

**SALES PROSPECTUS
INCLUDING
Annexes and Articles of Association**

LOYS Sicav

An investment company
(société d'Investissement à capital variable)
in accordance with Part I of the amended Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010
relating to undertakings for collective investment

The Sales Prospectus is only valid in conjunction with the Company's last annual report provided that this has already been prepared. If the reporting date of this annual report was more than eight months ago, the Sales Prospectus is only valid in conjunction with this and a more recent semi-annual report.

The Sales Prospectus, the Articles of Association as amended and the annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained from the Management Company and all paying agents free of charge.

No one is authorised to rely on information that is not contained in the Sales Prospectus or in other documents that are accessible to the public and to which the Sales Prospectus refers.



**HAUCK
AUFHÄUSER
FUND SERVICES**

Notes for investors in relation to the United States of America

The sale of shares in the United States of America (USA) or to U.S. citizens is excluded. As an example, U.S. citizens are natural persons who:

- a) were born in the USA or one of its territories or territories;
- b) are naturalised citizens (or green card holders);
- c) were born abroad as the child of a U.S. citizen;
- d) are not a U.S. citizen but mainly stay in the USA;
- (e) are married to a U.S. citizen; or
- f) are taxable in the USA.

U.S. citizens are also considered to be:

- a) companies and corporations incorporated under the laws of one of the 50 U.S. states or the District of Columbia;
- b) a company or partnership established under an "Act of Congress";
- c) a pension fund established as a U.S. trust; or
- d) a company that is taxable in the USA.

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ORGANISATION OF THE COMPANY

LOYS Sicav

Investment company with variable capital
1c, rue Gabriel Lippmann
L-5365 Munsbach

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

Chairperson of the Board of Directors

Dr. Heiko de Vries

Member of the Supervisory Board of LOYS AG
D-26121 Oldenburg

Deputy Chairperson of the Board of Directors

Frank Trzewik

Management Board of LOYS AG
D-26121 Oldenburg

Member of the Board of Directors

Ansgar Billen

Hauck & Aufhäuser Alternative Investment Services S.A.

Management Company

Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Services S.A.

R.C.S. Luxembourg No. B 28878

1c, rue Gabriel Lippmann
5365 Munsbach, Luxembourg

Equity as of 15 March 2022: EUR 11,039,000

Other funds managed by the Management Company:

An overview of the investment funds managed by Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Services S.A.
is available at the Company's registered office. In addition, you can
find key information at www.hal-privatbank.com

Management Board of the Management Company:

Elisabeth ("Lisa") Backes

Christoph Kraiker

Wendelin Schmitt

Supervisory Board of the Management Company:

Chairperson:

Dr. Holger Sepp

Member of the Management Board
Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, Frankfurt am Main

Members:

Andreas Neugebauer

Independent Director

Marie-Anne van den Berg

Independent Director

The latest annual and semi-annual reports provide up-to-date information on the Management Company's equity and the composition of the executive bodies.

DEPOSITARY AND PAYING AGENT

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, Luxembourg Branch
1c, rue Gabriel Lippmann
L-5365 Munsbach

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Services S.A.
1c, rue Gabriel Lippmann
L-5365 Munsbach

SUB-REGISTRAR AND SUB-TRANSFER AGENT

Moventum S.C.A.
12, rue Eugène Ruppert
L-2453 Luxembourg

FUND MANAGER AND SALES REPRESENTATIVE

LOYS AG
Heiligengeiststr. 6-8
D-26121 Oldenburg

AUDITORS OF THE INVESTMENT COMPANY

KPMG Luxembourg, Société anonyme
39, Avenue John F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

INVESTMENT COMPANY

LOYS Sicav is an open-ended Investment Company incorporated in Luxembourg as an investment company with variable capital ("société d'investissement à capital variable" or "SICAV" or "Company" or "Fund") subject to Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended (the "Law of 17 December 2010"), and complies with the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009, last amended by Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 ("Directive 2009/65/EC"). The Company was founded on 21 May 2010 for an indefinite period.

The Company exists in the form of an "umbrella fund", i.e. it is possible to issue shares in various Sub-Funds. The Company is registered in the Commercial and Companies Register in Luxembourg under number B-153575.

The sole purpose of the Company is to invest the funds raised in securities and other permissible financial investments within the meaning of the Law of 17 December 2010 in accordance with the principle of risk diversification and to provide shareholders with the returns of asset management. The Board of Directors of the Company may take any action and carry out any transaction that it deems appropriate for the fulfilment and performance of this purpose, within the widest possible framework of the Law of 17 December 2010.

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining the investment objectives and policies of the respective Sub-Funds of the Company and for supervising the management and administration of the Company.

For LOYS Sicav ("Investment Company"), the Articles of Association were first published on 28 June 2010 in Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations, the Official Journal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg ("Mémorial"). Any changes made in the interim have been published in Recueil électronique des Sociétés et Associations ("RESA").

MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Investment Company is managed by **Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Services S.A.** (the "Management Company"). The Management Company was appointed in accordance with an administrative agreement concluded between the Management Company and the Company which is amended if necessary. This agreement was concluded for an indefinite period.

The Management Company was incorporated for an unlimited period in the form of a joint-stock company under Luxembourg law on 27 September 1988. It is based in Luxembourg. The Articles of Association of the Management Company were published in Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations in 1988 and are filed in the Commercial and Companies Register. Any changes made in the interim have been published in Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations or RESA.

The purpose of the Management Company is the establishment and management of undertakings for collective investment ("UCIs") in accordance with Luxembourg law and the execution of all activities associated with the establishment and management of these UCIs. Moreover, the Management Company carries out activities as defined in the Law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers ("AIFM Law"). In particular, these include the activities described in Annex I, clause 1. of the aforementioned Law and the partial activities specified under additional administrative functions in Annex I, clause 2. a).

Among other things, the Management Company is responsible for the general administrative tasks that arise in the context of Fund management and are prescribed by Luxembourg law. These relate in particular to the calculation of the net asset value of the shares and Fund accounting.

The Management Company has delegated, under its responsibility, control and at its expense, the net asset value calculation, Fund accounting and reporting to Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, Luxembourg Branch, which has its registered office at 1c, rue Gabriel Lippmann, L-5365 Munsbach.

The IT administration for the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group is spread across the locations in Luxembourg and Germany.

LOYS AG is a joint-stock company under German law which has its registered office at Heiligengeiststr. 6-8 142, D-26121 Oldenburg and has been appointed as Fund Manager of the Fund by the Management Company.

The Fund Manager is licensed to manage assets and is subject to appropriate supervision. The Fund Manager's tasks particularly include independently implementing the investment policy for the respective Sub-Fund's assets on a daily basis, managing the day-to-day work involved in asset management under the supervision, responsibility and control of the Management Company, and as other related services. These tasks shall be performed in compliance with the principles of the investment policy and the investment restrictions of the respective Sub-Fund as described in this Sales Prospectus together with the Articles of Association, and in compliance with the statutory investment restrictions. The Fund Manager is authorised to select agents and brokers to settle transactions with respect to the Fund's assets. Investment decisions and order placement are the responsibility of the respective Fund Manager. Fund Managers have the right to consult third parties, in particular various investment advisers, at their own expense and responsibility. The Fund Manager may, with the approval of the Management Company, delegate all or part of their duties to third parties. If all tasks are delegated, the Sales Prospectus shall be amended in advance.

The Fund Manager shall in principle bear all expenses it incurs in connection with the services it provides. However, the Board of Directors of the Investment Company may decide that the costs of the respective Fund Manager incurred as a result of engaging a third party will be charged to the Investment Company. Brokerage commissions, transaction fees and other business expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition and disposal of assets shall be borne by the Fund.

In connection with the management of the assets of the respective Sub-Fund, the Management Company may, on its own responsibility and under its own control, consult other investment advisers or fund managers.

Such investment advisers also have an exclusively advisory function and do not make independent investment decisions. They are authorised, under the general control and responsibility of the Management Company for the Fund, to provide assessments, advice and recommendations on the choice of investments and on the selection of securities to be acquired or sold in the Fund within the scope of implementing the Management Company's daily investment policy. The Management Company will ensure the day-to-day management of the Fund's assets; all investment decisions will be made by the Management Company accordingly.

Only the Custodian or paying agents are entitled to accept customer funds.

THE CUSTODIAN

The Investment Company has appointed Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, Luxembourg branch, which has its registered office at 1c, rue Gabriel Lippmann, L-5365 Munsbach, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, registered in the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under number B 175937, as the Custodian of the Fund with a written contract. The Custodian is a branch of Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, Kaiserstr. 24, D-60311 Frankfurt am Main, a German financial institution with a full banking licence within the meaning of the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz, KWG) and within the meaning of the Luxembourg Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector (as amended). It is registered in the commercial register of Frankfurt am Main District Court under HRB 108617. Both Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG and its branch in Luxembourg are supervised by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, BaFin). In addition, Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, Luxembourg branch, is subject to the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF) with regard to liquidity, money laundering and market transparency.

All duties and obligations of the Custodian are performed by the branch. Its function is defined in particular by the Law of 17 December 2010, the CSSF circular 16/644, the Custodian Agreement and the Sales Prospectus. As a Paying Agent, it is obliged to pay out any distributions and the redemption price of redeemed shares and other payments.

The Custodian may delegate the performance of its task of safekeeping financial instruments and other assets to another undertaking ("Sub-Custodian"), subject to compliance with the legal standards. A corresponding overview of any Sub-Custodians appointed is made available on the Custodian's website (<https://www.hal-privatbank.com/impressum>).

The Management Company and/or the Custodian have not disclosed any conflicts of interest to the Investment Company in connection with the sub-custodianship.

In the performance of its duties, the Custodian shall act independently, honestly, fairly and professionally and in the interests of the Fund and its investors. This obligation is particularly reflected in the duty to perform and organise Custodian activities such that potential conflicts of interest are largely minimised. The Custodian shall not perform any functions in relation to the Fund or the Management Company acting on behalf of the Fund which could create conflicts of interest between the Fund, the investors in the Fund, the Management Company and itself, except where there is a functional and hierarchical separation of the performance of its duties as Custodian from its potentially conflicting duties and the potential conflicts of interest are properly identified, managed, monitored and disclosed to the investors of the Fund.

The tasks of the Management Company and those of the Custodian must not be performed by one single enterprise.

Conflicts of interest may arise, for example, if there is a group relationship between the Management Company and the Custodian. Insofar as Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, Luxembourg Branch performs the Custodian role, it is obliged to safeguard the interests of the Fund as well as those of the shareholders.

Potential conflicts of interest may arise if the Custodian delegates individual Custodian functions or the sub-custodianship to another outsourcing company. If this further outsourcing company is a company that is affiliated with the Management Company or the Custodian (e.g. parent company), this may result in potential conflicts of interest in the interactions between this outsourcing company and the Management Company or Custodian (e.g. the Management Company or Custodian could give preference to a company affiliated with it over other comparable providers when assigning Custodian functions or selecting the Sub-Custodian). Should such a conflict of interest or any other conflict of interest in connection with the sub-custodianship be identified in the future, the Custodian will disclose the detailed circumstances and measures taken to prevent or minimise the conflict of interest in the document available via the aforementioned link.

Similarly, conflicts of interest may arise if the Custodian performs administrative tasks pursuant to Annex II, 2nd indent of the Law of 17 December 2010, e.g. tasks of the Registrar and Transfer Agent, Fund accounting. In order to manage these potential conflicts of interest, the respective area of responsibility is divisionally separated from the Custodian role.

The Management Company and the Custodian have in place adequate and effective measures (e.g. procedural instructions and organisational measures) to ensure that potential conflicts of interest are minimised to the greatest extent possible. If conflicts of interest cannot be prevented, the Management Company and the Custodian shall identify, manage, monitor and disclose such conflicts in order to prevent any damage to investors' interests. Adherence to these measures is monitored by an independent compliance function.

The Management Company has received the above information from the Custodian on conflicts of interest in connection with sub-custodianship. The Management Company has checked the information for plausibility. However, it relies on the Custodian to provide the information and cannot verify the accuracy and completeness of the information in detail. The list of Sub-Custodians above is subject to change at any time.

Updated information regarding the Custodian, its Sub-Custodians and any conflicts of interest of the Custodian arising from the delegation of the Custodian function are available from the Management Company or the Custodian on request.

The Management Company shall receive both the aforementioned information and the list of Sub-Custodians from the Custodian. The Management Company does, however, rely on the Custodian to provide information and cannot verify the accuracy and completeness of the information in detail.

The assets of all Sub-Funds are held in custody by Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, Luxembourg Branch within its Custodian network.

In the performance of its duties, the Custodian shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interests of the Fund and its shareholders.

The Custodian shall ensure that the Fund's cash flows are subject to effective and proper monitoring. The Custodian shall ensure that all payments made by unitholders or on behalf of unitholders upon subscription to the investment Fund's units have been received and that all the Fund's cash is posted to bank accounts in the name of the Fund held with the Custodian (or another financial institution).

The Custodian holds in custody/monitors all the Fund's assets. In this respect, the Law of 2010 distinguishes between financial instruments to be held in custody and other assets, whereby the allocation is not always clear in individual cases.

The Custodian is subjected in some cases to different duties and stricter liability for the safekeeping of financial instruments (such as securities, money market instruments, units in undertakings for collective investment) than for the safekeeping of other assets. Financial instruments to be held in custody shall be held by the Custodian in segregated accounts. Aside from a few exceptional cases, the Custodian shall be held liable for the loss of these financial instruments, including where the loss was caused by a third party rather than the Custodian itself. In contrast, other (non-depositable) assets are not stored in securities accounts. Once the investment Fund's title to these assets has been ascertained, the Custodian shall keep record of these assets. The Custodian is liable to the Management Company for the performance of these tasks in the event of gross negligence or intent.

For the custody of assets of any kind, the Custodian may appoint Sub-Custodians in order to comply with the conditions established by the Law of 2010. The Custodian's liability to the Investment Company remains unaffected by the assignment of a Sub-Custodian. The names of the Sub-Custodians can be found on the Custodian's website (<https://www.hal-privatbank.com/impressum>). As a general rule, third parties are not appointed to safekeep or monitor other assets, unless expressly stipulated otherwise.

When a Sub-Custodian is commissioned for financial instruments that are to be held in custody, the Custodian is, in particular, obliged to check that the Sub-Custodian is subject to effective supervision (including minimum capital requirements) and regular external auditing that guarantees that the assets are in its possession ("**Depositary due diligence**"). This duty of care must also be observed for each legal entity after the Sub-Custodian or third-party Custodian in the Custodian chain ("correspondent").

The Custodian must also ensure that each Sub-Custodian separates the assets of the Custodian's clients that are the subject of joint management from the Custodian's own assets and other assets, in particular, the Custodian's own assets and the assets of the Custodian's clients that are not the subject of joint management.

Furthermore, for financial instruments to be held in custody, if the law of a third country requires that certain financial instruments must be held in custody by a local authority that does not meet the aforementioned monitoring requirement ("**local depositary**"), the Custodian may only commission this local Custodian if the following legal requirements are met.

On the one hand, there must be no local depositary that meets the aforementioned monitoring requirements.

Furthermore, the transfer of the custody of financial instruments to a local depositary can only take place on the express instructions of the Management Company.

In addition, the Investment Company will properly inform investors before commissioning such a local depositary.

The Custodian is bound by instructions from the Investment Company, provided that these do not contradict the law, the Articles of Association or the currently valid Sales Prospectus for the Fund.

The Custodian is entitled at any time to terminate its Custodian function in accordance with the contractual conditions. In this case, the Management Company is obliged to dissolve the Fund in accordance with the statutory provisions or to appoint a new Custodian within two months with the approval of the competent supervisory authority. Until the appointment of a new Custodian, the existing Custodian shall fully perform its statutory duties and functions in accordance with Article 29 of the Articles of Association.

The Management Company and/or the Investment Company is also entitled to terminate the appointment of the Custodian at any time in compliance with the valid Custodian Agreement. Such termination shall necessarily result in the dissolution of the Fund unless, after the end of the written notice period, the Investment Company has appointed another bank as Custodian, with the approval of the competent supervisory authority, to assume the legal functions of the previous Custodian.

Any bank deposits held with financial institutions other than the Custodian may not be protected by a deposit guarantee scheme.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Services S.A. ("HAFS") which has its registered office at 1c, rue Gabriel Lippmann, L-5365 Munsbach, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, acts as the Registrar and Transfer Agent.

Hauck & Aufhäuser Fund Services S.A. has transferred register management for private individuals and administration in this respect to Moventum S.C.A. which has its registered office at 12 rue Eugène Ruppert, L- 2453 Luxembourg.

In particular, the Sub-Registrar and Sub-Transfer Agent is entrusted with the custody and maintenance of the sub-share register of the Fund in respect of private investors in accordance with the Fund's statutory provisions in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

In its function as Sub-Registrar and Sub-Transfer Agent, Moventum will in particular take over the proper management and administration of the name register in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law and furthermore the processing of subscriptions, redemptions and, if necessary, conversions of shares or disposal of shares. In order to fulfil these tasks, Moventum is permitted to transfer parts of the aforementioned functions to third parties. This is done at its own expense and responsibility. Investors will be provided with information on this subject free of charge on request.

RISK CLASSIFICATION BY THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Management Company assigns a corresponding risk profile to the Funds or Sub-Funds it manages. This is done on the basis of the respective investment policy combined with the investment objectives. The "GENERAL RISK INFORMATION" specified in the Sales Prospectus also applies to the respective Sub-Fund.

The risk profiles are expressly not to be taken as an indication of possible returns. The classification can be adjusted by the Management Company if necessary. This will result in the sales documents being amended.

Risk profile – "Defensive"

The Fund is particularly suitable for investors who only accept low risks and who are seeking returns in the short-term range. Due to the investment policy associated with the investment objectives, the investor is willing to accept capital losses depending on the extent of the possible fluctuations in value. The investor should have a rather short-term investment horizon.

The Management Company endeavours to minimise the risks by the number and spread of Sub-Fund asset investments.

However, no assurance can be given that the investment policy objectives will be achieved.

Risk profile – "Moderate"

The Fund is particularly suitable for investors who accept moderate risks and who are seeking moderate returns in the short to medium-term range. Due to the investment policy associated with the investment objectives, the investor is willing to accept capital losses depending on the extent of the possible fluctuations in value. The investor should have a short-term to medium-term investment horizon.

The Management Company endeavours to minimise the risks by the number and spread of Sub-Fund asset investments.

However, no assurance can be given that the investment policy objectives will be achieved.

Risk profile – “Profit-oriented”

The Fund is particularly suitable for investors who accept increased risks and who are seeking possible higher returns in the medium to long-term range. Due to the investment policy associated with the investment objectives, the investor is prepared to accept increased capital losses in the short term, depending on the extent of the fluctuations in the value of the Sub-Fund's investments. The investor's investment horizon should be medium to long-term.

The Management Company endeavours to minimise the risks by the number and spread of Sub-Fund asset investments.

However, no assurance can be given that the investment policy objectives will be achieved.

Risk profile – “Opportunity-oriented”

The Fund is particularly suitable for investors who accept high risks and who are seeking possible high returns in the long-term range. Due to the investment policy associated with the investment objectives, the investor is prepared to accept high capital losses in the short term, depending on the extent of the fluctuations in the value of the investments of the Sub-Fund. The investor should have a long-term investment horizon.

The Management Company endeavours to minimise the risks by the number and spread of Sub-Fund asset investments.

However, no assurance can be given that the investment policy objectives will be achieved.

Risk profile – “Speculative”

The Fund is particularly suitable for investors who accept very high risks and who are seeking very high possible returns in the long-term range. Due to the investment policy associated with the investment objectives, the investor is prepared to accept very high capital losses in the short term, depending on the extent of the fluctuations in the value of the Sub-Fund's investments. The investor should have a long-term investment horizon.

The Management Company endeavours to minimise the risks by the number and spread of Sub-Fund asset investments.

However, no assurance can be given that the investment policy objectives will be achieved.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE SHAREHOLDERS

The Investment Company invests the Fund assets in securities and other permissible assets in its own name and for the joint account of the shareholders in accordance with the principle of risk diversification. The capital made available and the assets acquired with it form the Fund assets, which are held separately from the Management Company's own assets.

Shareholders participate in the Fund assets in the amount of their shares as co-owners.

Each Sub-Fund is considered an independent entity in the relationship between the shareholders under asset and liability law. The rights and obligations of the shareholders of one Sub-Fund are separate from those of the shareholders of the other Sub-Funds. With regard to third parties, the assets of a Sub-Fund are only used to cover liabilities and payment obligations that relate to this Sub-Fund.

The Investment Company draws the shareholders' attention to the fact that any shareholder may only assert their rights in their entirety directly against the Fund if the shareholder is registered in the Fund's register of shareholders in their own name. In cases where a shareholder has invested in a Fund through an intermediary which undertakes the investment in its name but on behalf of the shareholder, not all rights can necessarily be enforced directly by the shareholder against the Fund. Shareholders are advised to inform themselves about their rights.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND INVESTMENT POLICY OF LOYS SICAV – LOYS GLOBAL

The investment objective of **LOYS Sicav – LOYS Global** (“Sub-Fund”) is to invest the Sub-Fund’s assets internationally in securities in accordance with the principle of risk diversification in order to achieve appropriate income and the highest possible long-term capital growth.

In the context of investment decisions and on an ongoing basis throughout the period of investment of existing investments in the Sub-Fund, the Fund Manager takes into account any risks associated with sustainability (environmental, social and governance factors).

However, no assurance can be given that the aforementioned objectives of the investment policy will be achieved.

This Sub-Fund is a financial product used to promote, among other things, environmental or social characteristics and qualifies in accordance with Article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (“SFDR”). However, the Sub-Fund’s objective is not sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU taxonomy regulation. Further information is contained in the “Pre-Contractual Information”, which is attached to this Sales Prospectus as Annex A.

In addition to and in accordance with Article 18 of the Articles of Association, the Sub-Fund shall invest at least 60% of its assets worldwide, including emerging markets, in equities that qualify as equity investments within the meaning of Section 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act (Investmentsteuergesetz), following the principle of risk diversification.

The Sub-Fund’s investment policy also provides for the acquisition of shares in companies with low market capitalisation. Due to the low market capitalisation, it may be that the shares of these companies are less liquid and therefore more difficult to sell under certain circumstances.

Furthermore, ADRs and GDRs, bonds of all kinds, participation certificates similar to shares and bonds, certificates which include shares as the underlying asset and which are officially listed or traded on stock exchanges, on other regulated markets which are recognised, open to the public and which operate in an orderly manner – “regulated markets” – as well as convertible bonds and bonds with warrants may be acquired for the Sub-Fund.

Investments in bonds with a rating lower than B- (S&P or Fitch) or B3 (Moody’s) are not permitted. If there are several ratings for a bond, the worst rating in each case is taken as the basis. In the event of a downgrade of bonds in the portfolio, so that the rating is below the rating B- (S&P) or B3 (Moody’s) if the share of bonds in the portfolio as a whole has not exceeded the threshold of 3% of these bonds, these bonds will be tolerated for a second period of up to six months (after the downgrade). If these bonds have not been upgraded again during this period, they must be sold by the Fund Manager within a period of a further six months.

If the share of the respective bonds exceeds the threshold of 3% in the portfolio of the respective Sub-Fund, the affected bonds must be sold by the Fund Manager within a period of six months.

The acquisition of asset-backed securities and CoCo bonds as structured products is not permitted (warrants, convertible and option bonds and certificates are expressly not covered by this prohibition and are therefore permitted as acquirable assets for the Company).

Units in investment funds are not acquired for the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund is therefore eligible for target Funds.

In addition, no repurchase agreements are used as part of the implementation of the investment policy. Furthermore, no total return swaps or other assets with similar characteristics will be acquired for the Sub-Fund. In the event of a change in the investment policy in respect of the aforementioned instruments, the Sales Prospectus will be amended accordingly in accordance with Directive 2015/2365/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% liquid assets, depending on the financial market situation. The aforementioned limit may be exceeded temporarily and for a strictly necessary period of time if circumstances so require due to exceptional market conditions and if such an excess is justified, taking into account the interests of investors, such as in very serious circumstances like the attacks of 11 September 2001 or the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in 2008.

Liquid assets are visible balances available at any time at a financial institution for making current and extraordinary payments, as well as payments related to the disposition of permissible assets in accordance with Article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010.

In addition, for liquidity management purposes, the Sub-Fund may hold demand deposits in the form of overnight money and callable deposits within the meaning of Article 4 No. 1. f) of the Management Regulations as well as invest in money market instruments within the meaning of Article 4 No. 1. of the Management Regulations.

For hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management, the Sub-Fund may use derivatives, certificates with embedded derivative components on equities (discount, bonus, leverage, knock-out certificates, etc.) as well as other techniques and instruments in accordance with Annex 1 No. 6. below. If these techniques and instruments relate to the use of derivatives within the meaning of Annex 1 No. 1. g) below, the relevant investment restrictions of Article 18 of the Articles of Association and Annex 1 below must be taken into account. Furthermore, the provisions of the following Annex 1 No. 7 concerning risk management procedures for derivatives must be observed.

In the context of OTC transactions, the Management Company may accept collateral in the form of bank deposits provided to reduce counterparty risk. For each counterparty, certain currencies are determined for this purpose, which are exchanged. Non-cash collateral is not accepted.

The collateral may be realised at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty. As part of the valuation of the cash collateral received, the Management Company may make valuation discounts, which can be found in the overview below.

The amount of the collateral will be 100%, taking into account the minimum transfer amount.

The counterparty cash collateral received in the context of OTC transactions is only fully invested in one or a combination of the following assets:

- high-quality government bonds;
- short-term money market funds as defined in CESR's guidelines on a common definition of European money market funds (CESR 10-049); and
- as demand deposits with legal entities in accordance with Article 50 (1) (f) of the UCITS Directive (Directive 2009/65/EC).

For the investment of cash collateral, the issuer or counterparty limits pursuant to Annex 1 No. 3. below shall apply analogously. By investing cash collateral, the Sub-Fund may be exposed to counterparty default, interest rate or market risk, among other things.

The counterparty of the OTC transactions has no control over portfolio management, i.e. selection is solely the decision of the Management Company or the mandated Fund Manager.

Securities lending transactions

Pursuant to 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 ("SFTR") and the applicable Luxembourg laws and regulations, in particular Circulars CSSF 08/356, CSSF 11/512 and CSSF 14/592, the Sub-Fund may, in accordance with the relevant investment guidelines, within the framework of efficient portfolio management enter into securities lending transactions.

Securities lending transactions are securities financing transactions within the meaning of the SFTR. These are transactions through which a counterparty transfers securities in connection with the obligation that the counterparty returns equivalent securities at a later date or at the request of the transferring party.

Currently, no other securities financing transactions, such as repurchase agreements, buy/sell back transactions or sell/buy back transactions, and no total return swaps are used for the Sub-Fund. However, if the use of further securities

financing transactions and/or total return swaps is intended in the future, the Sales Prospectus will be updated before the use of such techniques and instruments.

(i) Settlement and counterparty

The Sub-Fund is permitted to transfer securities from its assets to a counterparty for a certain period of time against a market-based fee. This ensures that all securities transferred within the framework of securities lending can be transferred back at any time and that all securities lending agreements entered into can be terminated at any time.

The Sub-Fund may engage in securities lending transactions in order to achieve an increase in capital or income or to reduce its costs or risks. Under no circumstances may the use of securities lending transactions lead to changes in the respective investment policy in accordance with the Management Regulations and the Sales Prospectus or to the assumption of additional risks that are not in line with the risk profile presented in the Sales Prospectus.

Up to 10% of Sub-Fund assets can be lent. The share of assets that is expected to be used in securities lending is 5%. This is a forecast. The actual share of the assets lent may differ, inter alia, depending on the respective Sub-Fund-specific investment policy, the respective current portfolio allocation or the market situation on the securities lending market. An important criterion for the ratio of the securities lent is the demand in this regard, which can fluctuate over time and cannot be predicted. In addition, the composition of the respective portfolio is also a criterion that determines the ratio of the securities awarded.

The Sub-Fund may lend the assets contained in its portfolio either directly or indirectly through the intermediary of a standardised securities lending system, a recognised securities clearing institution or a securities lending system organised by a financial institution. In any case, the borrower must be subject to supervisory rules, which the CSSF considers equivalent to those prescribed by Community law.

The Management Company uses Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG ("HAL") as part of the implementation of securities lending transactions as a principal, whereby the latter also carries out collateral management (collateral management) within the framework of the securities lending transactions carried out.

HAL is the only direct borrower and thus the only direct counterparty in securities lending transactions.

The principal considers various aspects in the context of the execution of securities lending transactions and the selection of the Sub-Funds concerned. These include economic and operational aspects, among others – which is by no means an exhaustive list. In addition, the principal seeks to pay special attention to Sub-Funds that have a lower ratio of securities already issued in comparison with other Sub-Funds of the Management Company.

(ii) Collateral management

Furthermore, the Sub-Fund must receive collateral as part of securities lending, the value of which, taking into account the haircuts listed below, must correspond to at least 90% of the total value of the securities lent for the duration of the agreement (taking into account interest, dividends and any other claims). In particular, this collateral must meet the requirements set out in CSSF Circulars 08/536 and 14/592 and are composed, for example, but not exclusively, of cash, Fund units, bonds and shares.

Strategy for valuation discounts (haircut strategy)

Collateral received will be valued on a valuation basis every day, using available market prices, and taking into account appropriate valuation discounts applied by the Management Company for each type of asset of the Sub-Fund on the basis of the Management Company's haircut strategy. This strategy takes into account several factors depending on the collateral received, such as the creditworthiness of the counterparty, the state of origin of the issuers, maturity, currency and price volatility of the assets.

The valuation discounts applied by the Management Company can be found in the overview presented below:

Valuation discounts for collateral received	
Type of collateral	Percentage discount
Cash	Up to 2%
Government bonds	Up to 6%
Corporate bonds/bank bonds (maximum maturity of 10 years up to maturity)	Up to 6%
Shares that are listed on a regulated market in the EU or OECD and are represented in a leading index.	Up to 5%
Convertible bonds	Up to 15%
Target funds (daily valuation)	Up to 10%

In addition, the Management Company reserves the right to increase the valuation discounts on the collateral in the event of unusual market situations or other justified individual cases.

Supplementary information on the valuation discounts will also be provided by the Management Company on request free of charge.

Cash collateral received may be invested in accordance with the criteria set out below:

- invested as demand deposits with entities referred to in Article 50 (f) of Directive 2009/65/EC as amended;
- invested in high-quality government bonds;
- for reverse repo transactions, provided that they are transactions with financial institutions that are subject to supervision, and the UCITS can recover the full amount of money accrued at any time; or
- invested in short-term MMFs as defined in CESR's guidelines on a common definition for European money market funds.

By contrast, securities collateral may neither be sold nor otherwise provided or pledged as collateral.

If a leverage effect arises as part of the reinvestment, this must be taken into account in the overall risk limit of the Sub-Fund.

The income resulting from securities lending transactions, minus all direct (for example, transaction fees or fees of the principal) and indirect operational costs and fees (for example, costs in the context of securities lending, if necessary, legal opinions), accrue to the Sub-Fund assets. The Management Company or an authorised third party reserves the right to charge a fee of a maximum of 20% of the income received from securities lending transactions for expenses associated with securities lending transactions (e.g. control activities or reporting requirements). The portion remaining after deducting direct and indirect operational costs/fees is fully allocated to the Sub-Fund's assets. The remaining 80% (minimum quota) is allocated to the respective Sub-Fund's assets. The aforementioned direct and indirect costs are not to be regarded as fixed income.

Detailed information on the investment limits is contained in Annex 1 and Article 18 of the Articles of Association below.

The Sub-Fund is established for an indefinite period.

Additional information on possible currency hedging in the share class CHF

For the LOYS Sicav – LOYS Global share class CHF at share class level, currency hedging is carried out by LOYS AG. This is done taking into account the opinion of the European Securities and Markets Authority with the reference ES-MA34-43-296.

The share class CHF is denominated in the currency Swiss francs, whereas euro is the currency of the Sub-Fund. The change in the CHF/EUR exchange rate can thus lead to currency losses but also to currency gains for the investor in the

share class CHF. In the course of currency hedging, the exchange rate risk with respect to the Sub-Fund currency is hedged against the share class currency. This hedging can be achieved through the use of various instruments (e.g. forward foreign exchange transactions). Shareholders wishing to invest in the mentioned share class should be aware that a currency hedging process cannot provide precise and complete hedging of the exchange rate risk mentioned. In particular, strong market distortions or larger equity movements have an impact on currency hedging. Therefore, no guarantee can be given that the hedging provided by LOYS AG is successful in all respects.

Risk profile – “Speculative”

The Fund is particularly suitable for investors who accept very high risks and who are seeking very high possible returns in the long-term range. Due to the investment policy associated with the investment objectives, the investor is prepared to accept very high capital losses in the short term, depending on the extent of the fluctuations in the value of the Sub-Fund's investments. The investor should have a long-term investment horizon.

The Management Company endeavours to minimise the risks by the number and spread of Sub-Fund asset investments.

However, no assurance can be given that the investment policy objectives will be achieved.

MONITORING OF OVERALL RISK FOR THE SUB-FUND LOYS SICAV – LOYS GLOBAL

Global exposure:

To monitor market risk, global exposure is calculated using a relative value-at-risk approach.

Benchmarking:

A single share index with the profile described below will be used for benchmarking purposes:

- The share index is broadly diversified in terms of countries, sectors and market capitalisation of the included securities and is composed of the following markets:
 - leading U.S. large-cap companies;
 - leading European companies from a total of 17 European sub-markets;
 - Japanese blue-chip companies with above-average liquidity;
 - leading Canadian large-cap companies;
 - leading Australian large-cap companies;
 - leading Asian companies from a total of 4 submarkets: Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan; and
 - leading Latin American large-cap, blue-chip companies with above-average liquidity from a total of 5 submarkets: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.
- The aforementioned companies are distributed across the following sectors: consumer goods, energy, finance, healthcare, industry, information technology, raw materials, telecommunications and equipment.
- The index is calculated in USD, the included companies are weighted according to their market capitalisation.

Leverage:

The leverage caused by the use of derivatives and other financial products with derivative components is up to 200% of the Fund volume. The leverage value is, however, subject to fluctuations in relation to the market situation, such that the mentioned value may be exceeded in the short term. The leverage value is monitored by the Company on a daily basis.

Note on the leverage calculation:

The calculation is based on the sum of the nominal values as set out in boxes 24 and 25 of ESMA Directive 10-788.

Sustainability risks:

Risk indicators (key risk indicators) can be used to assess sustainability risks. The risk indicators can be quantitative or qualitative in nature and are based on environmental, social and governance aspects and serve to measure the risk of the aspects considered.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND INVESTMENT POLICY OF LOYS SICAV – LOYS AKTIEN GLOBAL

The investment objective of **LOYS Sicav – LOYS Aktien Global** ("Sub-Fund") is to invest the Sub-Fund's assets internationally in securities in accordance with the principle of risk diversification in order to achieve appropriate income and the highest possible long-term capital growth.

In the context of investment decisions and on an ongoing basis throughout the period of investment of existing investments in the Sub-Fund, the Fund Manager takes into account any risks associated with sustainability (environmental, social and governance factors).

However, no assurance can be given that the aforementioned objectives of the investment policy will be achieved.

This Sub-Fund is a financial product used to promote, among other things, environmental or social characteristics and qualifies in accordance with Article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability- related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR"). However, the Sub-Fund's objective is not sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU taxonomy regulation. Further information is contained in the "Pre-Contractual Information", which is attached to this Sales Prospectus as Annex B.

In addition to and in accordance with Article 18 of the Articles of Association, the Sub-Fund shall invest at least 60% of its assets worldwide, including emerging markets, in equities that qualify as equity investments within the meaning of Section 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act (Investmentsteuergesetz), following the principle of risk diversification.

The Sub-Fund's investment policy also provides for the acquisition of shares in companies with low market capitalisation. Due to the low market capitalisation, it may be that the shares of these companies are less liquid and therefore more difficult to sell under certain circumstances.

Furthermore, the Sub-Fund may receive ADRs and GDRs, pensions of all kinds, equity and pension-like participation certificates, certificates that contain shares as underlying assets and that are officially listed or traded on stock exchanges, on other regulated markets that are recognised, open to the public and which operate in an orderly manner – "regulated markets" – as well as convertible and option bonds.

Investments in bonds with a rating lower than B- (S&P or Fitch) or B3 (Moody's) are not permitted. If there are several ratings for a bond, the worst rating in each case is taken as the basis. In the event of a downgrade of bonds in the portfolio, so that the rating is below the rating B- (S&P) or B3 (Moody's) if the share of bonds in the portfolio as a whole has not exceeded the threshold of 3% of these bonds, these bonds will be tolerated for a second period of up to six months (after the downgrade). If these bonds have not been upgraded again during this period, they must be sold by the Fund Manager within a period of a further six months.

If the share of the respective bonds exceeds the threshold of 3% in the portfolio of the respective Sub-Fund, the affected bonds must be sold by the Fund Manager within a period of six months.

The acquisition of asset-backed securities and CoCo bonds as structured products is not permitted (warrants, convertible and option bonds and certificates are expressly not covered by this prohibition and are therefore permitted as acquirable assets for the Company).

Units in investment funds are not acquired for the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund is therefore eligible for target Funds.

In addition, no repurchase agreements are used as part of the implementation of the investment policy. Furthermore, no total return swaps or other assets with similar characteristics will be acquired for the Sub-Fund. In the event of a change in the investment policy in respect of the aforementioned instruments, the Sales Prospectus will be amended accordingly in accordance with Directive 2015/2365/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% liquid assets, depending on the financial market situation. The aforementioned limit may be exceeded temporarily and for a strictly necessary period of time if circumstances so require due to exceptional market conditions and if such an excess is justified, taking into account the interests of investors, such as in very serious circumstances like the attacks of 11 September 2001 or the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in 2008.

Liquid assets are visible balances available at any time at a financial institution for making current and extraordinary payments, as well as payments related to the disposition of permissible assets in accordance with Article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010.

In addition, for liquidity management purposes, the Sub-Fund may hold demand deposits in the form of overnight money and callable deposits within the meaning of Article 4 No. 1. f) of the Management Regulations as well as invest in money market instruments within the meaning of Article 4 No. 1. of the Management Regulations.

As part of the global orientation of the Sub-Fund, investments in emerging markets or emerging countries are also possible, although no direct investments are made in China (in particular no A-shares or B-shares), India (in particular no P-notes). Direct investments in Russia are also excluded. Corresponding indirect investments are made via American depository receipts (ADRs), whereby these may not contain derivatives and indirect investments in securities from China are only permitted up to a maximum of 35% of the Sub-Fund's assets.

No investments are made in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS).

For hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management, the Sub-Fund may use derivatives, certificates with embedded derivative components on equities (discount, bonus, leverage, knock-out certificates, etc.) as well as other techniques and instruments in accordance with Annex 1 No. 6. below. If these techniques and instruments relate to the use of derivatives within the meaning of Annex 1 No. 1. g) below, the relevant investment restrictions of Article 18 of the Articles of Association and Annex 1 below must be taken into account. Furthermore, the provisions of the following Annex 1 No. 7. concerning risk management procedures for derivatives must be observed.

In the context of OTC transactions, the Management Company may accept collateral in the form of bank deposits provided to reduce counterparty risk. For each counterparty, certain currencies are determined for this purpose, which are exchanged. Non-cash collateral is not accepted.

The collateral may be realised at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty. As part of the valuation of the cash collateral received, the Management Company may make valuation discounts, which can be found in the overview below.

The amount of the collateral will be 100%, taking into account the minimum transfer amount.

The counterparty cash collateral received in the context of OTC transactions is only fully invested in one or a combination of the following assets:

- high-quality government bonds;
- short-term money market funds as defined in CESR's guidelines on a common definition of European money market funds (CESR 10-049); and
- as demand deposits with legal entities in accordance with Article 50 (1) (f) of the UCITS Directive (Directive 2009/65/EC).

For the investment of the cash collateral, the issuer or counterparty limits in accordance with the following Annex 1 No. 3 apply analogously. By investing cash collateral, the Sub-Fund may be exposed to counterparty default, interest rate or market risk, among other things.

The counterparty of the OTC transactions has no control over portfolio management, i.e. selection is solely the decision of the Management Company or the mandated Fund Manager.

Securities lending transactions

Pursuant to 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 ("SFTR") and the applicable Luxembourg laws and regulations, in particular Circulars CSSF 08/356, CSSF 11/512 and CSSF 14/592, the Sub-Fund may, in accordance with the relevant investment guidelines, within the framework of efficient portfolio management enter into securities lending transactions.

Securities lending transactions are securities financing transactions within the meaning of the SFTR. These are transactions through which a counterparty transfers securities in connection with the obligation that the counterparty returns equivalent securities at a later date or at the request of the transferring party.

Currently, no other securities financing transactions, such as repurchase agreements, buy/sell back transactions or sell/buy back transactions, and no total return swaps are used for the Sub-Fund. However, if the use of further securities financing transactions and/or total return swaps is intended in the future, the Sales Prospectus will be updated before the use of such techniques and instruments.

(i) Settlement and counterparty

The Sub-Fund is permitted to transfer securities from its assets to a counterparty for a certain period of time against a market-based fee. This ensures that all securities transferred within the framework of securities lending can be transferred back at any time and that all securities lending agreements entered into can be terminated at any time.

The Sub-Fund may engage in securities lending transactions in order to achieve an increase in capital or income or to reduce its costs or risks. Under no circumstances may the use of securities lending transactions lead to changes in the respective investment policy in accordance with the Management Regulations and the Sales Prospectus or to the assumption of additional risks that are not in line with the risk profile presented in the Sales Prospectus.

Up to 10% of Sub-Fund assets can be lent. The share of assets that is expected to be used in securities lending is 5%. This is a forecast. The actual share of the assets lent may differ, inter alia, depending on the respective Sub-Fund-specific investment policy, the respective current portfolio allocation or the market situation on the securities lending market. An important criterion for the ratio of the securities lent is the demand in this regard, which can fluctuate over time and cannot be predicted. In addition, the composition of the respective portfolio is also a criterion that determines the ratio of the securities awarded.

The Sub-Fund may lend the assets contained in its portfolio either directly or indirectly through the intermediary of a standardised securities lending system, a recognised securities clearing institution or a securities lending system organised by a financial institution. In any case, the borrower must be subject to supervisory rules, which the CSSF considers equivalent to those prescribed by Community law.

The Management Company uses Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG ("HAL") as part of the implementation of securities lending transactions as a principal, whereby the latter also carries out collateral management (collateral management) within the framework of the securities lending transactions carried out.

HAL is the only direct borrower and thus the only direct counterparty in securities lending transactions.

The principal considers various aspects in the context of the execution of securities lending transactions and the selection of the Sub-Funds concerned. These include economic and operational aspects, among others – which is by no means an exhaustive list. In addition, the principal seeks to pay special attention to Sub-Funds that have a lower ratio of securities already issued in comparison with other Sub-Funds of the Management Company.

(ii) Collateral management

Furthermore, the Sub-Fund must receive collateral as part of securities lending, the value of which, taking into account the haircuts listed below, must correspond to at least 90% of the total value of the securities lent for the duration of the agreement (taking into account interest, dividends and any other claims). In particular, this collateral must meet the requirements set out in CSSF Circulars 08/536 and 14/592 and are composed, for example, but not exclusively, of cash, Fund units, bonds and shares.

Strategy for valuation discounts (haircut strategy)

Collateral received will be valued on a valuation basis every day, using available market prices, and taking into account appropriate valuation discounts applied by the Management Company for each type of asset of the Sub-Fund on the basis of the Management Company's haircut strategy. This strategy takes into account several factors depending on the collateral received, such as the creditworthiness of the counterparty, the state of origin of the issuers, maturity, currency and price volatility of the assets.

The valuation discounts applied by the Management Company can be found in the overview presented below:

Valuation discounts for collateral received	
Type of collateral	Percentage discount
Cash	Up to 2%
Government bonds	Up to 6%
Corporate bonds/bank bonds (maximum maturity of 10 years up to maturity)	Up to 6%
Shares that are listed on a regulated market in the EU or OECD and are represented in a leading index.	Up to 5%
Convertible bonds	Up to 15%
Target funds (daily valuation)	Up to 10%

In addition, the Management Company reserves the right to increase the valuation discounts on the collateral in the event of unusual market situations or other justified individual cases.

Supplementary information on the valuation discounts will also be provided by the Management Company on request free of charge.

Cash collateral received may be invested in accordance with the criteria set out below:

- invested as demand deposits with entities referred to in Article 50 (f) of Directive 2009/65/EC as amended;
- invested in high-quality government bonds;
- for reverse repo transactions, provided that they are transactions with financial institutions that are subject to supervision, and the UCITS can recover the full amount of money accrued at any time; or
- invested in short-term MMFs as defined in CESR's guidelines on a common definition for European money market funds.

By contrast, securities collateral may neither be sold nor otherwise provided or pledged as collateral.

If a leverage effect arises as part of the reinvestment, this must be taken into account in the overall risk limit of the Sub-Fund.

The income resulting from securities lending transactions, minus all direct (for example, transaction fees or fees of the principal) and indirect operational costs and fees (for example, costs in the context of securities lending, if necessary, legal opinions), accrue to the Sub-Fund assets. The Management Company or an authorised third party reserves the right to charge a fee of a maximum of 20% of the income received from securities lending transactions for expenses associated with securities lending transactions (e.g. control activities or reporting requirements). The portion remaining after deducting direct and indirect operational costs/fees is fully allocated to the Sub-Fund's assets. The remaining 80% (minimum quota) is allocated to the respective Sub-Fund's assets. The aforementioned direct and indirect costs are not to be regarded as fixed income.

Detailed information on the investment limits is contained in the following Annex 1 and Article 18 of the Articles of Association below.

The Sub-Fund is established for an indefinite period.

Risk profile – “Speculative”

The Fund is particularly suitable for investors who accept very high risks and who are seeking very high possible returns in the long-term range. Due to the investment policy associated with the investment objectives, the investor is prepared to accept very high capital losses in the short term, depending on the extent of the fluctuations in the value of the Sub-Fund's investments. The investor should have a long-term investment horizon.

The Management Company endeavours to minimise the risks by the number and spread of Sub-Fund asset investments.

However, no assurance can be given that the investment policy objectives will be achieved.

MONITORING OF THE SUB-FUND'S OVERALL RISK LOYS SICAV – LOYS AKTIEN GLOBAL**Global exposure:**

To monitor market risk, global exposure is calculated using a relative value-at-risk approach.

Benchmarking:

A single share index with the profile described below will be used for benchmarking purposes:

- The share index is broadly diversified in terms of countries, sectors and market capitalisation of the included securities and is composed of the following markets:
 - leading U.S. large-cap companies;
 - leading European companies from a total of 17 European sub-markets;
 - Japanese blue-chip companies with above-average liquidity;
 - leading Canadian large-cap companies;
 - leading Australian large-cap companies;
 - leading Asian companies from a total of 4 submarkets: Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan; and
 - leading Latin-American large-cap, blue-chip companies with above-average liquidity from a total of 5 submarkets: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.
- The aforementioned companies are distributed across the following sectors: consumer goods, energy, finance, healthcare, industry, information technology, raw materials, telecommunications and equipment.
- The index is calculated in USD, the included companies are weighted according to their market capitalisation.

Leverage:

The leverage caused by the use of derivatives and other financial products with derivative components up to 200% of the Fund volume. The leverage value is, however, subject to fluctuations in relation to the market situation, such that the mentioned value may be exceeded in the short term. The leverage value is monitored by the Company on a daily basis.

Note on the leverage calculation:

The calculation is based on the sum of the nominal values as set out in boxes 24 and 25 of ESMA Directive 10-788.

Sustainability risks:

Risk indicators (key risk indicators) can be used to assess sustainability risks. The risk indicators can be quantitative or qualitative in nature and are based on environmental, social and governance aspects and serve to measure the risk of the aspects considered.

GENERAL RISK INFORMATION

When investing in the Sub-Funds of **LOYS SICAV**, it should be noted that, based on experience, this may be subject to strong price fluctuations with possible opportunities and risks for the investor. Due to various risk parameters and influencing factors, this may result in corresponding price gains or price declines within the Sub-Funds for the capital investor. In addition, increases in value sought by the Sub-Funds cannot be guaranteed. However, the investor's risk is limited to the amount invested. The list of risks listed below in connection with an investment in the shares of the Sub-Funds is not exhaustive. The order in which the risks are listed does not contain a statement about the probabilities of their occurrence or about the significance of the occurrence of individual risks.

Possible risk parameters and influencing factors for the Sub-Funds include:

Fund investment risks

Fluctuation of the share value

The share value is calculated as the value of the Fund/Sub-Fund divided by the number of shares in circulation. The value of the Fund/Sub-Fund corresponds to the sum of the market values of all assets in the Fund assets minus the sum of the market values of all liabilities of the Fund/Sub-Fund. The share value is therefore dependent on the value of the assets held in the Fund/Sub-Fund and the amount of liabilities of the Sub-Funds. If the value of these assets decreases or the value of liabilities increases, the value of the shares decreases.

Effect of personal returns from a tax perspective

The tax treatment of investment income depends on the individual circumstances of the respective investor and may be subject to changes in the future. The shareholder should contact their personal tax consultant regarding individual questions, especially taking into account the individual tax situation.

Change of investment strategy or investment conditions

The Investment Company may modify the Articles of Association with the approval of the CSSF and the consent of the shareholders. The Investment Company may also change the investment strategy within the legally and contractually permitted investment spectrum, and thus without any change to the Articles of Association and the approval thereof by the CSSF and the approval of the shareholders.

Suspension of share redemption

The Management Company may temporarily suspend the redemption of the share if there are exceptional circumstances that make a suspension necessary, taking into account the interests of the shareholders. Exceptional circumstances in this sense may include, for example, economic or political crises, redemption requests on an exceptional scale in compliance with Article 12 of the Articles of Association, as well as the closure of stock exchanges or markets, trading restrictions or other factors affecting the determination of the net asset value per share. In addition, the CSSF may order the Management Company to suspend the redemption of the share if this is necessary in the interests of the shareholders or the public. The shareholder cannot return their share during this period. Even in the event of a suspension of the share redemption, the net asset value per share may decrease; for example, if the Management Company is forced to sell assets below market value during the suspension of the share redemption. The net asset value per share after the resumption of the share redemption may be lower than that before the suspension of the redemption.

A suspension can be directly followed by a dissolution of the Fund without resuming the redemption of the share, e.g. if the Management Company terminates the management of the Fund in order to dissolve the Fund. There is therefore a risk for the shareholder that they will not be able to realise the holding period planned by them and that significant parts of the invested capital will not be available to them for an indefinite period of time.

Resolution or merger of the Fund or Sub-Fund

The Company shall have the right to merge or dissolve the Fund, Sub-Fund or classes of shares in accordance with the provisions of Articles 25, 30 and 31 of the Articles of Association. Therefore, there is a risk for the shareholder that they will not be able to realise the holding period they had planned. If the Fund shares are derecognised from the shareholder's custody account after the liquidation procedure has been completed, the shareholder may be charged income taxes.

Risks arising from the investment spectrum

Taking into account the investment principles and limits prescribed by Luxembourg law and the Articles of Association, which provide for a very broad framework for the Fund, the actual investment policy may, for example, also focus on acquiring assets of only a few sectors, markets or regions/countries. This concentration on a few specific investment sectors can be associated with risks (e.g. market size, high fluctuation range within certain business cycles). The annual report provides subsequent information on the content of the investment policy for the past reporting year.

Performance risk

There is no guarantee that the investor will be able to achieve the level of investment success they are aiming for. The share value of the Fund/Sub-Fund may decrease and result in losses for the investor. There are no guarantees from the Management Company or third parties regarding a certain minimum payment commitment upon redemption or a certain investment success of the Fund/Sub-Fund. Moreover, the actual performance of the assets acquired for the Fund/Sub-Fund may differ from performance expectations at the time of purchase. Shareholders may, therefore, get back less than the amount originally invested. An issue premium paid on the acquisition of shares or a redemption discount paid on the sale of shares can also reduce or even consume the success of an investment, especially if the investment period is only short.

Risks to the performance of the Sub-Funds or from the investment spectrum

Market risk

The assets in which the Management Company or the Fund Manager invests on behalf of the Sub-Funds are subject to risks. The price or market value development of financial products depends in particular on the performance of the capital markets, which is influenced by the general situation of the global economy as well as the economic and political framework conditions in the respective countries. If prices on the international stock exchanges fall, hardly any fund will be able to escape this. The more specific the Sub-Fund's investment focus, the greater the market risk, as a very specific focus is typically associated with limited risk diversification. There may be losses in value if the asset's market value falls compared to the acquisition price or if the spot and forward prices perform differently.

Foreign exchange risk for shares

Experience has shown that shares are subject to strong price fluctuations and thus also to the risk of price drops. These price fluctuations are influenced, in particular, by the performance of the issuing company's profits, as well as developments in the industry and the overall economic position. The confidence of market participants in the respective company can also influence price development. This applies in particular to companies whose shares have only been admitted to the stock exchange or another organised market for a shorter period of time; for these, even minor changes in forecasts can lead to strong price movements. If the proportion of freely tradable shares owned by a number of shareholders ("free float") is low, even small buy and sell orders can have a big impact on the market price, thereby resulting in greater price fluctuations.

Foreign exchange risk for convertible and option bonds

Convertible and option bonds certify the right to exchange the bond for shares or to purchase shares. The performance of the value of convertible and option bonds shall therefore dependant on the price development of the share as the underlying asset. The risks of the performance of the underlying shares can therefore also have an impact on the performance of the convertible and option bond. Option bonds, which grant the issuer the right to offer the shareholder a pre-determined number of shares (reverse convertibles) instead of the repayment of a nominal amount, are increasingly dependent on the corresponding share price.

Interest rate risk

Investing in fixed income securities is associated with the possibility of changing the level of market interest that exists at the time of issue of a security. If market interest rates rise compared to the interest rates at the time of issue, the prices of fixed-income securities usually fall. If, on the other hand, the market interest rate falls, the price of fixed-interest securities rises. As a result of this price development, the current yield of the fixed-income security roughly corresponds to the current market interest rate. However, these price fluctuations vary depending on the (remaining) term of the fixed-income securities. Fixed-income securities with shorter maturities have lower price risks than fixed-income securities

with longer maturities. Fixed-income securities with shorter maturities, on the other hand, generally have lower yields than fixed-income securities with longer maturities. Money market instruments tend to have lower price risks due to their short maturity of a maximum of 397 days. In addition, the interest rates of various interest-related financial instruments denominated in the same currency with comparable remaining maturities may develop differently.

Risks in connection with bonds on assets not included in the Sub-Fund's assets

The risks of debt securities (certificates, structured products, etc.) acquired for the Sub-Funds and related to assets not included in the Fund assets as underlying assets are closely related to the specific risks of such underlying assets or investment strategies possibly pursued by these underlying assets, such as commodities as underlying assets. However, the aforementioned risks can be reduced by spreading the assets within Funds.

Special risks when investing in certificates

When investing in certificates, there is a risk that, even if they are listed on a stock exchange or traded on a regulated market, there is no regulated market price of these certificates available due to a certain illiquidity. This is to an increased extent the case when the certificates are held to a significant extent by the Fund, as well as in the case of OTC transactions. In order to counteract the associated valuation risk, the Management Company may, at its own discretion, use the valuation by an independent market maker. Furthermore, it cannot be ruled out that higher discounts at the actual price must be accepted when selling certificates for the aforementioned reasons. In addition, there is an address default risk for certificates (see the section on counterparty default risk, counterparty risk).

Risks arising from the use of derivatives

In the case of Sub-Funds that use derivative financial instruments, there can be no guarantee that the performance of the derivative financial instruments will have a positive impact on the Sub-Funds and its shareholders. The leverage effect of derivatives can have a greater positive and negative impact on the value of the Sub-Fund assets than is the case with the direct acquisition of securities and other assets; in this respect, their use is associated with special risks. In contrast to conventional securities, the value of the net Sub-Fund assets can be significantly more strongly influenced both positively and negatively due to the associated leverage effect. Financial futures contracts that are used for a purpose other than hedging are also associated with considerable opportunities and risks, since only a fraction of the respective contract size (margin) has to be paid immediately. Price changes can thus lead to significant gains or losses within the Sub-Fund assets. This may increase the risk and volatility of the Fund/Sub-Fund.

Risks associated with OTC transactions

In principle, Sub-Funds can conclude transactions (in particular derivatives) in the OTC market (if this is mentioned in the [respective] investment policy [specific to the Sub-Fund]). These are over-the-counter individual agreements. In OTC markets, transactions are less heavily regulated than on an organised stock exchange. OTC derivatives are carried out directly with the counterparty and not through a recognised stock exchange or clearing house. Counterparties in OTC derivatives do not enjoy the same protection as on recognised stock exchanges (e.g. performance guarantee of a clearing house). As a result of the conclusion of OTC transactions, the (respective) Sub-Fund/Fund is exposed to the risk that the contractual partner will not fulfil its payment obligation at all, incompletely or late (counterparty risk). In addition, investments in OTC derivatives may be exposed to the risk of different valuations due to different valuation methods. Furthermore, unlike exchange-traded derivatives, which have standardised contractual terms, OTC derivatives generally expire through negotiations with the other party. There is therefore a risk that the parties will not agree on the interpretation of the terms of the contract (legal or documentation risk).

This may have an impact on the performance of the respective Sub-Fund and may lead to partial or complete loss of unrealised profit.

Risks arising from securities lending transactions

In addition to the general counterparty default risk, there are other counterparty risks associated with securities lending transactions, including the risk that the borrowed securities will not be returned or will not be returned on time, as a result of which the Fund/Sub-Fund will not be able to comply with its redemption requests or will not be able to do so in full.

In the event that lent securities cannot be returned on time, there is a risk that the collateral will have to be used at a lower value than that of the lent securities. At the same time, the value of the collateral provided may diminish or the

collateral provided may become worthless in the event of default by the issuer concerned. A decline in the value of the collateral received/utilised may be due to various factors. These include, among other things, unexpected market movements in the underlying market, less liquid markets or a deterioration in the rating of the collateral received or its issuers. This can have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund/Sub-Fund.

In the event of reinvestment of the collateral received, there is also the risk that a leverage effect can be caused with corresponding risks and the risk of losses and volatility. Moreover, there is a risk that the yields from the re-investment will be lower than the invested amount of liquid funds received.

Furthermore, operational, legal and custody risks are associated with the use of securities transactions.

Legal risks may arise, inter alia, from the Sub-Fund falling within the scope of new laws and/or regulatory requirements. In addition, in the event of the realisation of collateral, legal risks may arise from the applicable insolvency law.

Custody risks describe the possibility that losses may arise for the Sub-Fund as a result of negligent or intentional actions on the part of the Custodian or Sub-Custodian.

Operational risks in the context of the use of securities lending transactions arise from human error and/or system failures at the Management Company or appointed service providers. This may result in an unexpected loss for the Sub-Fund.

The principal belongs to the same group of companies as the Custodian and the Management Company. Consequently, the conclusion of securities lending transactions may lead to conflicts of interest. For example, the interests of the Management Company and the principal may be different or conflict with each other in relation to the service provided in the context of securities lending. In such cases, the principal will make every effort to resolve any potential conflicts of interest fairly and to ensure that the interests of investors remain unaffected. The current information on dealing with conflicts of interest is made available on the website www.hal-privatbank.com.

Inflation risk

Inflation involves a devaluation risk for all assets. This also applies to the assets held in the Sub-Fund. The rate of inflation may exceed the growth in value of the Sub-Fund.

Risks related to currencies

The Sub-Funds may invest in securities or cash denominated in currencies other than the Sub-Fund currency. Accordingly, fluctuations in the value of such currencies against the Sub-Fund currency have a corresponding effect on the value of the Fund/Sub-Fund. There may be currency losses on the conversion of foreign currencies and, in addition, such investments entail a "transfer risk". Due to economic or political instability in countries where a Sub-Fund may invest, there is a risk that a Sub-Fund will not receive funds due to it, in full, on time or only in another currency, despite the solvency of the issuer of the relevant security or other asset.

Concentration risk

Further risks may arise from the fact that the investment is concentrated in certain assets or markets. If a Fund or Sub-Fund holds only a limited number of securities and is considered to be concentrated, the value of the Sub-Funds may fluctuate more than in the case of a diversified fund that holds a larger number of securities. The selection of securities in a concentrated portfolio can also lead to an industry-specific and geographical concentration. In the case of Funds or Sub-Funds with a geographical concentration, the value of the Fund/Sub-Fund may be more vulnerable to adverse economic, political, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory events affecting the relevant market.

Risk of negative interest rates

Generally, an interest rate corresponding to international interest rates less a certain margin is agreed for the investment of the Sub-Fund's liquid assets with the Custodian or other financial institutions. If these interest rates fall below the agreed margin, this leads to negative interest on the corresponding account. Depending on the development of the interest rate policy of the respective central banks, short-term, medium-term and long-term balances with financial institutions can achieve a negative interest rate.

Company-specific risk

The price development of the securities held directly or indirectly by a Sub-Fund also depends on company-specific factors, for example on the issuer's economic situation. If company-specific factors deteriorate, the price of the security can fall significantly and permanently, even if the stock market performs well over the same period.

Risk associated with smaller companies

Shares of smaller companies can be less liquid and more volatile than the shares of companies with a higher market capitalisation and tend to be associated with a comparatively higher financial risk.

Risk associated with the exclusion of securities/assets

The exclusion of companies from the portfolio of a Fund/Sub-Fund that do not meet certain criteria (e.g. social or sustainable factors) or that are not considered socially responsible may lead to the Sub-Fund developing differently compared to similar Funds/Sub-Funds that do not have such principles.

Hedging risk

The Sub-Funds may take measures aimed at offsetting certain risks. These may not work perfectly, may not be practical or may fail completely. The Sub-Funds may use hedges in their portfolio to mitigate currency, duration, market or credit risks and to hedge the currency risk or the effective duration of the share class in relation to certain share classes. Hedging involves costs that reduce the performance of the investment.

Downgrade risk

The Sub-Funds may invest in bonds with an investment-grade rating and hold them even after a subsequent downgrade in order to avoid an emergency sale. If the Sub-Funds hold such downgraded bonds, there is an increased risk of default, which in turn includes the risk of capital loss for the Sub-Funds. Shareholders are advised that the return or share value of the Fund/Sub-Fund (or both) may fluctuate.

Risks associated with investing in emerging markets

There are various risks associated with investing in target funds and/or securities from emerging markets. These are mainly related to the rapid economic development process that these countries are partly going through, and in this context there can be no assurance that this development process will also continue in the coming years. In addition, they are more likely to be markets with a lower market capitalisation, which tend to be volatile and less liquid. Other factors (such as political change, exchange rate fluctuations, stock market supervision, taxes, restrictions on foreign investments and reflows, etc.) may also affect the marketability of the assets and the resulting income.

Moreover, these companies may be subject to a significantly lower degree of governmental supervision and less differentiated legislature. Their accounting and auditing are not always of the standard enforced in this country.

American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)

American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) are U.S. dollar-denominated Custodian receipts issued by U.S. Custodian banks in the USA that embody a certain number of deposited shares of a foreign company and are traded in their place on the U.S. capital market like shares. Depositary receipts representing shares are also entitlements intended to give the holder thereof the economic position of a holder of shares, but where legally a third party is the holder of the underlying asset. The holder of the depositary receipt does not have an original right of membership, but as a rule has a claim under the law of obligations that the right of membership be exercised only according to their will. In addition, in the event of a suspension or closure of the market(s), there is a risk that the value of the ADRs may not accurately reflect the value of the underlying securities. Furthermore, there may be circumstances which cause the Fund Manager not to invest in an ADR or where it is not appropriate to do so or where the characteristics of the ADRs do not accurately reflect the underlying security. In particular, in the event of the insolvency of the Custodian or in the event of compulsory enforcement measures against the Custodian, there is a possibility that these shares will be realised economically in the context of a compulsory enforcement measure against the Custodian or that the shares underlying the depositary receipts will be subject to a restriction on disposal.

Global depositary receipts (GDRs)

Global depositary receipts (GDRs) are depositary receipts modelled on American depositary receipts (ADRs) that certify ownership of shares. A GDR may refer to one, several or even only one fractional share. GDRs are traded on stock ex-

changes worldwide as a proxy for the original share. In this respect, the risk information provided for ADRs also applies analogously to GDRs.

Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk

The liquidity of the Sub-Funds can be influenced by various factors, which can lead to the Sub-Fund temporarily not being able to process redemption requests and even in exceptional situations can lead to a decline in the Fund's assets and thus to liquidation under the conditions specified by law. As an example, liquidity risks may arise if, under certain market conditions, liquid securities are difficult to sell even if the Sub-Fund is only permitted to invest in instruments that can be sold at any time without high discounts being offered. It cannot, therefore, be ruled out that the transaction volume may be exposed to considerable price fluctuations depending on market conditions. In addition, in the event of increased buy and sell orders from investors, the Sub-Funds may be forced to buy or sell assets at worse conditions than planned in order to maintain the liquidity of the Sub-Funds, which may also have a negative impact on the Fund's assets.

Risk arising from borrowing

The Management Company may borrow on behalf of the Sub-Fund. Loans with a variable interest rate can have a negative impact on the Sub-Fund's assets due to rising interest rates. If the Management Company has to repay a loan and cannot compensate for it with follow-up financing or existing liquidity in the Sub-Fund, it may be forced to sell assets ahead of schedule or at worse conditions than planned.

Risks arising from increased numbers of redemptions or subscriptions

Liquidity flows to and from the respective Sub-Fund's assets as a result of buy and sell orders from shareholders. The inflows and outflows can lead to a net inflow or outflow of the Fund's liquid funds after offsetting. This net inflow or outflow may cause the Management Company or the Fund Manager to buy or sell assets, thereby incurring transaction costs. This applies in particular if the inflows or outflows exceed or fall below a ratio of liquid funds provided by the Management Company for the Sub-Funds. Should this happen, the Sub-Fund will incur transaction costs, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. In the case of inflows, increased Fund liquidity can have a negative impact on the performance of the Sub-Fund if the liquid assets cannot be invested on adequate terms.

Risk of public holidays in certain regions/countries

The Fund/Sub-Fund may carry out investments in different regions/countries. Due to local holidays in these regions/countries, there may be deviations between the trading days on the stock exchanges of these regions/countries and the valuation days of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not be able to react to market developments in the Regions/countries on the same day on a day that is not a valuation day, or may not be able to trade on the market there on a valuation day that is not a trading day in these regions/countries. As a result, the Sub-Fund may be prevented from disposing of assets in the required time. This may adversely affect the ability of the Fund/Sub-Fund to comply with return requests or other payment obligations.

Operational and other risks for the Sub-Fund

Risks from criminal acts, maladministration or natural disasters

The Sub-Funds may fall victim to fraud or other criminal activity. They may suffer losses due to misunderstandings or mistakes of employees of the Management Company or external third parties, or be harmed by external events, such as natural disasters.

Counterparty default risk, counterparty risk

The Sub-Funds carry out transactions through or with brokers, clearing houses, counterparties and other agents. Accordingly, the Fund/Sub-Fund is subject to the risk that such a counterparty will not be able to fulfil its obligations due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes. The counterparty default risk (credit risk) entails the risk of the other party to a reciprocal contract failing to fulfil its obligation with respect to a receivable despite the provision of the relevant consider-

ation. This applies to all mutual contracts concluded for the account of the Fund. In addition to the general trends of the capital markets, the special developments of the respective issuers also have an impact on the price of a security. Even with careful selection of securities, for example, it cannot be ruled out that losses will occur due to the deterioration of the assets of issuers. The losses due to the deterioration of an issuer's assets have an effect to the extent that securities of this issuer have been acquired for the Fund.

Cyber risk notice

The Management Company and its service providers may be vulnerable to a threat to operational and information security due to cyber security incidents and related risks. Generally, cyber security incidents are the result of intentional attacks or unintentional events caused by third parties. Cyber attacks include, among other things, gaining unauthorised access to digital systems (e.g. by "hacking" or using malware) for the purpose of stealing assets or sensitive information, damaging data or causing operational disruptions. Cyber attacks can also be carried out by other means – i.e. without gaining unauthorised access – for example by preventing access to services on websites (i.e. attempts to paralyse web services so that they are no longer available to intended users). Cyber security incidents that affect data subjects can cause disruptions and affect business operations, which can potentially lead to financial losses, including by preventing a Sub-Fund from calculating its net asset value, making it more difficult to execute trading transactions for a portfolio of the Sub-Fund, preventing shareholders from doing business with the Fund/Sub-Fund, violating applicable data protection and data security laws or other laws, fines and penalties imposed by supervisory authorities, reputational damage or costs for refunds, other compensation or remedial measures, attorney's fees or costs incurred due to further compliance requirements. Similar adverse consequences may result from cyber security incidents that lead to impairments for issuers of securities in which a Sub-Fund invests, for counterparties with which a Sub-Fund enters into transactions, for government and other supervisory authorities, stock exchanges and other financial market participants, banks, stockbrokers and traders, insurance companies and other financial institutions and other parties. Information risk management systems and contingency plans have been designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security. However, cyber security risk management systems or contingency plans are inherently restricted, including the possibility that certain risks cannot be identified or have not been identified. In addition, the cybersecurity plans and systems of the service providers of the Management Company or the issuers of securities in which a particular Fund/Sub-Fund invests are beyond the control of the Management Company.

Country/region and industry risk

The value of the Fund's assets may also be adversely affected by unforeseeable events such as international political developments, changes in the policies of countries, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, as well as other developments and applicable laws or regulations. If a Sub-Fund focuses on specific countries, regions or sectors as part of its investment, this reduces risk diversification. Consequently, the Sub-Fund is particularly dependent on the development of individual or interlinked countries and regions or the companies based and/or operating in them, as well as on the general development as well as on the performance of the corporate profits of individual industries or mutually influencing industries.

Legal and political risks

For the Sub-Funds, investments may be made in jurisdictions where Luxembourg law does not apply or, in the event of legal disputes, the place of jurisdiction is outside Luxembourg. The resulting rights and obligations of the Management Company for the account of the Fund may differ from those in Luxembourg to the detriment of the Sub-Fund or the shareholder. Political or legal developments, including changes to the legal framework conditions in these jurisdictions, may not be recognised by the Management Company in due time, or not recognised at all, or they may result in restrictions with regard to assets that can be acquired or those that have already been acquired. These consequences may also arise if the legal framework for the Investment Company, the Management Company and/or Fund management in Luxembourg changes.

Key personnel risk

If the investment result of the Sub-Funds is very positive in a certain period, this success may also depend on the suitability of the acting persons and thus the correct decisions of management. The composition of the Fund management personnel may change, however. The actions of the new decision-makers may then lead to less success.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risks of assets

The Fund Manager generally makes investment decisions taking sustainability risks into account. Sustainability risks can arise from environmental and social influences on a potential asset as well as from the corporate governance of the issuer of an asset.

The sustainability risk can either represent its own type of risk or have a strengthening effect on other types of risk relevant to the Fund, such as market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk or operational risk, and in this context can sometimes contribute significantly to the overall risk of the Fund.

If sustainability risks occur, they can have a significant impact – up to a total loss – on the value and/or the return of the affected assets. Such effects on an asset may negatively affect the Fund's returns.

The aim of the Fund Manager's consideration of sustainability risks is to identify the occurrence of these risks as early as possible and to take appropriate measures to minimise the impact on the affected assets or the overall portfolio of the Fund.

The sustainability aspects that can have a negative impact on the Fund's return are divided into environmental, social and governance aspects (hereinafter "ESG"). While the environmental aspects include, for example, climate protection, the social aspects include, for example, compliance with requirements for safety at work. The consideration of compliance with employee rights and data protection are, among other things, components of governance aspects. In addition, the aspects of climate change are also taken into account, including physical climate events or conditions such as heat waves, rising sea levels and global warming.

Issuer-specific risk related to sustainability

The risks associated with ESG aspects can have a negative impact on the market price of an investment in an asset.

The market value of financial instruments issued by companies that do not comply with ESG standards and/or are not (also) committed to implementing ESG standards in the future may be negatively affected by materialising sustainability risks.

Such impacts on market value can be caused, for example, by damage to reputation and/or sanctions; other examples include physical risks and transfer risks which are caused, for example, by climate change.

Operational risks related to sustainability

The Fund or the Management Company may suffer losses due to environmental disasters, socially induced aspects in relation to employees or third parties, as well as due to failures in the management of the Company. These events can be caused or exacerbated by a lack of attention to sustainability aspects.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Management Company and/or employees, representatives or affiliated companies may act as a board of directors, investment adviser, fund manager, central administration, registrar and transfer agent or in any other way as a service provider for the Company. The function of the Custodian may also be performed by an affiliate of the Management Company. The Management Company is aware that conflicts of interest may arise due to the various functions performed in relation to the management of the Company. The Management Company has sufficient and appropriate structures and control mechanisms in place in accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010 and the applicable CSSF administrative rules, in particular, it acts in the best interests of the Company and ensures that conflicts of interest are avoided. The Management Company has established principles for dealing with conflicts of interest, which can be found for interested shareholders on the website at <https://www.hal-privatbank.com/rechtliche-hinweise> in their current version. When outsourcing tasks to third parties and commissioning third parties, conflicts of interest may arise both in cooperation with the third party and within the third-party company.

PERFORMANCE

A summary of the performance of the Sub-Fund is set out in the *Key Investor Information Document*.

SHARES

Shares in LOYS Sicav are shares in the respective Sub-Fund. The rights and obligations of shareholders in one Sub-Fund are separate from the rights and obligations of shareholders in the other Sub-Fund. With regard to third parties, the assets of a Sub-Fund are only used to cover liabilities and payment obligations that relate to this Sub-Fund. Insofar as the shares are issued in book form via transfer to securities accounts, the Company can issue share fractions of up to 0.001 shares, unless stated otherwise in the corresponding Annex of the Sales Prospectus. The Board of Directors may decide to split one or more share classes.

All shares of the respective Sub-Fund have basically the same rights and are freely transferable.

MARKET TIMING AND LATE TRADING

The Board of Directors does not allow market timing practices (= systematic purchase and sale of shares of the Company within short time intervals taking advantage of time differences and/or weaknesses or imperfections in the system of net asset value calculation) and late trading acceptance of a subscription, conversion or redemption request for shares of the Company after the acceptance period at an already known or foreseeable issue or redemption price) or other excessive trading practices and reserves the right to reject subscription exchange or redemption requests originating from an investor whom the Board of Directors believes to be engaged in such practices. The Board of Directors reserves the right to take measures to protect the other shareholders of the Company if necessary.

ISSUE OF SHARES

The issue of shares of the aforementioned Sub-Fund is carried out at the issue price, which is composed of the share value and, if applicable, the sales commission shown in the overview. If stamp duty or other charges are incurred in a country in which the shares are issued, the issue price increases accordingly.

The Investment Company is authorised to issue new shares on an ongoing basis. However, the Investment Company reserves the right to temporarily or permanently discontinue the issue of shares within the framework of the provisions of the Articles of Association below; payments already made will be refunded immediately in this case.

The shares can be purchased from the Investment Company, the Sales Representative, the Custodian, and the Transfer Agent and Registrar and Paying Agents mentioned in this Sales Prospectus.

Subscription requests received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent on a valuation day by the acceptance deadline will be settled on the basis of the share value of that valuation day, which will be determined on the following valuation day. Subscription requests received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent on a valuation day after the acceptance deadline will be settled at the share value of the next valuation day, which will be determined on the valuation day after next.

The times specified in the provisions of the respective Annex specific to the Sub-Fund determine the closing times for acceptance of subscription requests.

REGULATIONS ON THE PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING

The Company is responsible for the measures to combat money laundering and terrorist financing in accordance with the laws of Luxembourg and the circulars published by the CSSF on this subject.

In accordance with the international regulations and the Luxembourg laws and regulations, including the Luxembourg Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing as amended as well as all related amendments or successor regulations and the relevant regulations and circulars of the Luxembourg Financial Supervisory Authority CSSF as amended, obligations are imposed on all persons and companies active in the financial sector in order to prevent misuse for the purposes of money laundering and/or to prevent the financing of terrorism.

These measures generally require the identification and verification of the identity of an investor and the beneficial owner in accordance with the Money Laundering Act (Geldwäschegesetz).

The collection of information provided in this context is carried out exclusively to comply with the provisions on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

The Company is obliged to register certain information regarding shareholders who qualify as beneficial owners within the meaning of the Law of 2004 in accordance with the Law of 13 January 2019 on the Register of Economic Owners (the "Law of 2019") in the Luxembourg Register of Beneficial Owners, whereby certain information is then publicly available in the Register of Beneficial Owners.

Any person who is considered a beneficial owner of the Fund within the meaning of the Law of 2019 is legally obliged to provide the necessary information in this regard on request.

PRIVACY POLICY

The shareholder or prospective shareholder is obliged to provide the Company with the personal data required for the investment (including, but not limited to, the shareholder's name, address and invested amount). Such data can be collected, recorded, stored, adapted, transferred and otherwise processed both in electronic and paper form, as well as used by third parties commissioned by the Company.

Personal data is used in particular for the management of accounts, processing of subscription, redemption and conversion requests, to maintain the share register, to provide services in connection with the company and to comply with applicable laws or regulations, in Luxembourg as well as in other jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, applicable company law, laws and regulations with regard to the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing and tax law, such as FATCA (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), (CRS) Common Reporting Standard or similar laws or regulations.

If a shareholder or prospective shareholder does not provide such personal data in the form requested by the Board of Directors of the Company, the Board of Directors may restrict or prevent ownership of the shares of the Company as described in this Sales Prospectus. In such case, the shareholder or prospective shareholder shall be liable for and indemnify the Company, any third party appointed by the Company or the Custodian in respect of any costs incurred by the Company in taking such action.

The data will not be used for marketing purposes or passed on to unauthorised third parties.

When collecting, storing and processing personal data and information of natural persons, the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data, on the free movement of such data and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (the "General Data Protection Regulation" or "GDPR"), which is supplemented by any applicable national law (the "Data Protection Act") are applied at all times.

Other recipients of the data

The Company may entrust the processing of personal data to another legal entity. The Company undertakes not to transfer any personal data to third parties other than the authorised person, except if it is required by law or the shareholders have given their consent. If, in order to fulfil its contractual obligations, the Company uses the services of a processor within the meaning of the GDPR in order to have certain processing activities carried out for the Company, and if data or information is processed by natural persons in the process, the Company undertakes to impose the same data protection obligations on this processor by means of a contract or other legal instrument in accordance with Union law or the law of the Member State concerned that the Company would have if it were a processor itself. When selecting the processor(s), the Company undertakes to pay particular attention to ensuring that sufficient guarantees are provided such that the appropriate technical and organisational measures are carried out in such a way that the processing takes place in accordance with the requirements of the GDPR.

Data subject rights and contact

At the written request of the shareholder, the shareholder is granted access to their own personal data, which has been made available to the Company. In the same form, the shareholder can assert all the rights to which they are entitled under the GDPR. This request must always be fulfilled.

The data protection regulations of the Management Company apply to the Company. The current version of the Privacy Policy is available on the Management Company's website (www.hal-privatbank.com). The rights of the shareholder within the meaning of the GDPR are either on the subscription certificate or on the Management Company's website (hal-privatbank.com/datenschutz).

The current contact details for the data protection officer appointed by the Management Company can be found at hal-privatbank.com/datenschutz.

By investing in the Company, each shareholder agrees to the processing of their personal data. This consent shall be formally given in writing on the respective underlying "Application form".

THE STOCK VALUE CALCULATION

To calculate the value of the shares, the value of the assets, minus the liabilities ("net Fund assets") is determined on each valuation day in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association and divided by the number of outstanding shares and rounded to two decimal places.

Further details on the calculation of the share value are set out in the Articles of Association, in particular in Article 11 thereof.

REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES

The shareholders are entitled to demand the redemption or conversion of their shares at any time via the Investment Company, the Management Company, the Sales Representative, the Custodian, the Transfer Agent and Registrar or a Paying Agent specified in this Sales Prospectus at the redemption price specified in the Investment Company's Articles of Association. Requests for the conversion of shares can only be submitted to the Registrar and Transfer Agent as value orders.

In principle, the redemption takes place at the redemption price for the respective valuation day. Redemption requests received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent on an evaluation day by the acceptance deadline will be billed at the redemption price for this valuation day, which will be determined on the following valuation day. Redemption requests received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent on a valuation day after the acceptance deadline will be settled at the share value of the next valuation day, which will be determined on the valuation day after next.

The times specified in the provisions of the respective Annex specific to the Sub-Fund determine the closing times for acceptance of redemption requests.

USE OF INCOME AND OTHER PAYMENTS

The use of income is determined for each share class of the Sub-Fund.

If income from the class of shares in question can, in principle, be distributed, the provisions of Article 27 of the Articles of Association shall apply. For register accounts maintained with Moventum S.C.A., the respective distribution amount can in principle be reinvested.

Any distributions on shares will be made through the paying agents, the Custodian or the Management Company. The same applies to any other payments to shareholders.

PUBLICATIONS AND CONTACTS

The respectively valid issue and redemption price of the shares as well as all other information intended for the shareholders can be requested at any time at the registered office of the Management Company, the Investment Company, the Custodian as well as at the Paying Agent and Sales Representative.

The Sales Prospectus and the Articles of Association as amended, the essential information for the investor as well as the annual and semi-annual reports are also available there, and the contracts concluded by the Investment Company with the main parties involved can also be viewed there.

The current version of the Sales Prospectus and Articles of Association as amended, the *Key Investor Information Document* as well as the annual and semi-annual reports can be downloaded at the following Management Company website: www.hal-privatbank.com. In addition, a paper copy will be made available by the Management Company or Sales Representative on request.

As a matter of principle, the current issue and redemption price is published on the Management Company's website (www.hal-privatbank.com) and may also be published in a supra-regional daily newspaper or another online medium.

Other important information for shareholders is generally published on the Management Company's website (www.hal-privatbank.com). In addition, in cases prescribed by law, a publication in a Luxembourg daily newspaper or via RESA also takes place in Luxembourg.

Investor complaints may be addressed to the Management Company, the Investment Company, the Custodian and any Paying Agent or Sales Representative. They will be processed there in a proper manner within 14 days.

COSTS

For the administration of the Investment Company and its Sub-Funds, the Management Company receives a fee from the respective net Sub-Fund assets, the amount, calculation and payment of which can be found in the following section "LOYS Sicav OVERVIEW".

The Custodian receives a fee from the respective net Sub-Fund assets, the amount of which is also shown in the following overview "LOYS Sicav OVERVIEW".

The aforementioned fee is determined and paid out in accordance with the provisions of the respective Sub-Fund.

In addition to the costs and expenses incurred in connection with buying and selling assets of the Fund, the Management Company and the Custodian are entitled to be reimbursed for any further expenses specified in the Articles of Association.

The costs mentioned are also listed in the annual reports.

Furthermore, the respective Sub-Fund assets may be charged for additional costs in accordance with Article 28 of the Articles of Association.

FEE POLICY

In accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010, and in particular taking into account the principles set out in Article 111ter of the Law of 17 December 2010, the Management Company has established a fee policy that is compatible with and conducive to sound and effective risk management. This fee system is based on the sustainable and entrepreneurial business policy of the Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Group and is, therefore, not intended to provide incentives to assume risks that are incompatible with the risk profiles and Management Regulations or Articles of Association of the investment funds managed by the Management Company. The fee system shall always be in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and the funds it manages, and the investors in these funds and shall also include measures to avoid conflicts of interest. In particular, the variable fee elements are not linked to the performance of the investment funds managed by the Management Company. The fixed and variable components of the total fee are proportionate to each other, with the proportion of the fixed component in the total fee being high enough to provide complete flexibility with respect to the variable fee components, including the possibility of waiving the payment of a variable component. The fee system is reviewed at least once a year and adjusted if necessary.

The details of the current fee policy, including a description of how fee and other benefits are calculated, and the identity of the persons responsible for the allocation of fee and other benefits, including the composition of the Fee Committee – if there is such a committee – are made available on the Management Company's website (<https://www.hal-privatbank.com/rechtliche-hinweise>). Furthermore, on request, a paper version is provided free of charge by the Management Company.

TAXATION OF FUND ASSETS AND INCOME

The income of the Investment Company and its Sub-Funds is not taxed in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. However, they may be subject to withholding tax or other taxes in countries in which the respective Sub-Fund assets are invested. Neither the Investment Company, nor the Management Company, nor the Custodian will collect receipts on such taxes for individual or all shareholders.

In the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Fund's assets are subject to a *taxe d'abonnement* from a maximum of 0.05 % p.a. This *taxe d'abonnement* is payable per quarter on the relevant net Fund assets reported at the end of each quarter.

On 10 November 2015, the Council of the European Union adopted Directive (EU) 2015/2060 repealing the EU interest rate directive (Directive 2003/48/EC). As a consequence, full tax transparency will be achieved within the EU by 2018 at the latest and the EU withholding tax will become obsolete from this point in time. In this context, Luxembourg applies the automatic exchange of information on financial accounts. Until the repeal of the EU interest directive, all Member States of the European Union were obliged to provide the competent authorities of the Member States with information on interest payments and equivalent payments made in the Member State providing the information to a person resident in another Member State. However, some states were granted for a transitional period to levy a withholding tax instead.

Prospective shareholders should, at regular intervals, procure information pertaining to the taxes applicable to the acquisition, possession and redemption of shares and disbursements in accordance with the laws that apply in the country in which they are a citizen, in which they reside or in which they are domiciled before they subscribe to shares. Shareholders should consult their tax adviser with regard to the effects of their investments in the Sub-Funds in accordance with the tax law applicable to them, in particular the tax law of the country in which they are resident or in which they have their residence or domicile.

AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION – OECD COMMON REPORTING STANDARD (CRS)

The OECD developed a Common Reporting Standard ("CRS") in response to the problem of tax evasion in offshore areas on a global level. Based on this standard, participating countries are obliged through a multilateral international treaty and, in the European Union, through the Mutual Assistance Directive, to exchange financial information relating to persons who reside abroad for tax reasons. Domestic financial institutions are, therefore, legally obliged to automatically submit any foreign taxpayer accounts to the Luxembourg tax authorities on an annual basis if these accounts are subject to reporting. The accounts can be identified through common due diligence and reporting procedures. The Grand Duchy

of Luxembourg has implemented the CRS with the Law of 18 December 2015 on the automatic exchange of financial information in the field of taxation.

Data collection within the scope of the exchange of information may also include information concerning the Sub-Fund. Accordingly, the Management Company is obliged to carry out due diligence and reporting procedures in accordance with the CRS, as set out in the Luxembourg implementing law of 2015.

Accordingly, shareholders may be required to provide additional information to the Board of Directors of the Investment Company or an appointed third party in order to enable the Investment Company or a third party to comply with its obligations under the CRS. Failure to provide the requested information may result in the shareholder being required to pay taxes, fines or make other payments. The Investment Company reserves the right to effect a compulsory redemption of the units of such a shareholder.

FATCA – Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Sections 1471 to 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (FATCA), result in reporting obligations as well as a possible 30% withholding tax obligation (“FATCA withholding tax”) on payments:

- to any financial institutions not based in the USA (a foreign financial institution or an “FFI”), unless these are included in the “participating FFIs”, i.e. FFIs which:
 - conclude a contractual arrangement with the U.S. tax authorities (Internal Revenue Service, “IRS”), to provide them with specific information regarding their account holders or investors; or
 - are otherwise exempt from the FATCA provisions; or
 - have been “deemed compliant”, i.e. FATCA-compliant FFI; or
- to investors (recalcitrant holders) who are not otherwise exempt from the FATCA provisions and do not provide sufficient information to determine:
 - whether such investors qualify as “U.S. entities”; or
 - whether they should otherwise be treated as holders of a corresponding “U.S. account”.

The FATCA withholding tax regulation applies to payments originating outside the United States and could come into force for foreign passthru payments at a later point in time (as yet unspecified).

The United States has reached intergovernmental agreements (“IGAs”) with numerous other states to simplify the implementation of FATCA requirements. Under FATCA and the Model 1 and Model 2 IGAs, an FFI in an IGA signatory country may be treated as a “reporting financial institution” or, in the case of various exempt entities, a “non-reporting financial institution” and accordingly would not be subject to withholding tax on payments it makes or receives. Under both IGA models, a reporting financial institution is always required to report certain information concerning its account holders or investors either to the authorities of its home Member State or to the IRS.

The United States and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg signed an intergovernmental agreement on 28 March 2014 (the “Luxembourg IGA”), which is largely based on the “Model 1” IGA. The Luxembourg IGA regulations were transposed into national law through the Law of 24 July 2015. The Management Company expects that the Fund will be treated as a reporting financial institution under the rules of the Luxembourg IGA and that accordingly, in principle, no FATCA withholding tax will be required to be withheld on payments made by the Fund in respect of its shares. However, such an obligation cannot be ruled out entirely. However, payment in excess of the FATCA withholding tax withheld should be excluded.

Investors may be required to provide additional information to the Management Company or an appointed third party in order to enable the Management Company or a third party to comply with its obligations under the FATCA regulations.

The above description of the extremely complex FATCA regulation is based on the existing regulations, the official guidelines, the IGA models, as well as the Luxembourg IGA. All of these documents may be subject to change.

Prospective shareholders should consult their own tax advisers to what extent these regulations are relevant for payments that they would receive in connection with an investment in the Fund Shares, if any. In addition, in certain circumstances, other tax regimes of the United States or its territorial authorities may apply, which are not discussed in this section.

ANNEX 1 – GENERAL INVESTMENT POLICY GUIDELINES

The following general principles and restrictions of the investment policy apply in principle to all Sub-Funds of the Investment Company, unless they are extended or further restricted by law or by the Articles of Association. The respective Sub-Funds may also provide for further additions or deviations. This is mentioned in the Sales Prospectus.

The following definitions apply:

“Third country”: For the purposes of these Management Regulations, a third country is any country which is not a Member State.

“Money market instruments”:
Instruments that are usually traded on the money market, are liquid and their value can be accurately determined at any time.

“Regulated market”:
A market as defined in Article 4, point 14 of Directive 2004/39/EC of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments (as amended).

“Law of 2010”:
Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment as amended

“Member State”:
A Member State of the European Union. States that are contracting parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area are treated in the same way as the Member States of the European Union, within the limits of this agreement and the related legal acts.

“UCI”:
Undertaking for collective investment. Any UCIs subject to Part II of the Law of 2010 qualifies in principle as an AIF within the meaning of the Law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers.

“UCITS”:
An undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities, which is subject to Directive 2009/65/EC.

“Directive 2009/65/EC”:
Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (as amended)

“Securities”:

- Shares and other securities equivalent to shares (“shares”);
- Debentures and other securitised debt instruments (“debt instruments”)
- all other marketable securities which permit purchasing securities by either subscription or exchange, except for the techniques and instruments specified under No. 5 of this Annex.

The Sub-Fund investment policy is subject to the following regulations and investment restrictions. The respective net Sub-Fund assets are invested according to the principle of risk diversification. The investment policy of the individual Sub-Funds may include investments in securities, money market instruments, Fund units, derivative financial instruments and all other assets permitted under this Annex. In particular, it may differ according to the region in which the Sub-Funds invest, according to the assets to be acquired, according to the currency in which they are denominated or according to their maturity. A detailed description of the investment policy of each individual Sub-Fund can be found in the Sales Prospectus.

1. Investments of the respective Sub-Fund may consist of the following assets:

Due to the specific investment policy of the respective Sub-Fund, it is possible that various of the investment options mentioned below do not apply to the respective Sub-Fund. This is mentioned in the Sales Prospectus.

- a) securities and money market instruments listed or traded on a regulated market;
- b) transferable securities and money market instruments traded on any other market in a Member State which is recognised, regulated, open to the public and operates regularly;
- c) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-Member State or traded there on another regulated market which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;
- d) securities and money market instruments from new issues, provided that the terms and conditions of issue contain the obligation that admission to official listing on a securities exchange or to trading on a regulated market within the meaning of the provisions set out under No. 1. a) to c) above is applied for and that admission is obtained no later than one year after the issue;
- e) units of UCITS authorised under Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCIs within the meaning of Article 1 (2) (a) and (b) of Directive 2009/65/EC which are based in a Member State or in a third country, provided that:
 - these other UCIs have been authorised under legislation which places them under official supervision which, in the opinion of the CSSF, is equivalent to that under Community law and there is sufficient guarantee of cooperation between the authorities;
 - the level of protection of the unitholders of the other UCIs is equivalent to the level of protection of the unitholders of a UCITS and, in particular, the rules for the separate custody of the Fund's assets, the borrowing, the granting of loans and the short selling of securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC;
 - the business activity of the other UCIs is subject to semi-annual and annual reports that allow a judgement to be made regarding the assets and the liabilities, the income and the transactions in the reporting period; and
 - pursuant to the Management Regulations or constitutional documents of the UCITS or these other UCI, in which units shall be acquired, no more than an aggregate total of 10% of the net assets may be invested in units of other UCITS or other UCIs.
- f) demand deposits or callable 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 financial institution concerned has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a non-Member State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in Community law.
- g) derivative financial instruments, i.e. in particular options and futures as well as exchange transactions ("derivatives"), including equivalent instruments settled in cash, which are traded on one of the regulated markets referred to in letters a), b) and c), and/or derivative financial instruments which are not traded on a stock exchange ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:
 - the underlying assets are instruments within the meaning of this No. 1. a) to h), financial indices (including bond, equity and commodity indices that meet all the criteria of a financial index, which must be recognised and sufficiently diversified, among other things), interest rates, exchange rates or currencies;
 - the counterparties in transactions with OTC derivatives are institutions subject to regulatory supervision of the categories approved by the CSSF;

and

- the OTC derivatives are subject to a reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by a counter-transaction at a reasonable fair value at any time on the initiative of the Fund.
- h) money market instruments which are not traded on a regulated market and which do not fall under the above definition, provided that the issue or issuer of such instruments is itself subject to regulations on deposit and investor protection and provided that they are:
- issued or guaranteed by a central governmental, regional or local body or the central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a third country or, in the case of a federal state, a member state of the federation or by an international body of a public law nature belonging to at least one Member State; or
 - issue an undertaking whose securities are traded on the regulated markets referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) above; or
 - an institution that is subject to official supervision in accordance with the criteria laid down in Community law, or an institution that is subject to and complies with supervisory regulations that, in the opinion of the CSSF, are at least as strict as those of Community law; or
 - issued by other issuers belonging to a category approved by the CSSF, provided that investments in these instruments are subject to investor protection requirements equivalent to those of the first, second or third indent, and provided that the issuer is either an entity with an equity of at least ten million euros (EUR 10,000,000) that prepares and publishes its annual financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the fourth Directive 78/660/EEC, or a legal entity, which is responsible for the financing of this group of companies within a group of companies comprising one or more companies listed on a stock exchange, or is a legal entity that is intended to finance the securities underwriting of liabilities by using a credit line granted by a bank.
- i) equity participations within the meaning of Article 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act (Investmentssteuergesetz). Equity participations for these purposes are defined as:
- units in corporations admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market;
 - units in corporations that are resident in a Member State of the European Union or another State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject to income taxation for corporations there and are not exempt from it;
 - units in corporations that are resident in a third country and are subject to income taxation for corporations in the amount of at least 15% there and are not exempt from it;
 - units in other investment funds (target funds) in the amount of the ratio of their value published on the valuation day at which they actually invest in the aforementioned units in corporations; if no actual quota is published, in the amount of the minimum ratio specified in the investment conditions of the other investment fund;

2. In addition, the respective Sub-Fund may:

- a) invest up to 10% of its respective net Sub-Fund assets in securities or money market instruments other than those mentioned under No. 1;
- b) hold liquid assets in the amount of up to 20% of its respective net Sub-Fund assets;

c) take out loans for a short time up to the equivalent of 10% of its net assets. These loans can be the subject of a pledge or collateral. Hedging transactions in connection with the sale of options or the acquisition or sale of futures contracts and futures are not considered borrowing for the purposes of this investment restriction;

d) acquire foreign exchange in a "back-to-back" transaction.

3. In addition, the respective Sub-Fund will observe the following investment restrictions when investing its assets:

a) The respective Sub-Fund may invest a maximum of 10% of its respective net Sub-Fund assets in securities or money market instruments of a single issuer, whereby the securities held directly in the portfolio and the underlying assets of structured products are considered jointly. The respective Sub-Fund may invest a maximum of 20% of its net Sub-Fund assets in deposits with the same institution. The counterparty default risk in transactions of the Fund with OTC derivatives may not exceed 10% of its net assets if the counterparty is a financial institution within the meaning of No. 1. f). For other cases, the limit is a maximum of 5% of the net assets of the Fund.

b) the total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments of issuers in each of which the Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets may not exceed 40% of the value of its net Sub-Fund assets. This limitation does not apply to deposits and transactions in OTC derivatives made with financial institutions that are subject to regulatory supervision.

Regardless of the individual upper limits mentioned in No. 3 a), the Fund may invest no more than 20% of its net Sub-Fund assets at one single institution in a combination of:

- securities or money market instruments issued by this institution;
- deposits with this institution; or
- OTC derivatives purchased from this institution.

c) the upper limit specified in No. 3. a), first sentence, shall be a maximum of 35% if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities, by a non-Member State or by public international bodies of which at least one Member State is a member.

d) the upper limit referred to in No. 3. a), first sentence, shall not exceed 25% for certain bonds if they are issued by a financial institution which has its registered office in a Member State and which is subject to special official supervision by virtue of statutory provisions for the protection of the holders of such bonds. In particular, the proceeds from the issue of these bonds must, in accordance with legal requirements, be invested in assets that sufficiently cover the liabilities arising from them during the entire maturity of the bonds and are intended primarily for the repayment of the capital and the payment of interest due in the event of the issuer's default.

If the Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in bonds within the meaning of the above subparagraph issued by a single issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the net assets of the UCITS.

e) the securities and money market instruments referred to in No. 3. c) and d) shall not be taken into account when applying the investment limit of 40% provided for in No. 3. b).

The limits referred to in No. 3. a), b), c) and d) may not be cumulated; therefore, investments made in securities or money market instruments of a single issuer or in deposits with that issuer or in derivatives thereof may not exceed 35% of the net assets of the Fund in accordance with No. 3. a), b), c) and d).

Companies that belong to the same group of companies with a view to preparing the consolidated financial statements within the meaning of Directive 83/349/EEC or according to the recognised international accounting

documents shall be considered as a single issuer when calculating the investment limits provided for in these points (a) to (e).

The Sub-Fund may cumulatively invest up to 20% of its net assets in securities and money market instruments of one and the same group of companies.

- f) without prejudice to the investment limits laid down in No. 3. k), l) and m) below, the limits laid down in No. 3. a) to e) for investments in shares and/or debt securities of a single issuer shall not exceed 20% if the objective of the Fund's investment strategy is to replicate a specific share or debt securities index recognised by the CSSF. The prerequisite for this is that:
- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;
 - the index represents an adequate reference basis for the market to which it relates; and
 - the index will be published in an appropriate manner.
- g) the limit laid down in No. 3. f) shall be 35% if justified by exceptional market conditions, in particular on regulated markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. An investment up to this upper limit is only possible with a single issuer.
- h) without prejudice to the provisions laid down in No. 3 a) to e), the Fund may, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, invest up to 100% of its net Sub-Fund assets in transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, an OECD country, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong, provided that (i) such securities come from at least six different issues and (ii) no more than 30% of the net assets of the Fund are invested in securities from one and the same issue.**
- i) the Fund may acquire units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs within the meaning of No. 1. e) if it does not invest more than 20% of its net Sub-Fund assets in one and the same UCITS or other UCI.

When applying this investment limit, each Sub-Fund of an umbrella fund is to be considered as an independent issuer within the meaning of Article 181 of the Law of 2010, provided that the principle of individual liability per Sub-Fund with regard to third parties applies.

- j) investments in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not exceed a total of 30% of the net Sub-Fund assets of the respective Sub-Fund.

If the Sub-Fund has acquired units of a UCITS and/or other UCI, the assets of the relevant UCITS or other UCI will not be taken into account for the maximum limit stated under No. 3. a) to e).

If the Sub-Fund acquires units of another UCITS and/or other UCIs that are managed directly or indirectly by the same Management Company or another company with which the Management Company is linked by joint management or control or by a substantial direct or indirect participation, the Management Company or the other company is not permitted to charge any fees for the subscription or redemption of units of the other UCITS and/or other UCIs by the Fund.

However, insofar as the Sub-Fund invests in units in target funds that are launched and/or managed by other companies, it must be taken into account that sales commissions and redemption commissions may be charged for these target funds. The sales commissions and redemption commissions paid by the Sub-Fund are indicated in the annual reports.

Insofar as the Sub-Fund invests in target funds, the fees for Fund administration and management of the investing Fund, as well as fees for Fund administration and management of the target fund, will be charged to the Sub-

Fund's assets. In this respect, double charges with regard to the fees for Fund administration and Fund management are not excluded.

In general, the acquisition of units in target funds may result in the collection of an administrative fee at the level of the target fund. The respective Sub-Fund will therefore not invest in target funds that are subject to administrative fee of more than 3%. The Fund's annual report shall contain information on the maximum proportion of the management fee to be borne by the Fund and the target funds.

- k) the relevant Sub-Fund may not acquire voting shares to an extent that would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of the issuer.
- l) furthermore, the Sub-Fund may not acquire more than:
 - 10% of the non-voting shares of a single issuer;
 - 10% of the bonds of a single issuer;
 - 25% of the units of a single UCITS or other UCIs within the meaning of Article 2 (2) of the Law of 2010; or
 - 10% of the money market instruments of a single issuer.

The limits provided for in the second, third and fourth indents need not be complied with during the acquisition if the gross amount of the bonds or money market instruments or the net amount of the issued units cannot be calculated at the time of acquisition.

- m) the above provisions according to No. 3. k) and l) are not applicable with regard to:
 - aa) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;
 - bb) securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a third country;
 - cc) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members;
 - dd) shares in companies incorporated under the laws of a non-Member State, provided that (i) such a company invests its assets principally in the securities of issuing bodies of that State, (ii) under the laws of that State, a participation by the Fund in the capital of such a company is the only possible way of acquiring the securities of issuing bodies of that State and (iii) such a company complies, in the context of its investment of assets, with the investment restrictions laid down in No. 3. a) to e) and No. 3. i) to l) above;
 - ee) shares held in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in their country of establishment on behalf of the Fund, with a view to the redemption of units at the request of unitholders.
- n) the Fund may not acquire commodities or precious metals, with the exception of certificates which qualify as securities and are recognised as permissible assets under management practice.
- o) the Fund may not invest in real estate, although investments in real estate-backed securities or interest thereon or investments in securities issued by companies that invest in real estate and interest thereon are permitted.
- p) no loans or guarantees to third parties may be issued to the detriment of the Fund's assets, whereby this investment restriction does not prevent the Fund from investing its net assets in securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments within the meaning of No. 1. e), g) and h) above that are not fully paid up, provided that the Fund has sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet the call on the remaining deposits; such reserves may not already be taken into account in the context of the sale of options.
- q) short sales of securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments mentioned in No. 1. e), g) and h) above may not be made.

4. Without prejudice to any provisions to the contrary contained herein:

- a) the respective Sub-Fund need not comply with the investment limits provided for in Nos. 1. to 3. above when exercising subscription rights attached to securities or money market instruments which it holds in its Fund assets.
- b) the respective Sub-Fund may deviate from the provisions set forth in No. 3. a) to j) above for a period of six months after its admission.
- c) if these provisions are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Fund or as a result of subscription rights, the relevant Sub-Fund must, as a priority, seek to rectify the situation in its sales transactions, taking into account the interests of its unitholders.
- d) in the case where an issuer forms a legal entity with several Sub-Funds, where the assets of a Sub-Fund are exclusively liable to the claims of the investors of this Sub-Fund as well as to the creditors whose claim arose on the occasion of the formation, the term or the liquidation of the Sub-Fund, each Sub-Fund is to be regarded as a separate issuer for the purpose of applying the provisions on risk diversification in No. 3. a) to g) as well as No. 3. i) and j).

The Investment Company is entitled to impose additional investment restrictions if this is necessary to comply with the legal and administrative regulations in countries where the shares of the Fund are offered or sold.

5. A Sub-Fund may subscribe for, acquire and/or hold shares in another Sub-Fund or several other Sub-Funds of the Fund ("target sub-funds") on condition that:

- the target sub-funds, in turn, do not invest in the Sub-Fund; and
- the total proportion of assets that the target sub-funds may invest in units of other target sub-fund of the Fund does not exceed 10%; and
- the voting rights, which may be related to the respective units, are suspended as long as the target Sub-Fund Shares are held, without prejudice to proper accounting and regular reports; and
- the value of these units is not included in the calculation of the net assets of the Fund as long as these shares are held by the Sub-Fund, provided that the review of the minimum net assets of the Fund provided for by the Law of 2010 is concerned.

6. Techniques and instruments

The Fund may use derivatives and other techniques and instruments for hedging and efficient portfolio management, maturity or risk management of the portfolio or for generating income, i.e. for speculative purposes.

If these transactions relate to the use of derivatives, the conditions and limits must comply with the provisions of No. 1 to 4 of this Annex. Furthermore, the provisions of the following No. 7 of this Annex regarding risk management procedures for derivatives must be taken into account.

7. Risk management procedures for derivatives

If transactions relate to derivatives, the Fund ensures that the total risk associated with derivatives does not exceed the total net value of its portfolio.

When calculating the risk, the market value of the underlying assets, the counterparty's risk of default, future market fluctuations and the liquidation period of the positions are taken into account. This also applies to the following paragraphs.

- As part of its investment strategy, the Fund may invest in derivatives within the limits set out in No. 3. e) of this Annex, provided that the total risk of the underlying assets does not exceed the investment limits set out in No. 3. a) to e) of this Annex. If the Fund invests in index-based derivatives, these investments need not be included in the investment limits set out in No. 3 a) to e) of this Annex.
- A derivative embedded in a security or money market instrument must also be taken into account with regard to the investment limits in 3. e) of this Annex.

The Management Company shall regularly inform the CSSF of the types of derivatives in the portfolio, the risks associated with the respective underlying assets, the investment limits and the methods used to measure the risks associated with the derivative transactions with respect to the Fund.

The investment restrictions set out in this Annex relate in principle to the time of acquisition of the respective assets. If the aforementioned limits are exceeded by increases in value after the acquisition, the Investment Company will restore the investment restrictions, taking into account the interests of the investors.

**LOYS Sicav
OVERVIEW**

ANNEX 2 SUB-FUND LOYS Sicav – LOYS Global

Fund and Sub-Fund formation:	The Sub-Fund with share classes P and I was launched on 14 February 2000 under the Multiadvisor Sicav and was transferred with effect from 1 July 2010, while retaining the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) as well as the Securities Identification Number (WKN) and historical performance.
Initial issue price (plus sales commission):	
Share class P	EUR 25
Share class I	EUR 500
Share class PAN	EUR 15
Share class CHF	CHF 500
Share class ITN	EUR 500
First issue date:	
Share class P	28 February 2000
Share class I	2 January 2007
Share class PAN	1 July 2010
Share class CHF	Determined by the Board of Directors of the Investment Company.
Share class ITN	14 December 2016
Sales commission: (in % of the share value payable to the respective intermediary)	
Share class P	up to 5%
Share class I	None
Share class PAN	up to 5%
Share class CHF	up to 5%
Share class ITN	None
Conversion commission:	None
Redemption commission:	None
Minimum investment¹:	
Share class P	None
Share class I	EUR 500,000
Share class PAN	None
Share class CHF	CHF 50,000
Share class ITN	EUR 500,000
Savings plans:	None on the part of the administrative and central administrative body Investors can obtain additional information from the respective Custodian office.
Withdrawal plans:	None on the part of the administrative and central administrative body Investors can obtain additional information from the respective Custodian office.
Administrative compensation (in % of net Sub-Fund assets):	
Share class P	up to 0.15% p.a.
Share class I	up to 0.15% p.a.
Share class PAN	up to 0.15% p.a.
Share class CHF	up to 0.15% p.a.
Share class ITN	up to 0.15% p.a.
The management fee is calculated on a daily basis on the net Sub-Fund assets of the respective share class of the previous valuation day and is paid retrospectively each month. The administrative fee is plus any applicable value added tax.	

¹ In exceptional cases, the Board of Directors may allow subscriptions that deviate from the specified minimum investment without giving reasons.

Custodian fee (in % of net Sub-Fund assets):							
Share class P		up to 0.04% p.a.					
Share class I		up to 0.04% p.a.					
Share class PAN		up to 0.04% p.a.					
Share class CHF		up to 0.04% p.a.					
Share class ITN		up to 0.04% p.a.					
The Custodian fee is calculated on a daily basis on the net Sub-Fund assets of the respective share class of the previous valuation day and is paid retrospectively each month. The Custodian fee is plus any applicable VAT.							
Sales Representative fee (in % of net Sub-Fund assets):							
Share class P		up to 0.60% p.a.					
Share Class I		No					
Share class PAN		up to 0.60% p.a.					
Share class CHF		up to 0.60% p.a.					
Share class ITN		No					
The Sales Representative fee is calculated on a daily basis on the net Sub-Fund assets of the respective share class of the previous valuation day and is paid retrospectively each month. The Sales Representative fee is plus any applicable VAT.							
Fund management fee (in % of net Sub-Fund assets):							
Share class P		up to 0.80% p.a.					
Share class I		up to 0.60% p.a.					
Share class PAN		up to 1.20% p.a.					
Share class CHF		up to 0.80% p.a.					
Share class ITN		up to 1.10% p.a.					
The Fund management fee is calculated on a daily basis on the net Sub-Fund assets of the respective share class of the previous valuation day and is paid out retrospectively each month. The Fund management fee is plus any applicable value added tax.							
Performance fee (payable to the Fund Manager):					up to 10% p.a. for share class P ² up to 20 % p.a. for share class I ² None for the share class PAN up to 20 % p.a. for the share class CHF ² None for the share class ITN		
Calculation examples for the performance fee for share class P:							
Billing period	Unit value at the beginning of the accounting period	Unit value at the account-end of the accounting period	Performance fee in %	High-water mark for the billing period	Performance fee payment	Outperformance (absolute)	Performance fee to be paid
1	100	110	10%	100	Yes	10.00	1.00
2	110	105	10%	110	No	-5.00	0.00
3	105	95	10%	110	No	-15.00	0.00
4	95	100	10%	110	No	-10.00	0.00
5	100	115	10%	110	Yes	5.00	0.50

² The Fund Manager receives a performance fee for the share class P Sub-Funds **LOYS SICAV – LOYS Global**.

The performance fee amount is up to 10% of the amount by which the unit value of the share class exceeds the high-water mark at the end of a billing period (absolute increase in value). The initial high-water mark corresponds to the initial issue price when the respective share class is issued.

The reference period for the high-water mark began with the circulation of a share class and corresponds to its entire maturity. The accounting period corresponds to the Fund's financial year. The first billing period began with the initial price calculation of the share class and ended on the closing date of the following financial year end. In the future, a payout will be possible no earlier than 12 months after the start of the billing period.

Entitlement to a performance fee is determined on a daily basis (observation date), and this is taken into account in the particular unit value that is determined. The calculation is made minus all costs and taking into account subscriptions and redemptions. Entitlement to a performance fee determined during the settlement period does not necessarily lead to payment at the end of the settlement period.

The **high-water mark** is either the initial issue price or the unit price at the end of the settlement period for which the last performance fee was paid, whichever is the higher. If the unit price on the observation date is higher than the current high-water mark, there is no entitlement to a performance fee and this will be deferred. If the unit price on the observation date is lower than the current high-water

Calculation examples for the performance fee for share classes I and CHF:

Billing period	Share value at the beginning of the settlement period	Share value at the end of the settlement period	Performance fee in %	Value of the underlying benchmark at the beginning of the accounting period	Value of the underlying benchmark at the end of the accounting period	Benchmark performance	Fund performance	Performance fee payment	Outperformance	Performance fee to be paid
1	100	110	20%	100	105	5.00%	10.00%	Yes	5.00%	1.10
2	110	105	20%	105	103	-1.90%	-4.55%	No	-2.64%	0.00
3	105	95	20%	103	101	-1.94%	-9.52%	No	-7.58%	0.00
4	95	100	20%	101	98	-2.97%	5.26%	Yes	8.23%	1.65
5	100	115	20%	98	100	2.04%	15.00%	Yes	12.96%	2.98

mark, no performance fee will be calculated. If the unit price falls below the high-water mark, positive provisions are reversed in favour of the respective share class.

A positive performance fee accrual will only be paid at the end of the settlement period if the unit price exceeds the high-water mark. In this case, the high-water mark will be adjusted to the unit price at the end of the previous settlement period. If the Sub-Fund or a class of shares is liquidated or merged during the settlement period, or if there is a complete redemption or conversion of shares by the investors and a performance fee is incurred for the shares concerned, this will usually be paid pro rata on the day of liquidation or merger or on the day of the complete redemption or conversion of the shares.

If the accruals are negative at the end of the settlement period, these will be taken into account in the subsequent consideration. There is no entitlement to the reimbursement of performance fees already paid. The performance fee is paid out against and in the currency of the relevant share class at the end of the financial year.

This fee is subject to VAT as applicable.

The Fund Manager receives a performance fee for the share class I and CHF Sub-Funds **LOYS SICAV – LOYS Global**.

The performance fee amounts to up to 20% of the amount by which the performance of the unit value of the respective share class exceeds the performance of the defined benchmark, MSCI World Total Return NET Index in euro (Bloomberg ticker: MSDEWIN). The selected benchmark is consistent with the investment objectives and the investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

The reference period for the benchmark began with the circulation of the respective share class and corresponds to its entire maturity. The accounting period corresponds to the Fund's financial year. The first billing period began with the initial price calculation of the share class and ended on the closing date of the following financial year end. In the future, a payout will be possible no earlier than 12 months after the start of the billing period.

The aforementioned benchmark is administered by MSCI Ltd. As a non-EU administrator, MSCI Ltd. may apply to the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) for inclusion in a public register of administrators of benchmark and benchmark assets by 31 December 2023. At the time of the last revision of this Sales Prospectus, the administrator was not yet listed in the ESMA register. The Management Company ensures that appropriate measures are taken if the benchmark changes significantly or is no longer provided. For this purpose, the Management Company has drawn up written plans, which can be requested from the Management Company's registered office free of charge. Entitlement to a performance fee is determined on a daily basis (observation date), and this is taken into account in the particular unit value that is determined. The calculation is made minus all costs and taking into account subscriptions and redemptions.

The performance fee is calculated as follows:

On each observation date, the difference is determined from the percentage change in the unit value of the share class compared to the previous day and the percentage change in the benchmark compared to the previous day. This difference is multiplied by the Fund assets of the share class and weighted by the performance fee rate. Negative and positive earnings contributions are netted. **A positive accrued entitlement to a performance fee will be paid at the end of a settlement period, even if the unit value is below the unit value at the end of the previous settlement period or the initial issue price.**

If the Sub-Fund or a class of shares is liquidated or merged during the settlement period, or if there is a complete redemption or conversion of shares by the investors and a performance fee is incurred for the shares concerned, this will usually be paid pro rata on the day of liquidation or merger or on the day of the complete redemption or conversion of the shares. If the performance fee accrual at the end of a settlement period is negative, this will be taken into account in the subsequent consideration. There is no entitlement to the reimbursement of performance fees already paid. The performance fee is paid out against and in the currency of the relevant share class at the end of the financial year.

This fee is subject to VAT as applicable.

Total effective cost burden (in % of net Sub-Fund assets)	As reported in the Fund's annual report
Performance:	Listed in the Key Investor Information Document
Sub-Fund currency:	EUR
Share class currency:	
Share class P	EUR
Share class I	EUR
Share class PAN	EUR
Share class CHF	CHF
Share class ITN	EUR
Valuation day:	Every day, which is also a banking and stock exchange day in Luxembourg and Frankfurt am Main
Banking day:	Each valuation day
End of financial year	31 December of each year
Semi-annual report	30 June
Annual	31 December
Deadline for acceptance and redemption of subscriptions and redemptions	12:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the same day
Payment of the issue and redemption price	Within three banking days
Stock splitting	Book entry registered
Appropriation of earnings:	
Share class P	Distribution
Share class I	Profit retention
Share class PAN	Distribution
Share class CHF	Profit retention
Share class ITN	Profit retention
Stock exchange listing:	Not provided
German securities identification number/ISIN:	
Share class P	926229/LU0107944042
Share class I	A0LFXD/LU0277768098
Share class PAN	A0M5SE/LU0324426252
Share class CHF	A1XFPL/LU1046407026
Share class ITN	A2ARPQ/LU1490908941
Price publication:	Daily on the Management Company's website (www.hal-privatbank.com) and possibly also in a national newspaper or an online medium

**LOYS Sicav
OVERVIEW**

ANNEX 3 SUB-FUND LOYS Sicav – LOYS Aktien Global

Sub-Fund formation:	29 December 2012
Initial issue price (plus sales commission):	
Share class P	EUR 25
Share class I	EUR 500
Share class S	EUR 15
Share class ITN	EUR 500
First issue date:	
Share class P	2 January 2013
Share class I	2 January 2013
Share class S	2 January 2013
Share class ITN	30 April 2014
Sales commission: (in % of the share value payable to the respective intermediary)	
Share class P	up to 5%
Share class I	None
Share class S	up to 5%
Share class ITN	None
Conversion commission:	None
Redemption commission:	None
Minimum investment³:	
Share class P	None
Share class I	EUR 500,000
Share class S	None
Share class ITN	EUR 500,000
Savings plans:	None on the part of the administrative and central administrative body Investors can obtain additional information from the respective Custodian office.
Withdrawal plans:	None on the part of the administrative and central administrative body Investors can obtain additional information from the respective Custodian office.
Administrative compensation (in % of net Sub-Fund assets):	
Share class P	up to 0.15% p.a.
Share class I	up to 0.15% p.a.
Share class S	up to 0.15% p.a.
Share class ITN	up to 0.15% p.a.
The management fee is calculated on a daily basis on the net Sub-Fund assets of the respective share class of the previous valuation day and is paid retrospectively each month. The administrative fee is plus any applicable value added tax.	
Custodian fee (in % of net Sub-Fund assets):	
Share class P	up to 0.04% p.a.
Share class I	up to 0.04% p.a.
Share class S	up to 0.04% p.a.
Share class ITN	up to 0.04% p.a.
The Custodian fee is calculated on a daily basis on the net Sub-Fund assets of the respective share class of the previous valuation day and is paid retrospectively each month. The Custodian fee is plus any applicable VAT.	

³ In exceptional cases, the Board of Directors may allow subscriptions that deviate from the specified minimum investment without giving reasons.

Sales Representative fee (in % of net Sub-Fund assets):	
Share class P	up to 0.60% p.a.
Share class I	No
Share class S	No
Share class ITN	No
The Sales Representative fee is calculated on a daily basis on the net Sub-Fund assets of the respective share class of the previous valuation day and is paid retrospectively each month. The Sales Representative fee is plus any applicable VAT.	
Fund management fee (in % of net Sub-Fund assets):	
Share class P	up to 0.80% p.a.
Share class I	up to 0.60% p.a.
Share class S	up to 0.45% p.a.
Share class ITN	up to 1.10% p.a.
The Fund management fee is calculated on a daily basis on the net Sub-Fund assets of the respective share class of the previous valuation day and is paid out retrospectively each month. The Fund management fee is plus any applicable value added tax.	
Performance fee (payable to the Fund Manager):	
	up to 10% p.a. for share class P ⁴
Performance fee (payable to the Fund Manager):	up to 20 % p.a. for share class I ⁴

⁴ The Fund Manager receives a performance fee for the share class P Sub-Fund **LOYS SICAV - LOYS Aktien Global**.

The performance fee amount is up to 10% of the amount by which the unit value of the share class exceeds the high-water mark at the end of a billing period (absolute increase in value). The initial high-water mark corresponds to the initial issue price when the respective share class is issued.

The reference period for the high-water mark began with the circulation of a share class and corresponds to its entire maturity. The accounting period corresponds to the Fund's financial year. The first billing period began with the initial price calculation of the share class and ended on the closing date of the following financial year end. In the future, a payout will be possible no earlier than 12 months after the start of the billing period.

Entitlement to a performance fee is determined on a daily basis (observation date), and this is taken into account in the particular unit value that is determined. The calculation is made minus all costs and taking into account subscriptions and redemptions. Entitlement to a performance fee determined during the settlement period does not necessarily lead to payment at the end of the settlement period.

The **high-water mark** is either the initial issue price or the unit price at the end of the settlement period for which the last performance fee was paid, whichever is the higher. If the unit price on the observation date is higher than the current high-water mark, there is no entitlement to a performance fee and this will be deferred. If the unit price on the observation date is lower than the current high-water mark, no performance fee will be calculated. If the unit price falls below the high-water mark, positive provisions are reversed in favour of the respective share class.

A positive performance fee accrual will only be paid at the end of the settlement period if the unit price exceeds the high-water mark. In this case, the high-water mark will be adjusted to the unit price at the end of the previous settlement period. If the Sub-Fund or a class of shares is liquidated or merged during the settlement period, or if there is a complete redemption or conversion of shares by the investors and a performance fee is incurred for the shares concerned, this will usually be paid pro rata on the day of liquidation or merger or on the day of the complete redemption or conversion of the shares.

If the accruals are negative at the end of the settlement period, these will be taken into account in the subsequent consideration. There is no entitlement to the reimbursement of performance fees already paid. The performance fee is paid out against and in the currency of the relevant share class at the end of the financial year.

This fee is subject to VAT as applicable.

The Fund Manager receives a performance fee for the share class I Sub-Fund **LOYS SICAV - LOYS Aktien Global**.

The performance fee amounts to up to 20% of the amount by which the performance of the unit value of the share class exceeds the performance of the defined benchmark, MSCI World Total Return NET Index in euro (Bloomberg ticker: MSDEWIN). The selected benchmark is consistent with the investment objectives and the investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

The reference period for the benchmark began with the issue of the share class and corresponds to its entire term. The accounting period corresponds to the Fund's financial year. The first billing period began with the initial price calculation of the share class and ended on the closing date of the following financial year end. In the future, a payout will be possible no earlier than 12 months after the start of the billing period.

The aforementioned benchmark is administered by MSCI Ltd. As a non-EU administrator, MSCI Ltd. may apply to the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) for inclusion in a public register of administrators of benchmark and benchmark assets by 31 December 2023. At the time of the last revision of this Sales Prospectus, the administrator was not yet listed in the ESMA register. The Management Company ensures that appropriate measures are taken if the benchmark changes significantly or is no longer provided. For this purpose, the Management Company has drawn up written plans, which can be requested from the Management Company's registered office free of charge. Entitlement to a performance fee is determined on a daily basis (observation date), and this is taken into account in the particular unit value that is determined. The calculation is made minus all costs and taking into account subscriptions and redemptions.

The performance fee is calculated as follows: On each observation date, the difference is determined from the percentage change in the unit value of the share class compared to the previous day and the percentage change in the benchmark compared to the previous day.

This difference is multiplied by the Fund assets of the share class and weighted by the performance fee rate. Negative and positive earnings contributions are netted. **A positive accrued entitlement to a performance fee will be paid at the end of a settlement period, even if the unit value is below the unit value at the end of the previous settlement period or the initial issue price.**

If the Sub-Fund or a class of shares is liquidated or merged during the settlement period, or if there is a complete redemption or conversion of shares by the investors and a performance fee is incurred for the shares concerned, this will usually be paid pro rata on the day of liquidation or merger or on the day of the complete redemption or conversion of the shares. If the performance fee accrual at the end of a settlement period is negative, this will be taken into account in the subsequent consideration. There is no entitlement to the reimbursement of performance fees already paid. The performance fee is paid out against and in the currency of the relevant share class at the end of the financial year.

This fee is subject to VAT as applicable.

None for share class S
None for the share class ITN

Calculation examples for the performance fee for share class P:

Billing period	Unit value at the beginning of the accounting period	Unit value at the end of the accounting period	Performance fee in %	High-water mark for the billing period	Performance fee payment	Outperformance (absolute)	Performance fee to be paid
1	100	110	10%	100	Yes	10.00	1.00
2	110	105	10%	110	No	-5.00	0.00
3	105	95	10%	110	No	-15.00	0.00
4	95	100	10%	110	No	-10.00	0.00
5	100	115	10%	110	Yes	5.00	0.50

Calculation examples of the performance fee for share class I:

Billing period	Share value at the beginning of the settlement period	Share value at the end of the accounting period	Performance fee in %	Value of the underlying benchmark at the beginning of the accounting period	Value of the underlying benchmark at the end of the accounting period	Benchmark performance	Fund performance	Performance fee payment	Outperformance	Performance fee to be paid
1	100	110	20%	100	105	5.00%	10.00%	Yes	5.00%	1.10
2	110	105	20%	105	103	-1.90%	-4.55%	No	-2.64%	0.00
3	105	95	20%	103	101	-1.94%	-9.52%	No	-7.58%	0.00
4	95	100	20%	101	98	-2.97%	5.26%	Yes	8.23%	1.65
5	100	115	20%	98	100	2.04%	15.00%	Yes	12.96%	2.98

Total effective cost burden (in % of net Sub-Fund assets)	As reported in the Fund's annual report
Performance:	Listed in the Key Investor Information Document
Sub-Fund currency:	EUR
Share class currency:	EUR
Valuation day:	Every day, which is also a banking and stock exchange day in Luxembourg and Frankfurt am Main
Banking day:	Each valuation day

End of financial year	31 December of each year
Semi-annual report	30 June
Annual	31 December
Deadline for acceptance and redemption of subscriptions and redemptions	12:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the same day
Payment of the issue and redemption price	Within three banking days
Stock splitting	Book entry registered
Appropriation of earnings:	
Share class P	Distribution
Share class I	Profit retention
Share class S	Profit retention
Share class ITN	Profit retention
Stock exchange listing:	Not provided
German securities identification number/ISIN:	
Share class P	A1J9LN/LU0861001260
Share class I	A1J9LP/LU0861001344
Share class S	A1J9LQ/LU0861001427
Share class ITN	A1XFPM/LU1046407299
Price publication:	Daily on the Management Company's website (www.hal-privatbank.com) and possibly also in a national newspaper or an online medium

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF LOYS SICAV

SECTION ONE – NAME AND LEGAL FORM – REGISTERED OFFICE – DURATION – PURPOSE OF THE COMPANY

1. NAME AND LEGAL FORM

Between the shareholders and those who will become shareholders at a later date there is a joint-stock company ("*société anonyme*") in the form of an Investment Company with variable capital ("*société d'investissement à capital variable*" or "SICAV") in accordance with Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended, and its successor laws (the "Law of 2010") under the name LOYS Sicav (the "Company" or the "Fund").

2. REGISTERED OFFICE

- 2.1 The registered office is located in the municipality of Schuttrange. This may be transferred within this municipality or to any other place in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg by a resolution of the Board of Directors or the general meeting of the Company. The Board of Directors is then authorised to amend the Articles of Association to take into account the transfer of the company's registered office.
- 2.2 Branches, subsidiaries or other offices may be established, by decision of the Board of Directors, inside or outside the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (but in no case in the United States of America, its territories or the territories subject to its territory).
- 2.3 If the Board of Directors determines that extraordinary political, economic or social events have occurred (or are about to occur) which may affect the ordinary course of business of the Company at its registered office or communications with individuals abroad, the registered office may be transferred abroad temporarily and until such extraordinary events have been fully resolved; such provisional measures shall not affect the Company's nationality; the Company shall remain a Luxembourg company.

3. DURATION

The Company is established for an indefinite period.

4. PURPOSE OF THE COMPANY

- 4.1 It is the exclusive purpose of the Company to invest the funds raised in securities and other permissible financial assets within the meaning of Part I of the Law of 2010 in accordance with the principle of risk diversification and to provide the shareholders with the results of asset management.
- 4.2 The Company may take any action and perform any act which it considers useful for the fulfilment and execution of this object of the Company to the fullest extent permitted by Part I of the Law of 2010.

SECTION TWO – SHARES

5. CAPITAL, SUB-FUNDS, SHARE CLASSES

- 5.1 The capital of the Company shall be represented by fully paid shares of no par value and shall at all times be equal to the total net asset value of the Company as calculated in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 11 of these Articles of Association.¹¹ Minimum capital will amount to the statutory minimum capital, i.e. one million two hundred and fifty thousand euros (EUR 1,250,000). Minimum capital must be reached within six (6) months of the date on which the Company was authorised as an undertaking for collective investment under the Law of 2010.

- 5.2 Subject to any other statutory provisions or provisions of these Articles of Association, the net asset value of the Company is equal to the net asset value of all classes of shares in all Sub-Funds. The net asset values assigned to the Sub-Funds/share classes are converted into the corresponding reference currency of the Company, unless they are already denominated in this currency.
- 5.3 The Company was incorporated with a capital of thirty-one thousand euros (EUR 31,000), split into three hundred and ten (310) shares of no par value.
- 5.4 The Board of Directors may create one or more Sub-Funds within the meaning of Article 181 of the Law of 2010. The assets of each Sub-Fund may be invested in transferable securities, money market instruments, liquid assets or other eligible assets. The Sub-Funds may differ by their investment objectives, investment policy, reference currency or other characteristics that the Board of Directors periodically determines in relation to each Sub-Fund.
- 5.5 Despite its Sub-Fund structure, the Company only has its own legal personality. However, the rights of shareholders and creditors with regard to a Sub-Fund or the rights related to the establishment, management or liquidation of a Sub-Fund are limited to the assets of that Sub-Fund.
- 5.6 By way of derogation from Article 2093 of the Luxembourg Civil Code (*Code Civil*), the assets of a Sub-Fund are exclusively liable to the extent of the investments of the shareholders in this Sub-Fund and to the extent of the claims of those creditors whose claims have arisen in connection with the establishment, administration or liquidation of this Sub-Fund. In the relationship between the shareholders, each Sub-Fund is treated as a separate entity.
- 5.7 The Board of Directors may establish any Sub-Fund for an indefinite or definite period of time; in the latter case, the Board of Directors may extend the term of the relevant Sub-Fund once or several times after the expiry of the term originally provided for. At each extension of the term of a Sub-Fund, shareholders are informed in accordance with the statutory provisions. After the expiration of the term of a Sub-Fund, the Company or an authorised third party shall take back all shares of the corresponding share classes in accordance with the provisions of these Articles of Association and the Sales Prospectus.
- 5.8 The Board of Directors is authorised to establish Sub-Funds as master or feeder Sub-Funds within the meaning of Article 77 (1) of the Law of 2010.
- 5.9 The Board of Directors may issue one or more classes of shares within a Sub-Fund, the assets of which will be invested together but which will differ as to fee structure, minimum investment amounts, distribution policy, requirements to be met by shareholders, reference currency or such other special features as the Board of Directors may periodically determine in respect of any class of shares.

6. SHARES

- 6.1 The Board of Directors may decide to issue shares in the form of bearer shares, registered shares and/or dematerialised shares.
- 6.2 Furthermore, the Board of Directors may decide to issue share certificates for bearer shares (e.g. in the form of global certificates) (hereinafter “share certificates”) and determine their form and denomination. Issuing individual certificates is excluded for bearer shares (“share certificates”). The right to delivery of actual units may be excluded by a resolution of the Board of Directors or in the Sales Prospectus.
- 6.3 Share certificates may be signed by two (2) members of the Board of Directors. The signatures can be handwritten, printed or made as facsimiles. One of these signatures may be made by a person duly authorised to do so by the Board of Directors; in this case, it must be made by hand. The Company may issue provisional share certificates in a form to be decided by the Board of Directors.
- 6.4 The Company recognises only one beneficiary per share. If one or more shares are jointly owned by several persons or if the ownership of (one) share(s) is in dispute, the Company may, at the discretion of the Board

of Directors and under its responsibility, consider one of the persons claiming entitlement to (one) such share(s) as the legal representative of this share(s) to the Company.

- 6.5 The Company may decide to issue fractions of shares. Such fractions of shares shall not confer voting rights but shall entitle the holder to a pro rata share in the net assets attributable to the relevant share class, as well as to distributions. In the case of bearer shares, share certificates refer only to whole shares.
- 6.6 If a shareholder can prove to the satisfaction of the Company that their share certificate has been lost, damaged or destroyed, a duplicate may be issued at the request of the shareholder in accordance with the conditions and with the provision of collateral as determined by the Company; the collateral may consist of a bond issued by an insurance company, but is not limited to this form of collateral. When a new share certificate is issued, which is marked as a duplicate, the original share certificate, which is replaced by the new one, shall no longer be valid.
- 6.7 Damaged share certificates can be declared invalid by the Company and replaced with new certificates.
- 6.8 The Company may, at its discretion, charge the shareholder for the cost of producing a duplicate or new share certificate and any reasonable expenses incurred by the Company in connection with the issue and registration of this certificate or in connection with the invalidation of the original share certificate.
- 6.9 All registered shares issued are entered in the shareholder register, which is kept at the registered office of the Company or with one or more persons designated by the Company for this purpose. This register contains the name of each owner of registered shares, their place of residence or elective domicile, the number of shares held by them and, if applicable, the date of transfer of each share. The entry in the shareholder register is signed by one or more persons designated by the Board of Directors.
- 6.10 The Board of Directors may decide to issue a certificate or written confirmation of such registration.
- 6.11 The transfer of a registered share takes place by means of a written transfer declaration, which is entered in the shareholder register and is dated and signed by the buyer as well as by the seller or persons duly authorised to do so. The Company can also accept other documents, provided that these provide sufficient evidence of the transfer. Where share certificates have been issued, delivery of the relevant share certificate shall be made to the Company or the purchaser.
- 6.12 Each holder of registered shares must provide the Company with their address for the purpose of registration in the shareholder register. In addition, a mailing address may be provided. All notifications and announcements of the Company to the shareholders can be sent to the appropriate address in a legally binding manner. The shareholder may at any time apply to the Company in writing for changes to their address in the register.
- 6.13 If a shareholder does not provide an address, the Company may allow a corresponding note to be entered in the shareholder register. In this case, the address of the shareholder will be at the registered office of the Company until the shareholder notifies the Company of another address.
- 6.14 Registered shares are issued only after the subscription has been accepted and payment has been received.
- 6.15 The transfer of bearer shares in partial or completely dematerialised form (global certificates or Stock rights) is carried out by registration (*book entry*) in a securities account of the financial intermediary of the shareholder, which the financial intermediary has opened with a clearing house or the registration office, in accordance with the applicable laws, as well as the rules and procedures specified by the clearing house or registry for such a transfer.
- 6.16 Dematerialised shares are registered exclusively in a securities account, which is held with a settlement agency (*organisme de liquidation*), a central account-keeping body (*teneur de compte central*), an account holder (*teneur de compte*) or a foreign account holder (*teneur de compte étranger*).

- 6.17 The Board of Directors may decide to issue certificates or written confirmations of these entries.
- 6.18 Unless excluded in the Sales Prospectus for a Sub-Fund, a shareholder may at any time request the conversion of their dematerialised shares into registered shares, provided that they agree to bear the costs incurred for this. In addition, the Board of Directors may forcibly carry out such a conversion if there is a legitimate interest in doing so.
- 6.19 The Board of Directors may decide to subject one or more share class(es) to a share split.

7. ISSUE OF SHARES

- 7.1 The Board of Directors is fully entitled to issue an unlimited number of fully paid-up shares at any time, without granting existing shareholders a prerogative to subscribe for newly issued shares.
- 7.2 The Board of Directors may impose restrictions on the frequency of share issues for a class of shares; in particular, it may decide that shares of a class of shares may be issued exclusively during one or more subscription periods or other periods in accordance with the provisions of the Sales Prospectus.
- 7.3 Shares will generally be issued on the valuation day specified in the Sales Prospectus. The issue price is based on the net asset value of the relevant share class. The issue price may be increased by a brokerage fee or other fees as may be specified in the applicable Sales Prospectus. The price so determined shall be payable within a period to be determined by the Board of Directors and published in the Sales Prospectus. This period will normally not exceed five (5) banking days, as determined in the Sales Prospectus, from the relevant valuation day. Unless the Sales Prospectus for one or more Sub-Funds stipulates otherwise, the "banking day" is any day (except Saturday and Sunday and 24 and 31 December) on which the banks in Luxembourg are open during normal business hours.
- 7.4 The issue price can be rounded up or down to the nearest unit of the corresponding currency, depending on the requirements of the Board of Directors.
- 7.5 The Board of Directors may delegate to any of their members, or to any director, officer or other duly authorised agent, the power to accept requests for subscription, to receive payment for new shares to be issued and to deliver such shares.
- 7.6 The Company may, in accordance with the conditions laid down by law, which currently provide, in particular, for a valuation report by the auditor of the Company, issue shares against delivery of eligible assets (the "contribution in kind"), provided that such delivery of securities is in accordance with the investment policy of the relevant Sub-Fund and within its investment restrictions. All costs related to the issue of shares in the context of a contribution in kind are to be borne by the respective subscriber.

8. REDEMPTION OF SHARES

- 8.1 Each shareholder may, in principle, request the redemption of all or part of their shares in the relevant Sub-Fund. The procedure and, in particular, any restrictions shall be set out in the Sales Prospectus.
- 8.2 Redemptions are generally only made on a valuation day. The redemption price per share shall be equal to the net asset value of the relevant share, less costs and commissions, if any. The redemption price may be rounded up or down to the nearest unit of the relevant currency at the discretion of the Board of Directors. In principle, the redemption takes place at the redemption price of the respective valuation day.
- 8.3 The redemption price per share will be paid out within a period specified in the Sales Prospectus, which should normally not exceed five (5) banking days, as specified in the Sales Prospectus, from the corresponding valuation day. The condition for a payout is the redemption of any issued share certificates and the receipt of other documents for the transfer of shares by the Company. In addition, there may be other legal obstacles to a payout or obstacles specified by these Articles of Association or the Sales Prospectus.

- 8.4 To the extent that the number or aggregate net asset value of all the shares held by a shareholder in any share class would, following the request for redemption, fall below such minimum number or value as the Board of Directors may determine, the Board of Directors may determine that such request shall be treated as a request for redemption of the shareholder's entire holding of shares in that share class.
- 8.5 Furthermore, if, on a valuation day or at a valuation date during a valuation day, the redemption requests submitted in accordance with this Article exceed a certain amount determined by the Board of Directors in relation to the shares issued within a certain class of shares, the Board of Directors may decide that part or all of the redemption or conversion requests be postponed for a period of time and in a manner deemed necessary by the Board of Directors in the well-understood interest of the Company. As soon as there are sufficient liquid assets to service the requests, these redemption and conversion requests will be processed.
- 8.6 If the Board of Directors decides to do this, the Company shall be entitled to pay the redemption price to any shareholder who agrees to this, cashless, by withdrawing the shareholder from the portfolio of assets, where appropriate Sub-Funds assets are assigned to the respective value (in accordance with the provisions of Article 11) on the respective valuation day on which the redemption price is calculated, in accordance with the value of the shares to be redeemed. The nature and type of assets to be transferred shall in such case be determined on a reasonable and objective basis and without prejudice to the interests of the other shareholders of the relevant share class(es) and the valuation applied shall be confirmed by a separate auditor's report. The costs of such a transfer are borne by the assignee.

9. CONVERSION OF SHARES

- 9.1 Any shareholder may request the exchange of the shares held by them in one share class for shares of another share class, whereby the Board of Directors may impose restrictions, in particular with regard to the frequency, the modalities and the conditions (e.g. the payment of costs and expenses) of such conversion requests. The conditions, restrictions, costs and charges with regard to such conversion requests are listed in the Sales Prospectus.
- 9.2 The price for the conversion of shares is determined with reference to the respective net asset value of the two share classes concerned on the basis of the calculations made on the corresponding valuation day.
- 9.3 If the conversion of shares resulted in the number or the total net asset value of the shares held by a shareholder in a share class falling below a number or a value determined by the Board of Directors, the Company may oblige this shareholder to offer all shares belonging to the corresponding share class for conversion.
- 9.4 Converted shares will be cancelled in their initial share class.

10. RESTRICTION OF OWNERSHIP OF SHARES

- 10.1 The Company may restrict the ownership of shares by any person or entity or company as defined by the Board of Directors if, in the opinion of the Company, such ownership of shares may violate Luxembourg law (or other laws) or if the Company would suffer specific tax-related or other financial disadvantages as a result of such ownership of shares (such persons or entities being determined by the Board of Directors and defined in these Articles of Association as "excluded persons").
- 10.2 In this sense, the Company may:
- (a) refuse to issue shares and to register the transfer of shares if this would result in the legal or economic ownership of these shares by an excluded person; and
 - (b) demand at all times that a person whose name is entered in the shareholder register or who wishes the transfer of shares for registration in the shareholder register shall make available to the Company any information, if necessary confirmed by affidavits, which the Company deems necessary in order to be able to determine whether the beneficial ownership of the shares of such a shareholder remains with an excluded person or whether such an entry would result in the beneficial ownership of such shares by an excluded person; and

- (c) refuse the exercise of voting rights by an excluded person at the general meetings; and
- (d) to the extent that the Company becomes aware that an excluded person is the beneficial owner of such shares, alone or jointly with other persons, the Company may compulsorily repurchase the shares held by the excluded person in accordance with the procedure described below.

- (i) The Company shall send a notice (the “purchase notice”) to the shareholder or owner of the shares to be repurchased, as the case may be, in accordance with the entry in the shareholder register; such notice shall specify the shares to be redeemed, the method by which the redemption price will be calculated and the name of the acquirer.

Such notice shall be sent to registered shareholders by registered post at their last known address or the address recorded in the register of the Company. The notice to shareholders holding bearer shares or dematerialised shares will be published in one or more Luxembourg newspapers and in other newspapers and/or electronic media, as determined by the Board of Directors.

The aforementioned shareholder is obliged to deliver to the Company the share certificate or the share certificates representing the shares in accordance with the information in the purchase notice. Immediately after close of business on the date specified in the purchase notice, the shareholder's ownership of the shares specified in the purchase notice shall cease and, in the case of registered shares, the shareholder's name shall be removed from the shareholder register and, in the case of bearer shares, the certificate or certificates representing the shares shall be cancelled.

- (ii) The price at which each such share is purchased (the “purchase price”) shall be the net asset value per share of the relevant class of shares less expenses and commissions, if any, on the date specified in the purchase notice, determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 8, less the handling fee provided for in the purchase notice.
- (iii) The purchase price shall be made available to the former owner of such shares in the currency designated by the Board of Directors for payment of the redemption price of shares of the relevant class of shares and shall be deposited by the Company with a bank in Luxembourg or elsewhere (as specified in the purchase notice) upon final determination of the purchase price upon surrender of the share certificate(s), as designated in the purchase notice, and associated unmatured income coupons. Upon delivery of the purchase notice and in accordance with the aforementioned procedure, the former owner shall have no claim in respect of such shares or any shares hereunder nor shall the former owner have any claim against the Company or the assets of the Company in respect of such shares except the right to receive the purchase price from such a bank without interest upon actual surrender of the share certificate or certificates as previously mentioned. All proceeds from redemptions to which a shareholder is entitled under the provisions of this paragraph can no longer be claimed and expire in favour of the respective share class(es), unless they have been claimed within a period of five (5) years after the date specified in the purchase notice. The Board of Directors is authorised to take all necessary steps in due course to implement the repayment of such amounts and to approve corresponding measures with effect for the Company.
- (iv) The exercise of the powers by the Company under this Article cannot be questioned or declared invalid in any way because the ownership of shares has been insufficiently proven or because the actual ownership of shares did not correspond to the assumptions of the Company at the time of the purchase notice, provided that the aforementioned powers were exercised by the Company in good faith.

11. CALCULATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE

- 11.1 The Company, each Sub-Fund, each share class and each share has a net asset value. The reference currency of the Company is EUR (the “Company currency”). The respective reference currency of the Sub-

Funds (the “Sub-Fund currency”) and the share classes (the “share class currency”) may differ from this. The respective net asset value is determined in accordance with the rules of Luxembourg law, these Articles of Association and the Sales Prospectus.

- 11.2 All calculated net asset values may be rounded up or down at the discretion of the Board of Directors.
- 11.3 The net asset value of the company shall be calculated as the sum of the net asset values of all the Sub-Funds calculated in accordance with Article 11.4
- 11.4 The net asset value of a Sub-Fund shall be calculated as the sum of the net asset values of all share classes of that Sub-Fund calculated in accordance with Article 11.5.11.5
- 11.5 The net asset value of a share class is calculated as the sum of the values of the assets of the respective Sub-Fund that are attributable to the respective class, minus the correspondingly attributable liabilities. The net asset value of a share class is calculated on each valuation day determined for this share class in accordance with the rules of these Articles of Association and, if applicable, the rules of the Sales Prospectus supplementing these Articles of Association.
- 11.6 The net asset value per share is calculated as the division of the:
- (a) net asset value of the relevant Sub-Fund determined according to Article 11.4 by the number of shares of that Sub-Fund; or
 - (b) net asset value of the corresponding share class determined according to Article 11.5 by the number of shares of that share class. The net asset value of the share is usually calculated in the Sub-Fund currency and then converted into the share class currency of the corresponding share class.
- 11.7 Assets are valued as follows:
- (a) The Company’s assets include:
 - (i) Target fund shares.
 - (ii) All cash balances and bank balances, including interest accrued on them.
 - (iii) All due bills of exchange receivables and securitised receivables as well as outstanding amounts (including fee for securities sold but not yet delivered).
 - (iv) All shares and other securities equivalent to shares; all interest-bearing securities, certificates of deposit, bonds, subscription rights, convertible bonds, options and other securities, financial instruments and similar assets owned by or traded for the Company.
 - (v) Cash and other dividends and distributions that may be claimed by the Company, provided that the Company has been sufficiently informed of this.
 - (vi) Accrued interest on interest-bearing assets owned by the Company, provided that they are not included in the principal amount of the corresponding asset or are reflected by the principal amount.
 - (vii) Non-depreciated formation costs of the company, including the costs of issuing and delivering shares to the company.
 - (viii) Other assets of any type and origin, including prepaid expenses.
 - (b) The value of these assets is determined as follows:
 - (i) Target fund shares will become the last established and available net asset value or redemption price.

- (ii) The value of cash on hand or in banks, certificates of deposit and outstanding accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued and not yet received shall be the respective full amount unless the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value shall be determined by including a reasonable discount to arrive at the actual value.
- (iii) The value of assets that are listed or traded on a stock exchange or on another regulated market is determined on the basis of the last available price, unless otherwise regulated below.
- (iv) If an asset is not listed or traded on a stock exchange or on another regulated market or if, for assets which are listed or traded on a stock exchange or on another market as mentioned above, the prices do not adequately reflect the actual market value of the corresponding assets in accordance with the regulations in point (iii), the value of such assets is determined on the basis of the reasonably foreseeable sales price based on a prudent estimate.(iii)
- (v) The liquidation value of futures, forwards or options not traded on stock exchanges or other organised markets shall be the respective net liquidation value as determined in accordance with the guidelines established for the Company on a basis consistently applied to all different types of contracts. The liquidation value of futures, forwards or options traded on stock exchanges or other organised markets shall be calculated on the basis of the last available settlement prices of such contracts on the exchanges or organised markets on which such futures, forwards or options are traded by a Sub-Fund; if a future, forward or option cannot be liquidated on a day for which the net asset value is determined, the basis of valuation for such contract shall be determined by the company in an appropriate and reasonable manner.
- (vi) Swaps are valued at their market value.
- (vii) Money market instruments may be valued at their respective market value as determined by the Company in good faith and generally accepted valuation rules verifiable by auditors.
- (viii) All other securities or other assets shall be valued at their fair market value as determined in good faith and in accordance with the procedure to be issued to the Company.
- (ix) Pro rata interest due on securities is included unless it has been taken into account in the market value (dirty pricing).

The value of all assets and liabilities not expressed in the reference currency of the relevant Sub-Fund will be converted into that currency at the latest available exchange rate. If such rates are not available, the exchange rate shall be determined in good faith and in accordance with the procedure established by the Company.

The Board of Directors may, at their discretion, permit other methods of valuation if they consider it appropriate in the interests of a more appropriate valuation of an asset.

If the Directors consider that the net asset value determined on a particular valuation day does not reflect the actual value of the relevant shares or if there have been significant movements in the relevant stock exchanges and/or markets since the net asset value was determined, the Board of Directors may decide to update the net asset value on the same day, taking into account the principle of good faith. In such circumstances, all requests for subscription, conversion and redemption received for that valuation day will be carried out on the basis of the updated net asset value.

- (c) The liabilities of the company include:
 - (i) all loans, bill of exchange liabilities and due receivables;
 - (ii) all interest accrued on loans from the Company (including the cost of providing loans);

- (iii) all costs incurred or payable (including, but not limited to, administrative costs, management costs, incorporation costs, Custodian fees and costs for representatives of the Company);
 - (iv) all known, present and future liabilities (including due contractual liabilities for monetary payments or transfers of goods, including the amount of unpaid but declared distributions);
 - (v) appropriate provisions for future tax payments based on capital and income on the valuation day or at the valuation time as determined by the Company and such other provisions, if any, as may be authorised and approved by the Board of Directors and such other amounts, if any, as the Board of Directors may deem appropriate in relation to impending liabilities; and
 - (vi) all other liabilities, of whatever type and origin, which are presented taking into account generally accepted accounting principles. In determining the amount of such liabilities, the Company will take into account all costs payable by the Company.
- (d) The assets should be allocated as follows:
- (i) if several share classes are issued within a Sub-Fund, the assets attributable to these share classes are invested jointly in accordance with the specific investment policy of the respective Sub-Fund;
 - (ii) assets, liabilities, income and expenses attributable to a Sub-Fund shall be allocated to the share class(es) issued in the relevant Sub-Fund, subject to (i) above;(i)
 - (iii) where an asset is derived from another asset, that derived asset shall be included in the books of the same class or classes of shares as the asset from which it was derived and, on each revaluation of an asset, the increase or decrease in value shall be charged to the relevant share class(es);
 - (iv) to the extent that any asset or liability cannot be allocated to a particular share class, such an asset or liability shall be allocated *pro rata* to all share classes in proportion to their respective volumes or in such other manner as the Board of Directors may determine in good faith, provided that (i) where for the account of more than one Sub-Fund, assets are held in one account or are managed jointly as a separate pool of assets by a delegate of the Board of Directors appointed for this purpose, the corresponding entitlement of each share class will correspond *pro rata* to its contribution to the relevant account or pool and (ii) such entitlement will vary in accordance with the contributions and redemptions made for the account of the shares, as described in detail in the Sales Prospectus relating to the shares, and, finally, (iii) the liabilities will be allocated *pro rata* between the share classes in proportion to their respective entitlement to the account or pool; and
 - (v) after payment of distributions to the shareholders of a class of shares, the net asset value of that class of shares is reduced by the amount of the distributions.

All valuation rules and decisions must be made and interpreted in accordance with generally accepted accounting rules.

Subject to bad faith, gross negligence or an obvious error, any decision in connection with the calculation of the net asset value made by the Board of Directors or by any bank, company or other entity appointed by the Board of Directors to calculate the net asset value shall be final and binding on the Company, present, past and future shareholders.

- (e) In connection with the rules of this Article, the following provisions apply:
- (i) Shares outstanding for redemption in accordance with Article 8 these Articles of Association are treated as existing shares and taken into account until immediately after the date determined by the Board of Directors on the corresponding valuation day on which the respective

valuation is carried out. From this point on until the Company pays the redemption price, the Company has a corresponding liability.

(ii) Shares to be issued will be treated as issued shares from the date determined by the Board of Directors on the respective valuation day on which the valuation is carried out. From this point on until the receipt of the issue price by the Company, there is a claim in favour of the Company.

(iii) An income equalisation procedure may be carried out for the Company.

12. FREQUENCY AND TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE CALCULATION, THE ISSUE, THE REDEMPTION AND THE CONVERSION OF SHARES

12.1 With respect to each share, the net asset value and the prices for the issue, redemption and conversion of shares shall be calculated by the Company or an agent appointed by the Company for this purpose on a regular basis and at least twice a month at a frequency to be determined by the Board of Directors. The day on which such calculation is made shall be defined as the “valuation day” for the purposes of these Articles of Association. If the net asset value is determined more than once during the same valuation day, each such determination time shall be deemed to be the “valuation point” on the relevant valuation day.

12.2 The Company may temporarily suspend the determination of the net asset value of a particular share class and the issue, conversion and redemption of shares:

- (a) during a period when any principal (or other) market – on which a substantial portion of the assets of the Company allocated to such a share class are listed or traded – is closed on days other than ordinary holidays or when trading in such assets is restricted or suspended, provided that any such restrictions or suspensions shall affect the valuation of the assets allocated to such a share class;
- (b) in emergencies, when, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the disposal of assets or the valuation of assets that are to be assigned to this class of shares cannot be carried out;
- (c) during a breakdown of communication channels or computer capacities, which are normally used in connection with the determination of the price or value of assets of such a share class or in connection with the determination of the price or value on a stock exchange or on another market in connection with the assets assigned to the share class;
- (d) unless, for other reasons, the prices of investments cannot be determined promptly and accurately;
- (e) when restrictions on the movement of foreign exchange or capital prevent the settlement of transactions for the account of the Company;
- (f) from the date of publication of a notice convening an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of winding up the Company or share classes or for the purpose of amalgamating the Company or for the purpose of informing the shareholders of a resolution of the Board of Directors to wind up, cancel or amalgamate the Company;
- (g) provided that the calculation of the share price in the relevant master UCITS, in the the affected feeder Sub-Fund investing is not possible;
- (h) provided that it is not possible to calculate an index that is subject to a financial derivative and that is material to the Company;
- (i) in the case of the merger of a Sub-Fund; or
- (j) in all other cases determined by the Board of Directors of the Company.

- 12.3 Any suspension in the above cases will be published by the company, if required, and will also be notified to shareholders who have applied for subscription, redemption or conversion of shares in respect of which the net asset value calculation is suspended.
- 12.4 Any such suspension in relation to any share class will have no effect on the calculation of the net asset value or the issue, redemption or conversion of shares of any other share class.
- 12.5 Requests for subscription, redemption or conversion of shares are exceptionally revocable in cases of suspension of the calculation of the net asset value.

SECTION THREE – ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION

13. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- 13.1 The Company is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of at least three (3) members who do not have to be shareholders of the Company. The members of the Board of Directors are elected for a maximum term of six (6) years. A member of the Board of Directors may be re-elected. The Board of Directors shall be elected by the shareholders at the general meeting; the general meeting shall also decide on the number of members of the Board of Directors, their remuneration (subject to the provisions of Article 20 described) and the duration of their term of office.²⁰
- 13.2 The members of the Board of Directors are elected by a majority of the votes cast.
- 13.3 Any member of the Board of Directors may be dismissed or replaced at any time and without giving reasons by a resolution of the general meeting.
- 13.4 In the event of the absence of an incumbent member of the Board of Directors, the vacant position may be filled provisionally by resolution of the remaining members of the Board of Directors; the shareholders will make a final decision on the appointment at the next general meeting.

14. BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

- 14.1 The Board of Directors will appoint a chairperson from among its members. They may appoint a secretary who does not have to be a member of the Board of Directors and who prepares and keeps the minutes of Board of Directors meetings and general meetings.
- 14.2 The Board of Directors convenes at the invitation of the chairperson of the Board of Directors or two members of the Board of Directors at the place indicated in the invitation.
- 14.3 The chairperson of the Board of Directors chairs the meetings of the Board of Directors and the general meetings. In their absence, the shareholders or the members of the Board of Directors may appoint another member of the Board of Directors or, in the case of the general meeting, another person to take over management.
- 14.4 The Board of Directors may appoint senior executives, including a managing director and associate managing directors, as well as other employees whom the Company deems necessary for the execution of the management and management of the Company. These appointments may be revoked by the Board of Directors at any time. The executive employees do not have to be members of the Board of Directors or shareholders in the Company. Except as otherwise provided by the Articles of Association, the officers shall have such rights and duties as are conferred upon them by the Board of Directors.
- 14.5 The members of the Board of Directors shall be invited in writing to attend each meeting of the Board of Directors twenty-four (24) hours before the relevant date, except in cases of emergency, in which case the nature of the emergency shall be noted in the invitation. This invitation may be waived by mutual agreement in writing, by fax, e-mail or other similar means of communication. A separate invitation is not necessary for meetings held at times and places previously determined by a resolution of the Board of Directors.

- 14.6 Any member of the Board of Directors may be represented by another member of the Board of Directors at any meeting of the Board of Directors in writing, by fax, e-mail or similar means of communication. A member of the Board of Directors may represent several of their colleagues.
- 14.7 Any member of the Board of Directors may participate in a meeting of the Board of Directors by means of a conference telephone call or similar means of communication enabling all participants in the meeting to hear each other, and such participation shall be equivalent to participation in person at such meeting.
- 14.8 The Board of Directors may act only at duly convened meetings of the Board of Directors. Members of the Board of Directors may not bind the Company by individual signatures except as expressly authorised by a resolution of the Board of Directors.
- 14.9 The Board of Directors may only pass valid resolutions or take actions if at least a majority of the members of the Board of Directors or such other quorum as the Board of Directors may determine is present or represented.
- 14.10 Resolutions of the Board of Directors are recorded and the minutes are signed by the chairperson of the Board of Directors meeting. Extracts from these minutes, which are prepared for evidentiary purposes in court or other proceedings, must be validly signed by the chairperson of the Board of Directors meeting or two members of the Board of Directors.
- 14.11 Resolutions are passed by a majority of the members of the Board of Directors present or represented. In the event of a tie, the chairperson of the Board of Directors meeting shall have the decisive right to vote.
- 14.12 The members of the Board of Directors may unanimously adopt written resolutions by circulation. These resolutions are equivalent to resolutions passed at meetings of the Board of Directors. The signatures of the members of the Board of Directors may be obtained by letter, fax, e-mail or similar means of communication on a single document or on multiple copies of the same document. The whole set of documents forms the protocol for proving the decision-making. Unless otherwise specified in the resolutions, the date of the respective resolutions is the date of the last signature.

15. POWERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- 15.1 The Board of Directors shall have full power to take all disposition and management actions within the scope of the Company's purpose and in accordance with the investment policy as set forth in Article 18.1 of these Articles of Association.
- 15.2 All powers that are not expressly reserved to the general meeting by law or by these Articles of Association may be exercised by the Board of Directors.

16. TRANSFER OF POWERS

- 16.1 The Board of Directors may delegate its powers in connection with the day-to-day management of the Company (including the right to act as a signatory for the Company) and its powers to perform actions within the framework of the Company's business policy and purpose to one or more natural or legal persons, whereby these persons do not have to be members of the Board of Directors and have the powers which are determined by the Board of Directors and may further delegate these powers, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.
- 16.2 The Company may enter into Management Company, Fund Manager and/or Investment Adviser Agreements with any Luxembourg or foreign company duly authorised to do so. Management companies must be authorised in accordance with Chapter III of Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions concerning certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, as amended (the "UCITS Directive"), have and carry out the activities of joint portfolio management within the meaning of Annex II to the UCITS Directive. Fund managers and investment advisers shall act in an administrative and advisory capacity, respectively, with regard to the implementation of

the investment policy in accordance with Article 18.1 of these Articles of Association. All of these service providers are subject to the overall supervision of the Board of Directors.

16.3 The authority to manage the Company can be delegated to a General Director (*directeur général*) or an executive committee (*comité de direction*). If a general director or an executive committee is appointed, the Board of Directors shall be responsible for the supervision and control of the general director or executive committee, respectively.

16.4 The Board of Directors may decide to set up special committees. The Board of Directors determines the composition of the special committees, as well as the powers vested in them. The Board of Directors is responsible for fulfilling the duties of the special committees.

17. SUBSCRIPTION AUTHORITY

17.1 The Company is obliged to third parties in all matters by the joint signatures of two members of the Board of Directors respectively.

17.2 In relation to the day-to-day business, the Company shall be bound by the sole or joint signature(s) of the person(s) appointed for that purpose in accordance with 16.1.

17.3 In addition, the Company is obliged by the joint signatures of the persons or by the sole signature of the person to whom the Company has granted special power of attorney, but only within the framework of this power of attorney.

18. INVESTMENT POLICY AND INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

18.1 The Board of Directors is authorised, on the basis of the principle of risk diversification, to determine the investment policy, the investment strategies to be followed for each Sub-Fund of the Company and the administrative and management guidelines, subject to the investment restrictions provided for in the applicable laws and regulations or laid down by the Board of Directors. In each case, this is done in consideration of and in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 5 of the Law of 2010 and in accordance with other applicable laws and regulations.

18.2 Provided that the Board of Directors may determine that the investments of the Company in any transferable securities, money market instruments or other permitted assets shall be made within the investment restrictions determined by the Board of Directors within the applicable laws (in particular Article 41 [1] of the Law of 2010) and regulations. With respect to investments in transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in Article 41 (1) (c) and (d), first indent, of the Law of 2010, the stock exchanges and regulated markets described therein must be located in a third country in Europe, Asia, Australia and Oceania, North, Central and South America or Africa.

18.3 A Sub-Fund may invest in shares of one or more other target sub-funds of the Company subject to the requirements of Article 181 (8) of the Law of 2010. The voting rights attached to these shares are suspended as long as they are held by the investing Sub-Fund. Such investment shall have no effect on the accounts in respect of the shares concerned. However, the value of these shares is not taken into account when calculating the net assets of the Company for the purpose of verifying the minimum net assets required under the Law of 2010.

18.4 To the extent that the Board of Directors establishes one or more feeder sub-funds within the meaning of Article 77 (1) of the Law of 2010, such a feeder sub-fund will invest between a minimum of 85% and a maximum of 100% of its assets in units of an investable master UCITS (or a sub-fund thereof) within the limits of the law and the rules laid down in the Company's Sales Prospectus.

18.5 The acquisition of UCITS or UCIs is limited to a total of 10% of the respective Sub-Fund's assets.

18.6 Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 43 of the Law of 2010, the relevant Sub-Fund may, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, invest up to 100% of its net Sub-Fund assets in securities and

money market instruments of various issues issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by an OECD state or by international public-law entities to which one or more Member States belong, provided that (i) such securities are issued within the framework of have been issued by at least six different issues and (ii) no more than 30% of the Fund's net assets are invested in securities from the same issue.

19. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

- 19.1 Contracts and other transactions between the Company and another company or company are not impaired or invalidated because one or more members of the Board of Directors or employees have a personal interest in this other company or company or are members of the Board of Directors, shareholders, executives or other employees there. Any member of the Board of Directors and any executive officer who, as a member of the Board of Directors, executive officer or ordinary employee in a company or company with which the Company enters into contracts or other business relationships, is not prevented by this connection with this other company or company from advising, coordinating or acting in connection with such a contract or business relationship.
- 19.2 If a member of the Board of Directors or a senior executive has a personal interest contrary to the interests of the Company in connection with a business transaction of the Company, this member of the Board of Directors or this senior executive will inform the Board of Directors of this opposing personal interest and will not participate in consultations or votes in connection with this business transaction and this business transaction, as well as the personal interest of the Member of the Board of Directors or senior executive, will be reported to the next general meeting.
- 19.3 A "conflicting interest" within the meaning of the foregoing provisions shall not exist in respect of any resolution of the Board of Directors or of any individual member of the Board of Directors in respect of any transaction (including any transaction with any person or company with whom any member is connected) entered into in the ordinary course of the business of the Company on normal commercial terms.
- 19.4 A member of the Board of Directors who is a member of the Board of Directors or a senior executive or other employee of a company or a company with which the Company is to conclude contracts or otherwise maintain business relations will not be treated as representing interests contrary to the interests of the Company solely on the basis of the connection to this other company or this other company for the purposes of the above provisions. However, they must disclose this fact to the other members of the Board of Directors and, to the extent required by law, to the general meeting.

20. COMPENSATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- 20.1 Compensation can be set for the members of the Board of Directors. They shall also include expenses and other costs incurred by members of the Board of Directors in the performance of their duties, including any costs of legal proceedings, unless caused by wilful misconduct or gross negligence on the part of the member of the Board of Directors concerned.
- 20.2 The annual fixed amount of remuneration for members of the Board of Directors is determined by the general meeting or the Board of Directors. If the decision of the Board of Directors is taken, the following applies:
 - (a) without the approval of the general meeting, the annual fixed amount before taxes may not exceed an amount of EUR 40,000 (or an equivalent amount in another common currency) for each member of the Board of Directors;
 - (b) members of the Board of Directors must abstain from the corresponding resolution with regard to their own remuneration; and
 - (c) the exact amount of the annual fixed amount will be disclosed in the Company's annual report.

21. COMPENSATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Company shall indemnify any member of the Board of Directors or any executive employee, as well as their heirs, executors and administrators, from reasonable expenses incurred by them in connection with a lawsuit, legal action or proceedings in which they are involved due to their position as a member of the Board of Directors or executive employee of the Company or, at their request, also of another company in which the Company is a shareholder or in which the Company is a creditor and from which they receive no compensation, except in cases where in the event of a settlement, compensation will only be paid in connection with the matters covered by the settlement and provided that the Company is confirmed by a legal adviser that the person to be compensated has not committed a breach of duty. The above right to compensation does not exclude other claims.

22. AUDITOR

22.1 The accounting data in the annual report of the Company are determined by an auditor (*réviseur d'entreprises agréé*), which is appointed by the general meeting and paid by the Company.

22.2 The auditor fulfils all duties in accordance with the Law of 2010.

SECTION FOUR – GENERAL MEETING – DISSOLUTION AND MERGER OF SHARE CLASSES AND THE COMPANY – FINANCIAL YEAR – DISTRIBUTIONS

23. GENERAL MEETING

23.1 The general meeting represents the entirety of the shareholders. Their resolutions bind all shareholders, regardless of the share classes held by them. It has the full authority to order, execute or approve actions related to the Company's business activities.

23.2 The general meeting meets at the invitation of the Board of Directors.

23.3 It may also meet at the request of shareholders representing at least one tenth (1/10) of the Company's assets.

23.4 The general meeting shall, in principle, be held at the registered office of the Company or at such other place in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as may be specified in the notice of meeting on the third Tuesday in May or on such other date within six (6) months after the end of the relevant financial year as the Board of Directors may determine.

23.5 Other general meetings may be held in such places and at such times as indicated in the relevant invitation.

23.6 The invitation to general meetings may provide that the majority and quorum rules in accordance with the issued and outstanding shares at midnight on the fifth (5th) day before the relevant general meeting. The rights of shareholders to participate in such a meeting and exercise their voting rights are determined in accordance with the shares held by this shareholder at that time. In the case of dematerialised shares, the right and the exercise of voting rights are always determined on the basis of the date established by the Law of 1915.

23.7 If bearer shares and/or dematerialised shares have been issued, the invitations to general meetings, including the agenda, will be issued in accordance with the statutory provisions in the *Recueil électronique des Sociétés et Associations* (the "RESA"), published in one or more Luxembourg newspapers and in other newspapers and/or electronic media, as determined by the Board of Directors. Holders of registered shares will also receive an invitation, which will be sent to each holder of registered shares by simple letter within the statutory deadlines before the general meeting, unless the holders concerned have individually agreed to the transmission of this invitation via another means of communication. The notification to the holders of registered shares does not have to be proven at the meeting. If only registered shares have been issued and if no publications are made, the invitation to the shareholders can only be sent by registered letter to the addresses of the shareholders stored in the register, unless the holders concerned have individually agreed to the transmission of this invitation via another means of communication.

- 23.8 The agenda shall be prepared by the Board of Directors, except in cases where the meeting convenes upon written request of the shareholders, in which case the Board of Directors may prepare an additional agenda.
- 23.9 Provided that all shareholders are present or represented and consider themselves duly invited and informed of the agenda, the general meeting may be held without written notice.
- 23.10 At the general meeting, only such business shall be transacted as is included in the agenda (the agenda will include all business required by law) and business incidental to such business.
- 23.11 Each share, irrespective of the share class, is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may be represented at any general meeting by a written proxy to another person, who need not be a shareholder and may be a member of the Company's Board of Directors.
- 23.12 Shareholders may vote in writing (using a ballot paper). The form of the ballot paper shall be determined by the Board of Directors. Unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, this ballot paper shall contain, inter alia, (i) the surname, first name, address and signature of the shareholder concerned, (ii) details of the shares from which the shareholder exercises their voting right, (iii) the agenda contained in the convening notice and (iv) the voting behaviour (approval, rejection, abstention) on each agenda item. The ballot papers must be deposited at the registered office of the Company at least five (5) days before the relevant meeting. However, the Board of Directors may, at its discretion, specify a shorter deposit period in the notice convening the general meeting.
- 23.13 The Board of Directors may determine all other conditions that must be fulfilled by the shareholders in order to participate in a general meeting.
- 23.14 In the event that a shareholder violates the Articles of Association or its signing agreement or any other contractual obligation to the Company by any act or omission, the Board of Directors may, at its sole discretion, suspend the voting rights of this shareholder.
- 23.15 Unless otherwise provided by law or these Articles of Association, the resolutions adopted at the general meeting shall be adopted by a simple majority of the votes cast.

24. GENERAL MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS IN A SUB-FUND/SHARE CLASS

- 24.1 The shareholders of any Sub-Fund or share class may at any time hold general meetings in respect of any matter relating to such Sub-Fund or share class.
- 24.2 The relevant provisions in Article 23 shall apply mutatis mutandis to such general meetings.

25. DISSOLUTION OR MERGER OF SUB-FUNDS OR SHARE CLASSES

- 25.1 If for any reason:
 - (a) the total net asset value of a Sub-Fund or of a class of shares within a Sub-Fund has fallen below or has not reached a value as determined by the Board of Directors as a minimum for the economically efficient management of that Sub-Fund or class of shares;
 - (b) in the event of a significant change in the political, economic or monetary policy environment or in the context of rationalisation; or
 - (c) in other cases specified in the Board of Directors;

the Board of Directors may decide to compulsorily redeem all the shares of the Sub-Fund/share class(es) concerned at the net asset value per share (taking into account the actual realisation prices and realisation expenses of the investments) of the valuation day or at the valuation time at which the relevant decision takes effect. The Company will notify the holders of the relevant share class(es) prior to the effective date of such compulsory redemption. Subject to a decision to the contrary in the interests of the shareholders or in order to ensure

equal treatment of all shareholders, the shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund/share class(es) may still apply for the redemption or conversion of your shares free of charge before the compulsory redemption takes effect (however, taking into account the actual realisation prices and costs of the investments).

- 25.2 Notwithstanding the foregoing powers of the Board of Directors, a general meeting of shareholders of any, several or all of the share class(es) issued in any Sub-Fund may, at the suggestion of the Board of Directors, redeem all of the shares of the relevant share class(es) (taking into account the actual realisation prices and costs of the investments) at the net asset value per share on the valuation day or at the net asset value per share at the valuation time on a valuation day on which the relevant resolution takes effect and pay to the shareholders the net asset value per share. At general meetings of shareholders of the relevant Sub-Funds, no quorum shall be required and resolutions shall be passed by a simple majority of the votes cast.
- 25.3 The liquidation proceeds of the Sub-Funds or share classes will be deposited with the *Caisse de Consignation* for the legally stipulated period after completion of the liquidation, provided that not all shareholders can be reached. Amounts that are not requested there within the statutory period expire in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law.
- 25.4 All redeemed shares shall be cancelled.
- 25.5 The Company (or a Sub-Fund of the Company) may participate in cross-border or domestic mergers either as a “transferring” or “receiving” UCITS within the meaning of Article 1 (20), letters a) to c) of the Law of 2010.
- 25.6 In principle, the Board of Directors is responsible for determining the effective date of a merger. By way of derogation from this, in the event of a merger that leads to the termination of the company, the decision on the merger must be taken by the general meeting, which decides on this by a simple majority of the votes cast and without attendance requirements. The decision requires notarisation.
- 25.7 If the Company is the acquiring UCITS, the Company is permitted to deviate from the provisions of Articles 43, 44, 45 and 46 of the Law of 2010 for a period of six (6) months after the effective date of the merger, subject to the principle of risk diversification. The Company will take the necessary measures to publish the merger in an appropriate manner and to bring it to the attention of the CSSF and all other authorities involved.
- 25.8 The Board of Directors may, under the conditions of Section 25.1 decide at any time to merge one class of shares of a Sub-Fund into another class of shares of the same Sub-Fund, another Sub-Fund or other UCITS.

26. FINANCIAL YEAR

The financial year of the Company shall commence on 1 January in each year and end on 31 December in the same year.

27. DISTRIBUTIONS

- 27.1 The general meeting will decide, at the suggestion of the Board of Directors and within the limits of the law, how the corresponding income is to be used. It may declare distributions at the appropriate time or authorise the Board of Directors to do so.
- 27.2 The Board of Directors determines for each Sub-Fund/each share class whether or not distributions are made to shareholders from the respective Sub-Fund assets/share class assets. This is mentioned in the respective Annex to the Sales Prospectus.
- 27.3 Without prejudice to the above provision, the Board of Directors may periodically decide on a distribution. The resolution on the interim distributions does not require a resolution of the general meeting.

- 27.4 The ordinary net income and net realised price gains may be paid out.
- 27.5 In addition, unrealised capital gains and other assets may be distributed, provided that the net asset value of the company does not fall below the statutory minimum as a result of the distribution.
- 27.6 An income adjustment procedure can be carried out for the Sub-Funds.
- 27.7 Distributions shall be paid on the shares issued on the distribution date. Income unclaimed five years after the publication of a distribution notice will be forfeited in favour of the relevant share class.
- 27.8 In the case of the creation of two or more classes of shares, the specific use of the income of each class of shares will be set out in the Company's Sales Prospectus.

SECTION FIVE – FINAL PROVISIONS

28. COSTS

- 28.1 The following costs can be charged to the respective Sub-Funds:
- (a) The Management Company receives a fee from the respective Sub-Fund assets. The fee amount (where appropriate, specifying a maximum amount, and a possible minimum or basic fee) as well as the calculation and payment modality with regard to the individual Sub-Funds/share classes are mentioned in the Sales Prospectus. This fee is plus any applicable value added tax.
 - (b) The Central Administration Agent receives a fee from the respective Sub-Fund assets. The fee amount (possibly including a maximum amount and a possible minimum or basic fee) as well as the calculation and payment modalities with regard to the individual Sub-Funds/share classes are mentioned in the Sales Prospectus. This fee is subject to VAT as applicable.
 - (c) In addition, a Management Company or an appointed Fund Manager or a third party may receive a performance fee in addition to the fixed fee. The amount valid for the respective Sub-Fund as well as the calculation and payment modality for the performance fee is mentioned in the Sales Prospectus. This fee is subject to VAT as applicable.
 - (d) Investment advisers or fund managers may receive a fee from the respective Sub-Fund assets. The fee amount (where appropriate, specifying a maximum amount, and a possible minimum or basic fee) as well as the calculation and payment modality with regard to the individual Sub-Funds/share classes are mentioned in the Sales Prospectus. This fee is subject to VAT as applicable.
 - (e) The Custodian receives a fee from the respective Sub-Fund assets. The fee amount (possibly including a maximum amount and a possible minimum or basic fee) as well as the calculation and payment modalities with regard to the individual Sub-Funds/share classes are mentioned in the Sales Prospectus. This fee is subject to VAT as applicable.
 - (f) Any sales representatives can receive a fee from the respective Sub-Fund assets. The fee amount (where appropriate, specifying a maximum amount, and a possible minimum or basic fee) as well as the calculation and payment modality with regard to the individual Sub-Funds/share classes are mentioned in the Sales Prospectus. This fee is subject to VAT as applicable.
 - (g) The Registrar and Transfer Agent or an appointed Sub-Registrar and Sub-Transfer Agent may receive a fee from the respective Sub-Fund assets. The fee amount (possibly including a maximum amount and a possible minimum or basic fee) with regard to the individual Sub-Funds/share classes is mentioned in the Sales Prospectus. This fee is subject to VAT as applicable.
 - (h) When calculating the aforementioned fee, individual assets may be disregarded, provided that this is necessary and in the interest of the shareholders.

- (i) In addition to the aforementioned fee in particular, the following costs can be charged to the respective Sub-Fund:
- (i) all costs associated with the acquisition, the sale and ongoing management of assets;
 - (ii) the market price for the provision of direct or indirect operational expenditures of the Custodian or Management Company that result in particular from the use of OTC transactions, including the costs of collateral management incurred as part of OTC transactions, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements, as well as other costs incurred as part of the trade in OTC derivatives;
 - (iii) taxes and similar charges levied on the assets of the Company, its income or outgoings at the expense of the Company;
 - (iv) costs of legal advice incurred by the Management Company or Custodian when acting in the interests of the Company's shareholders;
 - (v) fees and expenses for auditors of the Company;
 - (vi) costs for the preparation of share certificates;
 - (vii) costs of preparing and filing and publishing the Articles of Association and other documents, such as sales prospectuses, relating to the Company, including costs of requests for registration or written explanations with any registration authorities, stock exchanges (including local securities dealer associations) and other bodies which must be made in connection with the Company or the offering of its shares;
 - (viii) costs for the preparation and, if necessary, translation of the key investor information or other documents required by law;
 - (ix) printing and distribution costs of the annual and semi-annual reports to the shareholders in all necessary languages, as well as printing and distribution costs of all other reports and documents required by the applicable laws and regulations of the said authorities;
 - (x) the cost of publications intended for shareholders, including the costs of informing the shareholders of the respective company assets by means of a durable data carrier;
 - (xi) costs for advertising and such advertising costs that are at least indirectly related to the offer and sale of Company shares;
 - (xii) costs for risk controlling and risk management;
 - (xiii) all costs and fees related to the execution of the share certificate transaction, as well as sales & marketing services;
 - (xiv) costs for the credit assessment of the Sub-Funds by nationally and internationally recognised rating agencies;
 - (xv) costs in connection with a possible listing;
 - (xvi) fees, expenses and other costs of paying agents, any sales representatives and other bodies to be set up abroad;
 - (xvii) expenses of any investment committee, investor committees or ethics committees;
 - (xviii) remuneration and expenses of an administrative or supervisory board;

- (xix) costs for the establishment of the Company or individual Sub-Funds and the initial issue of shares;
- (xx) other administrative costs, including costs for interest groups;
- (xxi) cost of performance allocation;
- (xxii) insurance costs;
- (xxiii) interest accruing under loans taken out in accordance with Article 18.1 of the Articles of Association;
- (xxiv) costs associated with the implementation of regulatory requirements/reforms;
- (xxv) possible licence costs for the use of indices subject to approval;
- (xxvi) costs and expenses for the Registrar and Transfer Agent or any Sub-Registrar and Sub-Transfer Agent; and
- (xxvii) costs for postage, telephone and fax.

All of the above costs, fees, and expenses are exclusive of any applicable value added tax, withholding tax or other applicable taxes.

- (j) All costs are first credited to ordinary income, then to capital gains and finally to Fund assets.
- (k) The costs of the individual Sub-Funds/share classes are calculated separately insofar as they affect the respective Sub-Fund/share class alone.
- (l) The Management Company, the Custodian, fund managers and investment consultants may support the agents' support sales and marketing campaigns from their incomes and pay recurring sales commissions and sales performance commissions within the scope of the legal regulations. The amount of these commissions is usually calculated depending on the volume of funds brokered.
- (m) The formation expenses of the Company shall be charged to the Sub-Funds created at the time of formation, and may be amortised in equal instalments within the first financial year. Costs in connection with the launch of further Sub-Funds are written off in the respective Sub-Fund assets to which they are attributable within the first financial year after the launch of the respective Sub-Fund.

29. CUSTODIAN

- 29.1 A Custodian must be appointed for the Company as an entity for collective investments in securities.
- 29.2 All duties and obligations of the Custodian arise from the Law of 2010 and the circulars and guidelines issued by national and international supervisory authorities as well as the Custodian Agreement and the Sales Prospectus.
- 29.3 The Custodian shall be entitled to terminate its Custodian role at any time. In this case, the Board of Directors will make every effort to appoint another financial institution as Custodian within two months of effective termination, with the approval of the competent supervisory authority. Until the appointment of a new Custodian, the previous Custodian will fully comply with its legal obligations and functions in accordance with these Articles of Association.
- 29.4 The Company is also entitled to terminate the Custodian order at any time in accordance with the respective Custodian Agreement. Such termination will necessarily result in the dissolution of the Company, unless, after the end of the written advance notice period, the Company has appointed another bank as the Custodian

with the approval of the competent supervisory authority, which takes over the legal functions of the previous Custodian.

30. DISSOLUTION OF THE COMPANY

- 30.1 The Company may be dissolved at any time by resolution of the general meeting and subject to the quorum and majority requirements of Article 32 of these Articles of Association. In the event of a merger that results in the termination of the Company, Article 25.6 applies.
- 30.2 If the net asset value of the Company falls below two-thirds of the minimum assets of the Company in accordance with Article 5 of these Articles of Association, the Board of Directors shall submit the question of dissolution to the general meeting.⁵ The general meeting, which can decide without a quorum, will decide by a simple majority of the shares represented at the general meeting.
- 30.3 The question of the dissolution of the Company shall also be submitted to the general meeting if the net asset value of the Company falls below one quarter of the minimum assets of the Company in accordance with Article 5 of these Articles of Association, in which case the general meeting shall be held without a quorum requirement and the dissolution may be decided by the shareholders holding one quarter of the shares with voting rights represented at the general meeting.
- 30.4 The meeting must be convened in sufficient time to enable it to be held within forty days after it has been ascertained that the net asset value of the Company has fallen below two-thirds or one-fourth of the statutory minimum.

31. LIQUIDATION OF THE COMPANY

- 31.1 The liquidation of the Company is carried out by one or more liquidators, which in turn may be natural or legal persons and are appointed by the general meeting, which also decides on their powers and on their fee.
- 31.2 The proceeds of the liquidation of the Company will, upon completion of the liquidation, be deposited with the *Caisse de Consignation* in Luxembourg for the period specified by law if it is not possible to reach all investors. Amounts not called up there within the statutory period shall be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law.

32. AMENDMENTS TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

The Articles of Association may be amended at any time in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Law of 1915.

33. DEFINITION OF TERMS

- 33.1 Masculine terms of these Articles of Association include the corresponding feminine term and references to persons or shareholders also include legal persons, groups of persons or other organised associations of persons, regardless of whether they have legal personality or not.
- 33.2 The German text of these Articles of Association is binding.

34. APPLICABLE LAW

The provisions of the Law of 1915 and the Law of 2010 shall apply to all matters not regulated by these Articles of Association. In the event that the numbering of the articles within the aforementioned laws changes due to future changes in the law, the reference to a specific article of the law in these Articles of Association shall be deemed to have been replaced by the new article number.

ANNEX A

Pre-contractual information on financial products referred to in Article 8 (1), (2) and (2a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Name of the product:
LOYS Sicav – LOYS Global

Company identifier (LEI code):
5299001DPRQH3SFFJQ48

Ecological and/or social characteristics

A **sustainable investment** is an investment in an economic activity that contributes to the achievement of an environmental objective or a social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly compromise any environmental objectives or social objectives and the enterprises invested in apply good governance practices.

The **EU taxonomy** is a classification system set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 that provides a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. This regulation does not specify a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective may or may not be taxonomy-compliant.

Does this financial product target sustainable investments?



Yes



No



A minimum share of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective** is thus made: ____%



in economic activities that are classed as environmentally sustainable according to EU taxonomy.



in economic activities that are not classed as environmentally sustainable according to EU taxonomy.



A minimum share of **sustainable investments with a social objective** is thus made: ____%



It **advertises environmental/social features** and although it does not target sustainable investments, it includes a minimum 20% sustainable investment content.



with an environmental objective in economic activities that are classed as environmentally sustainable according to EU taxonomy



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



with a social objective



It advertises environmental/social features but does **not make sustainable investments**.



What environmental and/or social features are being promoted with this financial product?

The Sub-Fund invests a predominant part of its assets in investments that contribute to relevant environmental (in particular reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, potential contribution to the reduction of global warming, reduction of the use of fossil fuels as well as reduction of energy consumption) and social (in particular respect for human rights and protection of health) characteristics. The Sub-Fund aims to promote these environmental and social characteristics by investing in equities selected under an appropriate ESG/sustainability approach.

The Sub-Fund holds sustainable investments within the meaning of Article 2 (17) of the Sustainability Disclosure Regulation EU 2019/2088 ("SFDR") to the extent of at least 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. In doing so, the Sub-Fund has a broad objective of supported environmental and social goals and is aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDG").

The Sub-Fund does not seek to make sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU taxonomy regulation, i.e. the investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark.

Sustainability indicators measure the extent to which the environmental or social characteristics advertised with the financial product are achieved.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the achievement of the individual environmental or social features promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund uses various sustainability indicators for the selection of investments in order to be able to assess the suitability of the investments in terms of the contribution of the advertised environmental and social characteristics. The sustainability indicators are obtained from the external data provider MSCI. The Sub-Fund will apply the following elements in its portfolio management, i.e. in the selection of investments as well as in the management of existing investments:

1) Exclusion criteria

Exclusion criteria
Turnover from the manufacture and/or sale of military equipment
Turnover from the manufacture and/or distribution of outlawed weapons
Turnover from the production of tobacco
Turnover from the production and/or distribution of coal
Serious violations of the UN Global Compact Code (with no positive outcome)

2) ESG rating

Investments that do not violate the exclusion criteria are assessed in a next step with regard to their MSCI ESG Rating.

MSCI determines an ESG rating based on the identification and assessment of material ESG opportunities and risks relevant to issuers in a given industry. MSCI determines an ESG rating on a scale from “AAA” (best rating) to “CCC” (worst rating).

3) Contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals – only relevant for investments that qualify as sustainable according to Article 2 (17) SFDR

Investments that have successfully passed both previous assessment steps in the ESG/sustainability analysis are assessed in a further step with regard to their contribution to one of the UN SDGs. In the course of this assessment, the investments are first evaluated with regard to a possible positive contribution to one of the UN SDGs.

If a positive contribution can be identified, the next step is to assess the investment in terms of compliance with the “do no significant harm principle” (“DNSH”). Selected “Key Issue Scores” from MSCI’s “MSCI ESG Ratings” module are taken into account.

Finally, in addition to the previous UN Global Compact assessment, the investments are also assessed with regard to human rights compliance and labour compliance.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investment that the financial product is partly intended to achieve, and how does the sustainable investment contribute to these objectives?

The Sub-Fund aims to contribute positively to the UN SDGs with a portion of its assets. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursues a general strategy in relation to the promotion of the SDGs. The goals of the UN SDGs pursue, among other things, the fulfilment of basic needs, e.g. UN SDG 6 “Clean water and sanitation”, or empowerment, e.g. UN SDG 4 “Quality education”.

The Sub-Fund aims to hold sustainable investments within the meaning of Article 2 (17) SFDR, but not sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU taxonomy regulation.

To what extent will the sustainable investments to be made with the financial product in part not significantly harm any of the environmental or social sustainable investment objectives?

An assessment is made based on selected MSCI Key Issue Scores to review investments for compliance with the DNSH principle.

All investments that are to qualify as sustainable according to Article 2 (17) SFDR must not have a score lower than 2.9.

How were the indicators for adverse effects on sustainability factors considered?

The Sub-Fund systematically takes into account – for the respective share of investments – specific criteria and sustainability indicators at various levels (exclusion criteria, ESG rating, contribution to UN SDGs, Key Issue Scores) as part of the ESG/sustainability strategy. The content requirements of the adverse impact indicators in Annex I, Table 1 (Impact Areas) are taken into account indirectly via selected MSCI Key Issue Scores. None of the investments that are to qualify as sustainable pursuant to Article 2 (17) SFDR may have a score lower than 2.9. In addition, the indicators 4, 10, 14 for adverse effects according to Annex I, Table 1 are limited via defined exclusion criteria.

How do sustainable investments comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? More details:

The “MSCI Controversies & Global Norms” module is used to assess UN Global Compact, Human Rights Compliance and Labour Compliance. Any investment that is to qualify as sustainable according to Article 2 (17) SFDR must not show any non-compliance in this respect.

The EU's taxonomy sets out the principle of “avoiding significant adverse effects”, according to which taxonomy-compliant investments must not significantly impair the objectives of the EU's taxonomy, and specific EU criteria are attached.

The principle of “avoiding significant adverse effects” only applies to investments on which the financial product is based, which take into account the EU criteria for ecologically sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining part of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

All other sustainable investments must also not significantly compromise environmental or social objectives.

Note: the Sub-Fund does not seek to make sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU taxonomy regulation, i.e. the investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.



Does this financial product take into account the main adverse effects on sustainability factors?

X

Yes, the Sub-Fund takes into account the following main adverse sustainability effects (or principal adverse impact, "PAI") for investments intended to contribute to the achievement of the environmental and social characteristics:

The main adverse effects are the most significant adverse effects of investment decisions on sustainability factors in the areas of environment, social and employment issues, respect for human rights and combating corruption and bribery.

#	PAI	Cover	
		Via	Type of investment ⁵
Shares and corporate bonds			
CLIMATE INDICATORS AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS			
1	GHG emissions	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
2	Carbon footprint	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
3	GHG emission intensity of the companies in which investments are made	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
4	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Exclusion criterion	# No. 1 – E/S characteristics
		Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
5	Share of energy consumption and generation from non-renewable energy sources	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
6	Intensity of energy consumption by climate-intensive sectors	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
7	Activities that adversely affect areas with biodiversity in need of protection	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
8	Emissions in water	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
9	Proportion of hazardous and radioactive waste	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
INDICATORS IN THE AREAS OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY			
10	Violations of the UNGC Principles and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.	Exclusion criterion	# No. 1 – E/S characteristics
		Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
11	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor adherence to the UNGC Principles and	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments

⁵ # 1 – E/S characteristics – refers to “#1 Aligned with environmental or social characteristics” from asset allocation. Under “#1 – E/S characteristics”, both equities and corporate bonds as well as government bonds are included, whereby it should be noted that dedicated PAI indicators for equities & corporate bonds and government bonds are taken into account in each case.

	OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises		
12	Unadjusted gender pay gap	<i>Due to a lack of or inconsistent data coverage, a consideration of these PAIs cannot be guaranteed at the current point in time.</i>	
13	Gender diversity in the management and control bodies		
14	Engagement in controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons)	Exclusion criterion	# No. 1 – E/S characteristics
		Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments

The results are reported on in the annual report.

No



The **investment strategy** serves as a guide for investment decisions, taking into account certain criteria such as investment objectives or risk tolerance.

What is the investment strategy for this financial product?

The investment objective of **LOYS Sicav – LOYS Global** ("Sub-Fund") is to invest the Sub-Fund's assets internationally in securities in accordance with the principle of risk diversification in order to achieve appropriate income and the highest possible long-term capital growth.

In the context of investment decisions and on an ongoing basis throughout the period of investment of existing investments in the Sub-Fund, the Fund Manager takes into account any risks associated with sustainability (environmental, social and governance factors).

However, no assurance can be given that the aforementioned objectives of the investment policy will be achieved.

The Sub-Fund's ESG/sustainability strategy, as previously outlined, takes into account the following elements depending on the extent to which the investments are expected to contribute to the advertised environmental and social characteristics:

- Negative screening (exclusion criteria)
- Positive screening (ESG rating)
- Sustainable investments according to Article 2 (17) SFDR
- Consideration of PAIs (*applies exclusively to "# 1 A – Sustainable investments"*)

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select investments to meet the advertised environmental or social objectives?

All potential investments are subject to an assessment by the Fund Manager. The Fund Manager bases this assessment on the data and information provided by MSCI.

The following sustainability indicators are binding in the context of the investment decision, whereby exclusion criteria and ESG rating must be complied with at least for investments in accordance with "#1 Aligned with environmental or social characteristics", and for investments in accordance with #1A "Sustainable investments" the requirements in accordance with the contribution to the UN SDGs are also relevant.⁶⁷

⁶ See "Asset allocation" section

⁷ See "Asset allocation" section

1) Exclusion criteria

The following exclusion criteria are relevant for at least 70% of the net Sub-Fund assets. An exclusion criterion is applicable if an investment does not comply with the respective limit value.

Exclusion criteria	Limit
Turnover from the manufacture and/or sale of military equipment	≤ 10%
Turnover from the manufacture and/or distribution of outlawed weapons	0%
Turnover from the production of tobacco	≤ 5%
Turnover from the production and/or distribution of coal	≤ 30%
Serious violations of the UN Global Compact Code (with no positive outcome)	

2) ESG rating

Investments that do not violate the exclusion criteria are assessed in a next step with regard to their MSCI ESG Rating.

MSCI determines an ESG rating based on the identification and assessment of material ESG opportunities and risks relevant to issuers in a given industry. MSCI determines an ESG rating on a scale from “AAA” (best rating) to “CCC” (worst rating).

At least 51% of the Sub-Fund’s investments must have a minimum rating of “BB”.

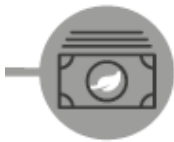
3) Contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals – only relevant for investments that qualify as sustainable according to Article 2 (17) SFDR

Investments that have successfully passed both previous assessment steps in the ESG/sustainability analysis are assessed in a further step with regard to their contribution to one of the UN SDGs. In the course of this assessment, the investments are first evaluated with regard to a possible positive contribution to one of the UN SDGs. The assessment of the positive contribution is made based on information from the “MSCI Sustainable Impact Metrics” module. The “SDG Net Alignment Score” sustainability indicator is used to assess the positive contribution. This sustainability indicator measures the contribution of the investment per UN SDG on a scale from “Strongly Misaligned” (most negative contribution) to “Strongly Aligned” (most positive contribution). An investment must make a positive contribution in this respect, i.e. “Aligned” or “Strongly Aligned” with at least one UN SDG.

If a positive contribution can be identified, the next step is to assess the investment in terms of compliance with the “do no significant harm principle” (“DNSH”). Selected “Key Issue Scores” from MSCI’s “MSCI ESG Ratings” module are taken into account. The “Key Issue Scores” are assigned in relation to sustainability-relevant key risks on a scale of 0–10. To ensure compliance with the “do no significant harm principle”, investments are required to achieve a score of ≥ 2.9.

Finally, in addition to the previous UN Global Compact assessment, the investments are also assessed with regard to human rights compliance and labour compliance. This final assessment is based on information from MSCI’s “MSCI Controversies & Global Norms” module. The assessment consists of four individual assessments where the outcome can be “Pass”, “Watch List” or “Fail”. The investments must be at least a “Pass” in all individual assessments.

Investments that meet the requirements of all three steps are fully qualified as sustainable investments according to Article 2 (17) SFDR.



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

The **asset allocation** indicates the respective share of investments in specific assets.

- **By what minimum rate is the size of the investments considered before applying this investment strategy reduced?**

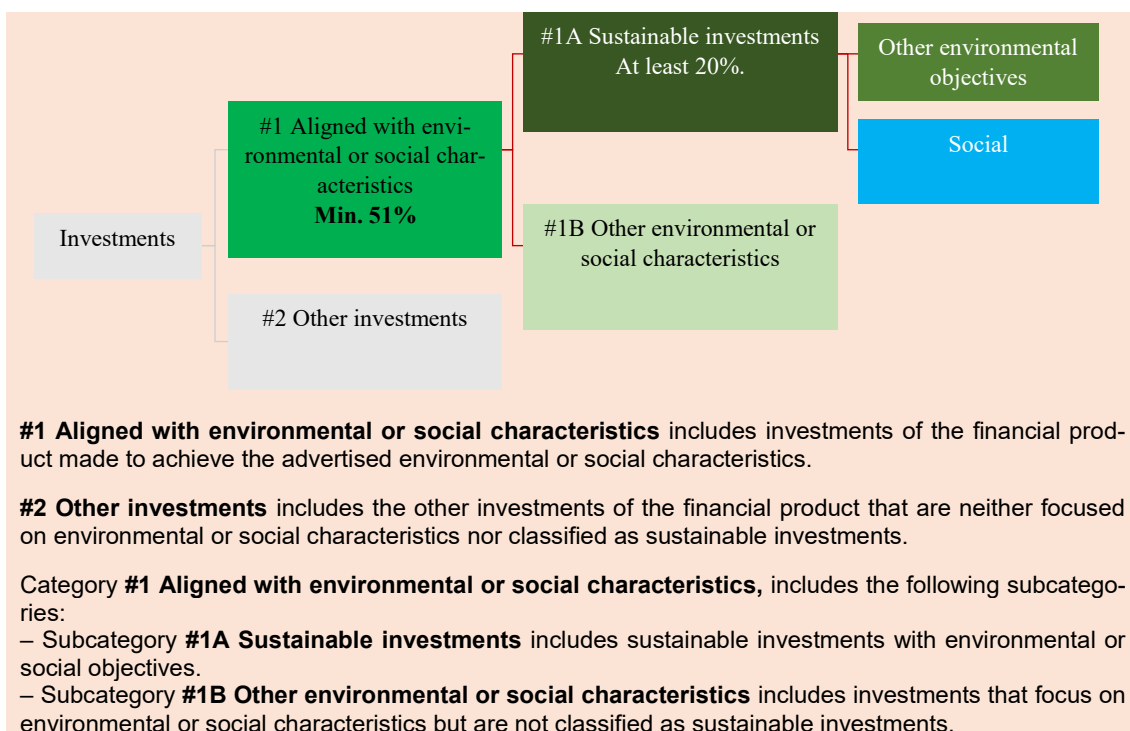
The Sub-Fund has not set a minimum rate of reduction for the investments under consideration.

- **How are the good governance practices of the companies invested in assessed?**

The assessment of compliance with good corporate governance standards is taken into account directly via the exclusion criterion "Serious violations of the UN Global Compact Code (with no positive outcome)" and indirectly via the MSCI ESG Rating (min. BB) for the respective investment. MSCI also takes into account companies' good governance practices when assessing and valuing them. This applies to all investments that are intended to contribute to the achievement of the Sub-Fund's advertised environmental and social characteristics ("#1 Aligned with environmental or social characteristics").

What asset allocation is planned for this financial product?

For the allocation of the Sub-Fund, please refer to the following:



- **To what extent does the use of derivatives achieve the environmental or social characteristics advertised by the financial product?**

The Sub-Fund does not use derivatives to promote the advertised environmental and social characteristics.

Taxonomy-compliant activities expressed by the share of:

- **Sales revenues** reflecting the share of revenues from environmentally friendly activities of the companies in which investments are made
- **Capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments of the companies invested in, e.g. for the transition to a green economy
- **Operating expenses** (OpEx) that reflect the environmentally friendly operational activities of the companies in which investments are made.

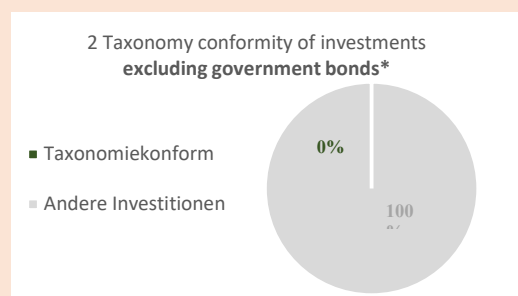
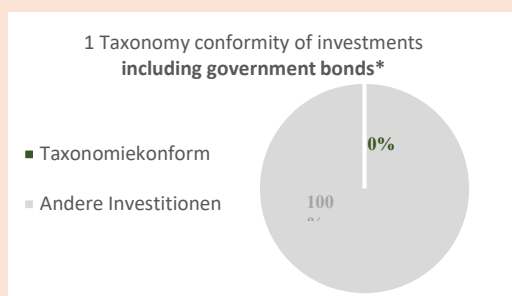


To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective compliant with EU taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not seek to make sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU taxonomy regulation, i.e. the investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The minimum is 0%.

In the two charts below, the minimum percentage of investments compliant with EU taxonomy is shown in green. As there is no suitable method for determining the taxonomy compliance of government bonds*, the first chart shows the taxonomy compliance in relation to all investments of the financial product including government bonds, while the second chart shows the taxonomy compliance only in relation to the investments of the financial product that do not include government bonds.



* For the purposes of this chart, the term "government bonds" includes all risk positions vis-à-vis states.

What is the minimum proportion of investment in transitional and enabling activities?

The Sub-Fund does not seek to make sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU taxonomy regulation, i.e. the investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The minimum is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do **not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities according to the EU's taxonomy



What is the minimum percentage of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not compliant with the EU's taxonomy?

Sustainable investments are examined as a contribution to the SDGs. As these include both environmental and social objectives, no minimum percentage is set.

Therefore, at least 20% consists of sustainable investments with environmental and/or social objectives.



What is the minimum percentage of socially sustainable investments?

Since, as previously explained, a separation is not possible in the valuation of sustainable investments, no minimum share is specified.

Therefore, at least 20% consists of sustainable investments with environmental and/or social objectives.



Which investments fall under "#2 Other investments", what is their investment purpose and is there a minimum level of environmental or social protection?

These may be bank deposits, derivatives in the context of hedging transactions or in the course of the application of techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management, as well as investments that do not meet the sustainability indicators or do not have sufficient information to allow an appropriate assessment.

The above-mentioned minimum exclusions, which take into account both environmental and social criteria and thus provide a certain minimum level of protection, apply to at least 70% of the net Sub-Fund assets. For the remaining investments, no special criteria are provided with regard to minimum environmental or social protection.



Has an index been determined as a reference value to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the advertised environmental and/or social characteristics?

The Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark.

- ***To what extent is the reference value continuously aligned with the environmental and social characteristics advertised with the financial product?***

The Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark.

- ***How is the continuous alignment of the investment strategy with the index method ensured?***

The Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark.

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

The Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark.

- ***Where can the method for calculating the particular index be viewed?***

The Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark.



Where can I find more product-specific information online?

Further product-specific information is available at:

You can find more information about the product via the following link: www.hal-privatbank.com

ANNEX B

Pre-contractual information on financial products referred to in Article 8 (1), (2) and (2a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Name of the product:

LOYS Sicav – LOYS Aktien Global

Company identifier (LEI code):

529900K7T2F5QNWAK196

Ecological and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product target sustainable investments?



Yes



No



A minimum share of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective** is thus made: ____%



in economic activities that are classed as environmentally sustainable according to EU taxonomy.



in economic activities that are not classed as environmentally sustainable according to EU taxonomy.



A minimum share of **sustainable investments with a social objective** is thus made: ____%



It **advertises environmental/social features** and although it does not target sustainable investments, it includes a minimum 20% sustainable investment content.



with an environmental objective in economic activities that are classed as environmentally sustainable according to EU taxonomy



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



with a social objective



It advertises environmental/social features but does **not make sustainable investments**.

What environmental and/or social features are being promoted with this financial product?

The Sub-Fund invests a predominant part of its assets in investments that contribute to relevant environmental (in particular reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, potential contribution to the reduction of global warming, reduction of the use of fossil fuels as well as reduction of energy consumption) and social (in particular respect for human rights and protection of health) characteristics. The Sub-Fund aims to promote these environmental and social characteristics by investing in equities selected under an appropriate ESG/sustainability approach.

The Sub-Fund holds sustainable investments within the meaning of Article 2 (17) of the Sustainability Disclosure Regulation EU 2019/2088 ("SFDR") to the extent of at least 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. In doing so, the Sub-Fund has a broad objective of supported environmental and social goals and is aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDG").

The Sub-Fund does not seek to make sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU taxonomy regulation, i.e. the investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark.



Sustainability indicators measure the extent to which the environmental or social characteristics advertised with the financial product are achieved.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the achievement of the individual environmental or social features promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund uses various sustainability indicators for the selection of investments in order to be able to assess the suitability of the investments in terms of the contribution of the advertised environmental and social characteristics. The sustainability indicators are obtained from the external data provider MSCI. The Sub-Fund will apply the following elements in its portfolio management, i.e. in the selection of investments as well as in the management of existing investments:

1) Exclusion criteria

Exclusion criteria
Turnover from the manufacture and/or sale of military equipment
Turnover from the manufacture and/or distribution of outlawed weapons
Turnover from the production of tobacco
Turnover from the production and/or distribution of coal
Serious violations of the UN Global Compact Code (with no positive outcome)

2) ESG rating

Investments that do not violate the exclusion criteria are assessed in a next step with regard to their MSCI ESG Rating.

MSCI determines an ESG rating based on the identification and assessment of material ESG opportunities and risks relevant to issuers in a given industry. MSCI determines an ESG rating on a scale from “AAA” (best rating) to “CCC” (worst rating).

3) Contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals – only relevant for investments that qualify as sustainable according to Article 2 (17) SFDR

Investments that have successfully passed both previous assessment steps in the ESG/sustainability analysis are assessed in a further step with regard to their contribution to one of the UN SDGs. In the course of this assessment, the investments are first evaluated with regard to a possible positive contribution to one of the UN SDGs.

If a positive contribution can be identified, the next step is to assess the investment in terms of compliance with the “do no significant harm principle” (“DNSH”). Selected “Key Issue Scores” from MSCI’s “MSCI ESG Ratings” module are taken into account.

Finally, in addition to the previous UN Global Compact assessment, the investments are also assessed with regard to human rights compliance and labour compliance.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investment that the financial product is partly intended to achieve, and how does the sustainable investment contribute to these objectives?

The Sub-Fund aims to contribute positively to the UN SDGs with a portion of its assets. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursues a general strategy in relation to the promotion of the SDGs. The goals of the UN SDGs pursue, among other things, the fulfilment of basic needs, e.g. UN SDG 6 “Clean water and sanitation”, or empowerment, e.g. UN SDG 4 “Quality education”.

The Sub-Fund aims to hold sustainable investments within the meaning of Article 2 (17) SFDR, but not sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU taxonomy regulation.

To what extent will the sustainable investments to be made with the financial product in part not significantly harm any of the environmental or social sustainable investment objectives?

An assessment is made based on selected MSCI Key Issue Scores to review investments for compliance with the DNSH principle.

All investments that are to qualify as sustainable according to Article 2 (17) SFDR must not have a

score lower than 2.9.

How were the indicators for adverse effects on sustainability factors considered?

The Sub-Fund systematically takes into account – for the respective share of investments – specific criteria and sustainability indicators at various levels (exclusion criteria, ESG rating, contribution to UN SDGs, Key Issue Scores) as part of the ESG/sustainability strategy. The content requirements of the adverse impact indicators in Table 1 of Annex I of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 (Impact Areas) are taken into account indirectly via selected MSCI Key Issue Scores. None of the investments that are to qualify as sustainable pursuant to Article 2 (17) SFDR may have a score lower than 2.9. In addition, indicators 4, 10, 14 are limited for adverse effects according to Annex I, Table 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 on defined exclusion criteria.

How do sustainable investments comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? More details:

The “MSCI Controversies & Global Norms” module is used to assess UN Global Compact, Human Rights Compliance and Labour Compliance. Any investment that is to qualify as sustainable according to Article 2 (17) SFDR must not show any non-compliance in this respect.

The EU's taxonomy sets out the principle of “avoiding significant adverse effects”, according to which taxonomy-compliant investments must not significantly impair the objectives of the EU's taxonomy, and specific EU criteria are attached.

The principle of “avoiding significant adverse effects” only applies to investments on which the financial product is based, which take into account the EU criteria for ecologically sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining part of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

All other sustainable investments must also not significantly compromise environmental or social objectives.

Note: the Sub-Fund does not seek to make sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU taxonomy regulation, i.e. the investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.



Does this financial product take into account the main adverse effects on sustainability factors?

X

Yes, the Sub-Fund takes into account the following main adverse sustainability effects (or principal adverse impact, "PAI") for investments intended to contribute to the achievement of the environmental and social characteristics:

The main adverse effects are the most significant adverse effects of investment decisions on sustainability factors in the areas of environment, social and employment issues, respect for human rights and combating corruption and bribery.

#	PAI	Cover	
		Via	Type of investment ⁸
Shares and corporate bonds			
CLIMATE INDICATORS AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS			
1	GHG emissions	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
2	Carbon footprint	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
3	GHG emission intensity of the companies in which investments are made	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
4	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Exclusion criterion	# No. 1 – E/S characteristics
		Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
5	Share of energy consumption and generation from non-renewable energy sources	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
6	Intensity of energy consumption by climate-intensive sectors	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
7	Activities that adversely affect areas with biodiversity in need of protection	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
8	Emissions in water	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
9	Proportion of hazardous and radioactive waste	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
INDICATORS IN THE AREAS OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY			
10	Violations of the UNGC Principles and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.	Exclusion criterion	# No. 1 – E/S characteristics
		Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments
11	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor adherence to the UNGC Principles and	Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments

⁸ # 1 – E/S characteristics – refers to “#1 Aligned with environmental or social characteristics” from asset allocation. Under “#1 – E/S characteristics”, both equities and corporate bonds as well as government bonds are included, whereby it should be noted that dedicated PAI indicators for equities & corporate bonds and government bonds are taken into account in each case.

	OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises		
12	Unadjusted gender pay gap	<i>Due to a lack of or inconsistent data coverage, a consideration of these PAIs cannot be guaranteed at the current point in time.</i>	
13	Gender diversity in the management and control bodies		
14	Engagement in controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons)	Exclusion criterion	# No. 1 – E/S characteristics
		Key Issue Score	# No. 1 A – Sustainable investments

The results are reported on in the annual report.

No

What is the investment strategy for this financial product?

The investment objective of **LOYS Sicav – LOYS Aktien Global** (“Sub-Fund”) is to invest the Sub-Fund’s assets internationally in securities in accordance with the principle of risk diversification in order to achieve appropriate income and the highest possible long-term capital growth.

In the context of investment decisions and on an ongoing basis throughout the period of investment of existing investments in the Sub-Fund, the Fund Manager takes into account any risks associated with sustainability (environmental, social and governance factors).

However, no assurance can be given that the aforementioned objectives of the investment policy will be achieved.

The Sub-Fund’s ESG/sustainability strategy, as previously outlined, takes into account the following elements depending on the extent to which the investments are expected to contribute to the advertised environmental and social characteristics:

- Negative screening (exclusion criteria)
- Positive screening (ESG rating)
- Sustainable investments according to Article 2 (17) SFDR
- Consideration of PAIs (*applies exclusively to “# 1 A – Sustainable investments”*)

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select investments to meet the advertised environmental or social objectives?

All potential investments are subject to an assessment by the Fund Manager. The Fund Manager bases this assessment on the data and information provided by MSCI.

The following sustainability indicators are binding in the context of the investment decision, whereby exclusion criteria and ESG rating must be complied with at least for investments in accordance with “#1 Aligned with environmental or social characteristics”, and for investments in accordance with #1A “Sustainable investments” the requirements in accordance with the contribution to the UN SDGs are also relevant.⁹¹⁰

⁹ See “Asset allocation” section

¹⁰ See “Asset allocation” section

1) Exclusion criteria

The following exclusion criteria are relevant for at least 70% of the net Sub-Fund assets. An exclusion criterion is applicable if an investment does not comply with the respective limit value.

Exclusion criteria	Limit
Turnover from the manufacture and/or sale of military equipment	≤ 10%
Turnover from the manufacture and/or distribution of outlawed weapons	0%
Turnover from the production of tobacco	≤ 5%
Turnover from the production and/or distribution of coal	≤ 30%
Serious violations of the UN Global Compact Code (with no positive outcome)	

2) ESG rating

Investments that do not violate the exclusion criteria are assessed in a next step with regard to their MSCI ESG Rating.

MSCI determines an ESG rating based on the identification and assessment of material ESG opportunities and risks relevant to issuers in a given industry. MSCI determines an ESG rating on a scale from “AAA” (best rating) to “CCC” (worst rating).

At least 51% of the Sub-Fund’s investments must have a minimum rating of “BB”.

3) Contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals – only relevant for investments that qualify as sustainable according to Article 2 (17) SFDR

Investments that have successfully passed both previous assessment steps in the ESG/sustainability analysis are assessed in a further step with regard to their contribution to one of the UN SDGs. In the course of this assessment, the investments are first evaluated with regard to a possible positive contribution to one of the UN SDGs. The assessment of the positive contribution is made based on information from the “MSCI Sustainable Impact Metrics” module. The “SDG Net Alignment Score” sustainability indicator is used to assess the positive contribution. This sustainability indicator measures the contribution of the investment per UN SDG on a scale from “Strongly Misaligned” (most negative contribution) to “Strongly Aligned” (most positive contribution). An investment must make a positive contribution in this respect, i.e. “Aligned” or “Strongly Aligned” with at least one UN SDG.

If a positive contribution can be identified, the next step is to assess the investment in terms of compliance with the “do no significant harm principle” (“DNSH”). Selected “Key Issue Scores” from MSCI’s “MSCI ESG Ratings” module are taken into account. The “Key Issue Scores” are assigned in relation to sustainability-relevant key risks on a scale of 0–10. To ensure compliance with the “do no significant harm principle”, investments are required to achieve a score of ≥ 2.9.

Finally, in addition to the previous UN Global Compact assessment, the investments are also assessed with regard to human rights compliance and labour compliance. This final assessment is based on information from MSCI’s “MSCI Controversies & Global Norms” module. The assessment consists of four individual assessments where the outcome can be “Pass”, “Watch List” or “Fail”. The investments must be at least a “Pass” in all individual assessments.

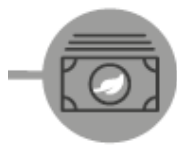
Investments that meet the requirements of all three steps are fully qualified as sustainable investments according to Article 2 (17) SFDR.

● By what minimum rate is the size of the investments considered before applying this investment strategy reduced?

The Sub-Fund has not set a minimum rate of reduction for the investments under consideration.

● How are the good governance practices of the companies invested in assessed?

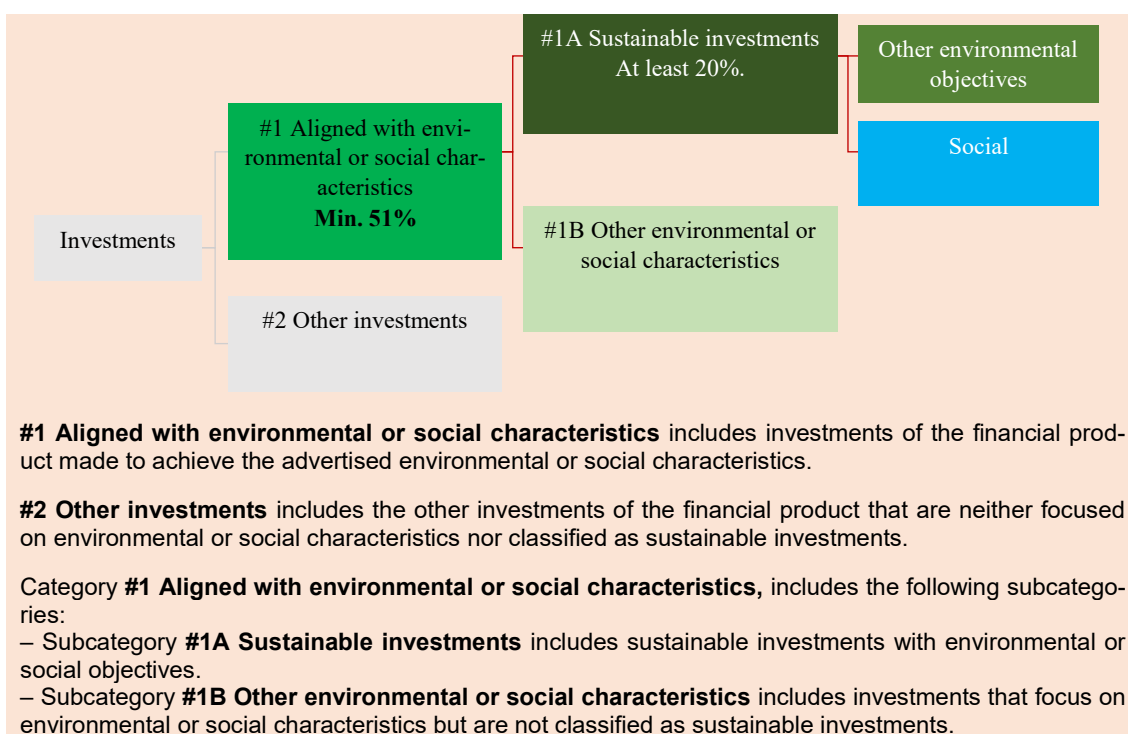
The assessment of compliance with good corporate governance standards is taken into account directly via the exclusion criterion "Serious violations of the UN Global Compact Code (with no positive outcome)" and indirectly via the MSCI ESG Rating (min. BB) for the respective investment. MSCI also takes into account companies' good governance practices when assessing and valuing them. This applies to all investments that are intended to contribute to the achievement of the Sub-Fund's advertised environmental and social characteristics ("#1 Aligned with environmental or social characteristics").



The **asset allocation** indicates the respective share of investments in specific assets.

What asset allocation is planned for this financial product?

For the allocation of the Sub-Fund, please refer to the following:



● To what extent does the use of derivatives achieve the environmental or social characteristics advertised by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund does not use derivatives to promote the advertised environmental and social characteristics.

Taxonomy-compliant activities expressed by the share of:

- **Sales revenues** reflecting the share of revenues from environmentally friendly activities of the companies in which investments are made
- **Capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments of the companies invested in, e.g. for the transition to a green economy
- **Operating expenses** (OpEx) that reflect the environmentally friendly operational activities of the companies in which investments are made.

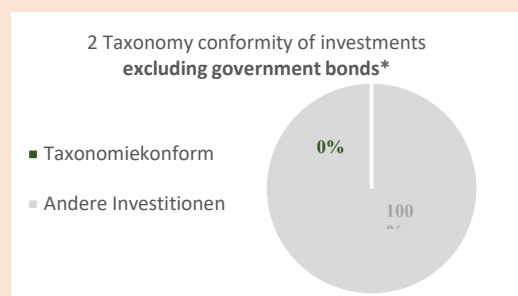
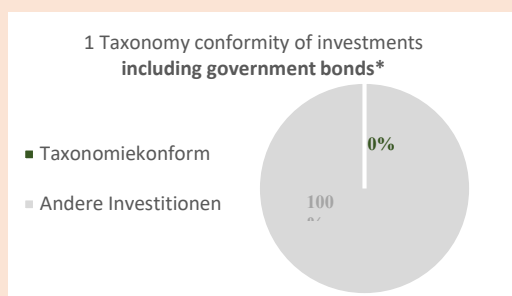


To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective compliant with EU taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not seek to make sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU taxonomy regulation, i.e. the investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The minimum is 0%.

In the two charts below, the minimum percentage of investments compliant with EU taxonomy is shown in green. As there is no suitable method for determining the taxonomy compliance of government bonds*, the first chart shows the taxonomy compliance in relation to all investments of the financial product including government bonds, while the second chart shows the taxonomy compliance only in relation to the investments of the financial product that do not include government bonds.



* For the purposes of this chart, the term “government bonds” includes all risk positions vis-à-vis states.

What is the minimum proportion of investment in transitional and enabling activities?

The Sub-Fund does not seek to make sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU taxonomy regulation, i.e. the investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The minimum is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do **not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities according to the EU's taxonomy



What is the minimum percentage of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not compliant with the EU's taxonomy?

Sustainable investments are examined as a contribution to the SDGs. As these include both environmental and social objectives, no minimum percentage is set.

Therefore, at least 20% consists of sustainable investments with environmental and/or social objectives.



What is the minimum percentage of socially sustainable investments?

Since, as previously explained, a separation is not possible in the valuation of sustainable investments, no minimum share is specified.

Therefore, at least 20% consists of sustainable investments with environmental and/or social objectives.



Which investments fall under “#2 Other investments”, what is their investment purpose and is there a minimum level of environmental or social protection?

These may be bank deposits, derivatives in the context of hedging transactions or in the course of the application of techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management, as well as investments that do not meet the sustainability indicators or do not have sufficient information to allow an appropriate assessment.

The above-mentioned minimum exclusions, which take into account both environmental and social criteria and thus provide a certain minimum level of protection, apply to at least 70% of the net Sub-Fund assets. For the remaining investments, no special criteria are provided with regard to minimum

environmental or social protection.



Has an index been determined as a reference value to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the advertised environmental and/or social characteristics?

The Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark.

- ***To what extent is the reference value continuously aligned with the environmental and social characteristics advertised with the financial product?***

The Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark.

- ***How is the continuous alignment of the investment strategy with the index method ensured?***

The Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark.

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

The Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark.

- ***Where can the method for calculating the particular index be viewed?***

The Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark.



Where can I find more product-specific information online?

Further product-specific information is available at:

You can find more information about the product via the following link: www.hal-privatbank.com