the equity securities that are components of the reference benchmark. The Investment Multi-Managers will also use their full discretion to invest in companies or sectors not included in the benchmark in order to take advantage of specific investment opportunities.

The Sub-Fund will enter into securities lending transactions for such percentage of assets as set out in Appendix 1, Section II, sub-section D. The Sub-Fund will not enter into (i) repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements, (ii) commodities lending and securities and commodities borrowings, (iii) buy-sell back transactions or sell-buy back transactions, (iv) margin lending transactions and (v) total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will be denominated in Euro.

The Sub-Fund uses the commitment approach to monitor and measure the global exposure.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental or social characteristics in the sense of the Article 8 of the SFDR (please see Appendix 2 G).

➤ OFI INVEST ESG ASIA EM Ex CHINA

The objective of this Sub-Fund is to outperform its reference benchmark the Bloomberg Asia Emerging Markets Ex China Large & Mid Cap UCIT Total Return Index (ASIAXCUT) denominated in the Sub-Fund currency, by investing mainly in equity securities, equity-related and equity-index securities (synthetic equity exposure), that are listed or dealt in on Regulated Markets or Other Regulated Markets in the world and that are representative of companies and issuers having their registered office or exercising a main part of their economic activities in Asian emerging markets excluding China.

For the purpose of this Sub-Fund, Asian emerging markets exclude China and Hong Kong, and could include India, South Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, or any other Asian countries. Other Asian emerging markets included in management might not be included into the reference benchmark.

Notwithstanding (1) the main investment policy of the Sub-Fund, (2) the requirements set out in Appendix 1, Section I “Investment Guidelines and Restrictions”, the Management Company may, if deemed appropriate and for the continuity of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund, enter into derivative transactions (either listed or OTC), for hedging purposes aiming at reducing the exposure to local risk factors, for investment purposes aiming at creating an exposure on local risk factors. These transactions may refer to all underlying asset classes of derivative instruments, including index derivative instruments, as long as they remain relevant to reach the investment objective and policy of the Sub-Fund. The counterparties to OTC financial derivative instruments will be selected among financial institutions from OECD member states (for the most part/predominantly EU, the United Kingdom and Switzerland), incorporated with the main legal form of each jurisdiction (SA in France, GmbH in Germany and Switzerland, Plc or Ltd in the United Kingdom, etc.) subject to prudential supervision (such as credit institutions or investment firms) and specialised in the relevant type of transaction, being of good reputation and having a minimum rating of “BBB-”. The identity of the counterparties will be disclosed in the Annual Report. The counterparties will have no discretion over the composition or management of the portfolio of the Sub-Fund or the underlying assets of the financial derivative instruments.

The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets (*i.e.*, bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time) up to 20% of its net assets 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 2010 Law or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. On a temporary basis for a period of time strictly necessary and if justified by exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, the Sub-Fund may, in order to take measures to mitigate risks relative to such exceptional market conditions having regard to the interests of the Shareholders, hold ancillary liquid assets up to 40% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may, (i) in order to achieve its investment goals, (ii) for treasury purposes, and/or (iii) in case of unfavourable market conditions, hold up to 20% of its net assets in cash equivalents (*i.e.*, bank deposits excluding bank deposits at sight, Money Market Instruments, or money market funds, excluding monetary UCIs classified as Article 8 according to SFDR and managed by OFI Invest AM) pursuant to the applicable investment restrictions.

The Sub-Fund may hold no more than 20% of its net assets in aggregate in ancillary liquid assets and cash equivalents.

The Sub-Fund may hold no more than 10% of its net assets in aggregate in shares or units of UCITS or other UCIs.

It is expected that, in relation to securities mentioned above, this Sub-Fund will, on an ancillary basis, invest in new issues, for which application for listing on Other Regulated Markets in Asian emerging markets will be sought and achieved within one year of the issue, in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix 1, Section I “Investment Guidelines and Restrictions”, A) (4).

Investments are considered to be made in the above jurisdictions if they are made in relation to equity securities or the underlying thereof issued by issuers having their registered seat or a significant portion of their activities in these jurisdictions.

At least 90% of the Sub-Fund’ eligible instruments mentioned in “Section 13. Summary of the Sub-Funds” that are used for direct exposure to the Sub-Fund investment policy will have an underlying ESG rating. Synthetic and indirect exposures to the Sub-Fund investment policy resulting from the use of financial derivative instruments, as well as cash deposits are excluded from this commitment.

The Sub-Fund will be actively managed, and the Investment Manager has the discretion to buy and sell investments on behalf of the Sub-Fund within the limits of the investment objective and policy. The investment strategy implies that the portfolio holdings may deviate from the reference index. This deviation may be significant and is likely to be a key element explaining the extent to which the Sub-Fund can outperform the reference benchmark. The Sub-Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalisation and of any industry or sector. The Sub-Fund will typically seek to be diversified by industry and country.

The reference benchmark will be used as an indicator to measure past performance of the Sub-Fund.

It is expected that equity securities within the Sub-Fund may be components of the reference benchmark, however, to determine the portfolio composition the Investment Manager has full discretion in relation to the individual or sectorial weightings of the equity securities that are components of the reference benchmark. The Investment Manager will also use its full discretion to invest in companies, sectors, or countries not included in the reference benchmark in order to take advantage of specific investment opportunities.

The Sub-Fund will enter into securities lending transactions for such percentage of assets as set out in Appendix 1, Section II, sub-section D. The Sub-Fund will not enter into (i) repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements, (ii) commodities lending and securities and commodities borrowings, (iii) buy-sell back transactions or sell-buy back transactions, (iv) margin lending transactions and (v) total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will be denominated in Euro.

The Sub-Fund uses the commitment approach to monitor and measure global exposure.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental or social characteristics in the sense of the Article 8 of the SFDR. Further information on the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 G.

14. RISK FACTORS

➤ GENERAL

An investment in the Company involves certain risks. The investments within each Sub-Fund are subject to the risk that the NAV per Share of each Sub-Fund will fluctuate in response to changes in economic conditions, interest rates, and the market's perception of the securities held by the Sub-Funds; accordingly, no assurance can be given that the investment objectives will be achieved.

➤ INVESTING IN EQUITY SECURITIES

Investing in equity securities may offer a higher rate of return than those in short term and longer-term debt securities. However, the risks associated with investments in equity securities may also be higher because the investment performance of equity securities depends upon factors which are difficult to predict. Such factors include the possibility of sudden or prolonged market declines and risks associated with individual companies. The fundamental risk associated with any equity portfolio is the risk that the value of the investments it holds might decrease in value. Equity security values may fluctuate in response to the activities of an individual company or in response to general market and/or economic conditions. Historically, equity securities have provided greater long-term returns and have entailed greater short-term risks than other investment choices.

The investment in securities of newer companies may be riskier than the investment in more established companies. The investment in warrants involves a greater degree of risk, as the greater volatility in the prices of warrants may result in greater volatility in the prices of Shares.

Investors shall be aware that the value of Shares may fall as well as rise and a Shareholder on transfer or redemption of Shares or liquidation may not get back the amount initially invested. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of the Sub-Fund will be achieved.

➤ INVESTMENTS IN DEBT SECURITIES

Debt securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation (credit risk) and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (market risk).

➤ INVESTMENT IN MID AND SMALL CAP SECURITIES

To the extent a Sub-Fund invests in securities of medium sized and small capitalization companies, such Sub-Fund's investments in smaller, newer companies may be riskier than investments in larger, more established companies. The stocks of medium-size and small companies are usually less stable in price and less liquid than the stocks of larger companies.

➤ INVESTMENT IN EMERGING MARKETS

Investors should be aware that investment in emerging markets may involve, due to the economic and political development process that some of these countries are undergoing, a higher degree of risk, which could adversely affect the value of the investments and special consideration not typically associated with investment in more developed markets may be required. Among other things, investment in emerging markets involves risks such as restrictions on foreign investment, currency risk, political and economic uncertainties, legal and taxation risks, settlement risk, custody risk, foreign exchange controls, regulatory risk, counterparty risk, higher market volatility, less public information about companies, and the illiquidity of the companies' assets depending on the market conditions in certain emerging markets. The debt instruments in emerging markets may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices of the instruments traded in such markets may be subject to fluctuations. The bid and offer spreads of the price of such securities may be large and the relevant Sub-Fund may incur significant trading costs. Moreover, companies may be subject to considerably less state supervision and less differentiated legislation. Their accounting and auditing do not always match western standards. Investments in some emerging countries are also exposed to higher risks in respect of the possession and custody of securities. Ownership of companies is for the most part determined by registration in the books of the company or its registrar (who is not, however, an agent of the depositary nor liable to the latter). Certificates evidencing the ownership of companies are frequently not held by the depositary, any of its correspondents or an efficient central depositary. As a result, and due to lack of efficient regulation by government bodies, the Sub-Fund may lose the possession of or the registration of shares in companies through fraud, serious fault or negligence. Debt instruments involve a higher custody risk and settlement risk as, in accordance with market practice, such paper is held by local institutions that are not, however, always sufficiently insured against loss, theft, destruction or insolvency while holding the assets. Investment in fixed income securities issued by emerging market sovereigns and corporations would usually carry lower credit ratings. These securities usually offer higher yields to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness or increased risk of default that these securities carry. The following statements are intended to illustrate the risks, which to varying degrees are characteristic of investing in emerging markets and less developed market instruments. These statements do not offer advice on the suitability of investments:

Legal Environment

- The interpretation and application of decrees and legislative acts can often be contradictory and uncertain, particularly in respect of matters relating to taxation.
- Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations not generally available to the public.
- Judicial independence and political neutrality cannot be guaranteed.
- State bodies and judges may not adhere to the requirements of the law and the relevant contract. There is no certainty that investors will be compensated in full or at all for any damage suffered or loss incurred.

- Recourse through the legal system may be lengthy and protracted and produce, even if successful, an inferior result, recovery or compensation compared to established jurisdictions.

Currency Risk

Conversion into foreign currency or transfer from some markets of proceeds received from the sale of securities, cannot be guaranteed.

Taxation

Investors should note in particular that the proceeds from the sale of securities in some markets or the receipt of any dividends and other income may be, may become or may become retrospectively subject to tax, levies, duties or other fees or charges imposed by the authorities in that market, including taxation levied by withholding at source. Tax law and practice in certain countries into which the Sub-Fund invests or may invest in the future is not clearly established. It is therefore possible that the current interpretation of the law or understanding of practice might change, or that the law might be changed with retrospective effect. As a result, the Sub-Fund could become subject to additional taxation in such countries that is not anticipated either at the date of Prospectus or when investments are made, valued or disposed of.

➤ INVESTMENT IN RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

Equity investments in Russia and Ukraine are currently subject to certain risks with regard to the ownership and custody of securities. This results from the fact that no physical share certificates are issued and ownership of securities is evidenced by entries in the books of a company or its registrar (which is neither an agent nor responsible to the Depositary, other than by the local regulation).

No certificates representing shareholdings in Russian and Ukrainian companies will be held by the Depositary or any of its local correspondents or in an effective central depository system.

Equity investments in Russia may also be settled using local depositories. Neither the Depositary Clearing Company (DCC) nor the National Settlement Depository (NSD) is legally recognized as a central securities depository (CSD) or supported by legislation to protect finality of title. Like local custodians, DCC and NSD still have to register the equity positions with the registrar in their own nominee names. If concerns are raised regarding a specific investor, the whole nominee position in a depository could be frozen for a period of months until the investigation is complete. As a result, there is a risk that an investor could be restricted from trading because of another DCC or NSD account holder. At the same time, should an underlying registrar be suspended, investors settling through registrars cannot trade, but settlement between two depository accounts can take place. Any discrepancies between a registrar and the DCC or NSD records may impact corporate entitlements and potentially settlement activity of underlying clients.

Securities traded on the Moscow Stock Exchange MICEX-RTS (Moscow Stock Exchange) can be treated as investment in securities dealt in on a regulated market.

NSD has submitted to the Federal Service for Financial Markets (FSFM) application for receipt of CSD status along with partial supporting documentation. Once NSD and DCC complete their integration and CSD established and fully operational in the market, risk assessment should be revisited.

➤ INDIRECT COSTS

If a Sub-Fund invests in other UCITS and/or UCIs, these investments may entail a duplication of certain fees and expenses for the Shareholders such as subscription, redemption, depository, administration and management fees.

➤ WARRANTS

Investors should be aware of, and prepared to accept, the greater volatility in the prices of warrants which may result in greater volatility in the price of Shares. Thus, the nature of the warrants will involve Shareholders in a greater degree of risk than is the case with conventional securities.

➤ INVESTING IN DERIVATIVES INSTRUMENTS

An investment in derivatives may involve additional risks for investors. These additional risks may arise as a result of any or all of the following: (i) leverage factors associated with transactions in the Sub-Funds; and/or (ii) the creditworthiness of the counterparties to such derivative transactions; and/or (iii) the potential illiquidity of the markets for derivative instruments. To the extent that derivative instruments are utilised for speculative purposes, the overall risk of loss of the Sub-Funds may be increased. To the extent that derivative instruments are utilised for hedging purposes, the risk of loss to the Sub-Funds may be increased where the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the security or position which it is hedging are insufficiently correlated.

➤ INVESTING IN STRUCTURED INSTRUMENTS

The Sub-Funds may invest in structured products. These include interests in entities organised solely for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of certain other investments. These investments are purchased by the entities, which then issue the structured products backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying investments. The cash flow from the underlying investments may be apportioned amongst the newly issued products to create securities with different

investment characteristics such as varying maturities, payment priorities or interest rate provisions, and the extent of the payments made with respect to structured investments depends on the amount of the cash flow from the underlying investments.

Structured products are subject to the risks associated with the underlying market or security and may be subject to greater volatility than direct investments in the underlying market or security. Structured products may entail the risk of loss of principal and/or interest payments as a result of movements in the underlying market or security.

Structured products may be used to gain exposure to specific markets / sectors as deemed appropriate given the prevalent market conditions. Structured products may implement a view of one product / index / market or may express a view of one area versus another. The product may or may not offer an element of principal protection. Ofi Invest Asset Management may take advice from Ofi Invest Group companies when purchasing structured products; however, the issuer may be a third party.

➤ OTC FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES INSTRUMENTS AND COUNTERPARTY RISK

OTC derivatives are executed directly with the counterparty rather than through a recognised exchange and clearing house. Counterparties to OTC derivatives are not afforded the same protections as may apply to those trading on recognised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of a clearing house.

In accordance with its investment objective and policy, where a Sub-Fund enters into 'over-the-counter' (OTC) derivative transactions it is exposed to increased credit and counterparty risk, which the Investment Manager will aim to mitigate by the collateral arrangements. Entering into transactions on the OTC markets will expose the Sub-Fund to the credit of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of the contracts. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the Sub-Fund could experience delays in liquidating the position and significant losses, including declines in the value of its investments during the period in which the Sub-Fund seeks to enforce its rights, inability to realise any gains on its investments during such period and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights. There is also a possibility that the above agreements and derivative techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those at the time the agreement was originated.

➤ RISK RELATED TO THE EURO CURRENCY

Euro requires participation of multiple sovereign States forming the Euro zone and is therefore sensitive to the credit, general economic and political position of each such State including each State's actual and intended ongoing engagement with and/or support for the other sovereign States then forming the EU, in particular those within the Euro zone. Changes in these factors might materially adversely impact the value of securities that the Company and each Sub-Fund has invested in. In particular, any default by a sovereign State on its Euro debts could have a material impact on any number of counterparties and any Sub-Funds that are exposed to such counterparties.

In the event of one or more countries leaving the Euro zone, Shareholders should be aware of the redenomination risk to the Sub-Fund's assets and obligations denominated in Euro being redenominated into either new national currencies or a new European currency unit. Redenomination risk may be affected by a number of factors including the governing law of the financial instrument in question, the method by which one or more countries leave the Euro zone, the mechanism and framework imposed by national governments and regulators as well as supranational organisations and interpretation by different courts of law. Any such redenomination might also be coupled with payment and/or capital controls and may have a material impact on the ability and/or willingness of entities to continue to make payments in Euro even where they may be contractually bound to do so, and enforcement of such debts may in practice become problematic even where legal terms appear to be favourable.

➤ SECURITIES LENDING, REPURCHASE OR REVERSE REPURCHASE TRANSACTIONS

Counterparty risk

The principal risk when engaging in securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions is the risk of default by a counterparty who has become insolvent or is otherwise unable or refuses to honour its obligations to return securities or cash to the Sub-Fund as required by the terms of the transaction. Counterparty risk is mitigated by the transfer or pledge of collateral in favour of the Sub-Fund. However, securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions may not be fully collateralised. Fees and returns due to the Sub-Fund under securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions may not be collateralised. In addition, the value of collateral may decline in between collateral rebalancing dates or may be incorrectly determined or monitored. In such a case, if a counterparty defaults, the Sub-Fund may need to sell non-cash collateral received at prevailing market prices, thereby resulting in a loss to the Sub-Fund.

A Sub-Fund may also incur a loss in reinvesting cash collateral received. Such a loss may arise due to a decline in the value of the investments made. A decline in the value of such investments would reduce the amount of collateral available to be returned by the Sub-Fund to the counterparty as required by the terms of the transaction. The Sub-Fund would be required to cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available to be returned to the counterparty, thereby resulting in a loss to the Sub-Fund.

Operational risk

Securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions entail operational risks such as the non-settlement or delay in settlement of instructions. The risks arising from the use of these 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 these transactions will generally not have a material impact on the Sub-Funds' performance.

Liquidity risk

The use of such techniques may have a significant effect, either negative or positive, on the Sub-Funds' Net Asset Value. The use of such techniques may although have an impact on the ability of the Company to meet redemption requests, security purchases or, more generally, reinvestment.

Legal risk

The use of securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions and their consequences for the relevant Sub-Funds, are substantially affected by legal requirements. No assurance can be given that future legislation, administrative rulings or court decisions will not adversely affect the Sub-Funds. Furthermore, certain transactions are entered into on the basis of complex legal documents. Such documents may be difficult to enforce or may be the subject of a dispute as to interpretation in certain circumstances. Whilst the rights and obligations of the parties to a legal document may be governed by Luxembourg law, in certain circumstances (for example insolvency proceedings) other legal systems may take priority which may affect the enforceability of existing transactions.

Custody risk

The Sub-Funds' assets are held in custody by the Depositary which exposes the Sub-Funds to custodian risk. This means that the Sub-Funds are exposed to the risk of loss of assets placed in custody as a result of insolvency, negligence or fraudulent trading by the Depositary.

Conflicts of interest

A Sub-Fund may enter into securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions with other companies in the same group of companies as the Management Company or the relevant Investment Multi-Manager or Investment Manager. Affiliated counterparties, if any, will perform their obligations under any securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions concluded with the Sub-Fund in a commercially reasonable manner. In addition, the Management Company or the relevant Investment Multi-Manager or Investment Manager will select counterparties and enter into transactions in accordance with best execution and at all times in the best interests of the Sub-Fund and its investors. However, investors should be aware that the Management Company or the relevant Investment Multi-Manager or Investment Manager may face conflicts between its role and its own interests or that of affiliated counterparties.

➤ **FATCA AND COMMON REPORTING STANDARD**

Under the terms of the FATCA Law and the CRS Law, the Company is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution. 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 and/or penalties as a result of non-compliance under the FATCA Law and/or penalties as a result of non-compliance under the CRS Law, the value of the Shares held by the Shareholders may be materially affected.

Furthermore, the Company may also be required to withhold tax on certain payments to its Shareholders which would not be compliant with FATCA (*i.e.*, the so-called foreign passthru payments withholding tax obligation).

➤ **EPIDEMICS / PANDEMICS / OUTBREAKS RISK**

The performance of the Shares depends on the performance of the investments of the Sub-Funds, which could also be adversely affected by the effects of epidemics, pandemics or outbreaks of communicable diseases. In response to intensifying efforts to contain epidemics, pandemics or outbreaks of communicable diseases, governments around the world may take a number of actions, such as prohibiting residents' freedom of movement, encouraging or ordering employees to work remotely from home, and banning public activities and events, among others. Any prolonged disruption of businesses could negatively impact financial conditions. The performance of the Shares could be adversely affected to the extent that any of these epidemics, pandemics or outbreaks harms the economy in general.

➤ **ESG MODEL**

Investors should be aware of, and prepared to accept, that for Sub-Funds that have a sustainable management process, this process is based on using a proprietary model to determine ESG scoring. There is a risk that this model is not efficient. The performance of those Sub-Funds may therefore be below the management objective.

15. SHARES

➤ **Characteristics**

Shares of each Class have no par value, are freely transferable and, within each Class, are entitled to participate equally in the profits arising in the respect of, and in the proceeds of a liquidation of, the Sub-Fund to which they are attributable. All Classes of Shares are issued in registered form. Fractions of Shares may be issued up to one hundredth of a Share. Fractions of Shares have no voting rights but are entitled to participate equally in the profits arising in the respect of, and in the proceeds of a liquidation of, the Sub-Fund to which they are entitled.

The Directors create and issue Classes of Shares with various characteristics and investor eligibility requirements within each Sub-Fund which may have any combination of the following features. The differences between these Classes of Shares relate to the minimum initial, holding, and additional amounts, the type of eligible investor, the network through which investors are subscribing such Shares, the fee structure, their currency of denomination, or the use of hedging techniques.

- **Currency / hedging:** Each Class, where available, may be offered in the reference currency of the relevant Sub-Fund, or may be denominated in any other currency. Subscriptions received in such other currency shall be converted into the reference currency of the relevant Sub-Fund at the currency exchange rate prevailing on the Business Day on which the subscription price is calculated. Such rate will be obtained from an independent source. Similarly, redemption requests made in another currency shall be processed by converting such redemption request from the reference currency of the relevant Sub-Fund at the currency exchange rate prevailing on the Business Day on which the redemption price is calculated.

Hedged Classes of Shares may be made available with the aim to mitigate currency risk. It should be noted that in the event a Class of Share denominated in another currency than the reference currency of a Sub-Fund is not hedged, fluctuations in exchange rates may affect the performance of the Shares of that class independent of the performance of the relevant Sub-Fund's investments.

Where Shares of a Sub-Fund are available in a Class which is priced in another currency than the reference currency of a Sub-Fund, investors in Shares of that class should note that the net assets of the Sub-Fund will be calculated in the reference currency and that for the purpose of calculating the Net Asset Value per Share of the Shares denominated in the other currency, the Net Asset Value per Share will be converted from the reference currency into such other currency at the current exchange rate between the reference currency and the other currency. Fluctuations in that exchange rate may affect the performance of the Shares of that class independent of the performance of the Sub-Fund's investments. The costs of currency exchange transactions in connection with the purchase, redemption and exchange of Shares of that class will be borne by the relevant Class of Shares and will be reflected in the net assets of that class.

- **Distribution policy:** Classes of Shares may be issued as either "Capitalization", "Distribution", or "Dividend reinvestment" Shares. Further information can be found in Chapter 18 "Dividends".
- **Outperformance fee:** Classes of Shares may charge an outperformance fee, as detailed in the table in section "Outperformance fee" below.

The availability of any Class of Shares may differ from Sub-Fund to Sub-Fund. A full list of available Classes of Shares can be found on the website of the Investment Advisor (<https://www.ofi-invest-am.com>) or from the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg.

Below is an overview of the Classes of Shares.

Class of Share	Eligible investors	Sales charges ¹ (up to)	Conversion charges ² (up to)	Redemption charges	Maximum Management charges (up to)	Minimum initial / holding / additional amounts ³
I	Institutional Investors ⁴	1.00%	None	None	1.10%	EUR 500,000.- USD 500,000.-
I-XL	Institutional Investors ⁴	1.00%	None	None	1.30%	EUR 5,000,000.- USD 5,000,000.-
Ofi Invest ESG Actions Europe EUR	Offered via the distribution channels of MACIF/MUTAVIE	5.00%	None	None	1.40%	None
R	Retail investors	5.00%	1.00%	None	2.20%	None

¹ Paid by investors to the Principal Distributor or to the relevant Sub-Distributor. The sales charge may be waived by the Principal Distributor or the relevant Sub-Distributor at their entire discretion.

² May be levied at discretion by the Principal Distributor or the relevant Sub-Distributor (if authorised by the Principal Distributor) upon investors requesting conversion of their Shares.

³ The board of directors of the Management Company has the discretion, from time to time, to waive any applicable minimum amounts for all the Shares Classes of the Sub-Funds.

⁴ The Directors may, in their full discretion, prohibit the issue or the transfer of Shares if there is not sufficient evidence that the person or company to whom the Shares are sold or transferred is an Institutional Investor.

➤ OUTPERFORMANCE FEE

Introduction:

The Management Company may charge an outperformance fee when there is a positive return compared to a "Benchmark Index" (as set out in the chart below), even if the performance of the Sub-Fund at the end of the relevant Crystallisation Period is nil or negative as compared to the performance of the Sub-Fund at the end of the previous Crystallisation Period.

For each Crystallisation Period during which the calculated return is greater than that of the Benchmark Index, also taking into account past relative performance (see below), a fee equal to a percentage of the outperformance is deducted as set out in the chart below.

When calculating this return, by "Crystallisation Period" the Sub-Fund's fiscal year is taken into consideration. The calculation is reset to zero at the beginning of the Crystallisation Period when an outperformance fee has been paid, otherwise the underperformance of past Crystallisation Periods is taken into account (see below). As an exception, to the extent a Class of Share is newly created, the first Crystallisation Period begins on the Class of Share's first NAV calculation date and ends after a minimum period of twelve (12) months.

Class of Share	Sub-Fund	Outperformance fee
I	Ofi Invest ESG US Equity	10% above S&P 500 Net Total Return Index (ticker SPTR500N)
	Ofi Invest ESG Ethical European Equity	10% above Stoxx Europe 600 Net Return (ticker SXXR)
	Ofi Invest ESG Asia EM Ex China	N/A
I-XL	All Sub-Funds	N/A
Ofi Invest ESG Actions Europe EUR	All Sub-Funds	N/A
R	Ofi Invest ESG US Equity	10% above S&P 500 Net Total Return Index (ticker SPTR500N)
	Ofi Invest ESG Ethical European Equity	10% above Stoxx Europe 600 Net Return (ticker SXXR)
	Other Sub-Funds	N/A

Outperformance calculation:

The outperformance in the reference currency represents the difference between:

- the Net Asset Value (NAV) on a particular day, including fixed fees (management fees, administration fees, subscription fees, etc. as listed in the Sub-Fund's description), but not including any provisions for cumulated previous outperformance fees and adjusted to take into account all subscriptions and redemptions; noted by *NAVex*
and
- the theoretical benchmarked NAV on that same day including the Benchmark Index's performance and the effects of subscriptions and redemptions; noted by *NAVind*.

Therefore, the outperformance in the reference currency is determined on each NAV calculation day as follows:

$$Pf(i) = NAVex(i) - NAVind(i)$$

Where:

Pf(i) = the difference in the fund's return on day *i* between *NAVex(i)* and *NAVind(i)*, in the reference currency

NAVex(i) = *NAVex* on day *i*

NAVind(i) = *NAVind* on day *i*

Outperformance fee:

The outperformance fee is provisioned for on each NAV calculation date. Accounting for outperformance fee provisions includes both allocations and reversals, as a reversal could occur if the return difference calculated on a particular day, *Pf(i)*, is negative. Provisions are limited at zero (no negative provisions).

In the case of a positive performance, there is no maximum value of outperformance fee that could become payable to the Management Company. In the case of a negative or nil performance, outperformance fees that could become payable to the Management Company are limited to 1% of the NAV.

In addition, an outperformance fee can be paid only if an outperformance is accrued during the reference period defined as the last five (5) Crystallisation Periods applied on a rolling basis, including the current one (the "Reference Period"). To do so, if an underperformance is incurred during one of the four (4) last full Crystallisation Periods and is not compensated by an outperformance during the following Crystallisation Periods, the part of the underperformance not compensated is brought forward over the next periods, for a maximum of four (4) times, as set out in the chart below.

For the sake of clarity, the Reference Period will start on 1 January 2022. Crystallisation Periods before this date are not taken into account. The first Reference Period will go from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, the second one from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2023, until the fifth one from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2026.

Crystallisation Period	Beginning of Crystallisation Period NAV	Fund Performance	Benchmark Index Performance	Over or under performance compared to the Benchmark Index	Underperformance to be compensated in the following year	Payment of outperformance fee and outperformance fee paid (if any) for a 10% fee	Comment
1	100	2%	0%	2%	0%	Yes 0.202	The outperformance fee is 2%*10%*average NAV/period.
2	102	0%	6%	-6%	-6%	No	The underperformance to be compensated during the following Crystallisation Periods is -6%.
3	102	2%	0%	2%	-4%	No	There is no outperformance fee because the underperformance of Crystallisation Period 2 has not been fully compensated. The underperformance to be compensated during the following Crystallisation Periods is -4% (-6% + 2%).
4	104.4	2%	0%	2%	-2%	No	There is no outperformance fee because the underperformance of Crystallisation Period 2 has not been fully compensated. The underperformance to be compensated during the following Crystallisation Periods is -2% (-4% + 2%).
5	106.12	-2%	2%	-4%	-6%	No	The underperformance to be compensated during the following Crystallisation Periods is -6%: -2% from Crystallisation Period 2 (partially compensated) and -4% from this Crystallisation Period.

Crystallisation Period	Beginning of Crystallisation Period NAV	Fund Performance	Benchmark Index Performance	Over or under performance compared to the Benchmark Index	Underperformance to be compensated in the following year	Payment of outperformance fee and outperformance fee paid (if any) for a 10% fee	Comment
6	104.00	2%	2%	0%	-4%	No	The underperformance of Crystallisation Period 2, only partially compensated, has been brought forward 4 times (over Crystallisation Period 3, Crystallisation Period 4, Crystallisation Period 5, and Crystallisation Period 6) and will not be brought forward over Crystallisation Period 7. The underperformance of Crystallisation Period 5, which has not been compensated in Crystallisation Period 6, is brought forward over Crystallisation Period 7. Hence, the total underperformance to be compensated in Crystallisation Period 7 is -4%.
7	106.08	5%	0%	5%	0%	F	The overperformance compensates more than the underperformance brought over from Crystallisation Period 6: an outperformance fee is paid based on the difference (+1%) and no underperformance will be brought over the next Crystallisation Period. The outperformance fee is 1%*10%*average NAV/period. The average NAV starts when underperformance is compensated: 106.08*1.04%=110.32.

For partial redemptions made during the Crystallisation Period, the amount of the provisions for the daily outperformance fee that is retained by the Management Company is proportional to the number of Shares redeemed. This retained fee will then become a definitive charge in the NAV on the day following the redemption.

When accounting for outperformance fees retained on partial redemptions during the Crystallisation Period, the NAV_{ind} is also reduced by this retained outperformance fee.

Apart from partial redemptions occurring during the Crystallisation Period, the outperformance fee is collected by the Management Company on the Crystallisation Period closing date. The final value of this fee, deducted at the end of the Crystallisation Period, is the cumulated provision prevailing on the last day of the Crystallisation Period, denominated in the reference currency.

If this Sub-Fund or one Class is closed or subject to a merger in the course of a Crystallisation Period or (ii) where Shares are redeemed or converted into other Shares of any Class of any Sub-Fund or any Class of another existing Sub-Fund on a date other than that on which a outperformance fee is paid, while accruals have been made for the outperformance fee, such outperformance fee will be crystallized respectively at the date of the merger, closure, redemption or conversion. Such outperformance fee will be considered as payable to the Management Company at the end of the Crystallisation Period (even if an accrual for the outperformance fee is no longer planned on this date) or in case of closure and/or merger at the effective date of such event.

For the avoidance of doubt, any reference to a Benchmark Index in relation to the performance fee calculation should under no circumstances be considered indicative of a specific investment style. It should be noted that as the total Net Asset Value may differ between Classes, separate performance fee calculations will be carried out for separate Classes, which therefore may become subject to different amounts of performance fees.

➤ LISTING

The Shares of the Sub-Fund are not presently listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The Directors retain however the right to seek in the future a listing of the Shares on any Stock Exchange, in which case the Prospectus will be updated accordingly to reflect the relevant Stock Exchange(s).

16. HOW TO SUBSCRIBE FOR, CONVERT, TRANSFER AND REDEEM SHARES

➤ HOW TO SUBSCRIBE

Initial application for Shares must be made to the Registrar & Transfer Agent, the Principal Distributor or a Sub-Distributor on the application form enclosed with this Prospectus. Subsequent applications for Shares may be made in writing or, by fax.

Subscriptions are dealt with at an unknown Net Asset Value.

The Directors or the Principal Distributor, as the case may be, may refuse subscriptions at their sole discretion.

Settlement for any application must be made within three (3) Business Days following the applicable Dealing Day except for the Sub-Fund Ofi Invest ESG Ethical European Equity for which settlement for any application will be made within two (2) Business Days following the Dealing Day. The Directors retain the right to request that investment monies receive bank clearance prior to the application being accepted.

After the Initial Subscription Period, applications for Shares received by the Company up to 12.00 CET on any Dealing Day, will if accepted, be dealt at the price fixed by reference to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant class of the same day calculated on the following Valuation Day, plus the sales charges if applicable, except for Ofi Invest ESG Asia EM Ex China.

For Ofi Invest ESG Asia EM Ex China, applications for Shares received by the Company up to 12.00 CET on any Dealing Day will, if accepted, be dealt at the price fixed by reference to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant class of the following Valuation Day calculated on the day following that Valuation Day on the basis of the last available price being the closing price on that Valuation Day, plus the sales charges if applicable.

Applications which are received after 12.00 CET will be dealt with as if received the following Dealing Day.

Applications must include the following information:

- 1) Name of the Sub-Fund(s) and the class and number of Shares applied for in the Sub-Fund(s).
- 2) Indicate how payment has been or will be made.
- 3) The investor must acknowledge receipt of the Prospectus and confirm that the application being made is based on an understanding of the information contained in the documentation provided.
- 4) The investor must provide appropriate personal details.

By way of derogation from the definition of Business Day, are not considered as Business Days, for the purposes of this chapter, the public holidays in the countries listed in the below table:

Sub-Fund	Luxembourg	USA	India	Hong Kong
Ofi Invest ESG Asia EM Ex China	X		X	X
Ofi Invest ESG Ethical European Equity	X			
Ofi Invest ESG US Equity	X	X		

➤ MONEY LAUNDERING PREVENTION

In order to contribute to the fight against money laundering of funds, subscription requests must include a certified copy (by one of the following authorities: embassy, consulate, notary, police, commissioner) of (i) the subscriber's identity card in the case of individuals, (ii) the articles of incorporation as well as an extract of the register of commerce for corporate entities in the following cases:

1. direct subscription addressed to the Registrar and Transfer Agent,
2. subscription via a professional of the financial sector who is domiciled in a country which is not legally compelled to an identification procedure equal to the Luxembourg standards in the fight against laundering monies through the financial system.

Moreover, the Registrar & Transfer Agent is legally responsible for identifying the origin of funds transferred from banks not subject to an identification procedure equal to the one required by the Luxembourg law. Subscriptions may be temporarily suspended until such funds have been correctly identified.

It is generally accepted that professionals of the financial sector subject to supervision residing in (i) a member state of the EEA or (ii) of the EU are considered to be subject to an identification procedure equal to that required by Luxembourg law.

The Registrar & Transfer Agent may require at any time additional documentation relating to an application for Shares. If an applicant is in any doubt with regard to this legislation, the Registrar & Transfer Agent will provide them with a money laundering checklist. Failure to provide additional information may result in an application not being processed. Also, should documentation not be forthcoming with regard to the redemption of Shares then such redemption may not proceed.

➤ CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND

The Company may, if a prospective Shareholder requests and the Directors so agree, satisfy any application for subscription of Shares which is proposed to be made by way of contribution in kind. The nature and type of assets to be accepted in any such case shall be determined by the Directors and must correspond to the investment policy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund being invested in. A valuation report relating to the contributed assets must be delivered to the Directors by the Auditor of the Company. The costs of any such transfer, including the costs of production of any necessary valuation report, shall be borne by the prospective Shareholder requesting the transfer.

➤ REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Shareholders may redeem all or any of their Shares they hold in a class. Where a redemption causes a Shareholder's position to fall below the minimum level of investment specified in Chapter 15 "Shares", the Shareholder may be requested to make an additional investment sufficient to meet or exceed the relevant limit. Where the Shareholder does not act on this request within five (5) Business Days and, for Ofi Invest ESG Asia EM Ex China, within three (3) Business Days, a full redemption of the outstanding Share position will be effected by the Company.

Redemptions are dealt with at an unknown Net Asset Value.

The redemption price is the relevant Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant class of Shares calculated on the applicable Valuation Day.

In addition, if on a Dealing Day, requests for redemption and requests for conversion would exceed 10% of the net assets of Shares in any Sub-Fund/class, the Directors may decide that the redemption of all or part of such Shares be postponed to the following Dealing Day considering the same limit of 10% described here above. These redemption requests shall be dealt with on the following Dealing Day, in priority to any other redemptions or conversions requested and received after such Dealing Day.

Requests for the redemption of Shares should be made by completing the redemption form which accompanied the initial contract note, additional copies of which are available from the Registrar & Transfer Agent. Redemption applications may also be made by fax provided that the notification is followed by confirmation in writing. An application for redemption should indicate the number, the class and the name of the Sub-Fund of the Shares to be redeemed, and full settlement instructions. The redemption proceeds will normally be paid within five (5) Business Days following the Dealing Day and, for Ofi Invest ESG Asia EM Ex China, within three (3) Business Days. For the Sub-Fund Ofi Invest ESG Ethical European Equity, the redemption proceeds will normally be paid within two (2) Business Days following the Dealing Day. Payment will be made in the reference currency of the Sub-Fund or class by wire transfer to an account specified by the Shareholder or upon request by cheque to an address specified by the Shareholder less the cost of such transfer or cheque. On written request to the Registrar & Transfer Agent payment may be made in such other currency as may be freely purchased by the Registrar & Transfer Agent. Such currency exchange will be effected by the Registrar & Transfer Agent at the Shareholder's cost.

Requests for redemptions received by the Company up to 12.00 CET on any Dealing Day, will if accepted, be dealt with at the price fixed by reference to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant class of the same day calculated on the following Valuation Day, except for Ofi Invest ESG Asia EM Ex China. For Ofi Invest ESG Asia EM Ex China, requests for redemptions received by the Company up to 12.00 CET on any Dealing Day will, if accepted, be dealt at the price fixed by reference to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant class of the following Valuation Day calculated on the day following that Valuation Day on the basis of the last available price being the closing price on that Valuation Day, plus the sales charges if applicable.

➤ HOW TO CONVERT SHARES

Shareholders may request the conversion of Shares from one Sub-Fund to another Sub-Fund on the basis of the relevant Net Asset Values of the classes and/or Sub-Funds concerned. However, Shareholders should note that they cannot convert Shares of one class in a Sub-Fund to Shares of another class in the same or a different Sub-Fund without the prior approval of the Company.

Conversions are dealt with at an unknown Net Asset Value.

In addition, if on a Dealing Day, requests for conversion and requests for redemption would exceed 10% of the net assets of any one class of Shares/Sub-Fund, the Directors may decide that the conversion of all or part of such Shares be postponed to the following Dealing Day considering the same limit of 10% described here above. These conversion requests shall be dealt with on the following Dealing Day, in priority to any other redemptions or conversions requested and received after such Dealing Day.

Instructions for the conversion of Shares should normally be made by providing the appropriate form which accompanies the contract note and is also available from the Registrar & Transfer Agent. Instructions may also be provided by fax provided that the notification is followed by confirmation in writing. Information provided must include full name and address of the holder, the name and class of Shares of the Sub-Fund and number of Shares to be converted and the Sub-Fund and class to be converted into before conversion is undertaken.

Requests for conversion received by the Company up to 12.00 CET on any Dealing Day, will if accepted, be dealt with at the price fixed by reference to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant class of the same day calculated on the following Valuation Day, except for Ofi Invest ESG Asia EM Ex China. For Ofi Invest ESG Asia EM Ex China, requests for conversion received by the Company up to 12.00 CET on any Dealing Day will, if accepted, be dealt at the price fixed by reference to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant class of the following Valuation Day calculated on the day following that Valuation Day on the basis of the last available price being the closing price on that Valuation Day, plus the sales charges if applicable.

Conversion between Shares of one Sub-Fund into Shares of another Sub-Fund will not be available if it is not possible to determine the Net Asset Value per Share of either Sub-Fund due to temporary suspension of calculation of that Sub-Fund. Requests for conversion once made may not be withdrawn except in the event of any such suspension or deferral.

In some jurisdictions a conversion of Shares of one Sub-Fund for Shares of another Sub-Fund may be a disposal of Shares of the original class for the purposes of taxation (generally, capital gains taxation).

Where Shares are registered in the names of joint holders, the Company will accept instructions only from the attorney designated to represent such Shares towards the Company.

➤ SUSPENSION OF ISSUE, CONVERSION AND REDEMPTION

There are circumstances under which the issue, conversion and redemption may be suspended. Details of these are given in the Appendix 1, Section V. "Net Asset Value per Share Calculation".

➤ REPORTING

On acceptance of the application or request, all subscriptions, conversions and redemptions will be confirmed to the Shareholder by contract note, providing full details of the transaction.

➤ HOW TO TRANSFER SHARES

Shareholders wishing to transfer some or all of the Shares registered in their names should submit to the Registrar & Transfer Agent a share transfer agreement or other appropriate documentation. No stamp duty is payable in Luxembourg on transfer.

➤ MINIMUM HOLDING AMOUNT

Except as otherwise agreed by the Company, no redemption, transfer, or conversion may be made which would result in any Shareholder remaining or being registered as the holder of Shares in a Sub-Fund or class where the net assets of such holding would be below the minimum holding amount specified in Chapter 15 “Shares”.

If as a result of any request for redemption, transfer or, conversion, the aggregate net assets of the Shares held by any Shareholder would fall below such minimum holding amount, the Shareholder may be requested to make an additional investment sufficient to meet or exceed the relevant limit. Where the Shareholder does not act on this request, a full redemption of the outstanding Share position will be effected by the Company.

➤ MARKET TIMING

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares should be made for investment purposes only. The Company does not permit market-timing or other excessive trading practices. Excessive, short-term (market-timing) trading practices may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm fund performance. To minimise harm to the Company and the Shareholders, the Directors, the Management Company or the Administration, Registrar and Transfer Agent on its behalf have the right to reject any subscription or conversion order, or levy a fee of up to 2% of the value of the order for the benefit of the Company from any investor who is engaging in excessive trading or has a history of excessive trading or if an investor's trading, in the opinion of the Directors, has been or may be disruptive to the Company or any of the Sub-Funds. In making this judgment, the Directors may consider trading done in multiple accounts under common ownership or control. The Directors also have the power to redeem all Shares held by a Shareholder who is or has been engaged in excessive trading. Neither the Directors nor the Management Company or the Company will be held liable for any loss resulting from rejected orders or mandatory redemptions.

➤ COMPULSORY REPURCHASE OF SHARES HELD BY NON-ELIGIBLE INVESTORS

The Articles of Incorporation provide that, when the Company believes any of its Shares are held by any US Person, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, it may compulsorily repurchase all such Shares at the price defined in the Articles of Incorporation. In addition, the Articles of Incorporation provide that, the Company may restrict or prevent the ownership of Shares in the Company by any legal person, firm or corporate body, if in the opinion of the Company such holding may be detrimental to the Company. Accordingly, the Company will compulsorily repurchase all Class I Shares held by investors who are not Institutional Investors at the price defined in the Articles of Incorporation.

➤ DATA PROTECTION

In accordance with the Luxembourg data protection law of 1 August 2018 organizing the National Commission for data protection and the general system on data protection and the Regulation n° 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 “GDPR”, altogether the “Data Protection Law”), the Company and the Management Company, being legal entities, will process, as joint data controllers, personal data, as provided by the Shareholders and/or prospective Shareholders, concerning representatives, contact persons and ultimate beneficial owners of the Shareholders and/or prospective Shareholders and personal data concerning Shareholders and/or prospective Shareholders who are natural persons. All the natural persons mentioned above are hereinafter referred to as “Data Subjects”. Shareholders and prospective Shareholders are advised to please consult our General Data Protection Regulation Policy which is available at the registered office of the Company and of the Management Company, and which is also available at the following address: <https://www.ofi-invest-lux.com/data-protection> for more information on why and how such personal data is processed, and on the rights data subjects may exercise over their personal data. Kindly note that a copy of our General Data Protection Regulation Policy is also attached to the application form.

Data controllers are obliged to inform data subjects in accordance with the Data Protection Law but in the case when the Shareholders and prospective Shareholders are legal entities the Company will process personal data of their representatives or/and ultimate beneficial owners but are not in direct contact with those persons. Hence, there is a need to oblige the Shareholders to inform those physical persons about the processing of their personal data. Shareholders and prospective Shareholders which are legal persons undertake and guarantee to process Personal Data and to supply such Personal Data to the joint data controllers in compliance with the Data Protection Law, including, where appropriate, informing the Data Subjects, being representatives of such Shareholders or prospective Shareholders of the contents of the General Data Protection Regulation Notice, in accordance with Articles 12, 13 and/or 14 of the GDPR.

➤ HOLDING, PROCESSING AND DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL DATA BY THE ADMINISTRATION, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER

By subscribing for Shares in the Company in respect of which J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch is the Administration, Registrar & Transfer Agent, the Shareholder mandates, authorises and instructs J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch, under its own responsibility and, in relation to data protection rules, in a capacity as data

controller, to disclose the Personal Data to the Authorised Entities (as defined in Chapter 4 “Glossary”), and to use communications and computing systems, as well as gateways operated by the Authorised Entities for the Permitted Purposes (as defined in Chapter 4 “Glossary”), including where such Authorised Entities are present in a jurisdiction outside of Luxembourg where confidentiality and data protection laws might be of a lower standard than in the EU. By subscribing for Shares in the Company, the Shareholder: (i) acknowledges that this mandate, authorisation and instruction is granted to permit the holding, processing and disclosure of Personal Data by such Authorised Entities in the context of the Luxembourg statutory confidentiality and personal data protection obligations of J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch, and (ii) waives such confidentiality and personal data protection in respect of the Personal Data for the Permitted Purposes.

By subscribing for Shares in the Company, the Shareholder: (i) acknowledges that authorities (including regulatory or governmental authorities) or courts in a jurisdiction (including jurisdictions where the Authorised Entities are established or hold or process Personal Data) may request access to Personal Data held or processed in such jurisdiction or obtain access through automatic reporting, information exchange or otherwise in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, and (ii) mandates, authorises and instructs J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch and the Authorised Entities to disclose or make available Personal Data to such authorities or courts, to the extent required by the applicable laws and regulations in the jurisdictions where such authorities and courts are established.

The purpose of the holding and processing of Personal Data by, and the disclosure to and within the Authorised Entities, is to enable the processing for the Permitted Purposes. By subscribing for Shares in the Company the Shareholder acknowledges and consents that such disclosure of Personal Data is in order for it to be held and/or processed by Authorised Entities inside or outside Luxembourg.

Subject to the foregoing J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch shall inform the Authorised Entities which hold or process Personal Data (a) to do so only for the Permitted Purposes and in accordance with applicable laws, and (b) that access to such Personal Data within an Authorised Entity is limited to those persons who need to know the Personal Data for the Permitted Purposes.

17. PRICE INFORMATION

Prices of Shares will be available on the Internet site of Ofi Invest Asset Management (www.ofi-invest-am.com) and from the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg. Such prices shall relate to the Net Asset Value per Share for the previous Valuation Day and are published for information only. It is not an invitation to subscribe for, redeem or convert Shares at that Net Asset Value. Neither the Company nor the distributors accept responsibility for any error in publication or for non-publication of prices provided that correct information and instructions have been given to the entities/persons in charge of such publications.

18. DIVIDENDS

The Directors may declare dividends with respect to certain classes of Shares of certain Sub-Funds so that the Shares of the Sub-Funds will have one of the distribution policies set out below. The dividend policy for each available Shares of each Sub-Fund can be found on the website of the Investment Advisor (<https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/>) or from the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg.

Capitalization: the net income of the assets of the Company attributable to the Shares of the Sub-Fund will not be distributed to Shareholders but will be reflected in the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the Sub-Fund.

Distribution: dividends may be declared on Shares and the net income of the assets of the Company attributable to the Shares of the Sub-Fund would then be distributed to Shareholders. The Directors may in the case of distribution Shares decide to declare interim dividends. No dividend distribution which may result in the Company's net assets being below EUR 1,250,000.- can be made. Dividends not claimed within five (5) years following their payment are liable to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg laws and will accrue for the benefit of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Dividend reinvestment: dividends which would be declared on Shares but automatically reinvested will be reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share of the Shares of the Sub-Fund. Dividends may be declared to the extent necessary to enable the Company to pursue a full distribution policy in relation to the Shares of the Sub-Fund in respect of each of the Company's accounting periods in accordance with the current UK tax legislation. UK resident Shareholders should note that reinvested dividends are likely to be subject to UK income tax.

The Directors may declare such dividends on the Shares of any Sub-Fund with a dividend reinvestment policy as appears to them to be justified out of the profits of the Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund. Dividends may not be declared out of profits from the realisation of investments or unrealised gains, except that realised profits on investments may be applied to the extent necessary to enable the Company to pursue a full distribution policy in respect of each of the Company's accounting periods in accordance with the current UK tax legislation.

Reinvested dividends may be treated as taxable income in certain jurisdictions. Shareholders should seek their own professional tax advice.

Reflected in dealing prices of Shares will be an income equalisation amount representing:

- in the case of dividend reinvestment and distribution, the value of any income attributable to the Shares accrued since the last ex-dividend date;
- in the case of capitalization, the value of any income attributable to the Shares accrued since the end of the last accounting year.

On the first dividend declaration/capitalization after the issue of the Shares (or on the redemption of the Shares if redeemed before a dividend is declared), included in the payment will be a sum equal to the income equalisation amounts reflected in the dealing prices at which the Shares were issued.

Declaration of dividends

Dividends, if any, in respect of the Shares of a Sub-Fund with dividend reinvestment or dividend distribution policies will normally be declared annually within 6 weeks of the financial year end.

19. TAXATION

➤ LUXEMBOURG TAXATION

The following information is of a general nature only and is based on the Company's understanding of certain aspects of the laws and practice in force in Luxembourg as of the date of this Prospectus. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that might be relevant to an investment decision. It is included herein solely for preliminary information purposes. It is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice. It is a description of the essential material Luxembourg tax consequences with respect to the Shares and may not include tax considerations that arise from rules of general application or that are generally assumed to be known to Shareholders. This summary is based on the laws in force in Luxembourg on the date of this Prospectus and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date. Prospective Shareholders should consult their professional advisors with respect to particular circumstances, the effects of state, local or foreign laws to which they may be subject and as to their tax position.

Under current Luxembourg law, there are no Luxembourg ordinary income, capital gains, estate or inheritance taxes payable by the Company or its Shareholders in respect of their Shares in the Company, except by Shareholders who are domiciled in, residents of, or having a permanent establishment or permanent representative in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and by certain Shareholders who were former Luxembourg residents.

However, the Company is liable in Luxembourg to a subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) of 0.05% *per annum* of its net assets, such tax being payable quarterly and calculated on the Net Asset Value of the respective Sub-Fund at the end of the relevant quarter. A reduced tax rate of 0.01% *per annum* of the net assets will be applicable to (i) undertakings whose sole object is the collective investment in Money Market Instruments and the placing of deposits with credit institutions, (ii) undertakings whose sole object is the collective investment in deposits with credit institution and (iii) individual compartments of UCIs with multiple compartments referred to in the 2010 Law as well as for individual classes of securities issued within a UCI or within a compartment of a UCI with multiple compartments, provided that the securities of such compartments or classes are reserved to one or more Institutional Investors.

An exemption from subscription tax applies in the following cases:

- a) for the value of the assets represented by shares or units held in other UCIs to the extent such shares or units have already been subject to the subscription tax provided by the amended law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds, the 2010 Law or by the law of 23 July 2016 on reserved alternative investment funds;
- b) for UCIs, as well as individual sub-funds of UCIs with multiple sub-funds:
 - i. the securities of which are reserved for Institutional Investors; and
 - ii. the exclusive object of which is the collective investment in Money Market Instruments and the placing of deposits with credit institutions; and
 - iii. the weighted residual portfolio maturity of which does not exceed 90 days; and
 - iv. that have obtained the highest possible rating from a recognised rating agency;
- c) for UCIs, the securities of which are reserved for (i) institutions for occupational retirement provision, or similar investment vehicles, set up on one or several employers' initiative for the benefit of their employees and (ii) companies of one or several employers investing the funds they hold, in order to provide their employees with retirement benefits;
- d) UCIs as well as individual sub-funds of umbrella UCIs with multiple sub-funds whose main objective is the investment in microfinance institutions; or
- e) for UCIs as well as individual compartments of UCIs with multiple compartments (i) whose securities are listed or traded on at least one stock exchange or another regulated market operating regularly, recognised and open to the public and (ii) whose exclusive object is to replicate the performance of one or more indices.

No stamp duty or other tax is payable in Luxembourg on the issue of Shares in the Company against cash, except a fixed registration duty of EUR 75.- if the articles of incorporation of the Company are amended.

➤ GENERAL

The Company will use its best efforts to conduct its operations in such a manner that it will not be subject to taxation in any jurisdiction other than Luxembourg and to invest primarily in investments not subject to any withholding tax on interest or discounts.

Income derived from the Company's investments in securities held in certain Sub-Funds may be subject to withholding taxes withheld at source in the countries of the issuers of such securities and which may not always be recoverable.

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

Investors should inform themselves of, and when appropriate consult their professional advisers on, the possible tax consequences of subscribing for, buying, holding, converting, redeeming or otherwise disposing of Shares under the laws of their country of citizenship, residence, domicile or incorporation.

➤ COMMON REPORTING STANDARD

Capitalized terms used in this section should have the meaning as set forth in the CRS Law (as defined below), unless otherwise provided herein.

On 9 December 2014, the Council of the EU 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 Member States (“**DAC Directive**”). The adoption of the aforementioned directive implements the OECD’s Common Reporting Standard (“**CRS**”) and generalises the automatic exchange of information within the EU as of 1 January 2016.

In addition, Luxembourg signed the OECD’s multilateral competent authority agreement (“**Multilateral Agreement**”) to automatically exchange information under the CRS. Under this Multilateral Agreement, Luxembourg will automatically exchange financial account information with other participating jurisdictions as of 1 January 2016. The amended Luxembourg law of 18 December 2015 (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 is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution.

As such, the Company may be required to annually report to the Luxembourg tax authorities personal and financial information related, *inter alia*, to the identification of (such as the name, address, Member State(s) of residence, tax identification number(s), as well as the date and place of birth), holdings by and payments made to (i) certain Shareholders qualifying as Reportable Persons and (ii) Controlling Persons of Passive 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 and the Management Company with the Information, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. Upon request of the Company or the Management Company, each Shareholder shall agree to provide the Company or the Management Company with such information. In this context, Shareholders are hereby informed that, as joint data controllers, the Company and the Management Company will process the Information for the purposes as set out in the CRS Law.

Shareholders qualifying as Passive NFEs undertake to inform their Controlling Persons, if applicable, of the processing of their Information by the Company and the Management Company.

Additionally, the Company and the Management Company, as joint data controllers, are responsible for the processing of personal data and each Shareholder has a right to access the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities and to correct such data (if necessary). Any data obtained by the Company and the Management Company are to be processed in accordance with the Data Protection Law.

The Shareholders are further informed that the Information related to Reportable Persons will be disclosed to the Luxembourg tax authorities annually for the purposes set out in the CRS Law. The Luxembourg tax authorities will, under their own responsibility, eventually exchange the reported information to the competent authority of the Reportable Jurisdiction(s). 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 authorities.

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

Although the Company will attempt to satisfy any obligation imposed on it to avoid any fines 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 fine or penalty as result of the CRS Law, the value of the Shares held by the Shareholders may suffer material losses.

Any Shareholder that fails to comply with the Company or the Management Company’s Information or documentation requests may be charged with any fines and penalties imposed on the Company attributable to such Shareholder’s failure to provide the Information or subject to disclosure of the Information by the Company to the Luxembourg tax authorities 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.

➤ FATCA

Capitalized terms used in this section should have the meaning as set forth in the FATCA Law, unless otherwise provided herein.

The Company may be subject to the so-called FATCA legislation which generally requires reporting to the IRS of non-US financial institutions that do not comply with FATCA and direct or indirect ownership by US persons of non-US entities. As part of the process of implementing FATCA, the US government has negotiated intergovernmental agreements with certain foreign jurisdictions which are intended to streamline reporting and compliance requirements for entities established in such foreign jurisdictions and subject to FATCA.

Luxembourg has entered into the IGA implemented by the FATCA Law which requires Financial Institutions located in Luxembourg to report, when required, information on Financial Accounts held by Specified US Persons, if any, to the Luxembourg tax authorities.

Under the terms of the FATCA Law, the Company is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution.

This status includes the obligation for the Company to regularly obtain and verify information on all of its Shareholders. Upon request of the Company or the Management Company, each Shareholder shall agree to provide certain information, including, in case of a passive Non-Financial Foreign Entity (“NFFE”), information on the Controlling Persons of such NFFE, along with the required supporting documentation. Similarly, each Shareholder shall agree to actively provide to the Company and the Management Company within thirty (30) days any information that would affect its status, as for instance a new mailing address or a new residency address.

The FATCA Law may result in the obligation for the Company to disclose the name, address and taxpayer identification number (if available) of certain Shareholders as well as information such as account balances, income and gross proceeds (non-exhaustive list) to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des contributions directes*) for the purposes set out in the FATCA Law. Such information will be onward reported by the Luxembourg tax authorities to the IRS.

Shareholders qualifying as passive NFFEs undertake to inform their Controlling Persons, if applicable, of the processing of their information by the Company and the Management Company.

Additionally, the Company and the Management Company, as joint data controllers, are responsible for the processing of personal data and each Shareholder has a right to access the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities and to correct such data (if necessary). Any data obtained by the Company and the Management Company are to be processed in accordance with the Luxembourg Data Protection Law.

Although the Company will attempt to satisfy any obligation imposed on it to avoid imposition of FATCA withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Company becomes subject to a withholding tax or penalties as result of the FATCA regime, the value of the Shares held by the Shareholder may suffer material losses. A failure for the Company to obtain such information from each Shareholder and to transmit it to the Luxembourg tax authorities may trigger the 30% withholding tax to be imposed on payments of US source income and on proceeds from the sale of property or other assets that could give rise to US source interest and dividends as well as penalties.

Any Shareholder that fails to comply with the Company or the Management Company’s documentation requests may be charged with any taxes and/or 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 who invest through intermediaries are reminded to check if and how their intermediaries will comply with this U.S. withholding tax and reporting regime.

All prospective investors and Shareholders are advised to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on their investment in the Company.

APPENDIX 1

I. INVESTMENT GUIDELINES AND RESTRICTIONS

A. Investments in the Sub-Funds shall consist solely of:

- (1) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments listed or dealt in on a Regulated Market;
- (2) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments dealt in on an Other Regulated Market in a Member State;
- (3) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in an Other State or dealt in on an Other Regulated Market in an Other State;
- (4) Recently issued Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, provided that:
 - the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a Regulated Market or on an Other Regulated Market as described under (1)-(3) above;
 - such admission is secured within one year of issue;
- (5) Units of UCITS authorised according to the UCITS Directive and/or other UCIs within the meaning of the Article 1, paragraph (2), items a) and b) of the UCITS Directive, whether or not established in a Member State or in an Other State, provided that:
 - such other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the Regulatory Authority to be equivalent to that laid down in EU law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
 - the level of protection for unitholders in such other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for unitholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on assets segregation, borrowing, lending, and short sales of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the UCITS Directive;
 - the business of the other UCIs is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
 - no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or of the other UCIs, whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their constitutional documents, in aggregate be invested in units of other UCITS or other UCIs;
- (6) deposits with credit institutions 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 an Other State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the Regulatory Authority as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;
- (7) financial derivative instruments, *i.e.*, in particular options, futures, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a Regulated Market or on an Other Regulated Market referred to in (1), (2) and (3) above, and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over the counter ("**OTC derivatives**"), provided that:
 - (i) • the underlying consists of instruments covered by this Section A, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Sub-Fund may invest according to its investment objectives;
 - the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions will be selected among financial institutions from OECD member states (for the most part/predominantly EU and Switzerland), incorporated with the main legal form of each jurisdiction (SA in France, GmbH in Germany and Switzerland, Plc or Ltd in UK...) subject to prudential supervision (such as credit institutions or investment firms) and specialised in the relevant type of transaction, being of good reputation and having a minimum rating of BBB. The identity of the counterparties will be disclosed in the Annual Report. The counterparties will have no discretion over the composition or management of the portfolio of the Sub-Fund or the underlying assets of the financial derivative instruments; 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;
 - (ii) under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objectives.
- (8) Money Market Instruments other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market or on an Other Regulated Market, to the extent that the issuer or the issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that such instruments 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 EU or the European Investment Bank, an Other 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 are members; or
 - issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on Regulated Markets or on Other Regulated Markets referred to in (1), (2) or (3) above; or
 - issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the Regulatory Authority to be at least as stringent as those laid down by EU law; or

- issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the Regulatory Authority provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million Euro (EUR 10,000,000.-) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with directive 78/660/EEC, is an entity which, within a Group of Companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.
- (9) cash equivalent instruments (*i.e.*, bank deposits excluding bank deposits at sight, Money Market Instruments, or other eligible assets listed under Article 41 (1) of the 2010 Law) pursuant to the applicable investment restrictions and the Sub-Fund's investment policy as disclosed in the relevant investment policy, (i) in order to achieve its investment goals, and/or (ii) for treasury purposes, and/or (iii) in case of unfavourable market conditions.

B. Each Sub-Fund may however:

- (1) Invest up to 10% of its net assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments other than those referred to above under A (1) through (4) and (8).
- (2) Hold liquid assets on an ancillary basis (*i.e.*, bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time) up to 20% of its net assets 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 2010 Law or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions; such restriction may, under exceptionally unfavourable market conditions (for instance in highly serious circumstances such as the September 11 attacks or the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in 2008), temporarily be exceeded for a period of time strictly necessary up to a certain level as may be disclosed in the relevant investment policy, in order to take measures to mitigate risks relative to such exceptional unfavourable market conditions, if the Directors consider this to be in the best interest of the Shareholders.
- (3) Borrow up to 10% of its net assets, provided that such borrowings are made only on a temporary basis. For the purpose of this restriction back-to-back loans are not considered to be borrowings.
- (4) Acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan.

C. In addition, the Company shall comply in respect of the net assets of each Sub-Fund with the following investment restrictions per issuer:

(a) Risk Diversification Rules

For the purpose of calculating the restrictions described in (1) to (5) and (8), (9), (13) and (14) hereunder, companies which are included in the same Group of Companies are regarded as a single issuer.

To the extent an issuer is a legal entity with multiple sub-funds where the assets of a sub-fund are exclusively reserved to the investors in such sub-fund and to those creditors whose claim has arisen in connection with the creation, operation and liquidation of that sub-fund, each sub-fund is to be considered as a separate issuer for the purpose of the application of the risk spreading rules described under items (1) to (5), (7) to (9) and (12) to (14) hereunder.

Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments

- (1) No Sub-Fund may purchase additional Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of any single issuer if:
 - (i) upon such purchase more than 10% of its net assets would consist of Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments of one single issuer; or
 - (ii) the total value of all Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of issuers in each of which it invests more than 5% of its net assets would exceed 40% of the value of its net assets. This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.
- (2) A Sub-Fund may invest on a cumulative basis up to 20% of its net assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by the same Group of Companies.
- (3) The limit of 10% set forth above under (1) (i) is increased to 35% in respect of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities, by any Other State or by a public international body of which one or more Member State(s) are member(s).
- (4) The limit of 10% set forth above under (1) (i) is increased up to 25% in respect of covered bonds as defined in article 3 (1) of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision, and for certain bonds where they are issued before 8 July 2022 by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and which, under applicable law, is submitted to specific public supervision in order to protect the bondholders.

The proceeds from the issue of such bonds must be invested, in accordance with applicable law, in assets providing a return which will cover the debt service through to the maturity date of the securities and which will be applied on a priority basis to the payment of principal and interest in the event of a

default by the issuer. To the extent that a relevant Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in such bonds issued by such an issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the net assets of such Sub-Fund.

- (5) The securities specified above under (3) and (4) are not to be included for purposes of computing the ceiling of 40% set forth above under (1) (ii).
- (6) **Notwithstanding the ceilings set forth above, each Sub-Fund is authorized to invest, in accordance with the principle of risk spreading, up to 100% of its net assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities, by any other member state of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) such as the U.S. or by a public international body of which one or more Member State(s) are member(s), provided that (i) such securities are part of at least six different issues and (ii) the securities from any such issue do not account for more than 30% of the net assets of such Sub-Fund.**
- (7) Without prejudice to the limits set forth hereunder under (b), the limits set forth in (1) are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in shares and/or bonds issued by the same body when the aim of the Sub-Fund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or bond index which is recognised by the Regulatory Authority, on the following basis:
- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified,
 - the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers,
 - it is published in an appropriate manner.

The limit of 20% is raised to 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.

Bank Deposits

- (8) A Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in deposits made with the same body.

Financial Derivative Instruments

- (9) The risk exposure to a counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in A (6) above or 5 % of its net assets in other cases.
- (10) Investment in financial derivative instruments shall only be made, and within the limits set forth in (2), (5) and (14), provided that the exposure of the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits set forth in (1) to (5), (8), (9), (13) and (14). When the Sub-Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not necessarily have to be combined to the limits set forth in (1) to (5), (8), (9), (13) and (14).
- (11) When a Transferable Security or Money Market Instrument embeds a financial derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of (A) (7) (ii) above (C) (a) (10) and (D) hereunder as well as with the risk exposure and information requirements laid down in the present Prospectus. When a Sub-Fund invests in diversified indices within the limits laid down in A (7), the exposure to the individual indices will comply with the limits laid down in (C) (a) (7). Transferable securities or money market instruments backed by other assets are not deemed to embed a financial derivative instrument.

To the extent the Sub-Funds do not have for main strategy to use total return swaps or other financial derivative instruments with the same characteristics, no information on the underlying strategy and composition of the investment portfolio or index has been disclosed. However, should one or several Sub-Funds contemplate to use primarily such instruments, appropriate disclosures will be added according to the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937 on ETFs and other UCITS.

The Company, the Management Company or the relevant Investment Multi-Manager or Investment Manager have OTC derivatives relationships with several counterparties. A list of these counterparties may be obtained free of charge from the Company or the Management Company.

None of these counterparties has a discretionary power over the composition or the management of the Sub-Funds' portfolios. To the best of the Company, the Management Company, and the relevant Investment Multi-Manager's or Investment Manager's knowledge and belief, none of these counterparties has a discretionary power over the underlying assets of the financial derivative instruments traded by the Sub-Funds. None of these counterparties has to approve any transaction relating to the Sub-Funds' portfolios. None of these counterparties acts as an investment manager.

Units of Open-Ended Funds

- (12) No Sub-Fund may invest more than 20% of its net assets in the units of a single UCITS or other UCI unless a more restrictive limit is provided for in Chapter 13 "Summary of the Sub-Funds" or any specific Sub-Fund. For the purpose of the application of this investment limit, each compartment of a UCI with multiple compartments within the meaning of Article 181 of the 2010 Law 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 of UCIs other than UCITS may not in aggregate exceed 30 % of the net assets of a Sub-Fund.

When a Sub-Fund has acquired units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of the respective UCITS or other UCIs do not have to be combined for the purposes of the limits laid down in (1) to (5), (8), (9), (13) and (14).

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

A Sub-Fund that invests a substantial proportion of its assets in other UCITS and/or other UCIs shall disclose in this prospectus the maximum level of the management fees that may be charged both to the Sub-Fund itself and to the other UCITS and/or other UCIs in which it intends to invest. In its annual report the Company shall indicate the maximum proportion of management fees charged both to the Sub-Fund itself and to the UCITS and/or other UCIs in which it invests.

Combined limits

(13) Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in (1), (8) and (9) above, a Sub-Fund may not combine:

- investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by,
- deposits made with, and/or
- exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with a single body in excess of 20 % of its net assets.

(14) The limits set out in (1), (3), (4), (8), (9) and (13) above may not be combined, and thus investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by the same body, in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body carried out in accordance with (1), (3), (4), (8), (9) and (13) above may not exceed a total of 35 % of the net assets of a Sub-Fund.

(b) Limitations on Control

(15) No Sub-Fund may acquire such amount of shares carrying voting rights which would enable the Company to exercise a significant influence over the management of the issuer.

(16) The Company may not acquire (i) more than 10% of the outstanding non-voting shares of any one issuer; (ii) more than 10% of the outstanding debt securities of any one issuer; (iii) more than 10% of the Money Market Instruments of any one issuer; or (iv) more than 25% of the outstanding shares or units of any one UCITS and/or other UCI.

The limits set forth in (ii) to (iv) may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of bonds or of the Money Market Instruments or the net amount of the instruments in issue cannot be calculated.

The ceilings set forth above under (15) and (16) do not apply in respect of:

- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or by its local authorities;
- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by any Other State;
- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by a public international body of which one or more Member State(s) are member(s); and
- shares in the capital of a company which is incorporated under or organized pursuant to the laws of an Other State provided that (i) such company invests its assets principally in securities issued by issuers of that State, (ii) pursuant to the laws of that State a participation by the relevant Sub-Fund in the equity of such company constitutes the only possible way to purchase securities of issuers of that State, and (iii) such company observes in its investment policy the restrictions set forth under C, items (1) to (5), (8), (9) and (12) to (16);
- shares in the capital of subsidiary companies which, exclusively on behalf of the Company carry on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the redemption of shares at the request of shareholders.

Master-Feeder structure

Each Sub-Fund may act as a feeder fund (the “**Feeder**”) of a master fund. In such case, the relevant Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its assets in shares/units of another UCITS or of a sub-fund of such UCITS (the “**Master**”), which is not itself a Feeder nor holds units/shares of a Feeder. The Sub-Fund, as Feeder, may not invest more than 15% of its assets in one or more of the following:

- ancillary liquid assets in accordance with Article 41 second indent of second paragraph of the 2010 Law;
- financial derivative instruments, which may be used only for hedging purposes, in accordance with Article 41 first indent, point g) and Article 42 second and third indents of the 2010 Law;
- movable and immovable property which is essential for the direct pursuit of the Company's business.

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

A Feeder that invests into a Master will disclose in the portion of the Prospectus relating to such Sub-Fund the maximum level of the management fees that may be charged both to the Feeder itself and to the Master in which it intends to invest. In its annual report, the Company will indicate the maximum proportion of management fees charged both to the Sub-Fund itself and to the Master. The Master will not charge subscription or redemption fees for the investment of the Feeder into its shares/units or the divestment thereof.

D. In addition, the Company shall comply in respect of its net assets with the following investment restrictions per instrument:

Each Sub-Fund shall ensure that its global risk exposure relating to derivative instruments does not exceed the total net value of its portfolio. The exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, foreseeable market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

E. Finally, the Company shall comply in respect of the assets of each Sub-Fund with the following investment restrictions:

- (1) No Sub-Fund may acquire precious metals or certificates representative thereof.
- (2) No Sub-Fund may invest in real estate provided that investments may be made in securities secured by real estate or interests therein or issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein.
- (3) No Sub-Fund may use its assets to underwrite any securities.
- (4) No Sub-Fund may issue warrants or other rights to subscribe for Shares in such Sub-Fund.
- (5) A Sub-Fund may not grant loans or guarantees in favour of a third party, provided that such restriction shall not prevent each Sub-Fund from investing in non-fully paid-up Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments, as mentioned under A, items (5), (7) and (8).
- (6) The Company may not enter into short sales of Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments as listed under A, items (5), (7) and (8).

F. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein contained:

- (1) The ceilings set forth above may be disregarded by each Sub-Fund when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments in such Sub-Fund's portfolio. While ensuring observance of the principle of risk-spreading, recently authorized UCITS may derogate from the limits under items C (a) (1)-(5), C (a) (6), C (a) (7) and C (a) (12) for a period of six months following the date of their authorization.
- (2) If such ceilings are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Sub-Fund or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, such Sub-Fund must adopt as its priority objective in its sale transactions the remedying of such situation, taking due account of the interests of its Shareholders.

The Directors have the right to determine additional investment restrictions to the extent that those restrictions are necessary to comply with the laws and regulations of countries where Shares of the Company are offered or sold.

Investments from one Sub-Fund into another Sub-Fund:

A Sub-Fund may subscribe, acquire and/or hold units to be issued or issued by one or more Sub-Funds under the conditions that:

- the target Sub-Fund does not, in turn, invest in the Sub-Fund Invested in this target Sub-Fund; and
- no more than 10% of the assets of the target Sub-Funds whose acquisition is contemplated, may be invested in aggregate in units of other UCIs; and
- voting rights, if any, attaching to the instruments in the target Sub-Fund are suspended for as long as they are held by the Sub-Fund concerned, but without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and
- in any event, for as long as interests in one Sub-Fund are held by another, 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 2010 Law.

II. INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS

The Sub-Funds must comply with the requirements of ESMA Guidelines 2014/937 on ETFs and other UCITS.

A. General

The Company may employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments provided that such techniques and instruments are used for the purposes of efficient portfolio management within the meaning of, and under the conditions set out in, applicable laws, regulations and circulars issued by the CSSF from time to time. In particular, those techniques and instruments should not result in a change of the declared investment objective of the Sub-Fund or add substantial supplementary risks in comparison to the stated risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

The risk exposure to a counterparty generated through efficient portfolio management techniques and OTC financial derivatives must be combined when calculating counterparty risk limits referred to under the above Section I. "Investment Guidelines and Restrictions".

All revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Sub-Fund. In particular, fees and cost may be paid to agents of the Company and other intermediaries providing services in connection with efficient portfolio management techniques as normal compensation of their services. Such fees may be calculated as a percentage of gross revenues earned by the Sub-Fund through the use of such techniques. Such fees are allocated as follows: (i) 55% shall revert to the Sub-Fund, (ii) 35% to the agent or other intermediaries and (iii) 10% shall revert to the Management Company. More details on the fees arising through securities lending can be found in sub-section D "Securities Financing Transactions" of this section. Information on direct and indirect operational costs and fees that may be incurred in this respect as well as the identity of the entities to which such costs and fees are paid – as well as any relationship they may have with the Depository or the Management Company – will also be available in the annual report of the Company.

B. Securities lending transaction

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.

The Company may more specifically enter into securities lending transactions provided that the following rules are complied with in addition to the above-mentioned conditions:

- (i) The borrower in a securities lending transaction must be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by EU law;
- (ii) The Company may only lend securities to a borrower either directly or through a standardised system organised by a recognised clearing institution or through a lending system organised by a financial institution subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those provided by EU law and specialised in this type of transaction;
- (iii) The Company may only enter into securities lending transactions provided that it is entitled at any time under the terms of the agreement to request the return of the securities lent or to terminate the agreement.

C. Repurchase and reverse repurchase Transactions

Repurchase agreements consist of transactions governed by an agreement whereby a party sells securities or instruments to a counterparty, subject to a commitment to repurchase them, or substituted securities or instruments of the same description, from the counterparty at a specified price on a future date specified, or to be specified, by the transferor. Such transactions are commonly referred to as repurchase agreements for the party selling the securities or instruments, and reverse repurchase agreements for the counterparty buying them.

The Company may enter into repurchase agreements that consist of forward transactions at the maturity of which the Company (seller) has the obligation to repurchase the assets sold and the counterparty (buyer) the obligation to return the assets purchased under the transactions. The Company may further enter into reverse repurchase agreements that consist of forward transactions at the maturity of which the counterparty (seller) has the obligation to repurchase the asset sold and the Company (buyer) the obligation to return the assets purchased under the transactions. The Company may also enter into transactions that consist of the purchase/sale of securities with a clause reserving for the counterparty/Company the right to repurchase the securities from the Company/counterparty at a price and term specified by the parties in their contractual arrangements.

The Company's involvement in such transactions is, however, subject to the additional following rules:

- (i) The counterparty to these transactions must be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by EU law;
- (ii) The Company may only enter into reverse repurchase agreement and/or repurchase agreement transactions provided that it is able at any time (a) to recall the full amount of cash in a reverse repurchase agreement or any securities subject to a repurchase agreement or (b) to terminate the agreement in accordance with applicable regulations. However, fixed-term transactions that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Company.

D. Securities Financing Transactions

Sub-Funds	Type of SFTR Technique*	Underlying assets (lent)	Maximum	Expected **
Ofi Invest ESG US Equity	securities lending transactions	Equity (0-15%), Bonds (0-15%)	15%	3%
Ofi Invest ESG Ethical European Equity	securities lending transactions	Equity (0-15%), Bonds (0-15%)	15%	2%
Ofi Invest ESG Asia EM Ex China	securities lending transactions	Equity (0-15%), Bonds (0-15%)	15%	4%

* In each case as a percentage of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund. SFTR refers to the Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.

** Based on an average use historically observed under normal market conditions.

Securities lending transactions will be entered into depending on the market opportunities and in particular depending on the market demand for the securities held in the relevant Sub-Fund's portfolio at any time and the expected revenues of the transaction compared to the market conditions on the investment side.

The relevant Sub-Funds may use securities lending for the purpose of efficient portfolio management to generate additional capital or income through the transaction itself or through the reinvestment of the cash collateral.

The Management Company has appointed the Depository as securities lending agent of the Sub-Funds that engage in securities lending. The net income earned from securities lending operations by the relevant Sub-Fund is due to the Depository up to 35%.

The remaining 65% are allocated as follows:

- 85% to the Sub-Fund (55% of the total revenue); and
- 15% to the Management Company (10% of the total revenue).

All costs / fees of running the programme are paid by the Depository before allocating the revenues between the three parties (the Depository, the Sub-Fund, and the Management Company). This includes all direct and indirect costs / fees generated by the securities lending activities.

E. Management of collateral and collateral policy

General

In the context of OTC financial derivatives transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques, each Sub-Fund may receive collateral with a view to reduce its counterparty risk. This section sets out the collateral policy applied by the Company in such case. All assets received by a Sub-Fund in the context of efficient portfolio management techniques (securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements) shall be considered as collateral for the purposes of this section. All collateral received by the Sub-Funds will be held in segregated accounts opened with the Depository.

Eligible collateral

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

- Any collateral received other than cash should be of high quality, highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation;
- It should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;
- It should 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;
- It should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure of 20% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value to any single issuer on an aggregate basis, taking into account all collateral received;
- It should be capable of being fully enforced by the relevant Sub-Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

Subject to the abovementioned conditions, collateral received by the Sub-Funds may consist of:

- Cash and cash equivalents, including short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the OECD or by their local public authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with EU, regional or worldwide scope;
- Shares or units issued by money market UCIs calculating a daily net asset value and being assigned a rating of AAA or its equivalent;
- Shares or units issued by UCITS investing mainly in bonds/shares mentioned in (e) and (f) below;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering adequate liquidity;
- Shares 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, on the condition that these shares are included in a main index.

Level of collateral

Each Sub-Fund will determine the required level of collateral for OTC financial derivatives transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques by reference to the applicable counterparty risk limits set out in this Prospectus and taking into account the nature and characteristics of transactions, the creditworthiness and identity of counterparties and prevailing market conditions.

With respect to securities lending, the relevant Sub-Fund will generally require the borrower to post collateral representing, at any time during the lifetime of the agreement, at least 100% of the total value of the securities lent. Repurchase agreement and reverse repurchase agreements will generally be collateralised, at any time during the lifetime of the agreement, at a minimum of 100% of their notional amount.

OTC financial derivative transactions: the Company may require the counterparty to an OTC derivative to post collateral in favour of the Sub-Fund representing, at any time during the lifetime of the agreement, at least 100% of the Sub-Fund's exposure under the transaction.

Haircut Policy applicable for OTC derivatives

The following haircuts are in place, if applied, in respect of collateral received in the context of OTC derivative transactions:

Collateral Instrument Type	Valuation Percentage
Cash	100%
Government Bonds (less than one year maturity)	100%
Government Bonds (with maturity from 1 to 5 years)	98%
Government Bonds (with maturity above 5 years)	95% - 98%
Other	Not Applicable

Furthermore, the currency exchange contracts are generally not collateralized.

Haircut Policy applicable to the securities lending

Collateral will be valued, on a daily basis, using available market prices and taking into account appropriate discounts which will be determined by the Company for each asset class based on its haircut policy. The policy takes into account a variety of factors, depending on the nature of the collateral received, such as the issuer's credit standing, the maturity, currency, price volatility of the assets and, where applicable, the outcome of liquidity stress tests carried out by the Company under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions.

Collateral Instrument Type	Haircut applicable to Collateral Requirement
Cash for same currency loans	<i>Minimum 2%</i>
Cash for cross-currency loans	<i>Minimum 5%</i>
Government Bonds for same currency loans	<i>Minimum 2%</i>
Government Bonds for cross-currency loans	<i>Minimum 5%</i>
Other	<i>Not Applicable, other collateral type are not accepted.</i>

The level of haircut can slightly vary due to operational aspects including:

- Impact of transaction settlement cycles - usually 2 days;
- De minimis level of cash that can be applied in order to avoid inefficient daily adjustments.

The Sub-Funds will not enter into repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements.

Reinvestment of collateral

Non-cash collateral received by the Sub-Funds may not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

Cash collateral received by the Sub-Funds can only be:

- (a) placed on deposit with credit institutions which have their registered office in a Member State or, if their registered office is located in a third country, are subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;
- (b) invested in high-quality government bonds;
- (c) used for the purpose of reverse repo transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the relevant Sub-Fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis; and/or
- (d) invested in short-term money market funds as defined in the Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds.

Re-invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral as set out above.

The Sub-Funds may incur a loss in reinvesting the cash collateral it receives. Such a loss may arise due to a decline in the value of the investment made with cash collateral received. A decline in the value of such investment of the cash collateral would reduce the amount of collateral available to be returned by the relevant Sub-Fund to the counterparty at the conclusion of the transaction. The relevant Sub-Fund would be required to cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available to be returned to the counterparty, thereby resulting in a loss to this Sub-Fund.

III. RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

In accordance with the 2010 Law and other applicable regulations, in particular CSSF Circular 11/512, the Company uses a risk management process which enables it to assess the exposure of the Company to market, liquidity and counterparty risks, and to all other risks, including operation risks, which are material for the Company.

In relation to financial derivative instruments the Company must employ a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivatives and the Company ensures for each Sub-Fund that its global risk exposure relating to financial derivative instruments does not exceed the total net value of its portfolio.

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

Each Sub-Fund may invest, according to its investment policy and within the limits laid down in Section I “Investment Guidelines and Restrictions” and Section II “Investment Techniques and Instruments” (i.e., for the time being for hedging efficient portfolio management and investment purposes), in financial derivative instruments.

When a Sub-Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not necessarily have to be combined to the limits laid down in Section I “Investment Guidelines and Restrictions”, item C a) (1)-(5), (8), (9), (13) and (14).

When a Transferable Security or Money Market Instrument embeds a financial derivative instrument, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of this section.

IV. POOLING

For the purpose of an efficient management of its portfolios, the Company may manage all or part of the assets in two or more Sub-Funds on the basis of pooling, in compliance with the investment policy of each participating Sub-Fund. Each Sub-Fund may in this way participate in pools in proportion to the assets which they contribute to them.

Such pools may not, under any circumstances, be considered as separate legal entities and any notional units of account of a pool are not to be considered as Shares. Shares in the Company are not issued in relation to such pools but solely in relation to each Sub-Fund concerned which may participate in that pool with certain of its assets, for the purpose referred to above.

Pooling may have the effect of reducing as well as increasing the net assets of a Sub-Fund which participates in a pool: losses as well as gains attributable to a pool will be attributed proportionally to Sub-Funds holding notional units of account in that pool, thereby altering the net asset value of a participating Sub-Fund even if the value of the assets contributed by that Sub-Fund to the pool has not fluctuated.

Pools will be created by the transfer from time to time of transferable securities, liquid assets and other permitted assets from participating Sub-Funds to such pools (subject to such assets being suitable in terms of the objectives and investment policies of the participating Sub-Funds). The Directors of the Company or the Investment and Allocation Advisor may then make additional transfers to each pool from time to time. Assets may also be withdrawn from a pool and transferred back to the participating Sub-Fund to the extent of its participation in the pool. Such participation will be calculated with reference to notional units of account in the pool or pools.

Upon creation of a pool these notional units of account will be currently expressed in either USD or EUR or such other currency as the Directors of the Company shall consider appropriate in the future and shall be attributed to each Sub-Fund participating in the pool, to a value equal to that of the transferable securities, liquid assets and/or other permitted assets contributed to it. The value of the notional units of account of a pool will be calculated each Valuation Day (as more specifically defined under Section V. “Net Asset Value per Share Calculation” hereinafter) by dividing its net assets by the number of notional units of account issued and/or outstanding.

When additional liquid assets or other assets are transferred to or withdrawn from a pool, the allocation of units made to the participating Sub-Fund in question will be increased or decreased, as the case may be, by a proportionate number of units which is calculated by dividing the amount of the liquid assets or the value of the assets transferred or withdrawn by the current value of one unit. A contribution in kind will be treated for the purposes of these calculations as being reduced by such amount as the Directors of the Company considers appropriate to reflect the tax liabilities or transaction and investment costs likely to be incurred on the investment of those liquid or other assets. When liquid or other assets are withdrawn, the withdrawal will also include any amounts corresponding

to the costs likely to be incurred on the realisation of such liquid and other assets in the pool. The entitlements of each Sub-Fund participating in the pool apply to each and every line of the investments of the pool.

Dividends, interest and other distributions of an income nature received in relation to the assets in a pool shall be credited to the Sub-Funds participating in that pool in proportion to their respective interests in the pool at the time they are credited. Upon dissolution of the Company, assets in a pool will (subject to the rights of creditors) be attributed to the participating Sub-Funds in proportion to their respective interests in the pool.

V. NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE CALCULATION

The reporting currency of the Company is Euro. The financial statements of the Company will be prepared in relation to each Sub-Fund in the denominated currency of such Sub-Fund.

Calculation of NAV per Share

Pursuant to Article 11 of the Articles of Incorporation, the Net Asset Value per Share shall be calculated as follows:

The Net Asset Value per Share of each class of Shares shall be determined as of any Valuation Day by dividing the net assets of the Company attributable to each class of Shares, being the value of the portion of assets less the portion of liabilities attributable to such class, on any such Valuation Day, by the number of Shares in the relevant class then outstanding, in accordance with the valuation rules set forth below. The Net Asset Value per Share of each class may be rounded up or down to the nearest unit of the relevant currency as the Directors shall determine. If since the time of determination of the Net Asset Value per Share there has been a material change in the quotations in the markets on which a substantial portion of the investments attributable to the relevant class of Shares are dealt in or quoted, the Company may, in order to safeguard the interests of the Shareholders and the Company, cancel the first valuation and carry out a second valuation. In such a case, instructions for subscription, redemption or conversion of Shares shall be executed on the basis of the second Net Asset Value per Share calculation.

For a Share class which is expressed in a currency other than the reference currency of the relevant Sub-Fund, the Net Asset Value per Share of that class shall be the net asset value attributable to the Shares of the class of that Sub-Fund calculated in the reference currency of the Sub-Fund and converted into the other relevant currency at the current currency exchange rate between the reference currency and such other currency. The costs associated with the conversion of monies in connection with the purchase, redemption and exchange of Shares of a Sub-Fund denominated in one currency but also stated in another currency will be borne by the relevant class and will be reflected in the net asset value of such class of Shares. Consequently, the Net Asset Value per Share of each Sub-Fund and of different classes of a single Sub-Fund, if appropriate, is expected to differ.

The valuation of the net assets of the different classes of Shares shall be made in the following manner:

I. The assets of the Company shall include:

- 1) all cash on hand or on deposit, including any interest accrued thereon;
- 2) all bills and demand notes payable and accounts receivable (including proceeds of securities sold but not delivered);
- 3) all bonds, time notes, shares, stock, debenture stocks, subscription rights, warrants, options and other investments and securities owned or contracted for by the Company;
- 4) all stock dividends, cash dividends and cash distributions receivable by the Company to the extent information thereon is reasonably available to the Company;
- 5) all interest accrued on any interest-bearing securities owned by the Company except to the extent that the same is included or reflected in the principal amount of such securities;
- 6) the primary expenses of the Company insofar as the same have not been written off;
- 7) all other assets of any kind and nature including pre-paid expenses.

The value of such assets shall be determined as follows:

- (a) The value of any cash on hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued as aforesaid and not yet received is deemed to be the full amount thereof, unless in any case the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof is arrived at after making such discount as may be considered appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof.
- (b) The value of assets listed or dealt in on any Regulated Market and/or Other Regulated Market is based on the last available price.
- (c) The value of assets which are listed or dealt in on any stock exchange in an Other State is based on the last available price on the stock exchange which is normally the principal market for such assets.
- (d) In the event that any assets are not listed or dealt in on any Regulated Market, any stock exchange in an Other State or on any Other Regulated Market, or if, with respect to assets listed or dealt in on any such stock exchange, or Other Regulated Market and/or Regulated Market as aforesaid, the price as

determined pursuant to sub-paragraphs (b) or (c) is not representative of the fair market value of the relevant assets, the value of such assets will be based on the reasonably foreseeable sales price determined prudently and in good faith.

- (e) The liquidating value of options contracts not traded on exchanges or on Other Regulated Markets and/or Regulated Markets shall mean their net liquidating value determined, pursuant to the policies established in good faith by the Directors, on a basis consistently applied for each different variety of contracts. The liquidating value of futures, forward and options contracts traded on exchanges or on Other Regulated Markets and/or Regulated Markets shall be based upon the last available settlement prices of these contracts on exchanges and Regulated Markets and/or Other Regulated Markets on which the particular futures, forward or options contracts are traded by the Company; provided that if a futures, forward or options contract could not be liquidated on the day with respect to which net assets are being determined, the basis for determining the liquidating value of such contract shall be such value as the Directors may deem fair and reasonable. Swaps will be valued at their market value.
- (f) The value of Money Market Instruments not listed or dealt in on any stock exchange or any Other Regulated Market and/or Regulated Market and with remaining maturity of less than 12 months and of more than 90 days is deemed to be the nominal value thereof, increased by any interest accrued thereon. Money Market Instruments with a remaining maturity of 90 days or less will be valued by the amortized cost method, which approximates market value.
- (g) Units or shares of open-ended UCI will be valued at their last determined and available net asset value or, if such price is not representative of the fair market value of such assets, then the price shall be determined by the Directors on a fair and equitable basis. Units or shares of a closed-ended UCI will be valued at their last available stock market value.
- (h) All other securities and other assets will be valued at fair market value, as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Directors.

The value of all assets and liabilities not expressed in the Reference Currency of a Class or Sub-Fund will be converted into the Reference Currency of such Class or Sub-Fund at rates last quoted by major banks. If such quotations are not available, the rate of exchange will be determined in good faith by or under procedures established by the Directors.

The Directors, in their discretion, may permit some other method of valuation to be used if it considers that such valuation better reflects the fair value of any asset of the Company.

The NAV per Share and the issue, redemption and conversion prices per Share of each Class within each Sub-Fund may be obtained during business hours at the Registered Office.

II. The liabilities of the Company shall include:

- 1) all loans, bills and accounts payable;
- 2) all accrued or payable administrative expenses, including investment advisory and management fees, Depositary fees, and corporate agent fees;
- 3) all known liabilities, present and future, including all matured contractual obligation for payments of money or property, including the amount of any unpaid dividends declared by the Company where the Valuation Day falls on the record Day for determination of the person entitled thereto or is subsequent thereto;
- 4) an appropriate provision for future taxes based on capital and income to the Valuation Day, as determined from time to time by the Company, and other reserves, if any, authorised and approved by the Directors; and
- 5) all other liabilities of the Company of whatsoever kind and nature except liabilities represented by shares in the Company. In determining the amount of such liabilities the Company shall take into account all expenses payable by the Company which shall comprise of formation expenses, fees payable to its Management Company, its Investment and Allocation Advisor, to its Investment Manager(s), accountants, Depositary and correspondents, administration, domiciliary, registrar and transfer agents and paying agents, its Distributor(s) and permanent representatives in places of registration and any other agent employed by the Company, fees for legal and auditing services, promotion, printing, reporting and publishing expenses, including the cost of advertising or preparing and printing of prospectuses, explanatory memoranda, key investor information documents or registration statements, annual and semi-annual reports, taxes or governmental charges, and all other operating expenses, including the cost of buying and selling assets, interest, bank charges and brokerage, postage, telephone and telex. The Company may calculate administrative and other expenses of a regular or recurring nature on an estimated figure for yearly or other periods in advance and may accrue the same in equal proportions over any such period.

III. The assets shall be allocated as follows:

The Directors shall establish a Sub-Fund in respect of each class of Shares and may establish a Sub-Fund in respect of two or more classes of Shares in the following manner:

- a) If two or more classes of Shares relate to one Sub-Fund, the assets attributable to such classes shall be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund concerned. Within a Sub-Fund, classes of Shares may be defined from time to time by the board so as to correspond to (i) a specific distribution policy, such as entitling to distributions (“**distribution shares**”) or not entitling to distributions (“**capitalization shares**”) and/or (ii) a specific sales and redemption charge structure and/or (iii) a specific management or advisory fee structure, and/or (iv) a specific assignment of distribution, Shareholder

services or other fees; and/or (v) a specific type of investor; (vi) the currency or currency unit in which the class may be quoted and based on the rate of exchange between such currency or currency unit and the reference currency of the relevant Sub-Fund and/or (vii) such other features as may be determined by the Directors from time to time in compliance with applicable law;

- b) The proceeds to be received from the issue of Shares of a class shall be applied in the books of the Company to the Sub-Fund corresponding to that class of Shares, provided that if several classes of Shares are outstanding in such Sub-Fund, the relevant amount shall increase the proportion of the net assets of such Sub-Fund attributable to the class of Shares to be issued;
- c) The assets and liabilities and income and expenditure applied to a Sub-Fund shall be attributable to the class or classes of Shares corresponding to such Sub-Fund;
- d) Where any asset is derived from another asset, such derivative asset shall be applied in the books of the Company to the same Sub-Fund as the assets from which it was derived and on each revaluation of an asset, the increase or decrease in value shall be applied to the relevant Sub-Fund;
- e) Where the Company incurs a liability which relates to any asset of a particular Sub-Fund or to any action taken in connection with an asset of a particular Sub-Fund, such liability shall be allocated to the relevant Sub-Fund;
- f) In the case where any asset or liability of the Company cannot be considered as being attributable to a particular Sub-Fund, such asset or liability shall be allocated to all the Sub-Funds pro rata to the net asset values of the relevant classes of Shares or in such other manner as determined by the Directors acting in good faith; and
- g) Upon the payment of distributions to the holders of any class of Shares, the net assets of such class of Shares shall be reduced by the amount of such distributions. All valuation regulations and determinations shall be interpreted and made in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

In the absence of bad faith, gross negligence or manifest error, every decision in calculating the Net Asset Value per Share taken by the Directors or by any bank, company or other organization which the Directors may appoint for the purpose of calculating the net asset value, shall be final and binding on the Company and present, past or future Shareholders.

Suspension of NAV per Share Calculation

The Company may suspend temporarily the issue and redemption of any class of Shares relating to all or any of the Sub-Funds as well as the right to convert Shares of a Sub-Fund (or a class, if applicable) into Shares of another Sub-Fund (or of another class if applicable) and the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of any class relating to any Sub-Fund:

- i) during any period when any principal Stock Exchanges on which a substantial proportion of the investments of the Company attributable to such Sub-Fund are quoted are closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings thereon are restricted or suspended; or
- ii) during the existence of any state of affairs which constitutes an emergency as a result of which disposals or valuation of assets owned by the Company attributable to such Sub-Fund would be impractical; or
- iii) during any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price or value of any of the investments attributable to any particular Sub-Fund or the currency price or values on any such stock exchange; or
- iv) during any period when the Company is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making repayments due to large requests for the redemption of such Shares or during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments or payments due to the redemption of such Shares cannot in the opinion of the Directors be effected at normal rates of exchange; or
- v) during any period when for any other reason the prices of any investments owned by the Company attributable to such Sub-Fund cannot promptly or accurately be ascertained; or
- vi) from the time of publication of a notice convening an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders for the purpose of winding up the Company, any Sub-Funds, or informing the Shareholders of the decision of the Directors to terminate Sub-Funds; or
- vii) following the suspension of the calculation of the net asset value per share / unit at the level of a master fund in which the Company invests in its quality as feeder fund of such master fund, to the extent applicable.

The Company may suspend the issue and redemption of its shares from its Shareholders as well as the conversion from and to shares of each class following the suspension of the issue, redemption and/or the conversion at the level of a master fund in which the Company invests in its quality as feeder fund of such master fund, to the extent applicable.

Any such suspension shall be published, if appropriate, by the Company and shall be notified to Shareholders having made an application for subscription, redemption and conversion of Shares for which the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share has been suspended.

Such suspension as to any class or Sub-Fund shall have no effect on the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share, the issue, redemption and conversion of Shares of any other class or Sub-Fund.

Any request for subscription, redemption or conversion shall be irrevocable except in the event of a suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value.

APPENDIX 2

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is incorporated in Luxembourg under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in the form of a *société anonyme* and qualifies as a *société d'investissement à capital variable*. It was incorporated on 12 February 2004 for an unlimited duration under the name Ofi MultiSelect. The Company changed its denomination to OFI INVEST on 28 February 2017 and then to Global Platform on 30 December 2022. The initial subscribed share capital of the Company was EUR 31,000.-. The Articles of Incorporation of the Company have been published in the *Mémorial C* on 10 March 2004. The Articles have been amended for the last time on 3 December 2018. Such amendment has been published on the *Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations* on 21 February 2019. The Company is registered with the *Registre de Commerce*, Luxembourg, under number B 99 004. Copies of the Articles of Incorporation are available for inspection upon request.

The minimum capital of the Company, which must be attained within six months of its authorisation, is EUR 1,250,000.-.

The Company may at any time be dissolved by a resolution of an extraordinary general meeting of its Shareholders.

In the event of a dissolution of the Company, liquidation shall be carried out by one or several liquidators, who may be physical persons or legal entities represented by physical persons, designated by the general meeting of Shareholders which shall determine their powers and their compensations.

If the capital of the Company falls below two thirds of the minimum legal capital, the directors must submit the question of the dissolution of the Company to the general meeting for which no quorum shall be prescribed and which shall decide by simple majority of the Shares present or represented at the meeting. If the capital falls below one fourth of the minimum legal capital, no quorum shall be prescribed but the dissolution may be resolved by Shareholders holding one fourth of the Shares present or represented at the meeting.

The meeting must be convened so that it is held within a period of forty days from ascertainment that the net assets have fallen below respectively two thirds or one fourth of the minimum capital.

The net proceeds of liquidation shall be distributed by the liquidators to the holders of Shares of each Sub-Fund in proportion of the rights attributable to the relevant class of Shares.

Dissolution of Sub-Funds or liquidation of Share Classes

In the event that for any reason the value of the total net assets in any Sub-Fund or the value of the net assets of any Share Class has decreased to, or has not reached, an amount determined by the Directors to be the minimum level for such Sub-Fund or such Share Class to be operated in an economically efficient manner, which amount shall not exceed EUR 10 million for a Sub-Fund, or in case of a substantial modification in the political, economic or monetary situation or as a matter of economic rationalization, the Directors may decide to redeem all the Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund or Share Class at the Net Asset Value per Share (taking into account actual realization prices of investments and realization expenses) calculated on the Valuation Day at which such decision shall take effect. The Company shall serve a notice to the holders of the relevant Shares prior to the effective date for the compulsory redemption, which will indicate the reasons of and the procedure for the redemption operations: registered holders shall be notified in writing. Unless it is otherwise decided in the interests of, or to keep equal treatment between, the Shareholders, the Shareholders of the Sub-Fund or of the Share Class concerned may continue to request redemption of their Shares free of charge (but taking into account actual realization prices of investments and realization expenses) prior to the date effective for the compulsory redemption.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred to the Directors by the preceding paragraph, the general meeting of Shareholders of any one or all classes of shares issued in any Sub-Fund will, in any other circumstances, have the power, upon proposal from the Directors, to redeem all the shares of the relevant class or classes and refund to the Shareholders the Net Asset Value per Share of their shares (taking into account actual realization prices of investments and realization expenses) calculated on the Valuation Day at which such decision shall take effect. There shall be no quorum requirements for such general meeting of Shareholders which shall decide by resolution taken by simple majority of the votes validly cast.

Assets which may not be distributed to the relevant beneficiaries upon the implementation of the redemption will be deposited with the *Caisse de Consignation* on behalf of the persons entitled thereto.

The liquidation of a Sub-Fund shall have no influence on any other Sub-Fund. The liquidation of the last remaining Sub-Fund will result in the Company's liquidation.

All redeemed Shares shall be cancelled.

Mergers

(i) Mergers decided by the board of directors

a) The Company

The Directors may decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the 2010 Law) of the Company, either as receiving or absorbed UCITS, with:

- another Luxembourg or foreign UCITS (New UCITS); or
- a sub-fund thereof,

and, as appropriate, to redesignate the Shares of the Company concerned as shares of this New UCITS, or of the relevant sub-fund thereof as applicable.

In case the Company involved in a merger is the receiving UCITS (within the meaning of the 2010 Law), solely the Directors will decide on the merger and effective date thereof.

In the case the Company involved in a merger is the absorbed UCITS (within the meaning of the 2010 Law), and hence ceases to exist, the general meeting of the Shareholders, rather than the Directors, has to approve, and decide on the effective date of, such merger by a resolution adopted with no quorum requirement and at a simple majority of the votes validly cast at such meeting.

Such a merger shall be subject to the conditions and procedures imposed by the 2010 Law, in particular concerning the merger project and the information to be provided to the Shareholders.

b) The Sub-Funds

The Directors may decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the 2010 Law) of any Sub-Fund, either as receiving or absorbed Sub-Fund, with:

- another existing or new Sub-Fund within the Company or another sub-fund within a New UCITS (New Sub-Fund); or
- a New UCITS,

and, as appropriate, to redesignate the Shares of the Sub-Fund concerned as shares of the New UCITS, or of the New Sub-Fund as applicable.

Such a merger shall be subject to the conditions and procedures imposed by the 2010 Law, in particular concerning the merger project and the information to be provided to the Shareholders.

(ii) Mergers decided by the Shareholders

a) The Company

Notwithstanding the powers conferred to the Directors by the preceding section, a merger (within the meaning of the 2010 Law) of the Company, either as receiving or absorbed UCITS, with:

- a New UCITS; or
- a sub-fund thereof,

may be decided by a general meeting of the Shareholders for which there shall be no quorum requirement and which will decide on such a merger and its effective date by a resolution adopted at a simple majority of the votes validly cast at such meeting.

Such a merger shall be subject to the conditions and procedures imposed by the 2010 Law, in particular concerning the merger project and the information to be provided to the Shareholders.

b) The Sub-Funds

The general meeting of the Shareholders of a Sub-Fund may also decide a merger (within the meaning of the 2010 Law) of the relevant Sub-Fund, either as receiving or absorbed Sub-Fund, with:

- any New UCITS; or
- a New Sub-Fund,

by a resolution adopted with no quorum requirement at a simple majority of the votes validly cast at such meeting.

Such a merger shall be subject to the conditions and procedures imposed by the 2010 Law, in particular concerning the merger project and the information to be provided to the Shareholders.

General

Shareholders will in any case be entitled to request, without any charge other than those retained by the Company or the Sub-Fund to meet disinvestment costs, the repurchase or redemption of their Shares, in accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Law.

Reorganisation of classes of Shares

In the event that for any reason the Net Asset Value of a Class of Shares has decreased to, or has not reached an amount determined by the Directors (in the interests of Shareholders) to be the minimum level for such Class of Shares to be operated in an efficient manner, the Directors may decide to re-allocate the assets and liabilities of that Class of Shares to those of one or several other Classes of Shares within the Company and to re-designate the Shares of the Class(es) concerned as Shares of such other Share class or Share Classes (following a split or consolidation, if necessary, and the payment to Shareholders of the amount corresponding to any fractional entitlement). The Shareholder of the class of Shares concerned will be informed of the reorganisation by way of a notice and/or in any other way as required or permitted by applicable laws and regulations.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred on the Directors by the preceding paragraph, the Shareholders may decide on such reorganisation by resolution taken by the general meeting of Shareholders of the class of Shares concerned. The convening notice to the general meeting of Shareholders will indicate the reasons for and the process of the reorganisation.

B. DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION

PROSPECTUS, ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION, UCITS KIIDs/PRIIPs KIDs, AGREEMENTS, AND PERIODICAL REPORTS

The following documents are available for inspection at the registered office of the Company as well as on the website of Ofi Invest Asset Management at www.ofi-invest-am.com:

1. the Articles of Incorporation, and any amendments thereto;
2. the following Agreements:
 - the Management Company Services Agreement between the Company and the Management Company;
 - the Amended and Restated Advice Agreement between the Management Company and Ofi Invest Asset Management;
 - the Amended and Restated Principal Distribution Agreement between the Management Company and Ofi Invest Asset Management, as Principal Distributor;
 - the Amended and Restated Depositary and Custodian Agreement between the Company and J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch, as Depositary;
 - the Administration Agreement between the Management Company and J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch;
 - the Investment Multi-Managers Agreements and the Investment Management Agreements between the Management Company and the selected Investment Multi-Managers and Investment Managers listed in Appendix 3 of this Prospectus.

The Management Company adopted an updated remuneration policy compliant with the remuneration rules and regulations in force which shall be applicable as from 1 January 2017.

The Agreements referred to above may be amended from time to time by mutual consent of the parties thereto.

A copy of the Articles of Incorporation, of the UCITS KIIDs or PRIIPs KIDs, and of the most recent annual or semi-annual report of the Company may be obtained free of charge from the Company and are also available free of charge in English at the following website: www.ofi-invest-am.com.

Complaints Handling

A person having a complaint to make about the operation of the Company may submit such complaint in writing to Mr. Arnaud Hirsch, at AHIRSCH@ofilux.lu, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. The details of the Company's complaint handling procedures may be obtained free of charge during normal office hours at the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg.

Best Execution

The Company's best execution policy sets out the basis upon which the Company will effect transactions and place orders in relation to the Company whilst complying with its obligations under the CSSF Regulation No. 10-4 and the CSSF Circular 18/698 to obtain the best possible result for the Company and its Shareholders. Details of the Company's best execution policy may be obtained free of charge during normal office hours at the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg.

Strategy for the Exercise of Voting Rights

The Company has a strategy for determining when and how voting rights attached to ownership of the Company's investments are to be exercised for the exclusive benefit of the Company. A summary of this strategy as well as the details of the actions taken on the basis of this strategy in relation to each Sub-Fund may be obtained free of charge during normal office hours at the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg and is available on the website of Ofi Invest Asset Management at www.ofi-invest-am.com.

C. MEETINGS OF, AND REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

The annual general meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg or at such other place at the time and date specified in the notice of meeting within six (6) months of the end of each financial year. The Shareholders of any class or Sub-Fund may hold, at any time, general meetings to decide on any matters which relate exclusively to such class or Sub-Fund. Notice to Shareholders will be given in accordance with Luxembourg law. The notice will specify the place and time of the meeting, the conditions of admission, the agenda, the quorum and the voting requirements. The accounting year of the Company will end on the last day of December. The consolidated financial accounts of the Company will be expressed in Euro. Financial accounts of each Sub-Fund will be expressed in the denominated currency of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The Company draws the investors' attention to the fact that any investor will only be able to fully exercise his/her/its investor rights directly against the Company, notably the right to participate in general Shareholders' meetings, if the investor is registered himself/herself/itself and in his/her/its own name in the Shareholders' register of the Company. In cases where an investor invests in the Company through an intermediary investing into the Company in his/her/its own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the investor (i) to exercise certain Shareholder rights, such as the right to participate in general meetings of Shareholders, directly against the Company or (ii) to be indemnified in case of Net Asset Value calculation errors and/or non-compliance with investment rules and/or other errors at the level of the Company. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights which may be negatively impacted.

The annual report containing the audited financial accounts of the Company and of each of the Sub-Funds in respect of the preceding financial period will be sent to Shareholders at their address appearing on the register, at least fifteen (15) days before the annual general meeting. An unaudited half yearly report will be kept at the disposal of Shareholders upon request within two months of the end of the relevant half year. Annual reports will also be kept at the disposal of Shareholders upon request within four (4) months of the end of the relevant year.

Any other information intended for the Shareholders will be provided to them by notice.

D. CHARGES AND EXPENSES

The Principal Distributor is entitled to receive in respect of class R and I Shares the sales charge as specified for the Share classes in Chapter 15 "Shares". The charge shall in no case exceed the maximum permitted by the laws and regulations of any country where the Shares are sold. The Principal Distributor may in conjunction with Sub-Distributors agree the proportion of the sales charge to be retained by the Sub-Distributor.

The Management Company will receive from the Company a total fee, the management charge, payable in arrears at the end of each calendar month, calculated and accrued on each Valuation Day at the appropriate rate for the class concerned. This fee shall be equal to a percentage of the average Net Asset Value per Share per class. The Directors retain the right to agree an appropriate management charge dependant on the class of Shares and the particular Sub-Fund concerned. The aggregate of the agreed management charges will not exceed the Maximum Management Charge specified in Chapter 15 "Shares" in this Prospectus.

The Management Company shall be responsible for paying the remuneration due to the Investment and Allocation Advisor and the Investment Advisor.

The Company pays to the Depository by way of remuneration a depository fee and transaction fees up to a maximum of 0.30% *per annum* of assets under custody based on custody in the Polish market. Other markets are based on a lower percentage figure reflecting the cost of custody in the relevant market. Such fees may be accrued and paid to the Depository monthly in arrears. The depository fee is in accordance with normal practice in Luxembourg and is calculated on the basis of a percentage of the net assets of the Company together with a fixed amount per transaction.

The Administration, Registrar and Transfer Agent receives fees calculated on the basis of the net assets of the Company. These fees which amount to a maximum of 0.07% *per annum* are payable monthly in arrears. In addition, the Administration, Registrar and Transfer Agent receives fees calculated on the basis of transactions related to Shareholder transaction processing. The maximum fees are EUR 17.- per transaction, EUR 8,000.- *per annum* for Share Class maintenance and EUR 20.- *per annum* for Shareholder account.

The Directors are entitled to receive a fee in consideration for their function consistent with market practice in Luxembourg. However, Directors who belong to the Ofi Invest Group will be requested to waive their fees. The Company may also reimburse the Directors for appropriate insurance coverage and expenses and other costs incurred by the Directors in the performance of their duties, including reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, traveling costs incurred to attend meetings of the Directors, and any costs of legal proceedings unless such costs are caused by intentional or grossly negligent conduct by the Directors in question. The Company may also pay fees and expenses to members of any committee established by the Directors.

The Company bears its other operational costs not already mentioned here above as described in Appendix 1. under the Section V. "Net Asset Value per Share Calculation", sub-section II 5.

The Company will bear the costs and expenses of its formation and the initial issue of its Shares which do not exceed EUR 100,000.- in total and will be amortised over the first five years. In addition, each new Sub-Fund will bear its own formation costs and expenses which will be amortised over five years.

F. TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO

The "Total Expense Ratio" is the ratio between the aggregate expenses to be charged to the assets of each class of Shares of a Sub-Fund of the Company and the average net assets of each class of Shares of a Sub-Fund of the Company exclusive of any due transaction costs. The final Total Expense Ratio per class of Shares per Sub-Fund (exclusive of any subscription, redemption or conversion fee) will be calculated at a later stage and will be published in the annual and the semi-annual reports of the Company.

F. BENCHMARKS REGULATION

Shareholders and prospective investors should note that, in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and Council of 6 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (the "**Benchmarks Regulation**"), the Management Company has adopted a benchmark contingency plan to set out the actions which the Company would take in the event that a benchmark used by a Sub-Fund materially changes or ceases to be provided (the BMR procedures which include the "**Benchmark Contingency Plan**"). The Benchmark Contingency Plan is available free of charge to all Shareholders and prospective investors upon request to the Management Company.

The Management Company is required under the Benchmarks Regulation to use only benchmarks which are provided by authorised benchmark administrators that are present in the register of administrators maintained by ESMA, pursuant to article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation.

Sub-Fund Name	Benchmark	Benchmark Administrator	Benchmark Administrator Registered*	Use of the Benchmark
Ofi Invest ESG US Equity	S&P 500 Net Total Return Index (ticker SPTR500N)	S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC	Yes	Outperformance fee calculation
Ofi Invest ESG Ethical European Equity	Stoxx Europe 600 Net Return (ticker SXXR)	STOXX Limited	Yes	Outperformance fee calculation

* As of the date of this Prospectus from https://registers.esma.europa.eu/publication/searchRegister?core=esma_registers_bench_entities.

The abovementioned benchmark administrators which are not yet registered may benefit from a transition period to register as administrators. This prospectus shall be updated once the relevant administrator has been included in ESMA's register.

G. "ARTICLE 8" DISCLOSURE ANNEX

➤ OFI INVEST ESG ETHICAL EUROPEAN EQUITY

1/ How Sustainability Risks are integrated into investment decisions

The Sub-Fund is invested in equity securities and multi-managed. This therefore involves management mandates entrusted to Investment Multi-Managers selected by the Investment Advisor's Multi-Management team. Currently, three Investment Multi-Managers have been selected: Kempen Capital Management, Ofi Invest Asset Management and De Pury Pictet Turrettini. These three Investment Multi-Managers have complementary SRI management styles.

In order to integrate all of these Sustainability Risks into this Sub-Fund's investment process, each of the three Investment Multi-Managers applies different methods in terms of its ESG analysis.

Mandate managed by KEMPEN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

ESG risks and opportunities (including climate change) are integrated into the investment process.

The ESG policy is fully implemented in the strategy's investment process concerning the following three criteria: exclusion, ESG integration and active ownership.

In the investment process, Kempen assesses a company's ESG profile, considering each company on a case-by-case basis, taking into account material ESG risks in a given sector in combination with the respective company's risk exposure, practices and disclosure. If ESG risks are deemed too serious, an investment in the company will be avoided and/or existing holdings will be sold.

Mandate managed by OFI INVEST ASSET MANAGEMENT

An analysis of the following three criteria is carried out on the basis of an internal methodology:

- Environmental: Climate Change – Natural Resources – Project Financing – Toxic Waste – Green Products
- Social: Human Capital – Supply Chain – Goods and Services
- Governance: Governance Structure – Behaviour

Each issuer is therefore given an ESG score which makes it possible to assess its non-financial practices and to classify it within each sector of the investment universe.

For each sector of the investment universe, 20% of issuers with the poorest scores are removed.

Issuers are selected from among those with the best ESG practices in their sector.

Controversies that may affect the relationship or impact on one of the issuer's stakeholders are monitored and analysed. They may concern: customers, investors, regulators, suppliers, civil society, employees or the issuer's environment. Details can be found in the Transparency Code.

Controversies shall be assessed, at five levels, in relation to their intensity and their dissemination (over time and/in or space) and the measures taken, where appropriate, by the company to remedy this: Negligible, Low, Medium, High, Very High.

No position will be initiated in the securities of an issuer with controversies rated "high or "very high".

Mandate managed by DE PURY PICTET TURRETTINI

An analysis of the following three criteria, Environmental - Social – Governance, is carried out.

More specifically, the company focuses its attention on the following 3 sustainability issues:

- Product Environmental Impact: concerns companies whose climate issues are primarily related to the product and its use (Automotive sector, etc.).
- Climate Change Impact: concerns companies that are directly affected by climate change (Insurance, etc.).
- Supplier Environmental Impact: concerns companies whose emissions are primarily upstream with their suppliers (Nestlé, etc.).

Each of the three issues selected for the company is analysed according to the following criteria: Materiality - Strategy - Objectives & Actions - Indicators & Monitoring – Performance.

Particular attention is also paid to organisation and how the company integrates sustainability, the normative frameworks used by the company, the sustainable development goals (“SDGs”), and social impacts.

Criteria relating to climate change are taken into account for the vast majority of the fund's companies. For 76% of the societies, at least one “key sustainability issue” associated with climate change has been selected.

Shareholder engagement is also an effective lever to manage climate risks: it helps gauge the sincerity of management and the quality of published data and encourages companies to accelerate their transition to a decarbonised world.

Each company is analysed according to six differently weighted criteria: the following are taken into account to assess the quality of the information provided: Accessibility (15%) – Clarity (15%) – Comparability (10%) – Accuracy (25%) - Reliability (25%) and Integration (10%).

2/ The results of the assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of the financial products

Sustainability Risks are primarily related to climate events resulting from climate change (known as physical risks), the ability of companies to respond to climate change (known as transition risks) and which may result in unanticipated losses affecting the Sub-Fund's investments and financial performance. Social events (inequalities, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changes in consumer behaviour, etc.) or governance gaps (recurrent and significant breach of international agreements, corruption, product quality and safety and sales practices) can also translate into Sustainability Risks.

3/ Pre-contractual disclosure template (Article 8 SFDR)

Product name:
Ofi Invest ESG Ethical European Equity

Legal entity identifier:
213800JF1KNTXF3XTW05

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**: __%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%

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

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

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

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



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

Ofi Invest ESG Ethical European Equity (the “**Sub-Fund**”) is divided in three mandates:

All mandates

The Sub-Fund promotes Environmental and Social characteristics by investing in companies that have good Environmental, Social and Governance practices. It invests in European equity securities with the best ESG performance.

Mandate managed by Ofi Invest Asset Management (“Ofi Invest AM”)

The mandate promotes Environmental and Social characteristics by investing in equities displaying the best practices in terms of managing ESG issues specific to their sector of activity, in accordance with the Management Company’s proprietary ESG rating methodology.

The characteristics taken into account in the review of ESG best practices are:

Environment:

- Climate change (Carbon emissions from the production process, upstream/downstream carbon emissions, Integration of the climate issue into insurance products).
- Natural resources (impact of activity on water, impact of activity on biodiversity, environmental impact of raw materials).
- Project financing (ESG impacts of financing and investments).
- Toxic releases (Toxic releases, packaging waste and recycling, electronic waste and recycling).
- Green products (Opportunities in green technologies).

Social:

- Human capital (Development of human capital, social relations, health, safety).
- Societal (Improvement of social practices among suppliers, socially controversial raw materials).

- Products and services (Product quality and safety, protection of personal data, SRI, management of emerging insurance risks, offer of better products, access to products and services).
- Communities and human rights (impacts on local communities).

Governance:

- Governance structure (Respect for the rights of minority shareholders, composition and functioning of the board of directors and committees, remuneration of executives, accounts, audit and taxation).
- Behaviour in the markets (Business practices).

Mandate managed by Kempen Capital Management

The characteristics taken into account in the review of ESG best practices are:

- Environmental characteristics related to:
 - climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation in line with the Paris Climate Agreement;
 - protection of biodiversity and ecosystems;
 - transition to a circular economy.

The environmental characteristics promoted by the mandate seek to contribute to the achievement of the climate goals of the Paris Agreement and the National Climate Agreement of the Netherlands ('Klimaataakkoord').

- Social characteristics related to:
 - decent work;
 - adequate living standards and wellbeing for end-users;
 - other social topics such as gender equality and broader diversity matters.

Mandate managed by De Pury Pictet Turrettini & Cie

The characteristics taken into account in the review of ESG best practices of the selected companies are:

- reduction in carbon emissions in line with the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement;
- climate change (environmental) and demographic (social) challenges by making sustainable investment in companies that contribute to industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9) as defined by United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which provide affordable and clean energy (SDG 7) or that take action to combat climate change (SDG 13), or that address quality education as highlighted in SDG 4;
- demographic challenges posed by human population growth which are threatening all the 17 SDG's. The aim is to foster positive and empowering population solutions that contribute to address poverty, hunger, health & well-being, reduced inequalities or sustainable cities as defined by SDG 1, 2, 3, 10, and 11.

All mandates

The Sub-Fund does not have an ESG benchmark as a reference benchmark.

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

Mandate managed by Ofi Invest AM

The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of each environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund product are:

- The SRI score calculated in the process of the investment strategy. The methodology to calculate the SRI score is detailed in the "investment strategy" section.
- The percentage of the investee companies falling in the exclusion criteria of the companies "under-surveillance" (as per the SRI filter further described), so as to measure the attainment of the exclusionary screening.

Mandate managed by Kempen Capital Management

Each company is assessed on a case-by-case basis using the Kempen ESG score to ensure good governance practices and minimum environmental and social safeguards.

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

The Kempen ESG score takes into account E, S, and G characteristics divided over sustainability indicators for which a number of underlying ESG metrics are used.

Companies are evaluated on the sustainability indicators that are material for the sector in which they are operating.

Each risk factor is scored from 1-5 resulting in an overall weighted score of 1-5.

Kempen Capital Management seeks to avoid investment in companies scoring low on a particular sustainability indicator.

Those companies will be subject to engagement on this particular indicator if there is room for improvement.

Mandate managed by De Pury Pictet Turrettini & Cie

Pre-Investment: The Investment Manager selects companies which drive and benefit from the ongoing paradigm shift driven by digital disruption, demographics and climate change. These thematic leaders will be selected on the basis of ESG/sustainability and impact factors. The mandate considers an investment as sustainable investment if it is aligned with:

- Reduction of carbon emissions.
- Promoting green technologies.
- Addressing of the demographic challenges.

Post-Investment: In that context, the Investment Manager aims to produce additional positive and tangible impacts by exercising its voting rights and by engaging directly with the portfolio companies.

- **Proxy Voting**
Ensuring the exercise of the voting rights and providing full transparency on proxy voting decisions.
- **Engagement**
Providing transparency on portfolio companies and the results of engagement initiatives undertaken with the objective of establishing a dialogue with companies in portfolio within three years; The Investment Manager reports the successes and the non-achievements of its engagement activities. To evaluate the engagement progress, the Investment Manager measures the engagement level of each company. Only when a company reaches level 5, signifying that it has acted on one of its recommendations, the Investment Manager considers that it has achieved a desired impact.

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investments 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.

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

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





What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

Mandate managed by Ofi Invest AM

The mandate investment strategy is based on the conviction that issuers that integrate Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) issues into their strategy offer better long-term prospects.

Taking into account the ESG impacts of their activities enables them to identify areas of risk, but also opportunities for development (particularly in green technologies). ESG risks faced by issuers may impact their ability to produce, the tangible or intangible value of their assets, or expose them to regulatory risks leading to the payment of fines or taxes.

This consideration of ESG risks and opportunities is the foundation of our ESG analysis. In addition, the analysis of ESG controversies is a key element of our risk analysis.

Therefore, the investment strategy of this mandate consists of investing in equities issued by companies displaying convincing practices in terms of managing ESG issues specific to their sector of activity and excluding companies demonstrating insufficient of these issues or belonging to a sector of activity presenting a high risk on one or more sustainability issues.

In addition, we act as responsible shareholders by establishing a constructive dialog with companies on improving the consideration of their social responsibility.

This dialog, as well as the SRI selection process of the companies in the portfolio, aims to achieve an improvement in the Environmental, Social and Governance performance of the issuers in the portfolio.

Mandate managed by Kempen Capital Management

The Sub-Fund offers an actively and professionally managed portfolio of smaller listed European companies, while at the same time complying with strict exclusion and sustainability criteria.

The Sub-Fund follows the ESG policy which is aimed at the promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics.

This ESG policy is implemented in the Sub-Fund’s strategy’s investment process across the following pillars:

- 1) Exclusion & Avoidance: Not investing in companies involved in controversial activities or conduct.
- 2) ESG Integration: Ensuring sustainability risks and opportunities are adequately considered in our investment analysis and processes.
- 3) Active ownership: Being responsible stewards of our clients’ capital and using our influence through engagement and voting to improve corporate behaviour on specific ESG issues and achieve positive change.
- 4) Positive impact: Investing with an objective to achieve positive real-world outcomes and impact, such as contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Mandate managed by De Pury Pictet Turrettini & Cie

The sustainable investment objective is attained by the implementation of the Investment Manager’s Buy & Care® strategy.

Pre-investment:

The selection process rests primarily on fundamental analysis. The Investment Manager uses a methodology based on five important criteria, which lead them to get a better understanding of the companies’ sustainable competitive advantage, their long-term growth prospects, the quality of their management, their profitability via margin analysis and potential for economic value creation and finally the strength of their balance-sheet and their cash-flow generation.

The following ex-ante strategies are used to identify the sustainable investments contributing to the mandate’s sustainable objective:

- ESG integration.
- Sectors exclusions.
- Best-in-class approach.
- Thematic investing.

The Investment Manager is financing and fostering the transition to a more sustainable economy in all sectors which can contribute to:

- Climate adaptation.
- Climate mitigation.
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources.

- The transition to a circular economy
- Waste prevention and recycling.
- Pollution prevention and control and the protection of health ecosystems

Post-investment:

The Manager's investment process is completed by an active engagement with portfolio companies to ensure the effective achievement of targeted results.

The following ex-post strategies are used to foster further progress on the sustainability characteristics of the underlying emitters:

- Proxy Voting.
- Engagement on PAI, DNSH and key ESG parameters.
- Engagement to foster positive social impacts through partnerships in particular regarding peace and stability. Supported by a network of experts in the field of "Peace and Stability", the Sub-Fund maintains a shareholder dialogue aimed at encouraging companies to strengthen their strategies for adapting to the complex and conflictual environments in which they operate. By assessing and supporting these strategies, the sub-fund believes that it cannot only strengthen the position and impact of its portfolio companies, but also contribute to strengthening the fragile communities in which they operate.

- **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?**

All mandates

For each of the three mandates, the following are excluded from the investment universe:

- Companies involved in the following activities:
 - weapons and ammunition;
 - gambling, casinos and equivalent companies;
 - pornography, prostitution;
 - tobacco;
 - alcoholic beverages (except beer and wine);
 - thermal coal mining;
 - energy producers developing coal-fired power stations;
 - nuclear power and radioactive materials; and
 - oil sands, shale gas, Arctic drilling.

Mandate managed by Ofi Invest AM

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the mandate include Ofi Invest AM exclusion policies, that are both sectorial and normative:

Moreover, the less performing emitters in terms of ESG practices are excluded. To assess the ESG practices of the issuers, the Sub-Fund considers the following aspects:

- **Environmental**: Climate Change – Natural Resources – Project Financing – Toxic Waste – Green Products.
- **Social**: Human Capital – Supply Chain – Goods and Services – Human rights and communities.
- **Governance**: Governance Structure – Behaviour.

For each stake, several indicators are taken into account. Some examples, non-exhaustive, are shown below:

- **Climate change**: Carbon emissions of the production process ; Carbon emissions, upstream and downstream.
- **Natural resources**: activity's impact on water resource ; activity's impact on biodiversity.
- **Human capital**: Health and security ; human capital development.
- **Goods and services**: private data protection; healthier goods offer.
- **Governance structure**: minority shareholder's rights respect; executives' remuneration.

The way these criteria are taken into account varies according to the sector of activity (with criteria are considered as "core" and their weight in the ESG rating).

How is the SRI score calculated?

Based on the sector benchmark of key issues, an ESG rating is calculated for each issuer, which includes the Environmental and Social (E and S) key issues ratings on the one hand and the Governance G issues on the other.

Governance issues include a fixed weighting of 30% for corporate governance and a variable weighting of 10% to 40% reflecting the level of risk induced by the behaviour of the company or its managers. This level varies according to the sector of activity.

The overall weighting of E and S issues is then determined. The weighting of Environmental, Social and Governance issues is specific to each business sector.

These scores may be subject to:

1. Possible malus linked to controversies not yet integrated into the ratings of key issues

This system of malus allows the most significant controversies to be taken into account quickly, pending their integration into the analysis of key issues. The evaluation scale is as follows:

- Very serious and/or structural controversy, repetition of serious controversies: Malus of 0.75.
- Severe controversy or repetition of major controversies: Malus of 0.5.
- Important controversy: Malus of 0.25.

The total number of controversies is capped at 0.75. When the controversy is included in the analysis of the key issues - and therefore in the score of the issue - this Malus is removed.

2. Any bonuses or maluses assigned by the analyst in charge of the sector in the event of a discrepancy in the rating agency's assessment of an issue.

The ESG ratings of companies are used to establish an SRI score corresponding to the issuer's ESG rating ranking in relation to other players in its ICB super sector (level 2). The SRI score is established on a scale of 0.5 to 5, with 5 being the highest ESG score in the sector.

Companies are classified into categories, based on their SRI Score. Each SRI category covers 20% of the issuers in the universe analysed. The categories are as follows:

- Under surveillance: issuers that are lagging behind in addressing ESG issues
- Unclear: issuers whose ESG issues are poorly managed
- Followers: issuers whose ESG issues are moderately managed
- Committed: issuers that are active in taking ESG issues into account
- Leaders: issuers that are the most advanced in taking ESG issues into account

The calculation of the ratings, scores and categories of companies is updated once every quarter. Assets with an ESG rating or SRI score will represent at least 90% of the assets, averaged over 12 months.

The eligible investment universe is defined by excluding from the investment universe private issuers presenting the SRI category "Under Surveillance". This means that, as part of the securities selection process, the Sub-Fund excludes from the investment universe the 20% of securities which do not have the best sustainable and socially responsible investments ratings compared to the other securities which have been selected.

In addition, for cash management purposes, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in monetary UCIs. These UCIs managed by Ofi Invest AM are classified as Article 8 according to SFDR and apply the group's ESG integration strategy.

Mandate managed by Kempen Capital Management

ESG Integration:

ESG integration means that the Sub-Fund ensures that sustainability risks and opportunities are adequately considered in the investment analysis and processes.

In the investment process the ESG profile of each company is assessed to ensure minimum environmental and social safeguards as well as adherence to good corporate governance practices. Each company is assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account material risks in a given industry in combination with the company's risk exposure, governance practices and disclosure.

Active Ownership:

Active ownership is about being responsible stewards of our clients' capital and using our influence through engagement and voting to improve corporate behaviour on specific ESG issues and achieve positive change. The mandate believes in engagement with its investee companies with the aim to achieve positive change on specific ESG topics (active ownership). In case of equity investments, the Sub-Fund uses its voting rights on Annual General Meetings as another instrument to encourage companies to improve their ESG policies and practices. Investee companies that show insufficient results and improvement of their performance with respect to ESG related criteria may be excluded.

Mandate managed by De Pury Pictet Turrettini & Cie

From a pre-investment (Buy) perspective, the key binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective are the sustainability indicators and associated DNSH, PAI, and good governance criteria mentioned previously.

Specific positive binding components are simultaneously described in the section above: "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?".

From a post-investment perspective (Care), the mandate will also be providing full transparency on portfolio companies and the results of engagement initiatives undertaken with the objective of establishing a dialogue with companies in portfolio within three years and achieving tangible impact within five years for said companies.

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

Mandate managed by Ofi Invest AM

The Sub-Fund applies exclusion criteria as defined in the previous question. The Sub-Fund then commits to excluding a minimum of 20% of the investments considered through the exclusion run by the ESG filter.

Mandate managed by Kempen Capital Management

Not applicable

Mandate managed by De Pury Pictet Turrettini & Cie

Not applicable

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

Mandate managed by Ofi Invest AM

Several policies are implemented to evaluate the good governance practices of investee companies:

1. The analysis of governance practices within the ESG analysis (pillar G). For each Issuer, the ESG analysis includes an analysis of the company's governance, with indicators revolving around:
 - Its governance structure: Respect for the rights of minority shareholders – Composition and functioning of Boards or Committees, Remuneration of Executives, Accounts, Audit and Taxation;
 - And its Market Behaviour: Business Practices.
2. The weekly monitoring of ESG controversies: the ESG analysis also takes into account the presence of controversies on the issues above-mentioned and their management by the issuers.
3. The Management Company's exclusion policy linked to the United Nations Global Compact, in particular its principle n° 10: "Companies are invited to act against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribes"¹. Companies that face serious and/or systemic controversies on a recurring or frequent basis on this principle and which have not put in place appropriate remedial measures, are excluded from the universe. of investment.
4. The voting and shareholder engagement policy, for securities invested in shares. It is based on the most rigorous governance standards (principles of corporate governance of the G20 and the OECD, AFEP MEDEF governance code, etc.). On the one hand, within the framework of the voting policy, the Management Company may have recourse to several actions within the framework of general meetings (dialogue, written question, filing of a resolution, protest vote, etc.) level of the ESG rating (application of a bonus or malus). In addition, the engagement policy translates into dialogue with certain companies to not only obtain additional information on its CSR strategy, but also to encourage it to improve its practices, particularly in terms of governance. This engagement policy is subject to an escalation process, which may also result in a filing of a resolution or a protest vote or an impact on the ESG rating.

Mandate managed by Kempen Capital Management

In the investment process ESG profile of a company is assessed. Kempen Capital Management look at each company on a case-by-case basis, taking into account material risks in a given industry in combination with the company's respective risk exposure, practices and disclosure.

This includes an assessment of good governance practices.

The investee companies are rated for governance aspects using external research as well as making internal assessments.

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

Furthermore, Kempen Capital Management look into the company's exposure to past controversies and future ESG opportunities. Based on the fundamental ESG analysis we form an opinion on the quality of a company's ESG profile and award a score (1-5).

The investment manager applies adequate due diligence measures when selecting the assets and such due diligence measures take into account ESG related risks as it could help to enhance long-term risk adjusted returns for investors, in accordance with the investment objectives of the Sub-Fund.

Mandate managed by De Pury Pictet Turrettini & Cie

Good governance is specifically addressed through the criteria used within the Investment Manager's ESG assessment. These include:

- The effectiveness of a company's management body (composition, balance, remuneration practices and oversight of the company's operations);
- Whether a company's audit, risk and compliance controls meet best practice standards;
- The company's overall compliance with tax, anti-money laundering, antibribery and environmental standards; and the company's commitment to employment rights.
- Considerations about human rights and employment issues in the company's supply chains in the Due Diligence.

Similarly, governance controversies are constantly monitored through the Investment Manager's proxy voting practice. Companies which do not respect basic governance practices, and which are confronted with governance controversies will be excluded from the investment universe.

The Investment Manager analyses how efficiently corporate executives allocate capital and how strong corporate governance is.

Maturity, track-record, size and geographical location also play a role in the Investment Manager's final decision. The task of analysing management quality is made easier by the visits and discussions of the Investment Manager, which enhances the ability to evaluate the consistency between a company's statements and its concrete actions.

By going beyond the company's reporting and meeting its management, the Investment Manager sharpens its investment convictions.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Sub-Fund has at least 80% of its investments used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

A maximum of 10% of its investments in equity securities may not be subject to an ESG or SRI rating (#2 Other).

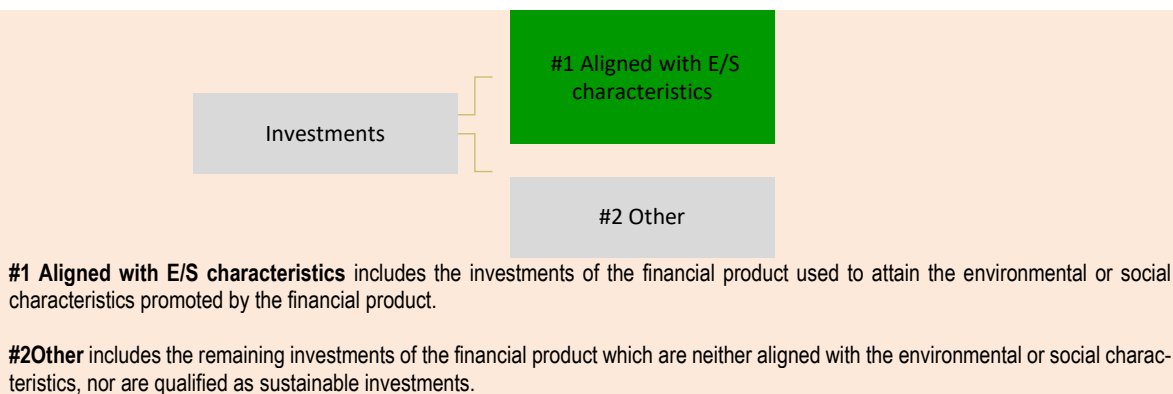
In addition, a maximum of 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be derivatives, cash, and/or cash equivalents (excluding monetary UCIs classified as Article 8 according to the SFDR and managed by OFI Invest AM) held for liquidity purposes (#2 Other).



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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



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

Not applicable.

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

While the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, it does not aim at making sustainable investments. Therefore, its commitment to make "sustainable investments" within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is set at 0%.

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

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

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

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

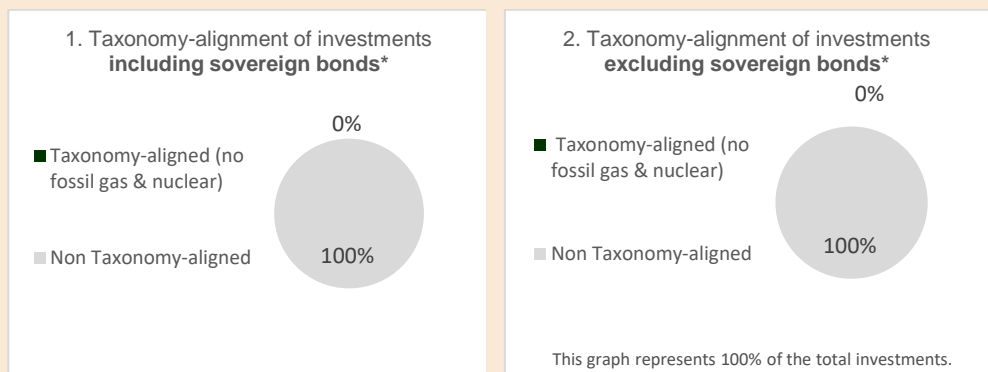
Yes

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No

¹Fossil 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.

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



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

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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum extent of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy, neither to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.



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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

 are environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy



● **What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

Not applicable



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

These investments, represent a maximum of 20% of the Sub-Fund's investments, will consist of:

- Cash and/or cash equivalent (excluding monetary UCIs classified as Article 8 according to SFDR regulations and managed by OFI Invest AM), within a total limit of 10%,
- Financial derivative instruments, used as defined by the investment policy of the Sub-Fund, within a total limit of 10%,
- Non ESG-rated assets, within a total limit of 10%.

Although this category does not have an ESG rating and no minimum environmental and social guarantee has been put in place, its use will not result in significantly or permanently distorting the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted. By the Sub-Fund.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks
are indexes to measure
whether the financial prod-
uct attains the environmen-
tal or social characteristics
that they promote



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website of the Sub-Fund: <https://www.ofi-invest-lux.com/fund/ofi-invest-esg-ethical-european-equity-class-i-eur/LU0185497350>

➤ OFI INVEST ESG ASIA EM EX CHINA

1/ How Sustainability Risks are integrated into investment decisions

In order to integrate all these sustainability risks into the investment process of this Sub-Fund, the Company has different methods at its disposal.

An analysis of the following three criteria is carried out on the basis of an internal methodology:

- Environmental: Climate Change – Natural Resources – Project Financing – Toxic Waste – Green Products
- Social: Human Capital – Supply Chain – Goods and Services
- Governance: Governance Structure – Behaviour

Each issuer is therefore given an ESG score, which makes it possible to assess its non-financial practices and to classify it within each sector of the investment universe.

In order to integrate all the sustainability risks into the investment process, the Company performs an ESG assessment of securities in order to exclude from the investment universe securities whose environmental, social performance and governance are insufficient in order to obtain an improvement in the portfolio's overall ESG rating compared to that making up its investment universe (after elimination of at least 20% of the securities lowest rated).

Controversies that may affect the relationship or impact on one of the issuer's stakeholders are monitored and analysed. They may concern customers, investors, regulators, suppliers, civil society, employees or the issuer's environment. Details can be obtained upon request to the Management Company.

Issuers are selected from among those with the best ESG practices in their sector.

2/ The results of the assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of the financial products

Sustainability risks are primarily related to climate events resulting from climate change (known as physical risks), the ability of companies to respond to climate change (known as transition risks) and which may result in unanticipated losses affecting the Sub-Fund's investments and financial performance. Social events (inequalities, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changes in consumer behaviour, etc.) or governance gaps (recurrent and significant breach of international agreements, corruption, product quality and safety and sales practices) can also translate into sustainability risks.

3/ Pre-contractual disclosure template (Article 8 SFDR)

Product name:
Ofi Invest ESG Asia EM Ex China

Legal entity identifier:
213800NEWGZKLIQN9H89

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___%

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

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**



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

Ofi Invest ESG Asia EM Ex China (the “**Sub-Fund**”) promotes Environmental and Social characteristics by investing in companies from emerging countries that have good Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) practices. The Sub-Fund does not have designated a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of each environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund are:

- The aggregated ESG score at fund level calculated in the process of the investment strategy. The methodology is detailed in the section on the investment strategy.
- The investment universe’s ESG rating, so as to verify that the global ESG rating of the Sub-Fund overperforms that of the investment universe after removing the worst 20% of values.

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

Not applicable

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



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

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

The Sub-Fund considers the principal adverse impacts (PAIs) through different policies:

- Due to Ofi Invest Asset Management's ("**Ofi Invest AM**") exclusion policies, the following thresholds are applied to certain PAIs:
 - Coal and Oil & Gas sector policies. These exclusion policies establish de facto exclusion thresholds at the issuer level on the PAI 4 ("Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector"): thresholds on the development of new projects involving the use of thermal coal (as soon as > 0) and on the activity in coal and oil & gas. It also indirectly applies a filter on investments in companies with a high impact on PAIs 1, 2 and 3 ("GHG emissions", "carbon footprint" and "GHG intensity of investee companies").
 - Exclusion policy on non-compliance with the UN Global Compact Principles. This policy establishes de facto an issuer-level exclusion threshold on the PAI 10 ("Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises"): as soon as the issuer faces controversies of high or very high severity regarding the UN Global Compact Principles. It also indirectly applies a filter on PAI 11 ("Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational Enterprises").
 - Controversial Weapons Policy. This policy establishes de facto an issuer-level exclusion threshold on PAI 14 as soon as it exceeds 0%.
- The SRI score described in the next section considers issues that in their majority relate to negative externalities as defined by the PAIs: carbon emissions, renewable energy, impact on biodiversity, composition of the Board, etc. The maturity of the issues (e.g., the scope of coverage) and the availability of data make impact measurement more or less possible, but all issues are considered in the fundamental analysis of each investment line. The investment strategy leads to the exclusion of 20% of the worst rated SRI securities from the investment universe.
- The engagement and voting policy. The engagement policy applies to all investments in stocks and focuses mainly on three pillars: climate change mitigation, biodiversity and social. Climate change and women on board are considered through in our voting policy through Say on Climate resolutions and criteria on Board composition and functioning.
- The monitoring of social and environmental controversies. It is part of the weekly analysis of controversies within the Ofi Invest AM group and it applies to all the ESG issues that are integrated in the ESG rating.

In accordance with SFDR regulations, a comprehensive annual reporting is published from 2023 onwards, including PAI considered and irrespective of their prioritization.

No



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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund invests in equity securities of companies from emerging countries with the best ESG performance

The Sub-Fund's extra-financial policy is implemented through exclusion policies as well as the integration of ESG analysis in the investment decision.

● **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund include Ofi Invest AM exclusion policies, that are both sectorial and normative: as listed and summarized in the document entitled "Investment Policy: sector and norm-based exclusions", available at the following address: https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/pdf/principes-et-politiques/investment-policy_sectorial-and-norms-based-exclusions.pdf. These exclusion policies are also available in full on the website: <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/en/policies-and-documents>.

Moreover, the average ESG rating of the portfolio must be higher (i.e., better) than the average ESG rating of the initial universe after eliminating the 20% worst values.

To assess ESG practices, the Sub-Fund takes into account the following pillars and themes:

- Environmental: Climate Change – Natural Resources – Project Financing – Toxic Waste – Green Products.
- Social: Human Capital – Supply Chain – Goods and Services – Human rights and communities.
- Governance: Governance Structure – Behaviour.

For each stake, several indicators are taken into account. Some examples, non-exhaustive, are shown below:

- Climate change: Carbon emissions of the production process ; Carbon emissions, upstream and downstream.
- Natural resources: activity's impact on water resource ; activity's impact on biodiversity.
- Human capital: Health and security ; human capital development.
- Goods and services: private data protection; healthier goods offer.
- Governance structure: minority shareholder's rights respect; executives' remuneration.

The way these criteria are taken into account varies according to the sector of activity (with criteria are considered as "core" and their weight in the ESG rating).

How is the ESG rating calculated?

Based on the sector benchmark of key issues, an ESG rating is calculated for each issuer, which includes the Environmental and Social (E and S) key issues ratings on the one hand and the Governance G issues on the other.

Governance issues include a fixed weighting of 30% for corporate governance and a variable weighting of 10% to 40% reflecting the level of risk induced by the behaviour of the company or its managers. This level varies according to the sector of activity.

The overall weighting of E and S issues is then determined. The weighting of Environmental, Social and Governance issues is specific to each business sector.

These scores may be subject to

1. Possible malus linked to controversies not yet integrated into the ratings of key issues

This system of malus allows the most significant controversies to be taken into account quickly, pending their integration into the analysis of key issues. The evaluation scale is as follows:

- Very serious and/or structural controversy, repetition of serious controversies: Malus of 0.75.
- Severe controversy or repetition of major controversies: Malus of 0.5.
- Important controversy: Malus of 0.25.

The maximum malus is capped at 0.75. When the controversy is included in the analysis of the key issues — and therefore in the score of the issue — this Malus is removed.

2. Any bonuses or maluses assigned by the analyst in charge of the sector in the event of a discrepancy in the rating agency's assessment of an issue.

At least 90% of the Sub-Fund' eligible instruments mentioned in "Section 13. Summary of the Sub-Funds" that are used for direct exposure to the Sub-Fund investment policy will have an underlying ESG rating. Synthetic and indirect exposures to the Sub-Fund investment policy resulting from the use of financial derivative instruments are excluded from this commitment.

The investment in monetary UCIs, in the limit of 10% of the NAV. For cash management purposes, the Sub-Fund may invest in monetary UCIs managed by Ofi Invest AM classified as Article 8 according to SFDR regulations that apply the group's ESG integration strategy.

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

Not applicable.

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

Several policies are implemented to evaluate the good governance practices of investee companies:

1. The analysis of governance practices within the ESG analysis (pillar G). For each Issuer, the ESG analysis includes an analysis of the company's governance, with indicators revolving around:
 - its governance structure: Respect for the rights of minority shareholders – Composition and functioning of Boards or Committees, Remuneration of Executives, Accounts, Audit and Taxation; and
 - its Market Behaviour: Business Practices.
2. The weekly monitoring of ESG controversies: the ESG analysis also takes into account the presence of controversies on the issues above-mentioned and their management by the issuers.
3. Ofi Invest AM's exclusion policy related to the UN Global Compact, including to its 10th principle: "Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery"¹. Under this policy, companies that face controversies of a high or very high level of severity with respect to the 10 Principles of the Global Compact, recurring frequently or repeatedly, and have inadequate remedial measures in place, are excluded from the investment universe.

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



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

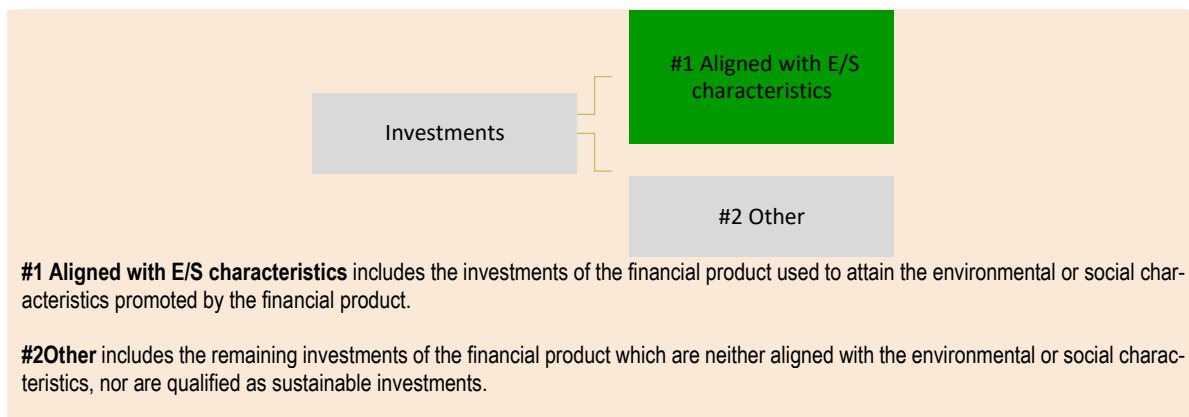
The Sub-Fund has at least 80% of its investments used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

A maximum of 20% of the investments of the financial (including maximum 10% of non-ESG rated assets) will be derivatives, cash and/or cash equivalent (excluding monetary UCIs classified as Article 8 according to SFDR and managed by OFI Invest AM) held for liquidity purposes, the use of which is limited to very specific situations and short periods of time (#2 Other).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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



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

Not applicable.

¹ <https://pactemondial.org/decouvrir/dix-principes-pacte-mondial-nations-unies/#lutte-contre-la-corruption>



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

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

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

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

While the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, it does not aim at making sustainable investments. Therefore, its commitment to make “sustainable investments” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is set at 0%.

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

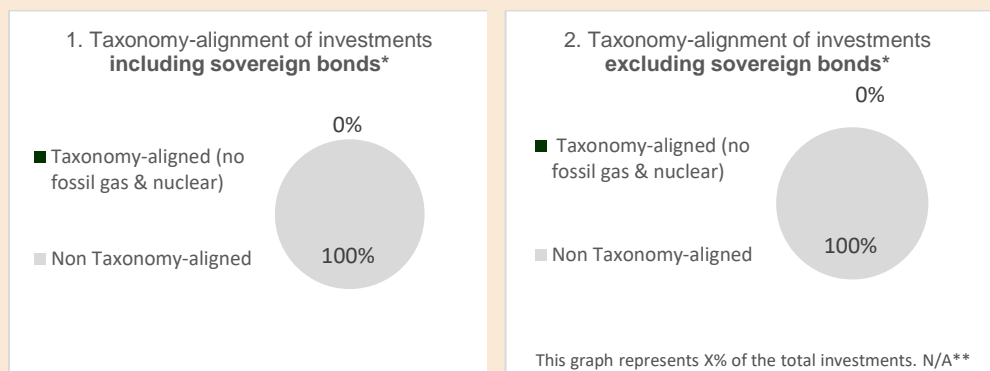
Yes

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No

¹Fossil 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.

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



* For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ consist of all sovereign exposures.
** As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Fund portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.

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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum extent of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy, neither to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities



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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy

are environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



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

These investments, represent a maximum of 20% of the Sub-Fund's investments, will consist of:

- Cash and/or cash equivalent (excluding monetary UCIs classified as Article 8 according to SFDR regulations and managed by OFI Invest AM), within a total limit of 20%,
- Financial derivative instruments, used as defined by the investment policy of the Sub-Fund, within a total limit of 20%,
- Non ESG-rated assets, within a total limit of 10%.

No minimum environmental or social safeguards have been put in place.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks
are indexes to measure
whether the financial prod-
uct attains the environmen-
tal or social characteristics
that they promote



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** <https://www.ofi-invest-lux.com/fund/ofi-invest-esg-asia-em-ex-china-class-i-eur/LU0286062228>

➤ OFI INVEST ESG US EQUITY

1/ How Sustainability Risks are integrated into investment decisions

The Sub-Fund is invested in equity securities and multi-managed. This therefore involves managing mandates entrusted to management companies selected by the Investment Advisor's Multi-Management team. Currently, three Investment Multi-Managers have been selected. These three Investment Multi-Managers have complementary SRI management styles.

In order to integrate all of these Sustainability Risks into this Sub-Fund's investment process, each of the three Investment Multi-Managers have implemented proprietary methods of ESG analysis.

Mandate managed by Edgewood Management LLC

Edgewood Management LLC systematically integrates ESG risk factors in its fundamental analysis of a company's potential long-term value creation. ESG risk factors are integrated into its proprietary valuation model and utilizing external ESG resources to identify ESG risks impacting potential investment decisions. The assessment of a company's governance is a core component of Edgewood Management LLC's fundamental analysis. Edgewood Management LLC believes sound corporate governance, the 'G', is the foundation upon which all else is built. When assessing corporate governance, Edgewood Management LLC will consider shareholder rights, management transparency, audit and accounting, board oversight, executive compensation including stock-based compensation, and the prevention of corruption and instability. If the investment committee deems a board to be weak or untrustworthy, its strategic plan to be ambiguous or its decisions to be poorly conceived, the investment committee would not include that company in its investment universe, even if the financial returns look attractive at first glance.

Edgewood Management LLC's core investment objective is to invest in companies distinguished by their financial strength, levels of profitability, strong management teams and the potential to deliver long-term earnings power. Edgewood Management LLC's "working list" of securities is determined through a focus on companies with strong cash generation capabilities, consistent earnings power, superior revenue growth, return on equity, low debt, solid business models, good unit volume growth, recurring revenues and fee-based businesses. Through this process the investment committee has typically excluded companies that derive significant revenue from producing alcohol. Edgewood Management LLC will also not invest in companies that manufacture tobacco products, manufacture cluster munitions and landmines, produce pornography, or operating gambling establishments. Edgewood Management LLC is implementing screening criteria to monitor holdings for compliance with Edgewood Management LLC's exclusionary screening and will leverage a third-party service provider's screening services.

20% of issuers with the poorest ESG profile are removed from the investment universe.

Mandate managed by Kinetics Asset Management, LLC

Kinetics Asset Management, LLC embeds sustainability considerations into its investment process, which determine both whether a company is eligible for investment and what, if any, additional discount rate should be applied due to sustainability concerns. Companies that score poorly on ESG factors are evaluated both for whether the deficiencies can be remedied, and for whether the company is pursuing the necessary changes. The sustainability framework is used as part of an internal process that assesses the ability of the company to operate under existing supply, demand and profit conditions while considering its impact upon the environment and society, as well as corporate governance controls and transparency. This internal evaluation utilizes proprietary research, as well as ESG ratings provided by third parties, and self-reported data from individual issuers.

20% of issuers with the poorest ESG profile are removed from the investment universe.

Mandate managed by Bamco, Inc.

Bamco, Inc. refers to the spectrum of risks that have significant environmental or societal impacts as "21st century risks," and they include issues such as climate change, data security/privacy, diversity and inclusion, product design and lifecycle management, and business ethics, among others. At this point in time, their efforts to integrate ESG into their investment process are focused on making sure they are mindful of the wider range of risks and opportunities that are influenced by ESG factors than about investing to achieve certain environmental or societal outcomes. This does not imply that they do not believe that focusing on ESG factors can play a significant role in helping to solve many of the critical issues that society currently faces, and they have many investments where the definition of success will include solving some of these problems. However, the current implementation of ESG is more focused on integration than on impact.

Bamco, Inc. portfolios are prohibited from owning securities of businesses engaged in the manufacturing and distribution of firearms, manufacturing of tobacco-related products, and businesses associated with adult entertainment.

20% of issuers with the poorest ESG profile are removed from the investment universe.

2/ The results of the assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of the financial products

Sustainability Risks are primarily related to climate events resulting from climate change (known as physical risks), the ability of companies to respond to climate change (known as transition risks) and which may result in unanticipated losses affecting the Sub-Fund's investments and financial performance. Social events (inequalities, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changes in consumer behaviour, etc.) or governance gaps (recurrent and significant breach of international agreements, corruption, product quality and safety and sales practices) can also translate into Sustainability Risks.

3/ Pre-contractual disclosure template (Article 8 SFDR)

Product name:
Ofi Invest ESG US Equity

Legal entity identifier:
2138006JB5Y6AFNR9E30

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___%

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

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**



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

Mandate managed by Edgewood Management LLC

Ofi Invest ESG US Equity (the “**Sub-Fund**”) aims to invest in companies that will achieve capital growth over the long-term and promotes the following environmental and social characteristics: ESG Integration policy identifying material ESG risks to a company’s earnings long-term growth potential. As part of its research process, the Investment Manager seeks to promote environmental and social characteristics through the Investment Manager’s ESG Integration Policy by applying certain environment, social, and governance criteria in addition to its financial assessment criteria. In addition to assessing how material ESG risks are being managed, the Investment Manager also applies exclusionary screening and will not invest in companies where a significant amount of revenues (greater than 5%) is derived from manufacturing tobacco products, producing pornography, or operating gambling establishments and will not invest in companies that manufacture cluster munitions and landmines. The Investment Manager applies its exclusionary screening utilizing data from one or more third party ESG data providers. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund/ Investment Manager utilizes engagement and proxy voting as part of the ESG Integration Policy.

The Sub-Fund does not have an ESG benchmark as a reference benchmark.

Mandate managed by Kinetics Asset Management LLC

The fund promotes Environmental and Social characteristics by investing in companies that have good Environmental, Social and Governance practices. As a Firm, we believe that, over an extended investment horizon, it is imperative to consider factors such as human rights, civil liberties, political freedom, equality, health, and environmental impact as risk factors to the longevity of businesses. Therefore, we consider the evaluation of ESG factors to be an integral part of our investment and risk management process.

Horizon Kinetics embeds sustainability considerations into its investment process, which determine both whether a company is eligible for investment and what, if any, additional discount rate should be applied due to sustainability concerns.

Companies that score poorly on ESG factors are evaluated both for whether the deficiencies can be remedied, and for whether the company is pursuing the necessary changes. The sustainability framework is used as part of an internal process that assesses the ability of the company to operate under existing supply, demand and profit conditions while considering its impact upon the environment and society, as well as corporate governance controls and transparency. This internal evaluation utilizes proprietary research, as well as ESG ratings provided by third parties, and self-reported data from individual issuers.

Mandate managed by Bamco, Inc.

The fund promotes a combination of environmental/social (“E/S”) characteristics through its consideration of the risks and opportunities listed in the following table and its avoidance of sectors and companies whose activities are deemed by the Advisor as harmful to either the environment and/or society through the application of its “Exclusion Policy”.

ESG and Sustainability Factors	Applicable to Corporate Investments
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Supply chain • Opportunities in cleantech • Circular economy • Pollution prevention & control
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human capital management • Employee safety & treatment • Cybersecurity/Data privacy • Diversity & discrimination • Supply chain • Product quality and safety • Access to healthcare • Access to finance <p>Access to communications</p>
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board & management • Diversity • Business ethics • Corporate structure • Bribery & corruption • Compensation • Accounting & taxation • Lobbying & public policy

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

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

Mandate managed by Edgewood Management LLC

To measure how 1) the ESG integration promoted by the sub-fund is attained, the Investment Manager compares the portfolio’s ESG risk rating against the S&P 500 Total Return Index’s ESG risk rating as assessed by an independent third party ESG risk rating service provider. The Investment Manager takes into consideration a portfolio company’s material ESG risk factors including corporate governance, environmental and climate, human capital, cybersecurity and data privacy, and business ethics. Furthermore, the Investment Manager also takes into consideration the following principal adverse impact indicators (PAIs): greenhouse gas emissions, exposure to controversial weapons, water usage and recycling, lack of grievance/ complaints handling mechanism related to employee matters, and lack of anti-corruption and antibribery policies.

To measure how 2) the exclusionary screening will be attained, the value of investments which are inconsistent with the exclusion will be considered.

Mandate managed by Kinetics Asset Management LLC

The sustainability framework is used as part of an internal process that assesses the ability of the company to operate under existing supply, demand and profit conditions while considering its impact upon the environment and society, as well as corporate governance controls and transparency. This internal evaluation utilizes proprietary research, as well as ESG ratings provided by third parties, and self-reported data from individual issuers.

Environmental issues considered include the baseline environmental impact of the company’s operations, the necessity (or lack thereof) of its product or service, and the actions of the company to mitigate its environmental impacts. A holistic approach is applied to determine whether an industry is indispensable despite a negative environmental impact (e.g., airlines, utilities). Kinetics Asset Management LLC

seeks to invest in only the best performing companies within these industries, and pays particular attention to the asset intensity of the business model within the context of the broader industry. Social issues considered include the societal impact of the product or service, as well as its impact on specific individuals and counterparties (customers, employees, suppliers). Governance issues considered include the alignment and actions of management and the board, and their operations with respect to ethical standards and the best interests of shareholders.

Mandate managed by Bamco, Inc.

The Sub-Fund assesses the materiality of the sustainability indicators in the previous table and uses those indicators or factors to assess or measure the attainment of the product's environmental or social characteristics. In addition, fund measures the attainment of the E/S characteristics through adherence to its exclusion policy as referenced above.

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

Common to all mandates

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?**

Common to all mandates

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?

Common to all mandates

- Yes
 No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Mandate managed by Edgewood Management LLC

The Investment Manager applies an ESG exclusion and an ESG integration policy as part of its investment policy, as indicated below. In addition, the Investment Manager utilizes engagement and proxy voting to address material ESG considerations at the level of the portfolio companies.

Mandate managed by Kinetics Asset Management LLC

The Sub-Fund invests in U.S equity securities with the best ESG performance.

Horizon Kinetics takes a holistic approach to investment decisions and avoids reliance on formulaic methods that can lead to systematic risk when underlying factors change.

The Firm has established an ESG committee comprised of research analysts who are also ESG specialists, legal and compliance employees, and chaired by Steven Bregman, President and Co-Founder of Horizon Kinetics. This committee meets no less than

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



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

quarterly to audit current investments as well as review new investments under consideration and provides recommendations to the investment committee/investment team on ESG factors.

Though third-party data sources are used to assess ESG factors for companies in which we are invested, this is only one input. We incorporate this data into our bottom-up fundamental analysis based on proprietary research that forms the basis for our capital allocation decisions. This includes industry level and company-specific data, as well as interviews with management teams in some instances. We believe this approach allows us to develop a more thorough assessment of each business. As such, ESG factors are taken into consideration when evaluating businesses for inclusion in the portfolio, along with many other factors.

Mandate managed by Bamco, Inc.

The Sub-Fund invest primarily in equity securities whilst applying an analysis of environmental, social, and governance (“ESG”) factors in its research and investment process.

Among the resources the Investment Manager uses to generate ESG information that are integrated into its analysis are: proprietary company and industry-specific ESG research; third-party ESG ratings and research; portfolio reviews of ESG-related data; and ESG-specific engagements with investee companies. The Investment Manager also has established publicly available ESG policies that incorporate ESG considerations, including, an “ESG Policy,” “Exclusionary Policy,” “Statement on Climate Change,” and “Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures”.

The Investment Manager believes that sustainability or ESG analysis involves assessing both risks and opportunities that have the potential to materially impact the overall investment opportunity within investee companies. The Investment Manager’s analysts and portfolio managers identify sustainability and investment risks and opportunities as part of its investment due diligence process. During this process, the Investment Manager regularly engages with a company’s management to improve its understanding of these factors and determine how they will impact its views on the risks and rewards of the investment. In addition to engagements with management, the Investment Manager also regularly engages with competitors, regulators, legislators, experts, third-party research, and other stakeholders, along with accessing third-party research and information sources. The Investment Manager also believes that factoring the impact of these risks and opportunities into its valuation and analysis could sway its investment decisions. These considerations, however, may not be conclusive or employed in the analysis of all companies, and securities of companies may be purchased and or retained by the Sub-Fund for reasons other than ESG factors.

In the implementation of the ESG integration process, the Investment Manager is seeking to accomplish three main goals:

- **Identify and Focus:** Identifying and focusing on the factors that are likely to be the most financially material to a company given the nature of its business/ businesses and potentially the regions in which it operates.
- **Analyse:** Analysing how these factors can potentially impact that company’s business model, social license to operate, its employees, communities, and shareholders.
- **Quantify:** Quantifying, where possible, the impact that these factors may have on the long-term view of the company and the stock by incorporating these material factors into the financial and valuation models.

The Investment Manager also applies an exclusion policy, details of which are included below.

- ***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?***

Mandate managed by Edgewood Management LLC

As part of the binding elements of the investment strategy, the Investment Manager applies exclusionary screening and will not invest in companies where a significant amount of revenues is derived from manufacturing tobacco products, producing pornography, or operating gambling establishments and will not invest in companies that manufacture cluster munitions and landmines. Furthermore, the Investment Manager integrates ESG risk factors into its fundamental analysis of a company’s potential long-term value creation and assigns an ESG discount rate to its valuation model to offset the ESG risk factors that may impact a company’s earnings growth. The Investment Manager has engaged one or more third party service provider(s) to assist with the identification and analysis of ESG risks for companies in its Large Cap Growth strategy. The Investment Manager applies a 100 basis points ESG discount rate to those companies deemed to have a high ESG profile, a 50 basis points ESG discount rate is applied to those companies with a medium ESG profile, and no ESG modifier is applied to those companies deemed to have a low ESG risk profile.

Mandate managed by Kinetics Asset Management LLC

ESG Integration is a binding element of the investment strategy. The sustainability framework is used as part of an internal process that assesses the ability of the company to operate under existing supply, demand and profit conditions while considering its impact upon the environment and society, as well as corporate governance controls and transparency. This internal evaluation utilizes proprietary research, as well as ESG ratings provided by third parties, and self-reported data from individual issuers.

Environmental issues considered include the baseline environmental impact of the company's operations, the necessity (or lack thereof) of its product or service, and the actions of the company to mitigate its environmental impacts. A holistic approach is applied to determine whether an industry is indispensable despite a negative environmental impact (e.g., airlines, utilities). Kinetics Asset Management LLC seeks to invest in only the best performing companies within these industries, and pay particular attention to the asset intensity of the business model within the context of the broader industry. Social issues considered include the societal impact of the product or service, as well as its impact on specific individuals and counterparties (customers, employees, suppliers). Governance issues considered include the alignment and actions of management and the board, and their operations with respect to ethical standards and the best interests of shareholders.

With respect to environmental factors, we utilize a holistic approach that determines whether an industry is indispensable despite environmental impact (e.g., airlines, utilities), and generates sustainable profits and value-add to consumers and society. To the extent that these criteria are met, we seek to invest in only the best performing companies within these industries, with a particular attention to the asset intensity of the business and progress towards innovation in the industry, actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the business, including how they are factored into relevant products or investment strategies.

With respect to social factors, we believe that support for issues such as human rights, civil liberties, political freedom, equality, and health are consistent with long-term business success. In modern society we do not believe that businesses with serious deficiencies in these areas will be enduring, hence are not viable long-term investments. We approach these issues primarily from the stand point of regulatory risk, specifically as it pertains to anti-competitive behaviour, labor relations and impact on customers, suppliers, competitors and surrounding communities. A secondary approach is driven by the societal view of the company and businesses model, and whether any practices or components of the businesses itself may result in negative perception that is adverse to the business.

Mandate managed by Bamco, Inc.

The exclusion policy covers investment in adult entertainment, civilian firearms, and tobacco.

- **Adult Entertainment:** Baron portfolio managers are prohibited from purchasing securities of businesses that are involved in the production, distribution or retailing of adult entertainment products. The Investment Manager defines adult entertainment products as material in which the dominant theme is sexually explicit conduct, specifically the depiction or description of sexual activities in a lascivious way.
- **Civilian Firearms:** Baron portfolio managers will not purchase securities of businesses that manufacture handguns, pistols, shotguns, rifles, revolvers, and ammunition for civilian use. The Investment Manager does not exclude businesses whose products are sold to governments or are for military or police use.
- **Tobacco:** Baron portfolio managers will not purchase securities of businesses that produce, distribute, retail, license, or supply key tobacco products and services.

Companies will be added to the Exclusion List if MSCI's ESG Business Involvement Screening Research (BISR) identifies them as being directly involved in adult entertainment, civilian firearms, or tobacco and if they derive a certain amount of revenue from their involvement.

The activities and thresholds are as follows:

- 5% or more of revenue is derived from production activities.
- 10% or more of revenue is derived from distributing, retailing, supplying or licensing activities.
- 10% or more of revenue from a combination of the above-mentioned business activities.

MSCI's ESG BISR allows investors to identify global publicly traded companies involved in specific business activities and provides a profile of each company's specific business involvement. The company profile includes details on the company's tie to the activity and provides the reported or estimated percent of total revenue derived directly from the business activity in question. To assemble the firmwide Exclusion List, the Investment Manager screens for publicly traded securities using MSCI ESG BISR revenue percentages for a given business activity. In this step, the Investment Manager can identify the companies that meet the criteria listed above. This List is updated quarterly. Because of ongoing updates to MSCI's ESG BISR coverage, the Investment Manager may add companies to the Exclusion List or remove them each quarter. Compliance enters them into the trading compliance system (Charles River) to prevent them from being purchased. The Exclusion List includes primary and secondary listings.

MSCI also identifies indirect involvement, such as ownership of or by a company with involvement in a given business activity. In these instances, MSCI does not disclose the level of involvement of the related businesses, but it will “flag” them as having indirect involvement in adult entertainment, civilian firearms, or tobacco. For these businesses, the Investment Manager maintains an Indirect Involvement List that flags these securities in the trading compliance system. If a portfolio manager wants to purchase a flagged stock with indirect involvement, the analyst and portfolio manager must first independently verify that the level of involvement does not violate this Policy. Otherwise, the purchase would be prohibited.

The third-party dataset the Investment Manager uses may not identify every company, directly or indirectly, involved in activities the Investment Manager seeks to avoid, and the Investment Manager recognize that different systems may estimate exposures using different methods and assumptions, producing disparate results. If an existing holding becomes involved in any of these areas directly or indirectly, or if a business in which the Investment Manager invests acquires part or all of a business engaged in these activities, the research analyst covering the company, the portfolio manager who invested in the business, and the ESG Committee will evaluate the activity and exposures collaboratively and determine if continuing to own the company complies with this Policy. The Investment Manager occasionally invests in private companies. In these instances, it is the responsibility of the analyst covering the stock and the portfolio manager who wants to invest in it to provide research and analysis supporting their assessment that an investment in the private business would comply with this Policy prior to initiating security set up.

The Investment Manager established an internal ESG Question Bank, the content of which is based on the materiality principles created by Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), which is now part of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). This resource helps the analysts to identify common sustainability risks and opportunities that are associated with specific industries, sectors, and business activities. It has standard sets of questions that analysts can use in engagement discussions or other correspondence with investee companies. This resource is used to enhance the already robust in-depth research, and engagements with the companies in which the Investment Manager invests.

Common to all the mandates

In addition to the aforementioned binding elements of the investment strategy specific to each mandates, all mandate apply an ESG filter to the investment universe. The 20% of issuers with the poorest ESG profile are removed from the investment universe. Also, at least 90% of the portfolio holdings is covered by a sustainability analysis following ESG criterion.

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

Common to all the mandates

The Sub-Fund applies exclusion criteria as defined in the previous question. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund excludes companies with low ESG ratings: at least 20% of the companies in the investment universe will be excluded.

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

Mandate managed by Edgewood Management LLC

The assessment of a company’s governance is a core component of the Investment Manager’s fundamental investment analysis seeking to identify companies that can generate long-term, sustainable earnings. When assessing corporate governance, the Investment Manager looks to a company’s alignment with long-term shareholder interests including management transparency, risk management framework including audit and accounting, executive compensation including stock-based compensation, and board oversight.

Mandate managed by Kinetics Asset Management LLC

Governance issues considered include the alignment and actions of management and the board, and their operations with respect to ethical standards and the best interests of shareholders.

Mandate managed by Bamco, Inc.

The good governance of the investee companies is assessed during research and due diligence process against key governance and business integrity requirements as set out in the ESG Policy framework. The due diligence process will include assessment of the following parameters: how well the companies’ interests align with the interests of minority shareholders, number of independent directors, reasonable compensation practices, and transparent management teams that think and act like owners. The fund looks for demonstrable alignment among the interests of shareholders, management, and the owners/founders.

In addition, the Investment Manager adopts a Proxy voting policy, which is designed to support good governance policies, and it has a separate section providing guidance on ESG and disclosure proposals. The Investment Manager analyses each shareholder proposal related to these topics on a case-by- case basis.

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



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Sub-Fund has at least 80% of its investments used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

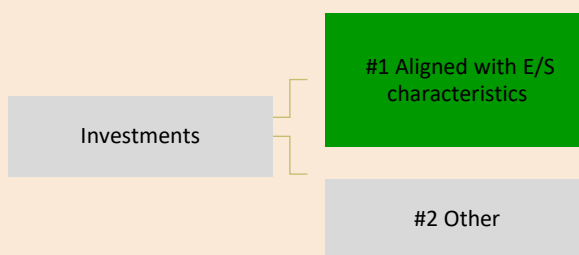
A maximum of 10% of its investments in equity securities may not be subject to an ESG or SRI rating (#2 Other).

In addition, a maximum of 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be derivatives, cash, and/or cash equivalents held for liquidity purposes (#2 Other).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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



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

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

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

Common to all mandates

Not applicable.



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

While the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, it does not aim at making sustainable investments. Therefore, its commitment to make “sustainable investments” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is set at 0%.

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

Yes

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

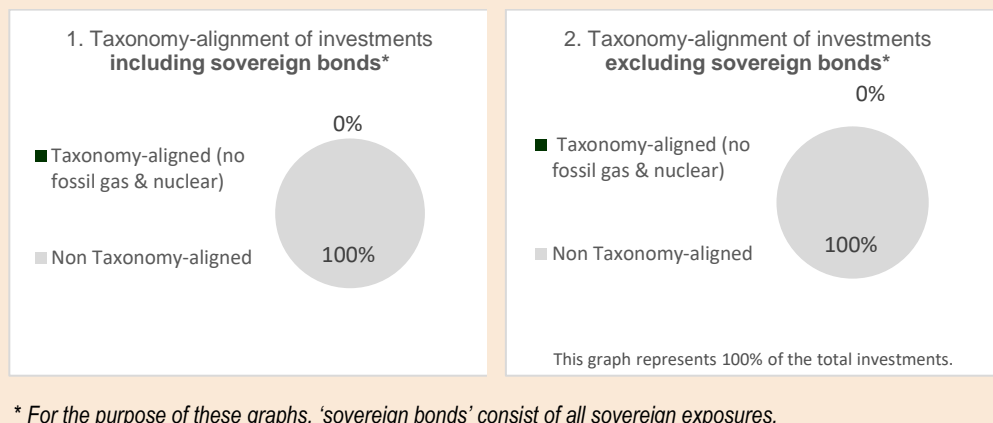
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

¹Fossil 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.

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



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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum extent of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy, neither to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.



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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

are environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy



● **What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

Common to all mandates

Not applicable.



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

These investments, represent a maximum of 20% of the Sub-Fund's investments, will consist of:

- Cash and/or cash equivalent (excluding monetary UCIs classified as Article 8 according to SFDR regulations and managed by OFI Invest AM), within a total limit of 10%,
- Financial derivative instruments, used as defined by the investment policy of the Sub-Fund, within a total limit of 10%,
- Non ESG-rated assets, within a total limit of 10%.

Although this category does not have an ESG rating and no minimum environmental and social guarantee has been put in place, its use will not result in significantly or permanently distorting the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted. by the Sub-Fund.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks
are indexes to measure
whether the financial prod-
uct attains the environmen-
tal or social characteristics
that they promote



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: <https://www.ofi-invest-lux.com/fund/ofi-invest-esg-us-equity-class-i-eur/LU0185495818>

APPENDIX 3

INVESTMENT MULTI-MANAGERS AND INVESTMENT MANAGERS

Ofi Invest ESG US Equity

Kinetics Asset Management, LLC.

470 Park Avenue South
New York 10016
USA

Bamco, Inc.

767, Fifth Avenue, 49th floor
New York, NY 10153
USA

Edgewood Management LLC

350 Park Avenue, 18th Floor
New York 10022-6022
USA

Ofi Invest ESG Ethical European Equity

Ofi Invest Asset Management

20-22, rue Vernier
F-75017 Paris
France

Kempen Capital Management N.V.

Beethovenstraat 300
Postbus 75666
NL-1070 AR Amsterdam
The Netherlands

De Pury Pictet Turrettini & Cie SA

12, rue de la Corrairie
C.P. 5335
CH- 1211 Genève 11
Switzerland

Ofi Invest ESG Asia EM Ex China

SYNCICAP Asset Management Limited

28/F Man Yee Building
68 Des Voeux Road
Central
Hong Kong

APPENDIX 4
APPLICATION FORM