VISA 2023/173188-8558-0-PC
L'apposition du visa ne peut en aucun cas servir d'argument de publicité
Luxembourg, le 2023-05-31
Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier

AURIS

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable

Prospectus

April 2023

AURIS (the "**Company**" or the "**Fund**") is registered under part I of the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 concerning undertakings for collective investment, as may be amended from time to time (the "**Law**"). The Company qualifies as an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities under the Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as amended from time to time including by means of Directive 2014/91/EU as regards depositary functions, remuneration policies and sanctions. The Company is managed by Auris Gestion on the basis of the freedom to provide services pursuant to chapter 15 of the Law.

Any information or representation given or made by any person which is not contained herein or in any other document which may be available for inspection by the public should be regarded as unauthorised and should accordingly not be relied upon. Neither the delivery of this prospectus (the "**Prospectus**") nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares (as such term is defined below) in the Company shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the information given in this Prospectus is correct as at any time subsequent to the date of this Prospectus.

The Shares have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and may not be offered directly or indirectly in the United States of America (including its territories and possessions) to nationals or residents thereof or to persons normally resident therein, or to any partnership or persons connected thereto unless pursuant to any applicable statute, rule or interpretation available under United States law.

The distribution of this Prospectus in other jurisdictions may also be restricted; persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. This document does not constitute an offer by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer.

US investors, as such term is defined in Section 1, are not eligible to an investment in the Company, unless they have been individually authorized to do so by the board of directors of the Company (the "**Board of Directors**").

Potential investors should ensure that they meet all applicable eligibility requirements for an investment in the Company and are advised to consult with their tax and legal counsel in case of any doubt.

All references herein to times and hours are to Luxembourg local time.

Processing of personal data

Shareholders should refer to section "15. Additional information on "general data protection regulation (GDPR)" of this Prospectus for information on the processing of their personal data.

DIRECTORY

AURIS

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Registered office: 5 Allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
R.C.S. Luxembourg: B 197.662

Board of Directors

Mr. Marc de Saint Denis, Président, Auris Gestion

Mr. Bertrand Gibeau, Administrateur indépendant

Mr. Sylvain Afriat, Auris Gestion

Mr. Sébastien Grasset, membre du directoire d'Auris Gestion

Management Company

Auris Gestion
153 Boulevard Haussmann F-75008 Paris, France

Depositary and Paying Agent

CACEIS BANK, Luxembourg Branch
5 Allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Administration Agent

CACEIS BANK, Luxembourg Branch
5 Allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Global Distributor

Auris Gestion
153 Boulevard Haussmann F-75008 Paris, France

Auditors

Mazars Luxembourg
5, rue Guillaume Kroll, L-1882, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Legal Advisor

Marjac Avocats, Sarl
21, rue Glesener, L-1631 Luxembourg

Table of Contents

1. DEFINITIONS 11

2. THE COMPANY 16

3. THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY 16

4. INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS 17

4.1 General Investment Policies for all Compartments 17

4.2 Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment 17

4.3 Investment and Borrowing Restrictions 17

4.4 Financial Derivative Instruments 23

4.5 Use of Techniques and Instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments 23

4.6 Management of collateral for OTC Derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques 24

4.7 Exercise of Voting Rights 25

5. RISK-MANAGEMENT PROCESS 25

6. RISK WARNINGS 25

6.1 Introduction 25

6.2 General risks 26

6.3 Underlying Asset risks 29

6.3.1 General 29

6.3.2 Certain risks associated with particular Underlying Assets 30

6.3.3 Other risks 32

7. ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES 33

7.1 Subscription, Redemption and Conversion Requests 33

7.2 Deferral of Redemptions and Conversion 34

7.3 Settlements 34

7.4 Minimum Subscription and Holding Amounts and Eligibility for Shares 34

7.5 Issue of Shares 35

7.6 Anti-Money Laundering Procedures 35

7.7 Luxembourg Register of Beneficial Owners 36

7.8 Redemption of Shares 36

7.9 Conversion of Shares 37

7.10 Transfer of Shares 37

8. DISTRIBUTION POLICY 38

9. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION 38

9.1 Management Company 38

9.1.1 Conflicts of Interest 39

9.1.2 Best Execution 40

9.2 Administration Agent, Transfer and Registrar Agent, Domiciliary Agent ... 40

9.3 Depositary and Paying Agent 40

10. CHARGES & EXPENSES 42

11. PAYMENT OF RETROCESSIONS 42

12. TAXATION 43

12.1 The Company 43

12.2 Shareholders 44

12.2.1 Taxation of Luxembourg resident shareholders 44

12.2.2 Taxation of Luxembourg non-residents Shareholders 45

12.2.3 Inheritance tax and gift tax 45

12.2.4 FATCA 45

12.2.5 Common Reporting Standard 46

13. GENERAL INFORMATION 47

13.1 Organisation 47

13.2 The Shares 47

13.3 Meetings 47

13.4 Reports and Accounts 47

13.5 Allocation of assets and liabilities among the Compartments 48

13.6 Determination of the net asset value of Shares 48

13.7 Merger or Liquidation of Compartments 51

13.8 Liquidation of the Company 52

13.9 Material Contracts 52

13.10 Documents 53

13.11 Complaints Handling 53

14. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN SWITZERLAND 53

15. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON "GENERAL DATA PROTECTION REGULATION (GDPR)" 54

16. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON "BENCHMARK REGULATION" 55

17. REGULATION (EU) 2019/2088 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL OF 27 NOVEMBER 2019 ON SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED DISCLOSURES IN THE FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR ("SFDR") 56

18. REGULATION (UE) 2020/852 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL OF 18 JUNE 2020 ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FRAMEWORK TO FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT, AND AMENDING REGULATION (EU) 2019/2088 ("TAXONOMY REGULATION") 56

APPENDIX 1. DIVERSIFIED BETA 58

1. **Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment 58**
2. **Investment Strategy of the Compartment 58**
3. **Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy: 60**
4. **Further investment allocation rules 60**
5. **Description of the asset classes used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment 60**
6. **Reference Currency 62**
7. **Profile of the Typical Investor 62**
8. **Form of Shares and Classes 62**
9. **Launch Date 63**
10. **Performance Fee 63**
11. **Total Expense Ratio 64**
12. **Risk Management 64**
13. **Compartment Specific Risk Factors 65**

APPENDIX 2. EVOLUTION EUROPE ISR 67

1. **Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment 67**
2. **Investment Strategy of the Compartment 67**
3. **Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy: 70**
4. **Further investment allocation rules 70**
5. **Description of the Asset Class used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment 70**
6. **Reference Currency 72**
7. **Profile of the typical investor 72**
8. **Form of Shares and Classes 72**

9. Launch Date ... 73

10. Performance Fee ... 73

11. Total Expense Ratio ... 74

12. Risk Management ... 75

13. Compartment Specific Risk Factors ... 75

APPENDIX 3. EURO RENDEMENT ... 77

1. Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment ... 77

2. Investment Strategy of the Compartment ... 77

3. Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy: ... 78

4. Further investment allocation rules ... 79

5. Description of the asset classes used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment ... 79

6. Reference Currency ... 82

7. Profile of the Typical Investor ... 82

8. Form of Shares and Classes ... 82

9. Launch Date ... 84

10. Performance Fee ... 84

11. Total Expense Ratio ... 86

12. Risk Management ... 86

13. Compartment Specific Risk Factors ... 86

APPENDIX 4. REZEDA ... 89

1. Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment ... 89

2. Investment Strategy of the Compartment ... 90

3. Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy: ... 90

4. Further investment allocation rules ... 90

a. Description of the asset classes used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment ... 91

5. Reference Currency ... 92

6. Profile of the Typical Investor ... 93

7. Form of Shares and Classes ... 93

8. Each Friday (If it is not a Business Day, the previous Business Day) and the last Business Day of the month. ... 93

9. Launch Date ... 94

10. Performance Fee 94
11. Total Expense Ratio 94
12. Risk Management 94
13. Compartment Specific Risk Factors 94
APPENDIX 5. AURIS X ALLIANCEBERNSTEIN GLOBAL EQUITIES 97
1. Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment 97
2. Investment Strategy of the Compartment 97
3. Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy: 101
4. Further investment allocation rules 101
5. Description of the Asset Class used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment 101
6. Reference currency 102
7. Profile of the typical investor 103
8. Investment Manager 103
9. Form of Shares and Classes 103
10. Launch Date 104
11. Performance Fee 104
12. Total Expense Ratio 106
13. Risk Management 106
14. Compartment Specific Risk Factors 106
APPENDIX 6. AURIS INVESTMENT GRADE 110
1. Investment Objective and Benchmarks of the Compartment 110
2. Investment Strategy of the Compartment 110
3. Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy: 112
4. Further investment allocation rules 112
5. Description of the Asset Class used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment 112
6. Reference currency 113
7. Profile of the typical investor 113
8. Investment Manager 113
9. Form of Shares and Classes 113
10. Launch Date 115

11. Performance Fee 115
12. Total Expense Ratio 116
13. Risk Management 116
14. Compartment Specific Risk Factors 117
APPENDIX 7. GRAVITY US EQUITY FUND 121
1. Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment 121
2. Investment Strategy of the Compartment 121
3. Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy: 122
4. Investment allocation rules 123
5. Description of the Asset Classes used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment 123
6. Reference currency 124
7. Profile of the typical investor 124
8. Investment Advisor 124
9. Form of Shares and Classes 124
10. Launch Date 126
11. Performance Fee 126
12. Total Expense Ratio 128
13. Risk Management 128
14. Compartment Specific Risk Factors 128
APPENDIX 8. AURIS SHORT DURATION 130
1. Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment 130
2. Investment Strategy of the Compartment 130
3. Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy 132
4. Investment allocation rules 132
5. Description of the asset classes used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment 132
6. Reference currency 137
7. Profile of the typical investor 137
8. Form of Shares and Classes 137
9. Launch Date 139
10. Performance Fee 139

11. **Total Expense Ratio** 141

12. **Risk Management** 141

13. **Compartment Specific Risk Factors** 141

19. SFDR ANNEXES 146

Annex II 147

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 147

Annex II 155

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 155

Annex II 163

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 163

Annex II 171

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 171

Annex II 177

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 177

Annex II 184

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 184

Annex II 192

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 192

1. DEFINITIONS

Administration Agent	CACEIS BANK, Luxembourg Branch, acting as registrar and transfer agent, paying agent and administration as further described below
Articles	the articles of association of the Company, as amended from time to time
AML Regulations	the Luxembourg law of 27 October 2010 relating to the fight against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, the law of 19 February 1973 on the sale of medicinal substances and the fight against drug addiction (as amended), the law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing (as amended), the Grand Ducal Regulation dated 1 February 2010, CSSF Regulation 12-02 of 14 December 2012, CSSF circulars 13/556, 15/609 and 17/650 as amended from time to time
Appendix	an appendix to this Prospectus
Board of Directors	the board of directors of the Company
Business Day	a full business day on which banks are opened in Luxembourg and the French stock exchanges are opened in France
Class(es)	within each Compartment, separate classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested but where a specific sales or redemption charge structure, fee structure, minimum investment amount, taxation, distribution policy or other feature may be applied
Compartment(s)	a specific portfolio of assets and liabilities within the Company having its own net asset value and represented by a separate Class or Classes of Shares, which are distinguished mainly by their specific investment policy and objective and/or by the currency in which they are denominated. The specifications of each Compartment are described in the relevant Appendix to this Prospectus
CSSF	the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*, the Luxembourg authority supervising the financial sector
Cut-off Time	a deadline (as further specified in each Appendix) before which applications for subscription, redemption, or conversion of Shares of any Class in any Compartment must be received by the Administration Agent in relation to a Valuation Day. For the avoidance of doubt, cut-off times are stated in the Luxembourg time zone (UTC + 1)
Depositary	CACEIS BANK, Luxembourg Branch
Directive	the 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 or recasted from time to time
Eligible State	includes any member state of the European Union ("EU"), any member state of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD"), and any other state which the Directors deem appropriate
Eligible Market	a Regulated Market in an Eligible State

EU	the European Union
EUR	the lawful currency of the member states of the EU that have adopted the single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community (signed in Rome on 25 March 1957) as the same may be amended from time to time
FATCA Rules	the regulations relating to Information Reporting by Foreign Financial Institutions and Other Foreign Entities released by the IRS on 28th January 2013 (the "FATCA Regulations"), all subsequently published Fatca announcements and as the case may be, the provisions of the intergovernmental agreement (IGA) entered between Luxembourg and the United States and/or between the country of each investor and the US
FATF	Financial Action Task Force (also referred to as *Groupe d'Action Financière*)
Feeder Compartment	a Compartment of the Company which investment policy consists in investing at least 85 % of its assets in units/shares in a Master Fund according to Article 77 of the Law, by way of derogation from Article 2(2) first indent, Articles 41, 43 and 46, and Article 48(2) third indent of the Law, as further described in the relevant Appendix
Hedged Share Class	a Class of Shares denominated in a currency other than the base currency of the Compartment and for which currency hedging transactions may be engaged in order to minimize exchange rate fluctuations between the currency of the Hedged Share Class and the Reference Currency of the Compartment
Investment Advisor	the investment advisor appointed by the Management Company (as the case may be) for a specific Compartment as further detailed in the relevant Appendix
Investment Manager	the investment manager appointed by the Management Company (as the case may be) for a specific Compartment as further detailed in the relevant Appendix
Institutional Investor(s)	any investors, within the meaning of Article 174 (II) of the Law (as defined below), which are legal entities, included, but not limited to, insurance companies, pension funds, credit establishments and other professionals in the financial sector investing either on their own behalf or on behalf of their clients who are also investors within the meaning of this definition or under discretionary management, Luxembourg and foreign collective investment schemes and qualified holding companies
KIID	the key investor information document as defined by the Law and applicable laws and regulations
Law	the law of 17 December 2010 concerning undertakings for collective investments, as may be amended from time to time
Management Company	Auris Gestion
Master Fund	a UCITS, or a sub-fund thereof or a Compartment of the Company, as further described in the relevant Appendix into which a Feeder Compartment invests at least 85 % of its assets and which: (a) has among its unitholders, at least one feeder UCITS; (b) is not itself a feeder UCITS; and

	(c) does not hold units of a feeder UCITS
Member State	a member state as defined in the Law
Redemption Fee	a fee which may be withheld on the redemption amount payable to a redeeming Shareholder and paid to the Company or to the Management Company as further specified in the relevant Appendix
Reference Currency	the currency specified as such in the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus
Regulated Market(s)	a market within the meaning of Article 4(1)(21) of Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments or another regulated market, which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public
Regulation 2008	the Grand-ducal regulation of 8 February 2008
Repurchase Transactions	has the meaning ascribed to it in the SFTR, i.e. means a transaction governed by an agreement by which a counterparty transfers securities, commodities, or guaranteed rights relating to title to securities or commodities where that guarantee is issued by a recognised exchange which holds the rights to the securities or commodities and the agreement does not allow a counterparty to transfer or pledge a particular security or commodity to more than one counterparty at a time, subject to a commitment to repurchase them, or substituted securities or commodities of the same description at a specified price on a future date specified, or to be specified, by the transferor, being a repurchase agreement for the counterparty selling the securities or commodities and a reverse repurchase agreement for the counterparty buying them
Securities Lending	has the meaning ascribed to it in the SFTR and includes securities or commodities lending, meaning a transaction by which a counterparty transfers securities or commodities subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities or commodities on a future date or when requested to do so by the transferor, that transaction being considered as securities or commodities lending for the counterparty transferring the securities or commodities and being considered as securities or commodities borrowing for the counterparty to which they are transferred
Settlement Day	the Business Day on which the consideration for subscription, or redemption, is fully paid, which is to occur on a Business Day as further specified in each Appendix
SFDR	the Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector
SFTR	the Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse, and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012
Shares	a share of any Class of any Compartment in the capital of the Company, the details of which being specified in the Appendices
Shareholders	holders of Shares

Subscription Fee	a fee which may be withheld on the subscription amount paid by the investor and payable to the Company or the Management Company as further specified in the relevant Appendix
Total Return Swap	A derivative contract in which one counterparty transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to another counterparty
Transaction Fee	a fee which is paid to the Management Company in connection with certain portfolio transactions engaged by the Management Company on behalf of a Compartment as further specified in the relevant Appendix
Taxonomy Regulation	Regulation (EU) 2020/852 on taxonomy aims to establish a framework for the classification of economic activities as environmentally sustainable, while amending certain reporting requirements for SFDRs. It sets out harmonised criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable and outlines a series of disclosure requirements to improve transparency and enable an objective comparison of financial products with regard to the proportion of their investments that contribute to environmentally sustainable economic activities
UCI	undertaking for collective investment within the meaning of the first and second indent of Article 1 (2) of the Directive, whether situated in a Member State or not
UCITS	undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities as defined in the Directive and the Law
UCITS Rules	the set of rules formed by the Directive and any derived or connected EU or national act, statute, regulation, circular or binding guidelines, including but not limited to the Luxembourg law of 10 May 2016 transposing Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 amending Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as regards depositary functions, remuneration policies and sanctions and amending the law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended, and the law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers, as amended, and the Circular CSSF 14/587 (as amended by Circular CSSF 15/608) setting out provisions applicable to credit institutions acting as depositaries of UCITS subject to Part I of the law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment and to all UCITS, as the case may be, represented by their management company
U.S. Person	(a) any natural person resident in the U.S.; (b) any partnership or corporation organised or incorporated under the laws of the U.S.; (c) any estate of which any executor or administrator is a U.S. Person; (d) any trust of which any trustee is a U.S. Person; (e) any agency or branch of a non-U.S. entity located in the U.S.; (f) any non-discretionary or similar account (other than an estate

or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a U.S. Person;

(g) any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organised, incorporated or (if an individual) resident in the U.S.; and

(h) any partnership or corporation if

(i) organised or incorporated under the laws of any non-U.S. jurisdiction and

(ii) formed by a U.S. Person principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, unless it is organised or incorporated, and owned, by accredited investors (as defined under Rule 501(a) under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended) who are not natural persons, estates or trusts

Valuation Day Business Day by reference to which the net asset value per Share of each Compartment is calculated as detailed in the relevant Appendix of each Compartment

The Board of Directors may in its absolute discretion amend the Valuation Day for some or all of the Compartments. In such case the Shareholders of the relevant Compartment will be duly informed and the Appendix will be updated accordingly

2. THE COMPANY

AURIS is an open-ended collective investment company ("*société d'investissement à capital variable*") established under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, with an "umbrella" structure comprising different Compartments each may be divided in separate Classes. In accordance with the Law, a subscription of Shares constitutes acceptance of all terms and provisions of the Prospectus and the Articles.

The Company offers investors, within the same investment vehicle, a choice between several Compartments which are distinguished mainly by their specific investment policy and/or by the currency in which they are denominated. The specifications of each Compartment are described in the Appendix.

The assets and liabilities of each Compartment, as further described under Section 13.5. "Allocation of Assets and Liabilities among the Compartments", shall be segregated from the assets and liabilities of those of the other Compartments, with creditors having recourse only to the assets of the Compartment concerned and where the liabilities cannot be satisfied out of the assets of another Compartment. As between the Shareholders and creditors, each Compartment will be deemed to be a separate entity.

The Board of Directors may, at any time, decide on the creation of further Compartments and in such case, the Appendix will be updated. Each Compartment may have one or more Classes of Shares.

3. THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Company has appointed Auris Gestion to serve as its designated Management Company in accordance with the Law pursuant to a management company services agreement dated as of 8 June 2015. Under this agreement, the Management Company provides investment management services, administrative agency, registrar and transfer agency services and marketing, principal distribution and sales services to the Company, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Management Company was incorporated as a French *Société Anonyme à Directoire et Conseil de surveillance* registered with the *registre du commerce et des sociétés de Paris* with number B479789778. The Management Company is authorised and supervised by the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* since 31 December 2004 under the number GP04000069.

The management company services agreement is concluded for an indefinite period of time and may be terminated by either party upon three months' prior written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in the specific circumstances provided in such agreement.

In consideration of its services, the Management Company is entitled to receive a remuneration as indicated in the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus.

The Management Company may delegate, under its responsibility and control, and with the consent and under the supervision of the Company and its Board of Directors, all or part of its functions and duties to third parties.

The Management Company may notably appoint one or more investment managers (each an "**Investment Manager**") for providing day-to-day management of the assets of certain Compartments. The Management Company may further, under the same conditions, appoint advisors (each an "**Investment Advisor**") to provide investment information, recommendations and research concerning prospective and existing investments. In case Investment Manager/Investment Advisor are appointed, this will be provided in the relevant Appendix.

Third parties to whom such functions have been delegated by the Management Company will be remunerated directly by the Company (out of the assets of the relevant Compartment), except as otherwise provided in the relevant Appendix.

These remunerations shall be detailed in the relevant Appendix.

4. INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

4.1 General Investment Policies for all Compartments

The Board of Directors determines the specific investment policy and investment objective of each Compartment, which are described in more detail in the respective Appendix. The investment objectives of the Compartments will be carried out in compliance with the investment restrictions set forth in section 4.3.

Generally, each Compartment seeks capital preservation and/or an above-average total investment return, comprised principally of long-term capital appreciation, by investing in a diversified portfolio of transferable securities or in financial derivative instruments as described in respect of the investment objective and policies in the relevant Appendix. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of any Compartment will be achieved.

In the general pursuit of obtaining an above-average total investment return as may be consistent with the preservation of capital, efficient portfolio management techniques may be employed to the extent permitted by the investment and borrowing restrictions stipulated by the Board of Directors.

The Compartments may from time to time also hold, on an ancillary basis, cash reserves or include other permitted assets with a short remaining maturity, especially in times when rising interest rates are expected.

The holding of ancillary liquid assets is limited to bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time, in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets provided under article 41(1) of the Law of 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. The holding of such ancillary liquid assets is limited to 20% of the net assets of the Fund. This 20% limit shall only be temporarily breached for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and where such breach is justified having regard to the interests of the investors.

Investors are invited to refer to the description of the investment policy of each Compartment in the Appendix for details.

The historical performance of the Compartments will be published in the KIID for each Compartment. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

4.2 Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment

The specific investment policy of each Compartment is described in the Appendix.

4.3 Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

The Articles provide that the Board of Directors shall, based upon the principle of spreading of risks, determine the corporate and investment policy of the Company and the investment and borrowing restrictions applicable, from time to time, to the investments of the Company.

The Board of Directors has decided that the following restrictions shall apply to the investments of the Company and, as the case may be and unless otherwise specified for a Compartment in the Appendix, to the investments of each of the Compartments:

I.

(1) The Company, for each Compartment, may invest in:

- (a) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to or dealt in on an Eligible Market;
- (b) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on an Eligible Market and such admission is secured within one year of the issue;

(c) units of UCITS and/or other UCI, whether situated in a Member State or not, provided that:

   (i) such other UCIs have been authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in EU law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;

   (ii) the level of protection for unit holders in such other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for unit holders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on assets segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the Directive;

   (iii) the business of such other UCIs is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;

   (iv) no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or of the other UCIs, whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their constitutional documents, in aggregate be invested in units of other UCITS or other UCIs;

(d) deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a third country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the Luxembourg regulatory authority as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;

(e) financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on an Eligible Market and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter ("**OTC derivatives**"), provided that:

   (i) the underlying consists of instruments covered by this section I. (1), financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Compartments may invest according to their investment objective;

   (ii) the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF;

   (iii) the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative;

(f) money market instruments other than those dealt in on an Eligible Market, if the issue or the issuer of such instruments are themselves regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that such instruments are:

   (i) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, a third country or, in case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong;

   (ii) issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on Eligible Markets; or

   (iii) issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as stringent as those laid down by EU law, such as, but not limited to, a credit institution which has its registered office in a country which is an OECD member state and a FATF State.

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

(2) In addition, the Company may invest a maximum of 10% of the net assets of any Compartment in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to under (1) above.

(3) Under the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Law, the Company may, to the widest extent permitted by the Regulations (i) create a Compartment qualifying either as a Feeder Compartment or as a Master Fund, (ii) convert any existing Compartment into a Feeder Compartment, or (iii) change the Master Fund of any of its Feeder Compartment.

(a) A Feeder Compartment shall invest at least 85% of its assets in the units of another Master Fund.

(b) A Feeder Compartment may hold up to 15% of its assets in one or more of the following:

(i) ancillary liquid assets in accordance with paragraph II below;

(ii) financial derivative instruments, which may be used only for hedging purposes.

(c) For the purposes of compliance with Article 42(3) of the Law, the Feeder Compartment shall calculate its global exposure related to financial derivative instruments by combining its own direct exposure under the second indent of (b)(ii) above with either:

(i) the Master Fund actual exposure to financial derivative instruments in proportion to the Feeder Compartment investment into the Master Fund; or

(ii) the Master Fund potential maximum global exposure to financial derivative instruments provided for in the Master UCITS management regulations or instruments of incorporation in proportion to the Feeder UCITS investment into the Master UCITS.

II.

(1) The Company may hold on an ancillary basis cash.

(a) The Company may invest no more than 10% of the net assets of any Compartment in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by the same issuing body.

(b) The Company may not invest more than 20% of the net assets of any Compartment in deposits made with the same body.

(c) The risk exposure of a Compartment to a counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of its net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in I. (1) d) above or 5% of its net assets in other cases.

(2) Moreover, where the Company holds on behalf of a Compartment investment in transferable securities and money market instruments of issuing bodies which individually exceed 5% of the net assets of such Compartment, the total of all such investments must not account for more than 40% of the total net assets of such Compartment.

(a) This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.

(b) Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph (1), the Company may not combine for each Compartment;

(i) investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single body;

(ii) deposits made with a single body; and/or

(iii) exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with a single body;

(iv) in excess of 20% of the net assets of each Compartment.

(3) The limit of 10% laid down in sub-paragraph II. (1) (a) above is increased to a maximum of 35% in respect of transferable securities or money market instruments which are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, its local authorities, or by another Eligible State, including the federal agencies of the United States of America, Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members.

(4) The limit of 10% laid down in sub-paragraph II. (1) (a) is increased to 25% for certain bonds when they are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law, to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of these bonds must be invested in conformity with the Law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in case of bankruptcy of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the repayment of principal and payment of the accrued interest.

If a Compartment invests more than 5% of its net assets in the bonds referred to in this sub-paragraph and issued by one issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the assets of the Compartment.

(5) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) shall not be included in the calculation of the limit of 40% in paragraph (2).

(a) The limits set out in sub-paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) may not be aggregated and, accordingly, investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuing body, in deposits or in derivative instruments effected with the same issuing body may not, in any event, exceed a total of 35% of any Compartment's net assets;

(b) Companies which are part of the same group for the purposes of the establishment of consolidated accounts, as defined in accordance with the seventh Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 based on the Article 54 (3) (g) of the Treaty on consolidated accounts, as amended, or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, are regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits contained in this paragraph II. (1) to (5);

(c) The Company may cumulatively invest up to 20% of the net assets of a Compartment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.

(6) **Notwithstanding the above provisions, the Company is authorised to invest up to 100% of the net assets of any Compartment, in accordance with the principle of risk spreading, in transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities or agencies, or by another member State of the OECD, the G20 or Singapore or by public international bodies of which one or more member states of the EU, provided that such Compartment must hold securities from at least six different issues and securities from one issue do not account for more than 30% of the net assets of such Compartment.**

III.

(1) Without prejudice to the limits laid down in paragraph IV., the limits provided in paragraph II. (1) to (5) are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in shares and/or bonds issued by the same issuing body if the aim of the investment policy of a Compartment is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or bond index which is sufficiently diversified, represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers, is published in an appropriate manner and disclosed in the relevant Compartment's investment policy.

(2) The limit laid down in paragraph (1) is raised to 35% where this proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions, in particular on Regulated Markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

IV.

(1) The Company may not acquire shares carrying voting rights which should enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.

(2) The Company may acquire no more than:

(a) 10% of the non-voting shares of the same issuer;

(b) 10% of the debt securities of the same issuer;

(c) 10% of the money market instruments of the same issuer.

These limits under second and third indents may be disregarded at the time of acquisition, if at that time the gross amount of debt securities or of the money market instruments or the net amount of the instruments in issue cannot be calculated.

(3) The provisions of this paragraph IV. (1) and (2) shall not be applicable to transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by any other Eligible State, or issued by public international bodies of which one or more member states of the EU are members.

(4) These provisions are also waived as regards shares held by the Company in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-member state of the EU which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered office in that State, where under the legislation of that State, such a holding represents the only way in which the Company can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State provided that the investment policy of the company from the non-member state of the EU complies with the limits laid down in paragraph II. (1) to (5), this paragraph IV. (1) to (3) and paragraph V.

V.

(1) Unless otherwise provided for in the Appendix to the Prospectus for a Compartment, no more than 10% of a Compartment's net assets may be invested in aggregate in the units of UCITS and/or other UCIs referred to in paragraph I. (1) (c).

(a) In the case the restriction of the above paragraph is not applicable to a specific Compartment as provided in its investment policy, (i) such Compartment may acquire units of UCITS and/or other UCIs referred to in paragraph I. (1) (c) provided that no more than 20% of the Compartment's net assets be invested in the units of a single UCITS or other UCI, and (ii) investments made in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not in aggregate exceed 30% of the net asset of a Compartment.

(b) For the purpose of the application of this investment limit, each Compartment of a UCITS and UCI with multiple Compartments is to be considered as a separate issuer provided that the principle of segregation of the obligations of the various Compartments vis-à-vis third parties is ensured.

(2) The underlying investments held by the UCITS or other UCIs in which the Company invests do not have to be considered for the purpose of the investment and borrowing restrictions set forth under II. (1) to (5) above.

(3) When the Company invests in the units of UCITS and/or other UCIs linked to the Company by common management or control, no subscription or redemption fees may be charged to the Company on account of its investment in the units of such other UCITS and/or UCIs, except for any applicable dealing charge payable to the UCITS and/or UCIs.

(4) In the case where a substantial proportion of the net assets are invested in investment funds the Appendix of the relevant Compartment will specify the maximum management fee (excluding any performance fee, if any) charged to the Compartment and each of the UCITS or other UCIs concerned.

(5) The Company may acquire no more than 25% of the units of the same UCITS or other UCI. This limit may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the net amount of the units in issue cannot be calculated. In case of a UCITS or other UCI with multiple Compartments, this restriction is applicable by reference to all units issued by the UCITS or other UCI concerned, all Compartments combined.

VI.

(1) The Company may not borrow for the account of any Compartment amounts in excess of 10% of the net assets of that Compartment, any such borrowings to be from banks and to be effected only on a temporary basis. The Company may however acquire foreign currencies by means of back to back loans.

(2) The Company may not grant loans to or act as guarantor on behalf of third parties.

(a) This restriction shall not prevent the Company from acquiring transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in I. (1) (c), (e) and (f) which are not fully paid.

(3) The Company may not carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments.

(4) The Company may acquire movable or immovable property which is essential for the direct pursuit of its business.

(5) The Company may not acquire either precious metals or certificates representing them.

VII.

(1) The Company needs not comply with the limits laid down in this chapter when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of its assets. While ensuring observance of the principle of risk spreading, recently created Compartments may derogate from paragraphs II. (1) to (5), III. and V. for a period of six months following the date of their creation.

(2) If the limits referred to in paragraph (2) are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Company or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, it must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interest of its Shareholders.

(3) To the extent that an issuer is a legal entity with multiple Compartments where the assets of the Compartment are exclusively reserved to the investors in such Compartment and to those creditors whose claim has arisen in connection with the creation, operation or liquidation of that Compartment, each Compartment is to be considered as a separate issuer for the purpose of the application of the risk spreading rules set out in paragraphs II. (1) to (6), III. and V.

VIII.

Each Compartment may, subject to the conditions provided for in the Articles as well as this Prospectus, subscribe, acquire and/or hold securities to be issued or issued by one or more Compartments of the Company without the Company being subject to the requirements of the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, with respect to the subscription, acquisition and/or the holding by a company of its own Shares, under the condition however that:

(1) the target Compartment does not, in turn, invest in the Compartment invested in this target Compartment;

(2) no more than 10% of the assets of the target Compartment whose acquisition is contemplated may, pursuant to the Articles be invested in aggregate in units of other target Compartments of the same Company;

(3) voting rights, if any, attaching to the relevant securities are suspended for as long as they are held by the Compartment concerned and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and

(4) in any event, for as long as these securities are held by the Company, their value will not be taken into consideration of the calculation of the net assets of the Company for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets imposed by the Law.

4.4 Financial Derivative Instruments

As specified in I. (1) (e) above, the Company may in respect of each Compartment invest in financial derivative instruments.

The Company shall ensure that its global exposure relating to derivative instruments does not exceed the total net value of its net assets. The exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets (the "Underlying Assets"), the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

Each Compartment may invest in financial derivative instruments within the limits laid down in I. (1) (e), provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in clause II. (1) to (5). When a Compartment invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits laid down in II. When a transferable security or money market instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of this restriction.

The Compartments may use financial derivative instruments for investment purposes and for hedging purposes, within the limits of the Law. Under no circumstances shall the use of these instruments cause a Compartment to diverge from its investment policy.

When a Compartment invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, the composition of the underlying index of the index-based financial derivative instrument is usually reviewed and rebalanced on a weekly, monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. The rebalancing frequency will have no impact in terms of costs in the context of the performance of the investment objective of the Compartment.

4.5 Use of Techniques and Instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments

The Company, in order to generate additional revenue for Shareholders, may engage in securities lending transactions subject to complying with the provisions set forth in CSSF Circular 08/356 and the provisions on efficient management portfolio techniques set-forth in CSSF Circular 14/592, any other applicable laws, regulations, circulars or CSSF positions. Additional information is disclosed in the Appendix.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Company does not contemplate to engage, on behalf of its Compartments, in the following securities financing transactions foreseen by the SFTR: buy-sell back transactions or sell-buy back transactions. In case the Company contemplates to employ any of the above, the Prospectus will be prior updated accordingly.

.

4.6 Management of collateral for OTC Derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques

Subject to the specific provisions of each Appendix, where the Company enters into OTC Derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques, all collateral used to reduce counterparty risk exposure should comply with the following criteria at all times:

1. Liquidity – any collateral received other than cash should be highly liquid and traded on a Regulated Market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received should also comply with the provisions of paragraph V above.
2. Valuation – collateral received should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place.
3. Issuer credit quality – collateral received should be of high quality.
4. Correlation – the collateral received by the Company must be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
5. Collateral diversification (asset concentration) – collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. The criterion of sufficient diversification with respect to issuer concentration is considered to be respected if the Company receives from a counterparty of efficient portfolio management and OTC Derivative transactions a basket of collateral with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of its net asset value. Or when the Company is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. A Compartment may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong, provided that the Company receives securities from at least six different issues and that securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the net asset value. Should a Compartment be fully collateralised in securities issued or guaranteed by a Member State, the relevant Appendix should identify the Member States, local authorities, or public international bodies issuing or guaranteeing securities which they are able to accept as collateral for more than 20% of their net asset value. Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, should be identified, managed and mitigated by the risk management process. Detailed information regarding the nature of eligible collateral to be received by each Compartment, as well as relevant applicable haircuts is provided in each relevant Appendix to this Prospectus.
6. Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, should be identified, managed and mitigated by the risk management process.
7. Where there is a title transfer, the collateral received should be held by the Depositary. For other types of collateral arrangement, the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.

8. Collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced by the Company at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

9. Non-cash collateral received should not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

10. Cash collateral received should only be:

    (i) placed on deposit with entities prescribed in paragraph I. (1) (d) above;

    (ii) invested in high-quality government bonds;

    (iii) used for the purpose of reverse repo transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Company is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis;

    (iv) invested in short-term money market funds.

Subject to the specific provisions of each Appendix, re-invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral.

4.7 Exercise of Voting Rights

The Company will exercise its voting rights in respect of instruments held by the Company in each Compartment in accordance with the voting policy of the Management Company or as the case may be the Investment Manager.

5. RISK-MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The Management Company must employ a risk-management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions in its portfolios and their contribution to the overall risk profile of its portfolios.

In accordance with the Law and the applicable regulations, in particular Circular CSSF 11/512 and 14/592, the Management Company uses for each Compartment a risk-management process which enables it to assess the exposure of each Compartment to market, liquidity and counterparty risks, and to all other risks, including operational risks, which are material to that Compartment. The Management Company may use the Value-at-Risk (VaR) or Commitment Approach to monitor and measure the global exposure as further specified for each Compartment, in the Appendix.

6. RISK WARNINGS

The following is a general description of a number of risks which may affect the value of Shares. See also the section of the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus (if any) for a discussion of additional risks particular to a specific issue of Shares. The description of the risks made below is not, nor is it intended to be, exhaustive. Not all risks listed necessarily apply to each issue of Shares, and there may be other considerations that should be taken into account in relation to a particular issue. What factors will be of relevance to a particular Compartment will depend upon a number of interrelated matters including, but not limited to, the nature of the Shares and the Compartment’s Investment Policy.

No investment should be made in the Shares until careful consideration of all these factors has been made.

6.1 Introduction

The value of investments and the income from them, and therefore the value of and income from Shares relating to a Compartment can go down as well as up and an investor may not get back the amount the investor invests. Due to the various commissions and fees which may be payable on the Shares, an investment in Shares should be viewed as medium to long term. Short or leveraged funds are associated with higher risks and may better be considered as short to medium term investments. An investment in a Compartment should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. Investors should only reach an investment decision after careful consideration with their legal, tax, accounting, financial and other advisers. The legal, regulatory, tax and accounting treatment of the Shares can vary in different jurisdictions. Any descriptions of the Shares set out in the Prospectus, including any Appendix, are for general information purposes only. Investors should recognise that the Shares may decline in value and should be prepared to sustain a total loss of their investment. Risk factors may occur simultaneously and/or may compound each other resulting in an unpredictable effect on the value of the Shares.

6.2 General risks

Valuation of the Shares: the value of a Share will fluctuate as a result of changes in the value of, amongst other things, the Compartment's assets, the Underlying Asset and, where applicable, the financial derivative instruments used to expose the Compartment to the Underlying Asset synthetically.

Valuation of the Underlying Asset and the Compartment's assets: the Compartment's assets, the Underlying Asset or the financial derivative instruments used to expose the Compartment to the Underlying Asset synthetically may be complex and specialist in nature. Valuations for such assets or financial derivative instruments will usually only be available from a limited number of market professionals which frequently act as counterparties to the transactions to be valued. Such valuations are often subjective and there may be substantial differences between any available valuations.

*Risks associated with discretionary management***:** Auris Gestion has implemented its investment strategies to create well-diversified funds. The securities to which the Compartments are exposed are selected based on the quantitative and systematic models developed by Auris Gestion, which help to optimise the level of diversification achieved in relation with the benchmark. It can therefore not be excluded that the Management Company does not choose the most profitable assets.

Exchange rates: an investment in the Shares may directly or indirectly involve exchange rate risk. Because the net asset value of the Compartment will be calculated in its Reference Currency, the performance of an Underlying Asset or of its constituents denominated in a currency other than the Reference Currency will also depend on the exchange rate of such currency. Equally, the currency denomination of any Compartment asset in a currency other than the Reference Currency will involve exchange rate risk for the Compartment.

Interest rates: fluctuations in interest rates of the currency or currencies in which the Shares, the Compartment's assets and/or the Underlying Asset are denominated may affect financing costs and the real value of the Shares.

Inflation: the rate of inflation will affect the actual rate of return on the Shares. An Underlying Asset may reference the rate of inflation.

Yield: returns on Shares may not be directly comparable to the yields which could be earned if any investment were instead made in any Compartment's assets and/or Underlying Asset.

Correlation: the Shares may not correlate perfectly, nor highly, with movements in the value of Compartment's assets and/or the Underlying Asset.

Volatility: the value of the Shares may be affected by market volatility and/or the volatility of the Compartment's assets and/or the Underlying Asset.

Credit Risk: Credit risk involves the risk that an issuer of a bond (or similar money-market instruments) held by the Compartment may default on its obligations to pay interest and repay principal and the Compartment will not recover their investment.

Counterparty risk: Compartment that invests in OTC Derivative may find itself exposed to risk arising from the solvency of its counterparties and from their ability to respect the conditions of these contracts. The Compartment may enter into futures, options and swap contracts including CDS or use derivative techniques, each of which involves the risk that the counterparty will fail to respect its commitments under the terms of each contract.

Collateral Risk: Although collateral may be taken to mitigate the risk of a counterparty default, there is a risk that the collateral taken, especially where it is in the form of securities, when realised will not raise sufficient cash to settle the counterparty's liability. This may be due to factors including inaccurate pricing of collateral, adverse market movements in the value of collateral, a deterioration in the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded. Please also refer to paragraph "Liquidity Risk" below in respect of liquidity risk which may be particularly relevant where collateral takes the form of securities.

Where a Compartment is in turn required to post collateral with a counterparty, there is a risk that the value of the collateral the Compartment places with the counterparty is higher than the cash or investments received by the Compartment.

In either case, where there are delays or difficulties in recovering assets or cash, collateral posted with counterparties, or realising collateral received from counterparties, the Compartment may encounter difficulties in meeting redemption or purchase requests or in meeting delivery or purchase obligations under other contracts.

As collateral will take the form of cash or certain financial instruments, the market risk is relevant. Collateral received by a Compartment may be held either by the Depositary or by a third party custodian. In either case there may be a risk of loss where such assets are held in custody resulting from events such as the insolvency or negligence of a custodian or sub-custodian.

Legal Risk – OTC Derivatives, Reverse Repurchase Transactions and re-used collateral: There is a risk that agreements and derivatives techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in tax or accounting laws. In such circumstances, a Compartment may be required to cover any losses incurred.

Furthermore, certain transactions are entered into on the basis of complex legal documents. Such documents may be difficult to enforce or may be the subject of a dispute as to interpretation in certain circumstances.

Reinvestment of collateral risk: Following reinvestment of collateral as defined above, the entirety of the risk considerations set out in this section regarding regular investments apply.

Liquidity risk: certain types of securities may be difficult to buy or sell, particularly during adverse market conditions, which may affect their value. The fact that the Shares may be listed on a stock exchange is not an assurance of liquidity in the Shares.

Class Hedging risk: The Company may engage in currency hedging transactions with regard to a certain Class of Shares (the "Hedged Share Class"). Hedged Share Classes are designed (i) to minimize exchange rate fluctuations between the currency of the Hedged Share Class and the base currency of the Compartment or (ii) to reduce the impact of the exchange rate fluctuations between the currency of the Hedged Share Class and other material currencies within the Compartment's portfolio. The hedging will be undertaken to reduce exchange rate fluctuations in case the base currency of the Compartment or other material currencies within the Compartment (the "Reference Currency(ies)") is (are) declining or increasing in value relative to the hedged currency. In the case of a net flow to or from a Hedged Share Class the hedging may not be adjusted and reflected in the net asset value of the Hedged Share Class until the following or a subsequent Business Day following the Valuation Date on which the instruction was accepted. Additionally, Shareholders of the Hedged Share Class may be exposed to fluctuations in the net asset value per Share reflecting the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments. The gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Hedged Share Class. Any financial instruments used to implement such hedging strategies with respect to one or more Classes of a Compartment shall be assets and/or liabilities of such Sub-Fund as a whole, but will be attributable to the relevant Class(es) and the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Class. However, due to the lack of segregated liabilities between Classes of the same Compartment, costs which are principally attributed to a specific Class may be ultimately charged to the Compartment as a whole.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk: The use of repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, if any, by certain Compartments involves certain risks. For example, if the seller of securities to the relevant Compartment under a reverse repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities, as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, the said Compartment will seek to dispose of such securities, which action could involve costs or delays. If the seller becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganisation under applicable bankruptcy or other laws, the ability of the relevant Compartment to dispose of the underlying securities may be restricted. Finally, if a seller defaults on its obligation to repurchase securities under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Compartment may suffer a loss to the extent that it is forced to liquidate its position in the market, and proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price agreed to by the defaulting seller.

Leverage: the Compartment's assets, Underlying Asset and the derivative techniques used to expose the Compartment to the Underlying Assets may comprise elements of leverage (or borrowings) which may potentially magnify losses and may result in losses greater than the amount borrowed or invested by the Compartment.

Political factors, emerging market and non-OECD member country assets: the performance of the Shares and/or the possibility to purchase, sell, or repurchase the Shares may be affected by changes in general economic conditions and uncertainties such as political developments, changes in government policies, the imposition of restrictions on the transfer of capital and changes in regulatory requirements. Such risks can be heightened in investments in, or relating to, emerging markets or non-OECD member countries. In addition, local custody services remain underdeveloped in many non-OECD and emerging market countries and there is a heightened transaction and custody risk involved in dealing in such markets. In certain circumstances, a Compartment may not be able to recover or may encounter delays in the recovery of some of its assets. Furthermore, the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in emerging markets or non-OECD member countries, may not provide the same degree of investor information or protection as would generally apply to major markets.

Share subscriptions and repurchases: provisions relating to the subscription and repurchase of Shares grant the Company discretion to limit the amount of Shares available for subscription or repurchase on any Business Day and, in conjunction with such limitations, to defer or pro rata such subscription or repurchase. In addition, where requests for subscription or repurchase are received after the cut-off deadline, there will be a delay between the time of submission of the request and the actual date of subscription or repurchase. Such deferrals or delays may operate to decrease the number of Shares or the repurchase amount to be received.

Effect of substantial withdrawals: Substantial withdrawals by Shareholders within a short period of time could require the liquidation of positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, which could adversely affect the value of the assets of the Company. The resulting reduction in the assets of the Company could make it more difficult to generate a positive rate of return or to recoup losses due to a reduced equity base.

Listing: there can be no certainty that a listing on any stock exchange applied for by the Company will be achieved and/or maintained or that the conditions of listing will not change. Further, trading in Shares on a stock exchange may be halted pursuant to that stock exchange's rules due to market conditions and investors may not be able to sell their Shares until trading resumes.

Legal and regulatory: the Company must comply with regulatory constraints or changes in the laws affecting it, the Shares, or the investment restrictions, which might require a change in the investment policy and objectives followed by a Compartment. The Compartment's assets, the Underlying Asset and the derivative techniques used to expose the Compartment to the Underlying Assets may also be subject to change in laws or regulations and/or regulatory action which may affect the value of the Shares.

Nominee arrangements: where an investor invests in Shares via the Principal Placement and Distribution Agent, its sub-distribution or private placement agents and/or a nominee or holds interests in Shares through a clearing agent, such Shareholder will typically not appear on the register of Shareholders of the Company and may not therefore be able to exercise voting or other rights available to those persons appearing on the register.

FATCA: although the Company will attempt secure the compliance of its counterparties with FATCA Rules and avoid imposition of the 30% withholding tax on its US source income, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Company becomes subject to a withholding tax as a result of FATCA, the value of Shares held by all Shareholders may be materially affected.

Use of derivatives: as a Compartment whose performance is linked to an Underlying Asset will often invest in derivative instruments or securities which differ from the Underlying Asset, derivative techniques will be used to link the value of the Shares to the performance of the Underlying Asset. While the prudent use of such derivatives techniques can be beneficial, derivatives instruments also involve risks which, in certain cases, can be greater than the risks presented by more traditional investments. There may be transaction costs associated with the use of any such derivatives instruments.

Transaction costs: in certain circumstances, a Compartment may suffer a reduction in value as a result of the transaction costs incurred in the purchase and sale of its underlying investments and the spread between the buying and selling prices of such investments caused by subscriptions, redemptions and/or conversions in and out of the Compartment.

Duplication of costs: The Compartment incurs costs of its own management and administration comprising the fees paid to the Management Company, the Investment Manager (if any), the Depositary, unless otherwise provided hereinafter and other service providers. It should be noted that, in addition, the Compartment incurs similar costs in its capacity as an investor in the funds in which a Compartment invests, which in turn pay similar fees to their manager and other service providers. It is endeavoured to reduce duplication of management charges by negotiating rebates where applicable in favour of the Company with such funds or their managers. Further, the investment strategies and techniques employed by certain funds may involve frequent changes in positions and a consequent portfolio turnover. This may result in brokerage commission expenses which exceed significantly those of the funds of comparable size. The Compartments may be required to pay performance fees to their manager. Under these arrangements the managers will benefit from the appreciation, including unrealised appreciation of the investments of such funds, but they are not similarly penalised for realised or unrealised losses. As a consequence, the direct and indirect costs borne by the Compartment are likely to represent a higher percentage of the net asset value per Share than would typically be the case with UCITS which invest directly in equity and bond markets (and not through other UCITS/UCI/funds).

Natural disasters and pandemic risks: Natural or environmental disasters (such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally) and widespread disease (including pandemics and epidemics) have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets. They can adversely impact individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a Compartment's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent the Compartments from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the Compartments' ability to achieve their respective investment objectives. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the relevant Compartment.

6.3 Underlying Asset risks

6.3.1 General

Underlying Asset calculation and substitution: in certain circumstances described in the relevant Appendix, the Underlying Asset may cease to be calculated or published on the basis described or such basis may be altered or the Underlying Asset may be substituted. In certain circumstances such as the discontinuance in the calculation or publication of the Underlying Asset or suspension in the trading of any constituents of the Underlying Asset, it could result in the suspension of trading of the Shares or the requirement for market makers to provide two way prices on the relevant stock exchanges.

Corporate actions: securities comprising an Underlying Asset may be subject to change in the event of corporate actions in respect of those securities.

Tracking error: the following are some of the factors which may result in the value of the Shares varying from the value of the Underlying Asset: investments in assets other than the Underlying Asset may give rise to delays or additional costs and taxes compared to an investment in the Underlying Asset; investment or regulatory constraints may affect the Company but not the Underlying Asset; the fluctuation in value of a Compartment's assets; where applicable, any differences between the maturity date of the Shares and the Maturity Date of the relevant Compartment's assets; and the existence of a cash position held by a Compartment.

No investigation or review of the Underlying Asset(s): none of the Management Company, the Investment Manager (if any) or any of their delegates (if any) or affiliates has performed or will perform any investigation or review of the Underlying Asset on behalf of any prospective investor in the Shares. Any investigation or review made by or on behalf of the Company, the Management Company, the Investment Manager (if any) or any of their delegates (if any) or any of their affiliates is or shall be for their own proprietary investment purposes only.

6.3.2 Certain risks associated with particular Underlying Assets

Certain risks associated with investment in particular Underlying Assets or any securities comprised therein are set out below.

Shares: the value of an investment in Shares will depend on a number of factors including, but not limited to, market and economic conditions, sector, geographical region and political events.

Pooled investment vehicles: alternative investment funds, mutual funds and similar investment vehicles operate through the pooling of investors' assets. Investments are then invested either directly into assets or are invested using a variety of hedging strategies and/or mathematical modelling techniques, alone or in combination, any of which may change over time. Such strategies and/or techniques can be speculative, may not be an effective hedge and may involve substantial risk of loss and limit the opportunity for gain. It may be difficult to obtain valuations of products where such strategies and/or techniques are used and the value of such products may depreciate at a greater rate than other investments. Pooled investment vehicles are often unregulated, make available only limited information about their operations, may incur extensive costs, commissions and brokerage charges, involve substantial fees for investors (which may include fees based on unrealised gains), have no minimum credit standards, employ high risk strategies such as short selling and high levels of leverage and may post collateral in unsegregated third party accounts.

Indices: the compilation and calculation of an index or portfolio will generally be rules based, account for fees and include discretions exercisable by the index provider or Investment Manager. Methodologies used for certain proprietary indices are designed to ensure that the level of the index reaches a pre-determined level at a specified time. However, this mechanism may have the effect of limiting any gains above that level. Continuous protection or lock-in features designed to provide protection in a falling market may also result in a lower overall performance in a rising market.

Commodities: prices of commodities are influenced by, among other things, various micro and macro economic factors such as changing supply and demand relationships, weather conditions and other natural phenomena, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary, and exchange control programmes and policies of governments (including government intervention in certain markets) and other events.

Structured finance securities: structured finance securities include, without limitation, asset-backed securities and credit-linked securities, which may entail a higher liquidity risk than exposure to sovereign or corporate bonds. Certain specified events and/or the performance of assets referenced by such securities, may affect the value of, or amounts paid on, such securities (which may in each case be zero).

Master-Feeder Structure: Using a "feeder-master" fund structure, in particular the existence of multiple feeder funds investing in a Master fund, presents certain risks to the investors. Smaller feeder funds may be materially affected by the actions of larger feeder funds. For example, it is expected that a feeder fund may initially, and perhaps for the life of the Master Fund, hold a larger portion of the net asset value of the outstanding interests of the Master Fund. Consequently, if such feeder fund were to redeem from the Master Fund, the remaining feeder funds, including the Feeder Compartment, may experience higher pro rata operating expenses, thereby producing lower returns, and the Master Fund may become less diverse due to redemption by a larger feeder fund, resulting in increased portfolio risk.

A Feeder Compartment may hold only a minority of the net asset value of the outstanding voting interests of the Master Fund and, consequently, will not be able to control matters that require a vote of the investors of the Master Fund.

Emerging Markets: Underlying investments in emerging markets involve additional risks and special considerations not typically associated with investing in other more established economies or markets. Such risks may include (i) increased risk of nationalisation or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (ii) greater social, economic and political uncertainty, including war; (iii) higher dependence on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade; (iv) greater volatility, less liquidity and smaller capitalisation of markets; (v) greater volatility in currency exchange rates; (vi) greater risk of inflation; (vii) greater controls on foreign investment and limitations on realisation of investments, repatriation of invested capital and on the ability to exchange local currencies for the Reference Currency; (viii) increased likelihood of governmental involvement in and control over the economy; (ix) governmental decisions to cease support of economic reform programs or to impose centrally planned economies; (x) differences in auditing and financial reporting standards which may result in the unavailability of material information about issuers; (xi) less extensive regulation of the markets; (xii) longer settlement periods for transactions and less reliable clearance and custody arrangements; (xiii) less developed corporate laws regarding fiduciary duties of officers and directors and the protection of investors; and (xiv) certain considerations regarding the maintenance of the Compartment's financial instruments with brokers and securities depositories. Repatriation of investment income, assets and the proceeds of sales by foreign investors may require governmental registration and/or approval in some emerging countries. A Compartment may be adversely affected by delays in or a refusal to grant any required governmental registration or approval for such repatriation or by withholding taxes imposed by emerging market countries on interest or dividends paid on financial instruments held by the Company or gains from the disposition of such financial instruments.

In emerging markets, there is often less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, over-the-counter markets, brokers, dealers, counterparties and issuers than in other more established markets. Any regulatory supervision which is in place may be subject to manipulation or control. Some emerging market countries do not have mature legal systems comparable to those of more developed countries. Moreover, the process of legal and regulatory reform may not be proceeding at the same pace as market developments, which could result in investment risk. Legislation to safeguard the rights of private ownership may not yet be in place in certain areas, and there may be the risk of conflict among local, regional and national requirements. In certain cases, the laws and regulations governing investments in securities may not exist or may be subject to inconsistent or arbitrary appreciation or interpretation. Both the independence of judicial systems and their immunity from economic, political or nationalistic influences remain largely untested in many countries. The Compartments may also encounter difficulties in pursuing legal remedies or in obtaining and enforcing judgments in local courts.

Investments in securities of issuers in emerging markets may be subject to greater risks than investments in securities of issuers from member states of the OECD due to a variety of factors including currency controls and currency exchange rates fluctuations, changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy or changed circumstances in dealings between nations, expropriation, confiscatory taxation and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. There may be less publicly available information about issuers in certain countries and such issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those of most OECD issuers. In certain countries, securities of local issuers are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable issuers of more mature economies and subject to lower levels of government supervision than those on the OECD. The investments in such markets may be considered speculative and subject to significant custody and clearance risks and delay in settlement.

Others: Underlying Asset(s) may include other assets which involve substantial financial risk such as distressed debt, low quality credit securities, forward contracts and deposits with commodity trading advisors (in connection with their activities).

6.3.3 Other risks

Potential conflicts of interest: The Management Company, the Investment Manager (if any), the Investment Advisor (if any), their delegates (if any), the sales agents, the Administration Agent, and the Depositary may from time to time act as management company, investment manager or adviser, sales agent, administration agent, registrar or custodian in relation to, or be otherwise involved in, other funds or collective investment schemes which have similar investment objectives to those of any Compartment.

The Management Company, the Investment Manager (if any) and their delegates (if any) will enter into all transactions on an arm's length basis. The directors of the Management Company, the directors of the Investment Manager (if any), their delegates (if any) and any affiliate thereof, members, and staff may engage in various business activities other than their business, including providing consulting and other services (including, without limitation, serving as director) to a variety of partnerships, corporations and other entities, not excluding those in which the Company invests.

In the due course of their business, the above persons and entities may have potential conflicts of interest with the Company or Compartment.

Any kind of conflict of interest is to be fully disclosed to the Board of Directors.

In such event, each person and entities will at all times endeavour to comply with its obligations under any agreements to which it is party or by which it is bound in relation to the Company or any Compartment.

The directors of the Management Company, the directors of the Investment Manager (if any), the directors of their delegates (if any) and their members will devote the time and effort necessary and appropriate to the business of the Company.

Although it is aimed to avoid such conflicts of interest, the Management Company, the Investment Manager (if any), their delegates (if any) and their members will attempt to resolve all nonetheless arising conflicts in a manner that is deemed equitable to all parties under the given circumstances so as to serve the best interests of the Company and its Shareholders.

Allocation of shortfalls among Classes of a Compartment: the right of holders of any Class of Shares to participate in the assets of the Company is limited to the assets (if any) of the relevant Compartment and all the assets comprising a Compartment will be available to meet all of the liabilities of the Compartment, regardless of the different amounts stated to be payable on the separate Classes (as set out in the relevant Appendix). For example, if on a winding-up of the Company, the amounts received by the Company under the relevant Compartment's assets (after payment of all fees, expenses and other liabilities which are to be borne by the relevant Compartment) are insufficient to pay the full redemption amount payable in respect of all Classes of Shares of the relevant Compartment, each Class of Shares of the Compartment will rank pari passu with each other Class of Shares of the relevant Compartment and the proceeds of the relevant Compartment will be distributed equally amongst the Shareholders of that Compartment pro rata to the amount paid up on the Shares held by each Shareholder. The relevant Shareholders will have no further right of payment in respect of their Shares or any claim against any other Compartment or any other assets of the Company. This may mean that the overall return (taking account of any dividends already paid) to Shareholders who hold Shares paying dividends quarterly or more frequently may be higher than the overall return to Shareholders who hold Shares paying dividends annually and that the overall return to Shareholders who hold Shares paying dividends may be higher than the overall return to Shareholders who hold Shares paying no dividends. In practice, cross liability between Classes is only likely to arise where the aggregate amounts payable in respect of any Class exceed the assets of the Compartment notionally allocated to that Class, that is, those amounts (if any) received by the Company under the relevant Compartment's assets (after payment of all fees, expenses and other liabilities which are to be borne by such Compartment) that are intended to Company payments in respect of such Class or are otherwise attributable to that Class. In these circumstances, the remaining assets of the Compartment notionally allocated to any other Class of the same Compartment may be available to meet such payments and may accordingly not be available to meet any amounts that otherwise would have been payable on such other Class.

Consequences of winding-up proceedings: If the Company fails for any reason to meet its obligations or liabilities, or is unable to pay its debts, a creditor may be entitled to make an application for the winding-up of the Company. The commencement of such proceedings may entitle creditors (including the Swap Counterparty) to terminate contracts with the Company and claim damages for any loss arising from such early termination. The commencement of such proceedings may result in the Company being dissolved at a time and its assets (including the assets of all Compartments) being realised and applied to pay the fees and expenses of the appointed liquidator or other insolvency officer, then in satisfaction of debts preferred by law and then in payment of the Company's liabilities, before any surplus is distributed to the Shareholders of the Company. In the event of proceedings being commenced, the Company may not be able to pay the full amounts anticipated by the relevant Appendix in respect of any Class or Compartments.

7. ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES

Shares in the Company will be issued in the registered form.

As further described in each relevant Appendix, the Company may create within each Compartment different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the relevant Compartment.

A distinct fee structure, currency of denomination, dividend policy minimum holding amount, eligibility requirements or other specific feature may apply. The Company may notably issue Shares reserved to retail investors and Shares reserved to Institutional Investors. The range of available Classes and their features are described in the relevant Appendix.

Shares of a Compartment may be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or any other Regulated Market at the discretion of the Board of Directors and may be cleared through Clearstream Banking or Euroclear or other central depositories.

7.1 Subscription, Redemption and Conversion Requests

Unless otherwise provided for a specific Compartment in the relevant Appendix, requests for subscription, redemption and conversion of Shares should be sent to the Company at its registered address in Luxembourg. Requests may also be accepted by facsimile transmission, or at the discretion of the Company by other means of telecommunication. An application form can be obtained from the Company.

Unless otherwise specified in the Appendix to the Prospectus for any Compartment, requests for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions from or to any Compartment will be dealt with on the relevant Valuation Day on which they are received, provided they are received prior to the Cut-Off Time specified in the relevant Appendix.

Requests received after such time will be accepted on the next Valuation Day. As a result, requests for the subscription, redemption and conversion of Shares shall be dealt with on an unknown net asset value basis before the determination of the net asset value for that day.

The Company does not permit market timing (as set out in CSSF circular 04/146) or related excessive, short-term trading practices.

The Company has the right to reject any request for the subscription or conversion of Shares from any investor engaging in such practices or suspected of engaging in such practices and to take such further action as it may deem appropriate or necessary.

Subscription, redemption and conversion of Shares of a given Compartment shall be suspended whenever the determination of the net asset value per Share of such Compartment is suspended by the Company.

The Company may enter into an agreement with the distribution agent giving the distribution agent the power to sub delegate the distribution pursuant to which they agree to act as or appoint nominees for investors subscribing for Shares through their facilities. In such capacity the distributor or sales agent may effect subscriptions, conversion and redemptions of Shares in a nominee name on behalf of individual investors and request the registration of such transactions on the register of Shareholders of the Company in the nominee name.

The appointed nominee maintains its own records and provides the investor with individualised information as to its holdings of Shares in the Company. Except where local law or custom prohibits the practice, investors may invest directly in the Company and not avail themselves of a nominee service.

Unless otherwise provided by local law, any Shareholder holding Shares in a nominee account with a distributor has the right to claim, at any time, direct title to such Shares.

7.2 Deferral of Redemptions and Conversion

If the total requests for redemption and conversion out of a Compartment on any Valuation Day exceed 10% of the total value of Shares in issue of that Compartment, the Company may decide that redemption and conversion requests in excess of 10% shall be deferred until the next Valuation Day. On the next Valuation Day, or Valuation Days until completion of the original requests, deferred requests will be dealt with in priority to later requests.

7.3 Settlements

If, on the Settlement Day as determined in the Appendix, banks are not open for business, or an interbank settlement system is not operational, in the country of the currency of the relevant Class, then settlement will be on the next Business Day on which those banks and settlement systems are open.

Confirmation of completed subscriptions, redemptions and conversions will normally be dispatched on the Business Day following the execution of the transaction.

No redemption payments will be made until the original application form and relevant subscription monies has been received from the Shareholder and all the necessary anti-money laundering checks have been completed. Redemption proceeds will be paid on receipt of faxed instructions where such payment is made into the account specified by the Shareholder in the original application form submitted. Any amendments to the Shareholder’s registration details and payment instructions can only be effected upon receipt of original documentation.

7.4 Minimum Subscription and Holding Amounts and Eligibility for Shares

A minimum initial and subsequent subscription amount and minimum holding amounts for each Class may be set forth, as further detailed in the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus. The Company has the discretion, from time to time, to waive or reduce any applicable minimum subscription amounts.

The right to transfer, redeem or convert Shares is subject to compliance with any conditions (including any minimum subscription or holding amounts and eligibility requirements) applicable to the Class from which the redemption or conversion is being made, and also the Class into which the conversion is to be effected.

The Board of Directors may also, at any time, decide to compulsorily redeem all Shares from Shareholders whose holding is less than the minimum holding amount specified in the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus or who fail to satisfy any other applicable eligibility requirements set out above. In such case the Shareholder concerned will receive one month's prior notice so as to be able to increase its holding above such amount or otherwise satisfy the eligibility requirements.

If a redemption or conversion request would result in the amount remaining invested by a Shareholder falling below the minimum holding amount of that Class, such request will be treated as a request to redeem or convert, as appropriate, the Shareholder’s total holding in that Class. If the request is to transfer Shares, then that request may be refused by the Company.

The Company may restrict or prevent the ownership of Shares in the Company by any person, firm or corporate body, if in the opinion of the Company such holding (i) may be detrimental to the Company, (ii) if it may result in a breach of any law or regulation, whether Luxembourg or foreign, (iii) if as a result thereof the Company may become exposed to tax disadvantages or other financial disadvantages that it would not have otherwise incurred or (iv) if such person, firm or corporate body would not comply with the eligibility criteria of a given Class of Shares. Such persons, firms or corporate bodies to be determined by the Board of Directors.

If the Company becomes aware that a Shareholder is holding Shares in breach of any law or regulation or otherwise in circumstances having, or which may have, adverse regulatory, tax or fiscal consequences for the Company or the Shareholders or would otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Company or that the Shareholder has become or is a U.S. Person, the Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of the Shareholder. Shareholders are required to notify the Company immediately in the event that they are or become U.S. Persons or hold Shares for the account or benefit of U.S. Persons or hold Shares in breach of any law or regulation or otherwise in circumstances having, or which may have, adverse regulatory, tax or fiscal consequences for the Company or the Shareholders or otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Company.

Where it appears that a person who should be precluded from holding Shares, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, is a beneficial owner of Shares, the Company may compulsorily redeem all Shares so owned in accordance with the provisions of the Articles.

7.5 Issue of Shares

Subscriptions for Shares can be made in relation to any day that is a Valuation Day for the relevant Compartment. Shares will be allotted at the subscription price of the relevant Class i.e. the net asset value per Share of such Class determined on the applicable Valuation Day for which the request has been accepted plus the applicable sales commission, if any. Any subscription request shall be irrevocable.

If any sale commissions applied in relation to any particular Compartment, it will be disclosed in the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus. The Company might be entitled to receive the sale commission (if any).

Failure to make good settlement by the Settlement Day as determined in the Appendix, may result in the Management Company bringing an action against the defaulting investor or its financial intermediary or deducting any costs or losses incurred by the Company against any existing holding of the applicant in the Company. In all cases any money returnable to the investor will be held by the Company without payment of interest pending receipt of the remittance.

Payment for Shares must be received by the Company in the Reference Currency of the relevant Class. Requests for subscriptions in any other major freely convertible currency will be also accepted, whereby conversion will be at the cost of the investor.

Investors are advised to refer to the terms and conditions applicable to subscriptions, which may be obtained by contacting the Company.

The Company may, in its absolute discretion, delay the acceptance of any subscription for Shares of a Class restricted to Institutional Investors until such date as it has received sufficient evidence of the qualification of the investor as an institutional investor.

7.6 Anti-Money Laundering Procedures

Pursuant to international rules and Luxembourg laws and regulations comprising, but not limited to, the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism, as amended, the Grand Ducal Regulation dated 1 February 2010, CSSF Regulation 12-02 of 14 December 2012, CSSF circulars 13/556, 15/609 and 17/650, obligations have been imposed on all professionals of the financial sector to prevent the use of undertakings for collective investment for money laundering and financing of terrorism purposes. As a result of such provisions, the registrar agent of a Luxembourg undertaking for collective investment must in principle ascertain the identity of the subscriber in accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations. The registrar agent may require subscribers to provide any document it deems necessary to effect such identification. In case of Transfer of Shares, the beneficiary of the Transfer (Transferee) will be subject to the same AML procedures than if he would be subscribing directly in the Company.

This identification procedure must be complied with by CACEIS, acting as registrar and transfer agent (or the relevant competent agent of registrar and transfer agent) in the case of direct subscriptions to the Company, and in the case of subscriptions received by the Company from any intermediary resident in a country that does not impose on such intermediary an obligation to identify investors equivalent to that required under AML Regulations.

In case of delay or failure by a subscriber to provide the documents required, the application for subscription (or, if applicable, for redemption) will not be accepted. More particularly, in case of redemption request or in case of the payment of dividends, the payment of the redemption proceeds and/or dividends may not be processed as long as the subscription (or the transfer) has not been approved.

Neither the undertakings for collective investment nor the registrar agent have any liability for delays or failure to process deals as a result of the subscriber providing no or only incomplete documentation.

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

7.7 Luxembourg Register of Beneficial Owners

The Luxembourg Law of 13 January 2019 creating a Register of Beneficial Owners (the "**RBO Law**") entered into force on the 1 March 2019. The RBO Law requires all companies registered on the Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés of Luxembourg, including the Fund, to obtain and hold information on their beneficial owners ("**Beneficial Owners**") at their registered office. The Fund must register Beneficial Owner-related information with the Luxembourg Register of Beneficial Owners, which is established under the authority of the Luxembourg Ministry of Justice.

The RBO Law broadly defines a Beneficial Owner, in the case of corporate entities such as the Fund, as any natural person(s) who ultimately owns or controls the Fund through direct or indirect ownership of a sufficient percentage of the Shares or voting rights or ownership interest in the Fund, including through bearer Shareholders, or through control via other means, other than a company listed on a Regulated Market that is subject to disclosure requirements consistent with EU law or subject to equivalent international standards which ensure adequate transparency of ownership information.

A shareholding of 25% plus one Share or an ownership interest of more than 25% in the Fund held by a natural person shall be an indication of direct ownership. A shareholding of 25% plus one Share or an ownership interest of more than 25% in the Fund held by a corporate entity, which is under the control of a natural person(s), or by multiple corporate entities, which are under the control of the same natural person(s), shall be an indication of indirect ownership.

In case the aforementioned Beneficial Owner criteria are fulfilled by an investor with regard to the Fund, this investor is obliged by law to inform the Fund in due course and to provide the required supporting documentation and information which is necessary for the Fund to fulfill its obligation under the RBO Law. Failure by the Fund and the relevant Beneficial Owners to comply with their respective obligations deriving from the RBO Law will be subject to criminal fines. Should an investor be unable to verify whether they qualify as a Beneficial Owner, the investor may approach the Fund for clarification.

7.8 Redemption of Shares

Requests for the redemption of Shares can be made on any day that is a Valuation Day for the relevant Compartment. Redemptions will be carried out at the redemption price of the relevant Class i.e. the net asset value per Share of such Class determined on the applicable Valuation Day on which the request has been accepted less the applicable redemption commission, if any. Any redemption request shall be irrevocable.

The Company may carry out any authentication procedures that it considers appropriate relating to a redemption request. This aims to mitigate the risk of error and fraud for the Company, its agents or Shareholders. Where it has not been possible to complete any authentication procedures to its satisfaction, the Company may delay the processing of payment instructions until authentication procedures have been satisfied.

This will not affect the Valuation Day on which the redemption request is accepted and the redemption to be applied. The Company shall not be held responsible to the Shareholder or anyone if it delays execution or declines to execute redemption instructions in these circumstances.

Redemption payments will normally be paid in the Reference Currency of the Class by bank transfer as described in the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus. Neither the Company are responsible for any delays or charges incurred at any receiving bank or settlement system. A Shareholder may request, at its own cost and subject to agreement by the Company that their redemption proceeds be paid in a currency other than the Reference Currency of the relevant Class.

Shareholders attention is drawn to the section 7.6 "Anti Money Laundering Procedures" above and in particular the conditions under which payment of redemption proceeds may be delayed.

If, in exceptional circumstances, redemption proceeds cannot be paid within the period specified above, payment will be made as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter (not exceeding, however, 10 Business Days) at the redemption price calculated on the relevant Valuation Day, it being understood that the Board of Directors will always ensure the overall liquidity of the Company.

If any redemption charge is applied in relation to any particular Compartment, it will be disclosed in the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus. The Company is entitled to receive the redemption charge (if any).

Shares redeemed by the Company become null and void.

7.9 Conversion of Shares

Subject to any provision under this Prospectus and its Appendix, Shareholders have the right to convert all or part of their Shares of any Class of a Compartment into Shares of another Class of that or another Compartment, by applying for conversion in the same manner as for the subscription and redemption of Shares. Conversions within the Company are permitted provided that the Shareholder satisfies the eligibility requirements and minimum holding amounts set out in the Appendix to the Prospectus and such other conditions applicable to the contemplated Classes.

Procedure for conversion within the Company.

Conversion may be requested on a common Valuation Day for the original Class and the contemplated Class. The number of Shares issued upon conversion will be based upon the redemption price of the original Class and the net asset value of the contemplated Class, plus a conversion charge (if any), as disclosed in the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus. The Company is entitled to any charges arising from conversions and any rounding adjustment. Any conversion request shall be irrevocable.

7.10 Transfer of Shares

Subject to the restrictions described herein, Shares are freely transferable by a Shareholder and are each entitled to participate equally in the profits and liquidation proceeds attributable to the relevant Class.

The transfer of Shares may normally be carried out by delivery to the relevant distributor, sales agent or the Company of an instrument of transfer in appropriate form. On the receipt of the transfer request, and after reviewing the endorsement(s), signature(s) may be required to be certified by an approved bank, stock broker or public notary. Transfers may only take place to the benefit of an investor fulfilling any relevant eligibility conditions applicable to the relevant Share Class to be transferred, pursuant to applicable law and in accordance with the procedure set out in the Articles, by a transfer agreement or other instruments in writing acceptable to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may impose such conditions as it deems fit.

The right to transfer Shares is subject to the minimum investment and holding requirements as detailed above and in the Appendix.

Shareholders are advised to contact the relevant distributor, sales agent or the Company prior to requesting a transfer to ensure that they have the correct documentation for the transaction.

8. DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The general policy regarding the appropriation of net income and capital gains is as follows:

With respect to capital appreciation Classes of Shares, the Board of Directors does intend to recommend at the annual general meeting the reinvestment of their net assets.

With respect to distributing Classes of Shares, the Board of Directors may decide to distribute interim dividends in the form of cash in the relevant currency of the Class.

No dividend will be distributed if their amount is below the amount of 1,250,000 EUR and will be capitalised.

Dividends may in any case result from a decision of the Shareholders in general meeting, subject to a majority vote of those present or represented and within limits provided by law, and a concurring decision at the same majority in the relevant Compartment.

Dividends unclaimed after five years from the date of declaration will lapse and revert to the Company in the relevant Compartment.

9. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Directors of the Company and the Management Company are responsible for its management and supervision including the determination of investment policies.

9.1 Management Company

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

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

The Management Company shall also ensure compliance of the Company with the investment restrictions and oversee the implementation of the investment policy of each Compartment.

The Management Company will receive periodic reports from the Company's service providers in relation to the services which they provide. The Management Company shall also submit its own report to the Board of Directors on a periodic basis and inform the Board of Directors without delay of any non-compliance of the Company with the investment restrictions.

The Management Company may act as the management company of other open-ended collective investment schemes. The names of these other collective investment schemes are available upon request.

For its services, the Management Company shall receive remuneration as further described in the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus.

The Management Company is entitled to receive from the Company the Management Company Fees and possible Performance Fee as further defined and specified in the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus.

Management Company Fees are calculated and accrued on each day and are payable monthly in arrears unless otherwise specified in the relevant Appendix.

Performance Fees are calculated and payable according to the rules defined in the relevant Appendix.

The Management Company may call for subscription and redemption fees according to the rules defined in the relevant Appendix.

In remuneration of the administrative functions performed by the Management Company, the Management Company is also entitled to receive Transaction Fees calculated at each transaction (purchase and sale) from each Compartment and based on the amount of these transactions. Such Transaction Fees are detailed in each relevant Appendix and the Transaction Fees actually received by the Management Company are disclosed in the annual audited financial statements.

9.1.1 Conflicts of Interest

For the purpose of identifying the types of conflict of interest that arise in the course of providing services and activities and whose existence may damage the interest of the Company, the Management Company will take into account, by way of minimum criteria, the question of whether the Management Company or a relevant person, or a person directly or indirectly linked by way of control to the Management Company, is in any of the following situations, whether as a result of providing collective portfolio management activities or otherwise:

(1) the Management Company or that person is likely to make a financial gain, or avoid a financial loss, at the expense of the Company;

(2) the Management Company or that person has an interest in the outcome of a service or an activity provided to the Company or another client or of a transaction carried out on behalf of the Company or another client or, which is distinct from the Company interest in that outcome;

(3) the Management Company or that person has a financial or other incentive to favour the interest of another client or group of clients over the interests of the Company;

(4) the Management Company or that person carries on the same activities for the Company and for another client or clients which are not UCITS; and

(5) the Management Company or that person receives or will receive from a person other than the Company an inducement in relation to collective portfolio management activities provided to the Company, in the form of monies, goods or services, other than the standard commission or fee for that service.

When identifying any potential types of conflict of interests, the Management Company will take into account:

(1) the interests of the Management Company, including those deriving from its belonging to a group or from the performance of services and activities, the interests of the clients and the duty of the Management Company towards the Company as well as;

(2) the interests of two or more managed UCITS.

The summary description of the strategies referred to in that paragraph will be made available to the investors on request.

9.1.2 Best Execution

The Management Company will act in the best interests of the Company when selecting brokers and executing decision to deal on behalf of the Company in the context of the management of the Compartment. For that purpose the Management Company will take all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible results for the Company, taking into account price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, order size and nature, or any other consideration relevant to the execution of the order (best execution).

The relative importance of such factors will be determined by reference to the following criteria:

(a) the objectives, investment policy and risks specific to the Company,

(b) the characteristics of the order.

9.2 Administration Agent, Transfer and Registrar Agent, Domiciliary Agent

With the Company's consent, the Management Company has concluded an agreement (the "**Services Agreement**") appointing CACEIS BANK, Luxembourg Branch as Administration Agent.

This agreement has been concluded for an indefinite duration and may be terminated by either party in writing with three months' notice.

In its capacity as Administration Agent, CACEIS BANK, Luxembourg Branch shall notably perform the calculation of the net asset value of units for each existing Class or Compartment of the Company, management of accounts, the preparation of the annual and semi-annual financial statements and execute all tasks required as central administration.

In its capacity as the transfer and registration agent, CACEIS BANK, Luxembourg Branch shall in particular execute subscription, redemption and conversion applications and keep and maintain the register of Shareholders of the Company. In such capacity it is also responsible for supervising anti-money laundering measures under the AML Regulations. The Administration Agent may request documents necessary for the identification of investors.

For its services under the Services Agreement CACEIS BANK, Luxembourg Branch, shall receive remuneration as further described in the relevant Appendix to the Prospectus. In addition, CACEIS BANK, Luxembourg Branch, is entitled to charge fees on transactions in relation to the issue, conversion and redemption of Shares.

9.3 Depositary and Paying Agent

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch, established at 5, allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies under number B 209.310 is acting as depositary of the Company (the "**Depositary**") in accordance with a depositary agreement dated 2 February 2017 as amended from time to time (the "**Depositary Agreement**") and the relevant provisions of the Law and UCITS Rules.

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch is acting as a branch of CACEIS Bank, a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) incorporated under the laws of France, having its registered office located at 1-3, place Valhubert, 75013 Paris, France, registered with the French Register of Trade and Companies under number 692 024 722 RCS Paris. Investors may consult upon request at the registered office of the Company the Depositary Agreement to have a better understanding and knowledge of the limited duties and liabilities of the Depositary.

The Depositary has been entrusted with the custody and/or, as the case may be, recordkeeping and ownership verification of the Compartments' assets, and it shall fulfil the obligations and duties provided for by Part I of the Law and the UCITS Rules. In particular, the Depositary shall ensure an effective and proper monitoring of the Company' cash flows.

In due compliance with the UCITS Rules the Depositary shall:

- ensure that the sale, issue, re-purchase, redemption and cancellation of units of the Company are carried out in accordance with the applicable national law and the UCITS Rules or instruments of incorporation;
- ensure that the value of the Units is calculated in accordance with the UCITS Rules, the Company constitutive documents and the procedures laid down in the Directive;
- carry out the instructions of the Company, unless they conflict with the UCITS Rules, or the Company constitutive documents;
- ensure that in transactions involving the Company's assets any consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits;
- ensure that a Company's income is applied in accordance with the UCITS Rules and the Company constitutive documents.

The Depositary may not delegate any of the obligations and duties set out in (i) to (v) of this clause.

In compliance with the provisions of the Directive, the Depositary may, under certain conditions, entrust part or all of the assets which are placed under its custody and/or recordkeeping to Correspondents or Third Party Custodians as appointed from time to time. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation, unless otherwise specified, but only within the limits as permitted by the Law.

A list of these correspondents /third party custodians are available on the website of the Depositary (www.caceis.com, section *veille réglementaire*). Such list may be updated from time to time. A complete list of all correspondents /third party custodians may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the Depositary. Up-to-date information regarding the identity of the Depositary, the description of its duties and of conflicts of interest that may arise, the safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such a delegation are also made available to investors on the website of the Depositary, as mentioned above, and upon request. There are many situations in which a conflict of interest may arise, notably when the Depositary delegates its safekeeping functions or when the Depositary also performs other tasks on behalf of the Company, such as administrative agency and registrar agency services. These situations and the conflicts of interest thereto related have been identified by the Depositary. In order to protect the Company's and its Shareholders' interests and comply with applicable regulations, a policy and procedures designed to prevent situations of conflicts of interest and monitor them when they arise have been set in place within the Depositary, aiming namely at:

(a) identifying and analysing potential situations of conflicts of interest;

(b) recording, managing and monitoring the conflict of interest situations either in:

- relying on the permanent measures in place to address conflicts of interest such as maintaining separate legal entities, segregation of duties, separation of reporting lines, insider lists for staff members; or
- implementing a case-by-case management to (i) take the appropriate preventive measures such as drawing up a new watch list, implementing a new Chinese wall, making sure that operations are carried out at arm's length and/or informing the concerned Shareholders of the Company, or (ii) refuse to carry out the activity giving rise to the conflict of interest.

The Depositary has established a functional, hierarchical and/or contractual separation between the performance of its Company depositary functions and the performance of other tasks on behalf of the Company, notably, administrative agency and registrar agency services.

The Company and the Depositary may terminate the Depositary agreement at any time by giving ninety (90) days' notice in writing. The Company may, however, dismiss the Depositary only if a new depositary bank is appointed within two months to take over the functions and responsibilities of the Depositary. After its dismissal, the Depositary must continue to carry out its functions and responsibilities until such time as the entire assets of the Compartments have been transferred to the new depositary bank.

The Depositary has no decision-making discretion nor any advice duty relating to the Company's investments. The Depositary is a service provider to the Company and is not responsible for the preparation of this Prospectus and therefore accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of any information contained in this Prospectus or the validity of the structure and investments of the Company.

In its capacity as the main paying agent, CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch shall, in particular, be responsible for distributions to the Shareholders.

For its services as Depositary and Paying Agent, CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch shall receive remunerations as further described in Section 10 and each relevant Appendix to the Prospectus. In addition, CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch is entitled to be reimbursed by the Company for the charges of any correspondents.

10. CHARGES & EXPENSES

The Company shall bear the following expenses:

- all taxes which may be payable on the assets, income and expenses chargeable to the Company;
- standard brokerage fees, bank charges and depositary fees on transaction originating from the Company’s business transactions in relation to buying and selling securities and financial instruments;
- all fees to be paid to the Management Company, Investment Manager(s) (if any), the Investment Advisors(s) (if any and as the case may be), including Management Fees, Performance Fees, Transaction Fees;
- all fees to be paid to the Administration Agent, Transfer and Registrar Agent, Domiciliary Agent, Depositary and Paying Agent;
- all fees due to the Board of Directors of the Company and the insurance of the Directors, if any;
- all fees due to the auditor;
- all fees due to the legal advisors or similar administrative charges, incurred by the Company, the Management Company and the Depositary for acting on behalf of the Shareholders;
- all reasonable expense, out of pocket expenses and disbursements of the Board of Directors of the Company, the Management Company, the Administration Agent and the Depositary;
- and generally, any extraordinary expenses including, without limitation, litigation expenses and the full amount of any tax, levy, duty or similar charge and any unforeseen charges imposed on the Company or its assets, subject to the agreement by the Board of Directors and the compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Any costs incurred by the Company, which are not attributable to a specific Compartment, will be charged to all Compartments in proportion to their net assets. Each Compartment will be charged with all costs or expenses directly attributable to it. The expenses of first establishment of the Company will be amortized over a period not exceeding five (5) years. Each Compartment shall amortise its own expenses of establishment over a period of five (5) years as of the date of its creation.

Fees and expenses payable to the Management Company, the Administration Agent, Transfer and Registrar Agent, Domiciliary Agent, Depositary and Paying Agent, are described in each relevant Appendix.

11. PAYMENT OF RETROCESSIONS

The Management Company and its agents may from time to time pay retrocessions as remuneration for distribution activity in respect of the Shares, in accordance with Directive 2014/65/EU of the European

Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments. Retrocessions are deemed to be payments paid by the Management Company and its agents to eligible third parties for distribution activities. Distribution activities may include, in particular, sales promotions and introductions with potential investors, the organization of road shows and/or fund fairs, assistance in making applications, forwarding of subscription, conversion and redemption orders, providing investors with the Company's documents, verification of identification documents and the performance of due diligence tasks as well as keeping documentary record.

Such retrocessions will be apportioned in the amount and from the calculation formula to the actual added value of the distribution service so provided.

12. TAXATION

The following information is based on the laws, regulations, decisions and practice currently in force in Luxembourg and is subject to changes therein, possibly with retrospective effect. This summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all Luxembourg tax laws and Luxembourg tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to invest in, own, hold, or dispose of Shares and is not intended as tax advice to any particular investor or potential investor. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers as to the implications of buying, holding or disposing of Shares and to the provisions of the laws of the jurisdiction in which they are subject to tax. This summary does not describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality or other taxing jurisdiction other than Luxembourg.

12.1 The Company

The Company is not subject to taxation in Luxembourg on its income, profits or gains.

The Company is not subject to net wealth tax in Luxembourg.

No stamp duty, capital duty or other tax will be payable in Luxembourg upon the issue of the shares of the Company.

The Compartments are, nevertheless, in principle, subject to a subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) levied at the rate of 0.05% *per annum* based on their net asset value at the end of the relevant quarter, calculated and paid quarterly.

A reduced subscription tax rate of 0.01% *per annum* is however applicable to:

- any Compartment whose exclusive object is the collective investment in money market instruments, the placing of deposits with credit institutions, or both;
- any Compartment or Class of Shares provided that their shares are only held by one or more Institutional Investor(s).

A subscription tax exemption applies to:

- The portion of any Compartment's assets (prorata) invested in a Luxembourg investment fund or any of its sub-fund to the extent it is subject to the subscription tax;
- Any Compartment (i) whose securities are only held by Institutional Investor(s), and (ii) whose sole object is the collective investment in money market instruments and the placing of deposits with credit institutions, and (iii) whose weighted residual portfolio maturity does not exceed 90 days, and (iv) that have obtained the highest possible rating from a recognised rating agency. If several Classes of Shares are in issue in the relevant Compartment meeting (ii) to (iv) above, only those Classes of Shares meeting (i) above will benefit from this exemption;
- Any Compartment, whose main objective is the investment in microfinance institutions; and
- Any Compartment, (i) whose securities are listed or traded on a stock exchange and (ii) whose exclusive object is to replicate the performance of one or more indices. If several Classes of Shares

are in issue in the relevant Compartment meeting (ii) above, only those Classes of Shares meeting (i) above will benefit from this exemption.

To the extent that the Company would only be held by pension funds and assimilated vehicles, the Company as a whole would benefit from the subscription tax exemption.

Withholding tax

Interest and dividend income received by the Company may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax in the source countries. The Company may further be subject to tax on the realised or unrealised capital appreciation of its assets in the countries of origin. The Company may benefit from double tax treaties entered into by Luxembourg, which may provide for exemption from withholding tax or reduction of withholding tax rate.

Distributions made by the Company as well as liquidation proceeds and capital gains derived therefrom are not subject to withholding tax in Luxembourg.

12.2 Shareholders

12.2.1 Taxation of Luxembourg resident shareholders

(a) Individual Shareholders

Capital gains realised on the sale of the Shares by Luxembourg-resident individual Shareholders who hold the Shares in their personal portfolios (and not as business assets) are generally not subject to Luxembourg income tax except if:

(i) the Shares are sold within six (6) months from their subscription or purchase; or

(ii) if the Shares held in the private portfolio constitute a substantial shareholding. A shareholding is considered as substantial when the seller holds or has held, alone or with his/her spouse and underage children, either directly or indirectly at any time during the five years preceding the date of the disposal, more than 10% of the share capital of the Company.

Distributions received from the Company will be subject to Luxembourg personal income tax.

Luxembourg personal income tax is levied following a progressive income tax scale, and increased by the solidarity surcharge (*contribution au fonds pour l'emploi*).

(b) Luxembourg resident corporate Shareholders

Luxembourg-resident corporate Shareholders will be subject to corporate taxation at the rate of 24.94% (in 2020 for entities having their registered office in Luxembourg City) on capital gains realised upon disposal of Shares and on the distributions received from the Company.

Luxembourg-resident corporate Shareholders who benefit from a special tax regime, such as, for example, (i) a UCI subject to the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended, (ii) a specialised investment fund subject to Law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds, as amended, (iii) a reserved alternative investment funds subject to the Law of 23 July 2016 on reserved alternative investment funds (to the extent they have not opted to be subject to general corporation taxes), or (iv) a family wealth management company subject to the Law of 11 May 2007 related to family wealth management companies, as amended, are exempt from income tax in Luxembourg, but are instead subject to an annual subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) and thus income derived from the Shares, as well as gains realised thereon, are not subject to Luxembourg income taxes.

The Shares shall be part of the taxable net wealth of the Luxembourg-resident corporate Shareholders except if the holder of the Shares is (i) a UCI subject to the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended, (ii) a vehicle governed by the Law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation, as amended, (iii) an investment company in risk capital subject to the Law of 15 June

2004 on the investment company in risk capital, as amended, (iv) a specialised investment fund subject to the Law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds, as amended, (v) a reserved alternative investment fund subject to the Law of 23 July 2016 on reserved alternative investment funds, or (vi) a family wealth management company subject to the Law of 11 May 2007 related to family wealth management companies, as amended. The taxable net wealth is subject to tax on a yearly basis at the rate of 0.5%. A reduced tax rate of 0.05% is due for the portion of the net wealth exceeding EUR 500 million.

12.2.2 Taxation of Luxembourg non-residents Shareholders

Non-resident individuals or collective entities who do not have a permanent establishment in Luxembourg to which the Shares are attributable, are not subject to Luxembourg taxation on capital gains realised upon disposal of the Shares nor on the distribution received from the Company and the Shares will not be subject to net wealth tax.

12.2.3 Inheritance tax and gift tax

Under Luxembourg tax law, where an individual shareholder is a resident of Luxembourg for inheritance tax purposes at the time of his/her death, the Shares are included in his or her taxable basis for inheritance tax purposes. On the contrary, no inheritance tax is levied on the transfer of the Shares upon death of a shareholder in cases where the deceased was not a resident of Luxembourg for inheritance purposes.

12.2.4 FATCA

Legislation commonly known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") substantially changes the information reporting requirements imposed on many non-US entities. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and US Treasury Department have recently issued final Treasury Regulations for implementing the provisions of FATCA. FATCA imposes withholding at a rate of thirty percent (30%) with respect to US-source interest, dividends and certain other payments to certain non-US entities, effective July 1, 2014, and withholding at a rate of thirty percent (30%) on the gross proceeds realized by certain non-US entities from the sale of any property of a type which can produce these types of income, effective January 1, 2017. The non-US entities on which FATCA withholding is imposed include "foreign financial institutions" unless they collect and disclose information regarding their direct and indirect US owners, either under an agreement entered into by the "foreign financial institution" with the IRS or pursuant to an "intergovernmental agreement" for FATCA compliance entered into between the United States and the jurisdiction in which such "foreign financial institution" is established. On March 24th 2014, the Luxembourg and U.S. governments entered into a Model I intergovernmental agreement ("IGA") which aims to coordinate and facilitate the reporting obligations under FATCA with other U.S. reporting obligations of Luxembourg financial institutions.

According to the terms of the IGA, Reporting Luxembourg financial institutional subject to reporting obligations will have to report to the Luxembourg tax authorities instead of directly to the IRS. Information will be communicated onward by the Luxembourg authorities to the IRS under the general information exchange provisions of the U.S. Luxembourg income tax treaty.

Investment funds, such as the Company, will likely be treated as "foreign financial institutions" ("FFI") under FATCA. Although the Company is unlikely to receive any US-source payments or gross proceeds, under FATCA, "foreign financial institutions" that do not comply with the reporting and disclosure requirements imposed by FATCA (including failure to comply with an applicable "intergovernmental agreement"), or that otherwise do not cooperate with certain documentation requests, may still be subject to a thirty percent (30%) US withholding tax on their receipt of certain "pass-through payments" from a "foreign financial institution" that is compliant with FATCA, effective January 1, 2017.

The Company may be required to disclose information regarding their investors to the IRS or other tax or governmental authorities. The Company may request from investors information, representations, certificates and duly completed forms as the Company may deem necessary to eliminate withholding under, or otherwise comply with, FATCA or any similar regime. Investors will be required to provide information and documentation that the Company determines is required for FATCA compliance by the

Company and will be subject to certain adverse consequences for failure to so comply. The operating agreements of the Company will provide that any investors that fail to provide documentation or other information for purposes of FATCA, any "intergovernmental agreement" under FATCA or any similar regime will indemnify the Company for any costs or expenses arising out of such failure, including any withholding tax imposed under FATCA, and will economically bear such costs and expenses to any other investors.

Additional intergovernmental agreements similar to the IGA have been entered into or are under discussion by other jurisdictions with the U.S. Investors holding investments via distributors or custodians that are not in Luxembourg or in another IGA country should check with such distributors or custodians as to the distributor's or custodian's intention to comply with FATCA. Additional information may be required by the Company, custodians or distributors from certain investors in order to comply with their obligations under FATCA or under an applicable IGA.

The foregoing is only a summary of the implications of FATCA, is based on the current interpretation thereof and does not purport to be complete in all respects.

Shareholders and prospective investors should seek their own professional adviser as to this, as well as to any relevant exchange control or other laws and regulations. Taxation law and practice, and the levels of tax relating to the Company and to Shareholders, may change from time to time.

12.2.5 Common Reporting Standard

Following the development by the OECD of a common reporting standard ("CRS") to achieve a comprehensive and multilateral automatic exchange of information (AEOI) on a global basis, Council Directive 2014/107/EU amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation (the "Euro-CRS Directive") was adopted on 9 December 2014 in order to implement the CRS among the Member States.

The Euro-CRS Directive was implemented into Luxembourg law by the law of 18 December 2015 on the automatic exchange of financial account information in the field of taxation ("CRS Law").

The CRS Law requires Luxembourg financial institutions to identify financial assets holders and establish if they are fiscally resident in countries with which Luxembourg has a tax information sharing agreement.

Accordingly, the Company will require its investors to provide information in relation to the identity and fiscal residence of financial account holders (including certain entities and their controlling persons) in order to ascertain their CRS status. Responding to CRS-related questions is mandatory. The personal data obtained will be used for the purpose of the CRS Law or such other purposes indicated by the Company in the data protection section of the Prospectus in compliance with Luxembourg data protection law. Information regarding an Investor and his/her/its account will be reported to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes*), which will thereafter automatically transfer this information to the competent foreign tax authorities on a yearly basis, if such an account is deemed a CRS reportable account under the CRS Law.

In addition, Luxembourg signed the OECD's multilateral competent authority agreement ("Multilateral Agreement") to automatically exchange information under the CRS. The Multilateral Agreement aims to implement the CRS among non-Member States; it requires agreements on a country-by-country basis.

Investors in the Company may therefore be reported to the Luxembourg and other relevant tax authorities in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

Shareholders and prospective investors should seek their own professional advice as to this, as well as to any relevant exchange control or other laws and regulations. Taxation law and practice, and the levels of tax relating to the Company and to Shareholders, may change from time to time.

13. GENERAL INFORMATION

13.1 Organisation

The Company is an investment company organised as a *société anonyme* under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and qualifies as a *société d'investissement à capital variable* (SICAV) subject to Part I of the Law. The Company was initially incorporated on 8 June 2015. The Company is registered with the *Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés, Luxembourg*, under number 197.662. The Articles have been published in the *Mémorial* and filed with the *Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés* of Luxembourg.

The minimum capital of the Company required by Luxembourg law shall be 1,250,000 EUR.

13.2 The Shares

Shares will be issued in registered form. Fractional entitlements to Shares will be rounded to 4 decimal places. Subject to the restrictions described herein, Shares in each Compartment are freely transferable and are each entitled to participate equally in the profits and liquidation proceeds attributable to each Class of the relevant Compartment. The rules governing such allocation are set forth under Section 5. "Allocation of Assets and Liabilities among the Compartments".

The Shares, which are of no par value and which must be fully paid upon issue, carry no preferential or pre-emptive rights and each one is entitled to one vote at all meetings of Shareholders. Shares redeemed by the Company become null and void.

Should the Shareholders, at an annual general meeting, decide any distributions in respect of distribution Shares (if issued) these will be paid within one month of the date of the annual general meeting. Under Luxembourg law, no distribution may be decided as a result of which the net assets of the Company would become less than the minimum provided for under Luxembourg law.

13.3 Meetings

The annual general meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg on the second Thursday of April of each year at 11 am or, to the extent required by Luxembourg law, and notices will be sent to the holders of registered Shares recorded by the transfer agent in the Share register of the Company by post at least 8 calendar days prior to the meeting at their addresses shown on the register of Shareholders. Such notices will include the agenda and will specify the time and place of the meeting and the conditions of admission. They will also refer to the rules of quorum and majorities required in the Articles of the Company.

Each Share confers the right to one vote. Any change in the Articles affecting the rights of a Compartment must be approved by a resolution of both the general meeting of the Company and the Shareholders of the Compartment concerned.

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

13.4 Reports and Accounts

Audited annual reports shall be published within four (4) months following the end of the accounting year and unaudited semi-annual reports shall be published within two (2) months following the period to which they refer. The annual and semi-annual reports shall be made available at the registered offices of the Company, the Depositary, the representatives and paying agents during ordinary office hours. The Company's accounting year ends on the thirty-first of December each year. The first accounting year ended on 31 December 2015.

The Reference Currency of the Company is the EUR. The aforesaid reports will comprise consolidated accounts of the Company expressed in EUR as well as individual information on each Compartment expressed in the Reference Currency of each Compartment.

13.5 Allocation of assets and liabilities among the Compartments

For the purpose of allocating the assets and liabilities between the Compartments, the Board of Directors has established a pool of assets for each Compartment in the following manner:

(1) the proceeds from the issue of each Share of each Compartment are to be applied in the books of the Company to the pool of assets established for that Compartment and the assets and liabilities and income and expenditure attributable thereto are applied to such pool subject to the provisions set forth hereafter;

(2) where any asset is derived from another asset, such derivative asset is applied in the books of the Company to the same pool as the asset from which it was derived and on each revaluation of an asset, the increase or diminution in value is applied to the relevant pool;

(3) where the Company incurs a liability which relates to any asset of a particular pool or to any action taken in connection with an asset of a particular pool, such liability is allocated to the relevant pool;

(4) in the case where any asset or liability of the Company cannot be considered as being attributable to a particular pool, such asset or liability is allocated to all the pools in equal parts or, if the amounts so justify, pro rata to the net asset values of the relevant Compartments;

(5) upon the payment of dividends to the holders of Shares in any Compartment, the net asset value of such Compartment shall be reduced by the amount of such dividends.

If there have been created within each Compartment different Classes of Shares, the rules shall mutatis mutandis apply for the allocation of assets and liabilities amongst Classes.

13.6 Determination of the net asset value of Shares

The net asset value of Shares of each Compartment shall be expressed in the Reference Currency of the relevant Compartment. The net asset value shall be determined by the Administration Agent on each Valuation Day and on any such day that the Board of Directors may decide from time to time by dividing the net assets of the Company attributable to each Compartment by the number of outstanding Shares of that Compartment.

The Administration Agent calculates the net asset value per Share in each Compartment on the Valuation Day as defined in the Appendix.

In order to avoid market timing in their units, and prevent arbitrage opportunities, where the Compartment is a Feeder Compartment, the Valuation Day shall be the same day as the valuation day of the Master Fund.

The calculation of the net asset value of the Shares of any Compartment and the issue, redemption, and conversion of the Shares of any Compartment may be suspended in the following circumstances, in addition to any circumstances provided for by law:

- during any period (other than ordinary holidays or customary weekend closings) when any market or stock exchange is closed which is the principal market or stock exchange for a significant part of the Compartment's investments, or in which trading is restricted or suspended;
- during any period when an emergency exists as a result of which it is impossible to dispose of investments which constitute a substantial portion of the assets of the Compartment, or it is impossible to transfer money involved in the acquisition or disposal of investments at normal rates of exchange, or it is impossible to fairly determine the value of any assets in the Compartment;

- during any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of any of the Compartment's investments or the current prices on any stock exchange;
- when for any reason beyond the control of the Board of Directors, the prices of any investment held by the Compartment cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained;
- during any period when remittance of money which will or may be involved in the purchase or sale of any of the Compartment's investments cannot, in the opinion of the and/or the Board of Directors, be effected at normal rates of exchange;
- when calculating the net asset value of a UCITS/UCIs in which the Company has invested a substantial portion of the assets of one or more Compartments or one or more Classes is suspended or unavailable, or where the issue, redemption or conversion of shares or units of such UCITS or other UCI is suspended or restricted;
- in the event of the publication of the convening notice to a general meeting of Shareholders at which a resolution to wind up or merge the Company or one or more Compartment(s) is to be proposed;
- during any period when in the opinion of the Directors of the Company there exist circumstances outside the control of the Company where it would be impracticable or unfair towards the Shareholders to continue dealing in Shares of any Compartment of the Company;
- furthermore, a Feeder Compartment may temporarily suspend the redemption, reimbursement or subscription of its Shares, when its master UCITS temporarily suspends the redemption, reimbursement or subscription of its shares/units, whether this be at its own initiative or at the request of its competent authorities, for a period identical to the period of suspension imposed on the master UCITS; or
- the suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and of the issue, redemption, and conversion of shares shall be published in a daily newspaper in Luxembourg and in another newspaper generally available in jurisdictions in which the Company is registered.

The value of the assets of each Class of Shares of each Compartment is determined as follows:

I. The assets of the Company contain the following:

(1) all fixed-term deposits, money market instruments, cash in hand or cash expected to be received or cash contributions including interest accrued;

(2) all debts which are payable upon presentation as well as all other money claims including claims for purchase price payment not yet fulfilled that arise from the sale of investment fund Shares or other assets;

(3) all investment fund Shares;

(4) all dividends and distributions due in favour of the Company, as far as they are known to the Company;

(5) all interest accrued on interest-bearing securities that the Company holds, as far as such interest is not contained in the principal claim;

(6) all financial rights which arise from the use of derivative instruments;

(7) the provisional expenses of the Company, as far as these are not deducted, under the condition that such provisional expenses may be amortised directly from the capital of the Company;

(8) all other assets of what type or composition, including prepaid expenses.

II. The value of such assets is fixed as follows:

(1) Investment funds are valued at their net asset value.

(2) Liquid assets are valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest.

(3) Fixed term deposits are valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest. Fixed term deposits with an original term of more than 30 calendar days can be valued at their yield adjusted price if an arrangement between the Company and the bank, with which the fixed term deposit is invested has been concluded including that the fixed term deposits are terminable at any time and the yield adjusted price corresponds to the realisation value.

(4) Commercial papers are valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest. Commercial papers with an original term of more than 90 calendar days can be valued at their yield adjusted price if an arrangement between the Company and the bank, with which the commercial paper is invested has been concluded including that the commercial papers are terminable at any time and the yield adjusted price corresponds to the realisation value.

(5) Securities or financial instruments admitted for official listing on a Regulated Market are valued on the basis of the last available closing price at the time when the valuation is carried out. If the same security is quoted on a Regulated Markets, the quotation on the principal market for this security will be used. If there is no relevant quotation or if the quotations are not representative of the fair value, the evaluation will be made in good faith by the Board of Directors or their delegate.

(6) Unlisted securities or financial instruments are valued on the basis of their probable value realisation as determined by the Board of Directors or their delegate using valuation principles which can be examined by the auditor of the Company, in order to reach a proper and fair valuation of the total assets of each Compartment.

(7) Any other assets are valued on the basis of their probable value realisation as determined by the Board of Directors or their delegate using valuation principles which can be examined by the auditor of the Company, in order to reach a proper and fair valuation of the total assets of each Compartment.

(8) OTC derivative financial instruments must be valued at the «fair value» in accordance with CSSF Circular 08/356.

(9) Units or shares of the Master Fund will be valued at their last determined and available net asset value.

III. In the event that it is impossible or incorrect to carry out a valuation in accordance with the above rules owing to particular circumstances, the Board of Directors or their delegate shall be entitled to use other generally recognised valuation principles which can be examined by an auditor, in order to reach a proper valuation of the total assets of each Compartment.

IV. The liabilities of the Company contain the following:

(1) all loans, bills of exchange and other sums due, including deposits of security such as margin accounts, etc. In connection with the use of derivative instruments; and

(2) all administrative expenses that are due or have been incurred, including the costs of formation and registration at the registration offices as well as legal fees, auditing fees, all fees of the Management Company, the Administration Agent, the Investment Manager (if any), the Depositary and all other representatives and agents of the Company, the costs of mandatory publications, the Prospectus and the KIID, conclusions of transactions and other documents which are made available to the Shareholders. If the fee rates agreed between the Company and the employed service providers (such as the Management Company, the Administration Agent, Depositary or

Investment Manager (if any) for such services deviate with regard to individual Classes, the corresponding varying fees shall be charged exclusively to the respective Class; and

(3) all known liabilities, whether due or not, including dividends that have been declared but not yet been paid; and

(4) a reasonable sum provided for taxes, calculated as of the day of the valuation as well as other provisions and reserves approved by the Board of Directors; and

(5) all other liabilities of the Company, of whatever nature, vis-à-vis third parties; however, each Compartment shall be exclusively responsible for all debts, liabilities and obligations attributable to it.

V. For the purpose of valuing its liabilities, the Company may include all administrative and other expenses of a regular or periodic nature by valuing these for the entire year or any other period and apportioning the resulting amount proportionally to the respective expired period of time. The method of valuation may only apply to administrative or other expenses which concern all of Shares equally.

VI. For the purpose of valuation within the scope of this chapter, the following applies:

(1) shares that are redeemed in accordance with the provisions under section 7. "ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES" above shall be treated as existing Shares and shall be posted until immediately after the point in time set by the Board of Directors for carry out the valuation; from this point in time until the price is paid, they shall be treated as a liability of the Company; and

(2) all investments, cash in hand and other assets of any fixed assets that are not in the denomination of the Share Class concerned shall be converted at the exchange rate applicable on the day of the calculation of net asset value, taking into consideration their market value; and

(3) on every Valuation Day, all purchases and sales of securities which were contracted by the Company on this very Valuation Day must be included in the valuation to the extent possible.

In certain circumstances, a Compartment may suffer a reduction in value as a result of the transaction costs incurred in the purchase and sale of its underlying investments and the spread between the buying and selling prices of such investments caused by subscriptions, redemptions and/or conversions in and out of the Compartment.

13.7 Merger or Liquidation of Compartments

The Board of Directors may decide to liquidate any Compartment if in the case of a Feeder Compartment, the Master Fund of a Feeder Compartment has been liquidated or closed (without prejudice to the below provisions) or if more generally, a change in the economic or political situation relating to the Compartment concerned would justify such liquidation or if required by the interests of the Shareholders of any of the Compartments concerned. The decision of the liquidation will be notified to the Shareholders concerned prior to the effective date of the liquidation and the notification will indicate the reasons for, and the procedures of, the liquidation operations. Unless the Board of Directors otherwise decides in the interests of the Shareholders of the Compartment concerned, they may continue to request redemption or conversion of their Shares on the basis of the applicable net asset value, taking into account the estimated liquidation expenses. Assets which could not be distributed to their beneficiaries upon the close of the liquidation of the Compartment will be deposited with the *Caisse de Consignation* on behalf of their beneficiaries.

Termination of a Compartment for other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, may be effected only upon prior approval by the Shareholders of the Compartment to be terminated, at a duly convened Compartment's Shareholders meeting which may be validly held without quorum and may decide by a simple majority of the Shareholders of the relevant Compartment present or represented.

The Board of Directors may decide to merge any Compartment into another Compartment or into another UCITS or a compartment within such UCITS (whether established in Luxembourg or another Member State or whether such UCITS is incorporated as a company or is a contractual type fund) (the "**new Compartment**"), in compliance with the procedures laid down in Chapter 8 of the Law. Such decision will be notified to Shareholders in the same manner as described in the preceding paragraph and, in addition, the notification will contain information in relation to the new Compartment in accordance with the Law and related regulations. Such notification will be made at least 30 calendar days before the last day for requesting the redemption or conversion of the Shares, free of charge.

In accordance with the provisions of the Law applying to a Compartment qualifying as Feeder Compartment, the Feeder Compartment shall be liquidated upon the Master Fund being either liquidated, divided into two or more UCITS or merged with another UCITS, unless the CSSF approves either (a) the investment of at least 85 % of the assets of the Feeder Compartment into units of another master Fund, or (b) the Feeder Compartment's conversion into a UCITS which is not a feeder UCITS within the meaning of the Law.

13.8 Liquidation of the Company

The Company is incorporated for an unlimited period and liquidation shall normally be decided upon by an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders. Such a meeting must be convened by the Board of Directors within 40 calendar days if the net assets of the Company become less than two thirds of the minimum capital required by law. The meeting, for which no quorum shall be required, shall decide on the dissolution by a simple majority of Shares represented at the meeting. If the net assets fall below one fourth of the minimum capital, the dissolution may be resolved by Shareholders holding one fourth of the Shares at the meeting.

Should the Company be liquidated, such liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Law and which specifies the steps to be taken to enable Shareholders to participate in the liquidation distributions and in this connection provides for deposit in escrow at the *Caisse de Consignation* in Luxembourg of any such amounts which it has not been possible to distribute to the Shareholders at the close of liquidation. Amounts not claimed within the prescribed period are liable to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law. The net liquidation proceeds of each Compartment shall be distributed to the Shareholders of the relevant Compartment in proportion to their respective holdings.

13.9 Material Contracts

The following material contracts have been entered into:

(1) an agreement between the Company and Auris Gestion pursuant to which the latter acts as Management Company of the Company. This Agreement is entered into for an unlimited period and may be terminated by either party upon three months written notice.

(2) an agreement between the Company and CACEIS Bank Luxembourg pursuant to which the latter was appointed as Depositary and Paying Agent of the Company. The Agreement is entered into for an unlimited period and may be terminated by either party upon three months' and written notice.

(3) an agreement between the Company and CACEIS Bank Luxembourg pursuant to which the latter acts as registrar and transfer agent and administration agent of the Company. The Agreement is entered into for an unlimited period and may be terminated by either party upon three months written notice.

(4) an information sharing agreement between Auris Gestion and CACEIS Bank Luxembourg acting as Depositary of the Company regulating the flows of information that are necessary to allow the Depositary to perform its functions.

13.10 Documents

Copies of the contracts mentioned above are available for inspection, and copies of the Articles, the current Prospectus, the KIID for the Compartments and the latest financial reports may be obtained free of charge during normal office hours at the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg.

Relevant notifications or other communications to Shareholders concerning their investment in the Company (including changes to the Prospectus) may be posted on the website www.aurisgestion.com. Where required by Luxembourg law or the CSSF, Shareholders will continued to be notified in writing or in such other manner as prescribed under Luxembourg law.

13.11 Complaints Handling

Shareholders of each Compartment of the Company may file complaints free of charge with the Management Company in an official language of their home country.

Shareholders can access the complaints handling procedure upon request at the registered office of the Management Company.

14. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN SWITZERLAND

1. Representative in Switzerland:

The representative in Switzerland is **CARNEGIE FUND SERVICES S.A.**, 11, rue du Général-Dufour, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland, Tel.: + 41 (0)22 705 11 78, Fax: + 41 (0)22 705 11 79.

2. Paying Agent in Switzerland:

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

3. Location where the relevant documents may be obtained:

The Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Documents for Switzerland, the Articles as well as the annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the Representative.

4. Publications:

1. Publications concerning the foreign collective investment scheme are made in Switzerland on www.fundinfo.com.
2. Each time Shares are issued or redeemed, the issue and the redemption prices or the net asset value together with a reference stating "excluding commissions" must be published for all Share Classes on www.fundinfo.com. The prices are published daily.

5. Payment of retrocessions and rebates:

1. Retrocessions

The Management Company and its agents may from time to time pay retrocessions as remuneration for distribution activity in respect of the Shares in and from Switzerland. Retrocessions are deemed to be payments paid by the Management Company and its agents to eligible third parties for distribution activities. In particular the following terms: sales promotions and introductions with potential investors, the organization of road shows and/or fund fairs, assistance in making applications, forwarding of subscription, conversion and redemption orders, providing investors with the Company's documents, verification of identification documents and the performance of due diligence tasks as well as keeping documentary record.

Retrocessions are not deemed to be rebates even if they are ultimately passed on, in full or in part, to the investors.

The recipients of the retrocessions must ensure transparent disclosure and inform investors, unsolicited and free of charge, about the amount of remuneration they may receive for distribution.

On request, the recipients of retrocessions must disclose the amounts they actually receive for distributing the collective investment schemes of the investors concerned.

2. Rebates

In respect of distribution in and from Switzerland, the Management Company and its agents do not pay any rebates, defined as payments by the Management Company and its agents directly to investors to reduce the fees or costs incurred by the investor and charges to the Fund directly or indirectly.

6. <u>Place of performance and Place of jurisdiction</u>

In respect of the Shares distributed in and from Switzerland, the place of performance and jurisdiction is the registered office of the Representative.

15. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON "GENERAL DATA PROTECTION REGULATION (GDPR)"

In the course of business, the Company and the Management Company will collect, record, store, adapt, transfer and otherwise process information by which prospective investors may be directly or indirectly identified. The Company jointly with the Management Company are the data controller within the meaning of the General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 (the "**Data Protection Legislation**" and undertake to hold any personal data provided by investors in accordance with Data Protection Legislation.

The Company and the Management Company and/or any of its delegates or service providers may process prospective investor's personal data (including, but not limited to the name, address and invested amount of each investor) for any one or more of the following purposes and legal bases:

1. to operate the Company, including managing and administering a Shareholder's investment in the Company on an on-going basis which enables the Company, the Management Company and/or any of its delegates or service providers and investors to satisfy their contractual duties and obligations to each other;

2. to comply with any applicable legal, tax or regulatory obligations on the Company and the Management Company and/or any of its delegates or service providers under any applicable laws and anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism legislation and to preserve the interests of the Company and its investors;

3. for any other legitimate business interests of the Company and the Management Company or a third party to whom personal data is disclosed, where such interests are not overridden by the interests of the investor, including for statistical analysis and market research purposes; or

4. for any other specific purposes where investors have given their specific consent and where processing of personal data is based on consent, the investors will have the right to withdraw it at any time.

The Company and the Management Company and/or any of its delegates or service providers may disclose or transfer personal data, whether in the EU or elsewhere (including entities situated in countries outside of the EEA), to other delegates, duly appointed agents and service providers of the Company and the Management Company (and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies or sub-delegates) and to third parties including advisers, regulatory bodies, taxation authorities, auditors, technology providers for the purposes specified above.

The Company and the Management Company and/or any of its delegates and service providers will not transfer personal data to a country outside of the EEA unless that country ensures an adequate level of data protection or appropriate safeguards are in place or the transfer is in reliance on one of the derogations provided for under GDPR. The European Commission has prepared a list of countries that are deemed to provide an adequate level of data protection which, to date, includes Switzerland, Guernsey, Argentina, the Isle of Man, Faroe Islands, Jersey, Andorra, Israel, New Zealand and Uruguay. Further countries may be added to this list by the European Commission at any time. The US is also deemed to provide an adequate level of protection where the US recipient of the data is privacy shieldcertified. If a third country does not provide an adequate level of data protection, then the Company and the Management Company and/or any of its delegates and service providers will ensure it puts in place appropriate safeguards such as the model clauses (which are standardized contractual clauses, approved by the European Commission).

The Company and the Management Company and/or any of its delegates or service providers will not keep personal data for longer than is necessary for the purpose(s) for which it was collected. In determining appropriate retention periods, the Company and the Management Company and/or any of its delegates or service providers shall have regard to any applicable statutes of limitation and any statutory obligations to retain information, including anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism, tax legislation. The Company and the Management Company and/or any of its delegates or service providers will take all reasonable steps to destroy or erase the data from its systems when they are no longer required.

Where processing is carried out on behalf of the Company and the Management Company, the Company and the Management shall jointly engage a data processor, within the meaning of Data Protection Legislation, which provides sufficient guarantees to implement appropriate technical and organisational security measures in a manner that such processing meets the requirements of Data Protection Legislation and ensures the protection of the rights of investors. The Company jointly with the Management Company will enter into a written contract with the data processor which will set out the data processor's specific mandatory obligations laid down in Data Protection Legislation, including to process personal data only in accordance with the documented instructions from the Company and the Management Company.

Where specific processing is based on an investor's consent, that investor has the right to withdraw at any time. Investors have the right to request access to their personal data kept by the Company and the Management Company and/or any of its delegates or service providers, and the right to rectification or erasure of their data and to restrict or object to processing of their data, subject to any restrictions imposed by Data Protection Legislation.

Investors are required to provide their personal data for statutory and contractual purposes. Failure to provide the required personal data or an objection to processing may result in the Company and Management Company being unable to permit, process, or release the investor's investment in the Company and this may result in the Company terminating its relationship with the investor.

16. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON “BENCHMARK REGULATION”

In accordance with the provisions of the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the "**Benchmark Regulation**"), supervised entities (such as UCITS management companies) may use benchmarks in the EU if the benchmark is provided by an administrator which is included in the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA pursuant to article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation (the “Register”).

Benchmark administrators located in a third country whose indices are used by the Company benefit from the transitional arrangements afforded under the Benchmark Regulation and accordingly may not appear on the Register. Once the transitional period will come to an end, the Prospectus will, at the occasion of the next update, be amended so as to reflect the benchmark administrators that appear on the Register.

Shareholders can access, upon request and free of charge, at the registered office of the Management Company, the written plan established and maintained by the Management Company setting out the actions that will be taken in the event of a material change or cessation of a benchmark.

17. REGULATION (EU) 2019/2088 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL OF 27 NOVEMBER 2019 ON SUSTAINABILITY - RELATED DISCLOSURES IN THE FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR ("SFDR")

The Management Company identifies and analyses sustainability risk (i.e. an environmental, social, or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could potentially or actually cause a material negative impact on the value of an investment) as part of its risk management process.

Sustainability risk means an environmental, social, or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could potentially or actually cause a material negative impact on the value of a Compartment's investment. Sustainability risks can either represent a risk of their own or have an impact on other risks and may contribute significantly to risks, such as market risks, operational risks, liquidity risks or counterparty risks. Sustainability risks may have an impact on long-term risk adjusted returns for investors. Assessment of sustainability risks is complex and may be based on environmental, social, or governance data which is difficult to obtain and incomplete, estimated, out of date or otherwise materially inaccurate. Even when identified, there can be no guarantee that these data will be correctly assessed.

Consequent impacts to the occurrence of sustainability risk can be many and varied according to a specific risk, region or asset class. Generally, when sustainability risk occurs for an asset, there will be a negative impact and potentially a total loss of its value and therefore an impact on the net asset value of the concerned Compartment.

The Management Company integrates sustainability risks analysis in the investment decision process for all Compartments as it believes this integration could help to enhance long-term risk adjusted returns for investors, in accordance with the investment objectives of the Compartments.

This section describes how sustainability risks are integrated in the general investment decision process. However, the specific assessment of how sustainability risk and environmental, social and governance ("ESG") characteristics are taken into account as part of the selection process of each Compartment is conducted at Compartment level. Further details and specific information are provided for each Compartment that falls within the scope of Articles 8 or 9 of SFDR in the relevant Appendix to this Prospectus. If nothing is provided in the relevant Appendix, the Compartment only falls within the scope of Article 6 of SFDR which means that it does not promote environmental or social characteristics, and does not have as objective sustainable investment.

The Management Company does not currently consider principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors because the measurement of the principal adverse impacts implies a different use of extra-financial data. Thus, we have decided at this stage to focus on the identification of sustainability risks, in line with our ESG risk management approach, and in order to propose a robust methodology. At this stage, we have therefore chosen not to communicate on the main negative impact indicators.

18. REGULATION (UE) 2020/852 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL OF 18 JUNE 2020 ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FRAMEWORK TO FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT, AND AMENDING REGULATION (EU) 2019/2088 ("TAXONOMY REGULATION")

The Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 aims to establish a framework for classifying economic activities as environmentally sustainable, while amending certain SFDR reporting requirements. It sets out harmonised criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable and describes a series of disclosure requirements aimed at improving transparency and enabling an objective comparison of financial products with regard to the proportion of their investments that contribute to environmentally sustainable economic activities.

AURIS, through the sub-funds AURIS – DIVERSIFIED BETA, EVOLUTION EUROPE ISR, EURO RENDEMENT, AURIS X ALLIANCEBERNSTEIN GLOBAL EQUITIES, AURIS INVESTMENT GRADE, GRAVITY US EQUITY FUND, categorised under the scope of Article 8 of the SFRD Regulation, promote environmental characteristics but without any sustainable investment obligation. On the other hand, as all other AURIS sub-funds are categorised under the scope of article 6 of the SFDR Regulation, these 8 other sub-funds do not take into account the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

The "do not significantly harm" principle only applies to the underlying investments of the Compartments that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The remaining part of the underlying investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Moreover, the measurement of the principal adverse impacts implies a different use of extra-financial data. It has then been decided at present stage to focus on the identification of sustainability risks, in line with the ESG risk management approach of the Management Company, in order to propose a robust methodology. For these reasons, the Management Company has currently decided not to communicate on the main negative impact for the Compartments.

More information is available in the investment policy of each sub-fund below.

APPENDIX 1. DIVERSIFIED BETA

1. Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment

The Compartment's primary investment objective is to outperform its benchmark of reference which is composed of 25% EURO SHORT TERM RATE (€str) + 8,5 bps, 25% of the EURO STOXX 50 TR and 50% of the Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate: Treasury – 1-3 Years, over a recommended investment period of three years while maintaining a level of risk close to that of the benchmark indicator (as measured by volatility over three years).

Benchmark indicator:

- **EURO SHORT TERM RATE (€STR) + 8,5 bps**

  Since October 02, 2019, the calculation methodology of EONIA (Euro Overnight Index Average) has been changed and EONIA is now determined as a fixed spread of 8.5 basis points over the €STR (EONIA = € STR + 8.5 bps). It is calculated on a daily basis by the European Central Bank.

  The € STR is the acronym for Euro Short-Term Rate (in French "rate in short term euro") and is a benchmark interbank interest rate, calculated by the ECB (https: //www.ecb. europa.eu/stats/financial_markets_and_interest_rates/euro_short-term_rate/html/index.en.html). The administrator of this index, European Money Markets Institute ("EMMI"), is registered with ESMA under Article 34 of the Benchmark Regulation

- **EURO STOXX 50 TR** is the Europe's leading Blue-chip index for the Eurozone, provides a Blue-chip representation of super sector leaders in the Eurozone. The index covers 50 stocks from 12 Eurozone countries: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Its Bloomberg code is <SX5T> Index. A full description of the index and a listing of its individual equities is available at www.stoxx.com. The administrator of this index, STOXX Limited, is registered with ESMA under Article 32 of the Benchmark Regulation.

- **Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate: Treasury – 1-3 Years** measures the performance of the Eurozone's largest and most widely traded government bonds with a maturity ranging from 1 to 3 years (Bloomberg code: LET1TREU , website: : www.bloomberg.com). The administrator of this index, BLOOMBERG, is registered with ESMA under Article 34 of the Benchmark Regulation.

The Compartment is actively managed by the Management Company with the aim of achieving its investment objective. The benchmark indicator is used retrospectively as a comparative assessment. Consequently, the Management Company's investment decisions are in no way constrained or limited by the components of the benchmark indicator or the weighting of each of them. Thus, the composition of the Compartment's portfolio may differ significantly from that of the benchmark indicator. The closing prices of the indices are expressed in euros; they include dividend reinvestment (Euro Stoxx 50 TR and • Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate: Treasury -–– 1-33-5 Years) and compounded interest (EURO SHORT TERM RATE (€str) + 8,5 bps).

2. Investment Strategy of the Compartment

In order to achieve its objective, the Compartment will invest in actively managed diversified portfolio assets. The Compartment will invest mainly in stocks, bonds and money market instruments. The Compartment may also invest in further asset categories according to opportunities. The Compartment may also consider investing through eligible UCITS and UCIs (with a maximum of 10% of its net assets).

The Compartment will combine different levels of asset allocations:

a) Strategic allocation of the Compartment:

Decisions about exposure to the main asset classes are structured and guided by a monthly ad-hoc committee focusing primarily on the following elements:

- Expectations derived from analysing macroeconomic fundamentals such as: evaluating growth rates and economic cycles, levels of household debt, corporate and government debt levels, leading economic indicators for consumers and business confidence, central bank monetary policies, evaluation of inflation rates and commodity prices, assessment of trade balances and the competitiveness of the main geographical areas, and identifying systemic and geopolitical risks;
- Monitoring risk premiums of the major asset classes: asset classes are analysed regarding their relative high cost compared to the risk taken;
- Observing a set of risk indicators: share and currency volatility, changes in credit spreads, changing correlations between asset classes; investments are also monitored with regard to their contribution to the portfolio's diversification.

b) Tactical allocation of the Compartment:

A cross-disciplinary team monitors strategy throughout implementation and focuses on selecting financial instruments that best correspond to the defined guidelines.

In the shorter term, choices of asset classes are complemented by:

- **Geographical allocations**

Regarding equity exposure, the Compartment's investment policy takes risk allocation into account by diversifying investments whose geographical coverage may be global or regional (OECD countries + emerging countries).

- **Sectorial allocations**

No economic sector predominates and the manager avoids risky sectors on the basis of his analysis and his expectations.

- **Selection of company size**

The company size breakdown between small, medium and large capitalisations still depends on identified growth opportunities and the risks involved, particularly with regard to liquidity.

- **Categories of debt**

The risk/return ratio of the various categories (sovereign issuers or private, "Investment Grade", or High Yield speculative) and default rate expectations are analysed and taken into account when implementing the strategy.

- **A comparison of management styles**

The style (value, or growth, etc.) will take into account the risks anticipated in the economic scenario.

- **Selection of securities:**

Stock picking is mainly based on fundamental criteria, focusing on securities that are undervalued compared to their intrinsic value and attractive growth prospects. The selection process is based on in-house and external fundamental research.

Bond selection is also based on fundamental criteria. Regarding corporate bonds, choices are made on those offering adequate information and transparency levels. The selection process relies on recommendations from specialised intermediaries and on comparative analysis of the market opportunities for a certain level of quality and maturity.

It is also specified that the management team will exclude from all investments the states designated as tax havens, companies that clearly violate global standards as well as companies involved in production of controversial weapons, casinos and gambling, tobacco production, coal mining and coal-fired power generation. Therefore, through this exclusion list and an improvement of the ESG quality of the Compartment, the management team integrates extra-financial issues in a pragmatic way within all the stages of the investment process. This approach allows to systematically consider and analise the main sustainability risks.

More details on the exclusion list and the ESG methodology are available on the Auris Gestion website: https://www.aurisgestion.com

3. Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy:

The Compartment promotes environmental characteristics without specifically investing in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 8 of SFDR.

4. Further investment allocation rules

The Compartment agrees to comply with the following net asset exposure rates:

a) 0% to 35% in equity markets (OECD and non OECD), all market cap sizes including small and medium (up to €1 billion), from all sectors, including:

i. From 0% to 35% in equities of emerging market countries (OECD),

ii. From 0% to 15% in equities of emerging market countries (non-OECD),

iii. From 0% to 25% in equities linked with gold and commodity.

b) 50% to 100% in interest rate instruments of public or private issuers, of all ratings assessed by the Management Company or unrated, knowing that:

i. From 0% to 50% will be invested in speculative fixed-income instruments lower than the A3 rating for the short term, or a BBB- S&P rating for the long term or, failing that, an equivalent rating assessed by the Management Company, or unrated; and

ii. From 0% to 50% will be invested into convertible bonds.

The rating is assessed when the bonds are purchased.

The sensitivity range of the portion exposed to interest rate risk is between 0 and 5.

The Management Company carries out its own credit analysis for shares being acquired and those being held. It does not rely exclusively on ratings provided by the agencies, but also implements a comprehensive credit risk analysis and an assessment of the necessary procedures for making buying decisions, and also divestment decisions in case portfolio shares are downgraded.

c) From 0% to 20% in commodities through ETF UCITS exclusively

d) From 0% to 40% foreign exchange risk on currencies other than the euro.

5. Description of the asset classes used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment

1) _Securities (excluding Securities embedding derivatives)_

- Stocks:

Stocks are selected on the basis of their market capitalisation (P/E), published results and positioning within their sector, with no particular geographic allocation.

- Debt instruments and further money market instruments:

The compartment is authorised to invest across all debt securities and money market instruments:

- Bonds of any kind (including convertibles);
- Negotiable debt securities;
- Participating shares;
- Subordinated securities;
- Equivalent securities to the above, issued under foreign law.
- Shares / Units in other UCITS and UCIs:

The Compartment may invest up to 10% of its net assets in UCITS based in France or in other EU Member States, and in UCIs that are eligible according to the rules defined in the Prospectus.

UCITS and further UCIs in which the Compartment may invest are potentially UCITS and UCIs managed by Auris Gestion.

2) ***Derivatives***

The Compartment may use financial derivatives for hedging or exposure purposes. Transactions, through the use of derivatives, are to expose or to hedge its exposure to currencies, market risks, credit risks and the risks linked to interest rate fluctuations. Global exposure through derivatives may not exceed 100% of the Compartment assets.

The Company may use both futures, options, futures on dividend, swaps on indices, contracts for difference, performance swaps, FX forward, FX swaps, interest rate swaps and credit default swaps either dealt in regulated, organized markets or over-the-counter derivative contracts.

3) ***Securities embedding derivatives (excluding structured products)***

- **Risks for which the manager seeks exposure through the use of Securities embedding derivatives:** Equities and fixed-income.

- **Type of transactions:** Hedging and/or exposure to equity and fixed-income risks.

- **Type of instruments employed:** The manager may invest in listed convertible bonds in Regulated Markets. The selection of convertible bonds is made after analysing their structure, the creditworthiness of their issuer and the underlying equity.

- **Strategy of using embedded derivatives to meet the management objective**: The manager may use securities with embedded derivatives if these securities offer an alternative to other financial instruments, or if such securities do not have an identical offer on the market for other financial instruments. These transactions will be conducted within the limit of one time the assets of the UCITS.

The Compartment may not invest in ABS or MBS.

4) ***Deposits and cash***

The Compartment may not invest in deposits. The Compartment may hold cash to a limited extent, within the limit of its investment requirements.

5) ***Cash borrowing***

The Compartment may borrow up to the equivalent of 10% of its net assets in cash on a temporary basis and for technical needs only.

6) ***Temporary purchases and sales of securities or any other operations***

The Compartment will not engage in any securities financing or other transactions (including, but not limited to, repurchase agreements, securities lending/borrowing, buy-sell-back transactions or sell-buy-back transactions, margin lending transactions and total return swaps (TRS)) covered by Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency in securities financing transactions and re-use and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (the "**SFTR Regulation**"). Should this change, the prospectus will be updated in accordance with the SFTR Regulation.

6. Reference Currency

The reference currency of the Compartment is the Euro.

7. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Compartment is open to all types of investors. The Compartment is intended for investors seeking to gain exposure to a diversified portfolio of assets with limited volatility. To determine whether to invest in the Compartment investors should consider their personal assets, the regulations applicable to them, their current financial needs over a ***recommended investment horizon of minimum three years.***

8. Form of Shares and Classes

The Share Classes of the Compartment will be issued in registered form.

Share Classes	R / R CHF	N	I / I CHF
Reference Currency	EUR / CHF	EUR	EUR / CHF
Number of decimals	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth
Type of Shares	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation
Target Investors	All Investors	All Investors	Institutional Investors
Minimum initial Subscription	One Share	EUR 100 000	EUR/CHF 250 000
Valuation Day	Each Business Day		
Management Company Fee	1.50%	1.00%	0.85%
Depositary fixed rate Fee	max 0.035% subject to a minimum of EUR 800 per month for the Compartment		
Administration fixed rate Fee	max 0.05% subject to a minimum of 1,500 per month for the Compartment		
Other Administration Charges	The Administrative Agent, the Depositary and the Transfer Agent are also entitled to transaction related fees and commissions.		
Performance Fee	15% maximum and above the indices as further detailed in Section 1 above		
Subscription Fee paid to the Management Company	max 2.5%	max 2.5%	NA

Transaction Fees	The Management Company may receive up to 0.25 % for each transaction related to equity investments made by the Compartment
Cut-off Time	12.00 p.m. on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day
Redemption Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day

Furthermore, each Share Class may bear additional expenses including bank charges, brokerage fees, fees on transactions etc., as described in section 10 of the present Prospectus.

The figures above are excluding VAT. VAT may be applicable depending on the type of service.

It is recommended to refer to the KIID in order to get an estimate of the overall charges and expenses actually borne by the Compartment, as well as for more details, to the material contracts referenced under 13.9 of the present Prospectus and the Financial statements.

In case a Share Class is in a currency other than the Reference Currency of the Compartment, all FX Hedge profit or loss attributable to this Share Class will be allocated to the relevant Share Class only. It should be noted that hedged Classes of Shares may not necessarily be 100% hedged at all times. The Management Company will take hedging positions from time to time in the best interest of Shareholders and on a best effort basis. The currency hedging shall not have adverse impact on the Shareholders of the other Share Classes.

An investor who subscribes, converts or redeems Shares via an intermediary paying agent may have to pay additional charges related to these operations as realised by such agents in the jurisdiction where the Shares are offered.

9. Launch Date

This Compartment was launched on March 15th, 2017 by way of a cross-border merger with the French UCITS FCP Active Diversified Beta.

10. Performance Fee

The Performance Fee is calculated yearly, starting from the last net asset value of the prior fiscal year to the last net asset value of the current fiscal year (the "**Calculation Period**"), and will be accrued as at each Valuation Date. Exceptionally, the first Performance Fee will be calculated as from the Compartment launch date. The first Performance Fee will start upon the launch of the Compartment and end on the last net asset value of that fiscal year.

For each Calculation Period, the Performance Fee in respect of each Class will be up to 15%, as specified above for each Share Class, of the positive difference between the annual performance of each Share Class (i.e. over the Financial Year) and the annual performance of the benchmark index over the same period (see "1, *Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment*" hereabove). No Performance Fee will be payable in respect to any Class of Shares unless the net asset value (prior to reduction of any accrued Performance Fee) of the relevant Class of Shares as of the end of the relevant Calculation Period respects the following conditions:

- the Compartment, over the year, outperforms its benchmark index;

- the Compartment over the year, has a positive performance.

- any underperformance of the Fund compared to the benchmark is compensated before any outperformance fees become due. To this end, the duration of the performance reference period is set at five rolling years. Therefore, if a year of underperformance is observed during the first five-year period and it is not caught up at the end of this first period, a new period of maximum five years begins. from said year of underperformance.

The Performance Fee in respect of each Calculation Period will be calculated by reference to the net asset value before deduction for any accrued Performance Fee.

The Performance Fee is normally payable to the Management Company in arrears at the end of each Calculation Period within seven Business Days after the end of such Calculation Period. However, in the case of Shares redeemed during a Calculation Period, the Performance Fee in respect of those Shares will be calculated as if the date of redemption of such Shares were the end of the Calculation Period and will become payable immediately after the relevant Valuation Date.

If the management company services agreement is terminated before the end of a Calculation Period, the Performance Fee in respect of the Calculation Period will be calculated and paid as though the date of termination were the end of the relevant Calculation Period.

Transfers of Shares will be treated as redemption and subscription for Performance Fee calculation purposes. Such treatment will result in the crystallization of any Performance Fee due to holding at such time, in relation to the transferred Shares.

Example:

	Performance/underperformance for the year	Past underperformance to be made up in the following year	Receipt of a performance fee
Y1	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y2	0,00%	0,00%	No
Y3	-5,00%	-5,00%	No
Y4	3,00%	-2,00%	No
Y5	2,00%	0,00%	No
Y6	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y7	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y8	-10,00%	-10,00%	No
Y9	2,00%	-8,00%	No
Y10	2,00%	-6,00%	No
Y11	2,00%	-4,00%	No
Y12	0,00%	0,00% (1)	No
Y13	2,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y14	-6,00%	-6,00%	No
Y15	2,00%	-4,00%	No
Y16	2,00%	-2,00%	No
Y17	-4,00%	-6,00%	No
Y18	0,00%	-4,00% (2)	No
Y19	5,00%	0,00%	Yes

(1) The underperformance of year 12 (Y12) to be carried forward to the next year (Y13) is 0% (not -4%) as the residual underperformance from year 8 (Y8) which has not yet been compensated (-4%) is no longer relevant as the 5 years period has elapsed (year 8 underperformance is compensated up to year 12 (Y12))

(2) The residual underperformance from year 14 (Y14) that has not yet been compensated (-2%) is no longer relevant because the 5-year period has elapsed (the underperformance of year 14 (Y14) is compensated until year 18 (Y18)).

11. Total Expense Ratio

The latest calculated total expense ratio rate can be found in the Company's latest financial report.

12. Risk Management

The method used to calculate overall exposure is the commitment method.

13. Compartment Specific Risk Factors

1) *Equity risk*

If the equities or indices to which the portfolio is exposed falls, the net asset value of the Compartment may also fall.

2) *Risks associated with investments in small and mid-cap companies*

Since the volume of small and mid-cap stocks listed on the stock exchange is relatively low, market downturns are more pronounced and more rapid than for large caps. The net asset value of the Compartment may therefore decline more quickly and more significantly.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the small-cap markets and emerging markets are intended to accommodate businesses that, due to their specific characteristics, may pose a risk for investors.

3) *Risks relating to investments in distressed/defaulted debt securities*

Even if the Compartment will not seek to invest in securities issued by companies that are in severe financial distress ("distressed securities") or in high risk of default carry a significant risk of capital loss ("defaulted securities"), it may however be exposed to them as a result of potential downgrading of issuers. Defaulted securities (rated "D" by Standard & Poor's or the equivalent by any other agency) and distressed securities (rated below "CCC" by Standard & Poor's or the equivalent by any other agency) are subject to a high liquidity risk.

4) *Risk associated with the use of financial derivatives*

Instruments in derivatives will expose the Compartment to higher variations as compared to an instrument in securities.

5) *Risk associated to convertible bond*

The value of convertible bonds is dependent on several factors: interest rate evolution of underlying price of equity shares, variations in the price of underlying derivatives, etc.

6) *Currency risk*

Currency risk is the risk of depreciation in the currencies in which the Compartment invests relative to the Reference Currency. This currency risk will be managed according to market opportunities and may thus account for a significant proportion of the risk. In the event of depreciation in foreign currencies, investors are thus exposed to a decline in the value of their units.

7) *Counterparty risk*

The Compartment may incur a loss in the event of default by a counterparty with which certain transactions were conducted, leading to a decline in the Compartment's net asset value.

8) *Interest rate risk*

This refers to the risk of a fall in the value of fixed income instruments resulting from changes in interest rates. If interest rates rise, the Compartment's net asset value may fall. The Compartment has limited exposure to fixed income products.

9) *Credit risk*

This is the risk of a decline in bonds or debt securities issued by a private or public issuer or default by the latter. The value of the debt securities in which the Compartment is invested may decline, leading to a fall in net asset value.

10) *Sustainability risk*

The use of ESG criteria may affect the Compartment's investment performance and, as such, investing in ESG may perform differently compared to similar compartments that do not use such criteria. ESG based exclusionary criteria used in the Compartment's investment policy may result in the Compartment foregoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, and/or selling securities due to its ESG characteristics when it might be disadvantageous to do so. In the event the ESG characteristics of a security held by the Compartment change, resulting in the Management Company having to sell the security, neither the Compartment nor the Management Company accept liability in relation to such change.

The relevant exclusions might not correspond directly with investors own subjective ethical views.

In evaluating a security or issuer based on ESG criteria, the Management Company is dependent upon information and data, which may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. As a result, there is a risk that the Management Company may incorrectly assess a security or issuer. There is also a risk that the Management Company may not apply the relevant ESG criteria correctly or that the Compartment could have indirect exposure to issuers who do not meet the relevant ESG criteria used by the Compartment. Neither the Compartment nor the Management make any representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the fairness, correctness, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of such ESG assessment.

APPENDIX 2. EVOLUTION EUROPE ISR

1. Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment

1) *Investment Objective:*

The Compartment primary investment objective is to outperform its indicator of reference, the STOXX EUROPE 600 NR, on an annual basis, and over the recommended investment period.

2) *Benchmark:*

The Stoxx Europe 600 NR is an index of shares in European companies of all sizes. The index brings together 600 equities, divided between large, medium and small caps. As of today, the equities are from 17 countries: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Czech Republic, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Selection is based on the market cap of the various shares. The index is revised quarterly and its performance includes reinvested dividends. Its Bloomberg code is <SXXR> Index. A full description of the index and a listing of its individual equities is available at www.stoxx.com. The closing price of the index in euros is used, which includes reinvested dividends. The administrator of this index, STOXX Limited, is registered with ESMA under Article 32 of the Benchmark Regulation.

The benchmark indicator does not take into account the SRI (Socially Responsible Investment) process (the "**SRI Process**") of the Compartment.

The Compartment is actively managed by the Management Company with the aim of achieving its investment objective. The benchmark indicator is used retrospectively as a comparative assessment. Consequently, the Management Company's investment decisions are in no way constrained or limited by the components of the benchmark indicator or the weighting of each of them. Thus, the composition of the Compartment's portfolio may differ significantly from that of the benchmark indicator.

The Compartment’s investment universe is composed of European equities beyond the components of the benchmark indicator.

2. Investment Strategy of the Compartment

The Compartment takes sustainability risk and environmental, social and governance (“**ESG**”) characteristics into account as part of its selection process. In that respect, the Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR.

In order to achieve its investment objective the Compartment will adopt a dynamic and diversified European equity asset allocation relying on macroeconomic factors and also on a disciplined analysis of European companies, looking, without limitation, on three main fundamental variables: high return on equity (ROE), stable year-over-year earnings growth and low financial leverage.

The Compartment benefits from an exclusive proprietary quantitative asset allocation tool developed by the Management Company. The purpose of this asset allocation tool is to provide the asset management team of the Management Company with an indicative portfolio taking into account various macroeconomic leading indicators and aiming to anticipate sector/factor rotations.

Thus, the “Quantamental" investment strategy of the Compartment involves a combination of quantitative and fundamental approaches.

Quantitative investing refers to the use of the exclusive proprietary quantitative asset allocation tool developed by the Management Company which attempts to adapt the portfolio exposures in terms of sectors and factors in order to navigate through market cycles.

Fundamental investing refers to the capacity of the investment management team to modify the composition of the portfolio according to a traditional bottom-up analysis of an individual stock which could be assessed as being not relevant in the allocation regarding the newsflow.

Outperforming the benchmark can be achieved through stock picking, according to the knowledge and beliefs of the Management Company and through the sensitivity of the abovementioned asset allocation tool to the sector/factor rotations.

The asset allocation process remains driven by the discretionary investment decisions of the asset management team of the Management Company which can also rely on the indicative optimized portfolio arising from the asset allocation tool developed by the Management Company and supervised by the risk management team of the Management Company.

SRI Process

In accordance with the SRI Process, the following principles will be applied by the Management Company in the selection of the Compartment's assets:

For the selection of companies and states: the SRI Process is based on the following 3 principles applied simultaneously:

1. Application of an exclusion list: the Management Company apply a first selection filter which has been developed on the basis of our ethical convictions. The exclusion policy covers certain asset classes that it consider controversial and in which it does not wish to be invested in in order to limit the negative impact on the financial performance of the products.

- Companies that are in clear violation of the following global standards (i.e., organisations involved in one or more controversial cases where there are credible allegations that the company or its management has inflicted serious harm on a large scale in violation of global standards) are excluded:
    - The United Nations Global Compact Principles
    - The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- Sovereign issuers meeting the following criteria are excluded:
    - Non-cooperative tax jurisdictions (tax havens) which refer to jurisdictions on any of the following lists:
        - the European Union's list of uncooperative countries and territories for tax purposes
        - the list of uncooperative countries and territories for tax purposes (ETNC), according to the provisions of article 238-0 A of the French General Tax Code.
    - States with a financial opacity score of more than 65 in the Tax for Justice Network's ranking (excluding EU member states).

- Companies involved in the following sectors are excluded:
    - Controversial weapons: cluster munitions, landmines, biological/chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons and/or undetectable fragments
    - Casino and Gambling
    - Tobacco: manufacture of tobacco products, such as cigars, blunts, cigarettes, e-cigarettes, inhalers, smokeless tobacco, snuff, dissolvable tobacco, chewing tobacco, cultivation or processing of raw tobacco leaves
    - Coal: participation in the thermal coal value chain.

More details on our exclusion policy are available on the ESG policy on the website: https://www.aurisgestion.com

2. Issuer selection with regard to their environmental, social and governance ("ESG") performance: the Management Company has selected and partnered with MSCI which perform ESG analyses based on their respective extra-financial expertise. MSCI's a proprietary ESG methodologies take into account the specific challenges of each company's business and sector, in order to assess management's ability to address the various E, S, and G risks facing its business, and to seize potential opportunities.

An extract of the main criteria taken into account by MSCI are presented below:

More details on the ESG methodology are available on the ESG policy on the website: https://www.aurisgestion.com.

In addition to the overall ESG rating, the Management Company has determined indicators from MSCI relating to environmental, social, governance and human rights themes in order to ensure specific monitoring and management of the various extra-financial performances of the Company. In particular, minimum ESG levels have been determined for each of the indicators for inclusion in the portfolio.

The Company's Environmental performance is tracked through the following indicators:

- Carbon Emissions - Scope 1+2 Intensity (t/USD million sales), which represents a firm's most recently reported or estimated Scope 1 + Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions normalized by sales in USD, which allows for comparison between firms of different sizes.
- Land Use and Biodiversity Score, which measures the severity of controversies related to a firm’s use or management of natural resources. Factors affecting this evaluation include, but are not limited to, a history of involvement in natural resource-related legal cases, involvement in environmental impact-related legal cases, widespread or egregious impacts due to the firm’s use of natural resources, impacts due to direct or indirect use of the firm’s products or services, resistance to improved practices, and criticism by NGOs and/or other third-party observers.

The Company's Social performance is tracked through the following indicators:

- Annual employee turnover, which reflects a firm's work environment and social situation, potentially reflecting employee retention issues, particularly in the case of high value.
- Controversy Case Labor Compliance, which indicates whether a given controversy indicates non-compliance with the International Labour Organization’s broader set of labor standards. The possible values are Fail, Watch List, or Pass.

The Company's Governance performance is tracked through the following indicators:

- Governance Structure Score, which measures the severity of controversies related to a firm’s executive compensation and governance practices. Factors affecting this evaluation include, but are not limited to, a history of involvement in compensation-related legal cases, widespread or egregious instances of shareholder or board-level objections to pay practices and governance structures, opposition to ESG-related shareholder resolutions, resistance to improved practices, and criticism by NGOs and/or other third-party observers.
- Female Directors Percentage, which indicates the percentage of board members who are female. For firms with a two-tier board, the calculation is based on members of the supervisory board only.

The Company's Human Rights performance is tracked through the following indicators:

- Child Labor Score, which measures the severity of child labor controversies. Factors affecting this evaluation include, but are not limited to, a history of involvement in child labor-related legal cases, widespread or egregious instances of child labor, resistance to improved practices, and criticism by NGOs and/or other third-party observers.
- Collective Bargaining & Union Score which measures controversies related to a firm’s union relations practices. Factors affecting this evaluation include, but are not limited to, the firm’s response to union organizing efforts and its bargaining practices with existing unionized workers, resistance to improved practices, and - criticism by NGOs and/or other third-party observers

3. Management of controversial issuers: the rating of controversial issuers will be assessed following an analysis based on criteria used by MSCI and Spread Research. At all stages of our investment process, the Management Company systematically monitor the severity levels of ESG controversies identified by MSCI and Spread Research with a defined procedure for each level. For the most serious controversies, further analysis is performed and actions, such as exclusion, may be taken.

More details on our controversy monitoring policy are available on our ESG policy on our website: https://www.aurisgestion.com

At least 90% of the Compartment's portfolio (excluding cash held on an ancillary basis and securities issued by public or quasi-public issuers) will be analysed in compliance with the SRI Process.. This rate can be understood either in number of issuers or in capitalization of the net assets of the Compartment.

The Compartment's ESG rating is higher than the investment universe's ESG rating after eliminating a minimum of 20% of the lowest rated stocks.

A detailed presentation of the SRI Process is available in the ESG policy available on the following website: https://www.aurisgestion.com/isr.

The Compartment has obtained the SRI label (www.lelabelisr.fr).

Such investment process is covered by the risk management procedure and internal controls which takes into account ISR/ sustainability risk.

3. Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy:

The Compartment promotes environmental characteristics but without sustainable investments in accordance with Article 8 of SFDR.

4. Further investment allocation rules

The Compartment agrees to comply with the following net asset exposures:

a) **From 75% to 100% on stocks markets for all European geographical areas, all sectors and all market cap sizes (apart from small caps), including:**

   - 0% to 30% in shares of mid-cap stocks (less than €2 billion);

   As it is eligible for Personal Equity Plans (PEA) in France, the UCITS agrees to comply with **a minimum investment of 75% in equities that are PEA approved.**

b) **From 0% to 100% on foreign exchange risk for currencies of the EU and from 0% to 50% risk on currencies outside the EU.**

c) **From 0% to 25% in fixed-income instruments of public or private issuers having a minimum A3 rating at the time of acquisition for the short term or a BBB S&P rating for the long term or, failing that, an equivalent rating assessed by the Management Company.**

   The Management Company carries out its own credit analysis for shares being acquired and those held. It does not rely exclusively on ratings provided by the agencies, but also implements a comprehensive credit risk analysis and an assessment of the necessary procedures for making buying decisions, and also divestment decisions in case portfolio shares are downgraded.

5. Description of the Asset Class used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment

1) ***Securities (excluding embedded derivatives)***

   - Stocks:

   They are selected based on their sector strategy and positioning, (including without limitation these fundamental variables: high return on equity (ROE), stable year-over-year earnings growth and low financial leverage, it being understood that these indicators can be modified on a discretionary basis and from time to time by the Management Company if deemed necessary) absolute and/or relative market valuation, as well as their ESG rating.

- Debt instruments and further money market instruments:

The Compartment is authorised to invest across all debt securities and money market instruments:

- Bonds of any kind;

- Negotiable debt securities;

- Participating shares;

- Subordinated securities;

- Equivalent securities to the above, issued under foreign law.

- Shares / Units in other UCITS and UCIs:

The Compartment may invest up to 10% of its net assets in UCITS based in France or in other EU Member States, and in European UCIs that are eligible according to the rules defined in the Prospectus.

Investments in UCITS and other European UCIs will be considered whenever such investments appear to specifically and more adequately respond to the investment objectives of the Compartment, as compared to a direct investment.

UCITS and further UCIs in which the Compartment may invest are potentially UCITS and UCIs managed by Auris Gestion.

2) *Derivatives*

The Compartment may use financial derivatives for the purpose of exposure and hedging its currency, market risks and the risks linked to interest rate fluctuations.

The Company may use both futures, options, swaps on indices, performance swaps, contracts for difference, FX forward and FX swaps, either dealt in regulated, organized markets or over-the-counter derivative contracts.

3) *Securities embedding derivatives (excluding structured products)*

- Risks for which the manager seeks exposure through the use of Securities embedding derivatives: Equities, currency and fixed-income.

- **Type of transactions**: Exposure and Hedging equity, currency and fixed-income risks.

- **Type of instruments employed**: The manager may invest in listed convertible bonds in Regulated Markets.

The Compartment may invest in subscription bonds, warrants, certificates, convertible bonds and in obligations with redeemable subscription bonds.

The Compartment may not invest in ABS or MBS.

The selection of convertible bonds is made after analysing their structure, the creditworthiness of their issuer and the underlying equity.

- Strategy of using embedded derivatives to meet the management objective: The Compartment may use securities with embedded derivatives for the exclusive purpose of hedging its currency, market risks and the risks linked to interest rate fluctuations.

4) *Deposits and cash*

The Compartment may not invest in cash deposits, the Compartment may only hold cash to a limited extent, within the limit of its investment requirements.

5) *Cash borrowings*

The Compartment may borrow up to the equivalent of 10% of its net assets in cash on a temporary basis and for technical needs only.

6) *Temporary purchases and sales of securities or any other operations*

The Compartment will not engage in any securities financing or other transactions (including, but not limited to, repurchase agreements, securities lending/borrowing, buy-sell-back transactions or sell-buy-back transactions, margin lending transactions and total return swaps (TRS)) covered by Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency in securities financing transactions and re-use and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (the "SFTR Regulation"). Should this change, the prospectus will be updated in accordance with the SFTR Regulation.

6. Reference Currency

The Reference Currency of the Compartment is the Euro.

7. Profile of the typical investor

The Compartment is open to all investors and is seeking to gain exposure to an equity portfolio. In order to decide whether to invest in the Company, potential investors should consider their personal assets, regulations, current needs over ***recommended investment horizon of minimum five years***.

8. Form of Shares and Classes

The Share Classes of the Compartment will be issued in registered form.

Share Classes	R / R CHF hedged / R USD hedged	N	I / I CHF hedged / I USD hedged	PF	IF	JF
Reference Currency	EUR / CHF / USD	EUR	EUR / CHF / USD	EUR	EUR	EUR
Number of decimals	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth
Type of Shares	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation
Target Investors	All investors	All investors	Institutional Investors	All investors	Institutional Investors	Institutional Investors
Minimum initial Subscription	One Share	EUR 100 000	EUR/ CHF / USD 250 000	EUR 1,000	EUR 500,000	EUR 8,000,000
Valuation Day	Each Business Day					
Management Company Fee	2.15%	1.30%	1.20%	2,10%	1,50%	0,90%
Depositary fixed rate Fee	max 0.035% subject to a minimum of 800€ per month for the Compartment					
Administration fixed rate Fee	max 0.05% subject to a minimum of 1,500 € per month for the Compartment					
Other Administration Charges	The Administrative Agent, the Depositary and the Transfer Agent are entitled to transaction related fees and commissions.					

Performance Fee	20% maximum based on the index STOXX EUROPE 600 NR					
Transaction Fees	The Management Company may receive up to 0,39% for each transaction related to equity investments made by the Compartment					
Subscription Fee paid to the Management Company	max 2.50%	max 2.50%	N/A	Max 5.00%	Max 5.00%	Max 5.00%
Cut-off Time	12 p.m. on the relevant Valuation Day					
Subscription Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day					
Redemption Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day					

Furthermore, each Share Class may bear additional expenses including bank charges, brokerage fees, fees on transactions etc., as described in section 10 of the present Prospectus.

The figures above are excluding VAT. VAT may be applicable depending on the type of service.

It is recommended to refer to the KIID in order to get an estimate of the overall charges and expenses actually borne by the Compartment, as well as for more details, to the material contracts under 13.9 of the present Prospectus and the Financial statements.

In case a Share Class is in a currency other than the Reference Currency of the Compartment, all FX Hedge profit or loss attributable to this Share Class will be allocated to the relevant Share Class only. It should be noted that hedged Classes of Shares may not necessarily be 100% hedged at all times. The Management Company will take hedging positions from time to time in the best interest of Shareholders and on a best effort basis. The currency hedging shall not have adverse impact on the Shareholders of the other Share Classes.

An investor who subscribes, converts or redeem Shares via an intermediary paying agent may have to pay additional charges related to these operations as realised by such agents in the jurisdiction where the Shares are offered.

9. Launch Date

This Compartment was launched on March 15th,2017 by way of a cross-border merger with the French UCITS FCP Evolution Europe.

10. Performance Fee

The Performance Fee of each Class (the « Performance Fee ») will be up to 20% of the positive difference between the annual performance of each Class (i.e. over the Financial Year) and the annual performance of the benchmark index over the same period (*STOXX Europe 600 Net Return EUR Index*). The Performance Fee will be calculated daily and accrued on each Valuation Date during the Financial Year.

The Management Company is entitled to a performance fee if the Compartment, over the year, has a positive performance.

Any underperformance of the Fund compared to the benchmark is compensated before any outperformance fees become due. To this end, the duration of the performance reference period is set at five rolling years. Therefore, if a year of underperformance is observed during the first five-year period and it is not caught up at the end of this first period, a new period of maximum five years begins. from said year of underperformance.

The Performance Fee in respect of each Financial Year will be calculated by reference to the last net asset value of the preceding Financial Year after deduction of any previous accrued Performance Fee and the net asset value at the end of the Financial Year before deduction of any accrued Performance Fee.

As regards the first Financial Year, the latter will exceptionally begin on the launch date of each Class and end on the 31 December of the same year. The related Performance Fee will then be calculated by reference to the applicable initial subscription price and the net asset value at the end of the Financial Year.

After deduction of the Performance Fee, the net asset value could not be less than the Reference net asset value (net asset value of the beginning of the period).

The Performance Fee is normally payable to the Management Company in arrears at the end of each Financial Year. However, in the case of share redeemed during a Financial Year, the Performance Fee in respect of those shares will be calculated as if the date of redemption of such shares were the end of the Financial Year and will become payable immediately after the relevant Valuation Date.

If the management company services agreement is terminated before the end of a Financial Year, the Performance Fee in respect of the Financial Year will be calculated and paid as though the date of termination were the end of the relevant Financial Year.

Transfer of shares will be treated as redemption and subscription for Performance Fee calculation purposes. Such treatment will result in the crystallisation of any Performance Fee due to holding at such time, in relation to the transferred shares.

Example:

	Performance/underperformance for the year	Past underperformance to be made up in the following year	Receipt of a performance fee
Y1	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y2	0,00%	0,00%	No
Y3	-5,00%	-5,00%	No
Y4	3,00%	-2,00%	No
Y5	2,00%	0,00%	No
Y6	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y7	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y8	-10,00%	-10,00%	No
Y9	2,00%	-8,00%	No
Y10	2,00%	-6,00%	No
Y11	2,00%	-4,00%	No
Y12	0,00%	0,00% (1)	No
Y13	2,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y14	-6,00%	-6,00%	No
Y15	2,00%	-4,00%	No
Y16	2,00%	-2,00%	No
Y17	-4,00%	-6,00%	No
Y18	0,00%	-4,00% (2)	No
Y19	5,00%	0,00%	Yes

(1) The underperformance of year 12 (Y12) to be carried forward to the next year (Y13) is 0% (not -4%) as the residual underperformance from year 8 (Y8) which has not yet been compensated (-4%) is no longer relevant as the 5 years period has elapsed (year 8 underperformance is compensated up to year 12 (Y12))

(2) The residual underperformance from year 14 (Y14) that has not yet been compensated (-2%) is no longer relevant because the 5-year period has elapsed (the underperformance of year 14 (Y14) is compensated until year 18 (Y18)).

11. Total Expense Ratio

The latest calculated total expense ratio rate can be found in the Company's latest financial report.

12. Risk Management

The method used to calculate overall exposure is the commitment method.

13. Compartment Specific Risk Factors

1) ***Equity risk***

If the equities or indices to which the portfolio is exposed falls, the net asset value of the Compartment may also fall.

2) ***Risks associated with investments in mid-cap companies***

Since the volume of mid-cap stocks listed on the stock exchange is relatively low, market downturns are more pronounced and more rapid than for large caps. The net asset value of the Compartment may therefore decline more quickly and more significantly.

3) ***Risk associated with the use of financial derivatives.***

Instruments in derivatives will expose the Compartment to higher variations as compared to an instrument in securities.

4) ***Currency risk***

Currency risk is the risk of depreciation in the currencies in which the Compartment invests relative to the Reference Currency. This currency risk will be managed according to market opportunities and may thus account for a significant proportion of the risk. In the event of depreciation in foreign currencies, investors are thus exposed to a decline in the value of their units.

5) ***Counterparty risk***

The Compartment may incur a loss in the event of default by a counterparty with which certain transactions were conducted, leading to a decline in the Compartment's net asset value.

6) ***Interest rate risk***

This refers to the risk of a fall in the value of fixed income instruments resulting from changes in interest rates. If interest rates rise, the Compartment's net asset value may fall. The Compartment has limited exposure to fixed income products.

7) ***Credit risk***

This is the risk of a decline in bonds or debt securities issued by a private or public issuer or default by the latter. The value of the debt securities in which the Compartment is invested may decline, leading to a fall in net asset value.

8) ***Sustainability risk***

The use of ESG criteria may affect the Compartment's investment performance and, as such, investing in ESG may perform differently compared to similar compartments that do not use such criteria. ESG based exclusionary criteria used in the Compartment's investment policy may result in the Compartment foregoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, and/or selling securities due to its ESG characteristics when it might be disadvantageous to do so. In the event the ESG characteristics of a security held by the Compartment change, resulting in the Management Company having to sell the security, neither the Compartment nor the Management Company accept liability in relation to such change.

The relevant exclusions might not correspond directly with investors own subjective ethical views.

In evaluating a security or issuer based on ESG criteria, the Management Company is dependent upon information and data, which may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. As a result, there is a risk that the Management Company may incorrectly assess a security or issuer. There is also a risk that the Management Company may not apply the relevant ESG criteria correctly or that the Compartment could have indirect exposure to issuers who do not meet the relevant ESG criteria used by the Compartment. Neither the Compartment nor the Management Company make any representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the fairness, correctness, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of such ESG assessment.

APPENDIX 3. EURO RENDEMENT

1. Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment

The objective of the fund is to achieve a long-term return, net of management fees, over the recommended investment period of 3 years, higher than the Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate: Treasury -- 3-5 Years, primarily through exposure to fixed income markets.

Benchmark indicator:

Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate: Treasury -- 3-5 Years (Ticker Bloomberg: LET3TREU website: www.bloomberg.com). The Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate: Treasury -- 3-5 Years represents the price of a basket of Eurozone government bonds, with fixed rate and liquid, and with a residual maturity of 3 to 5 years. The Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate: Treasury -- 3-5 Years index tracks the performance of the Eurozone government bond market based on a basket of bonds selected on the basis of specific criteria. Therefore, not all euro area government bonds are included in these indices.
The benchmark indicator is set at the closing price, denominated in euros, on the basis of reinvested coupons.

The administrator of this index, BLOOMBERG, is registered with ESMA under Article 34 of the Benchmark Regulation.

The Compartment is actively managed by the Management Company with the aim of achieving its investment objective. The benchmark indicator is used retrospectively as a comparative assessment. Consequently, the Management Company's investment decisions are in no way constrained or limited by the components of the benchmark indicator or the weighting of each of them. Thus, the composition of the Compartment's portfolio may differ significantly from that of the benchmark indicator.

2. Investment Strategy of the Compartment

The investment strategy, active and discretionary, is to find opportunities in the bonds market and money market products based on economic and market outlook and the management team's expectations. This strategy will be developed in order to curb the volatility of the Compartment's net asset value.

A target allocation is determined in order to try to optimize the potential return of the portfolio in a context of volatility of the net asset value of between 2% and 5%. This allocation will take into account the level of market rates, credit premiums and the shape of the bond curve.

The portfolio is thus constructed according to the choice of issuers, rate hedging, maximum exposure to currency risk, the duration of the assets, the average duration of the portfolio and the repayment profile of the securities held, which are constantly monitored. The average maturity of the portfolio will depend on expectations about changes in interest rates.

For the portion in interest rate instruments, depending on their projections and to the market situation, the management team will seek to take advantage of differences in valuation between the different bond or money market instruments, all levels of creditworthiness and all maturities. The Management Company conducts its own credit analysis when selecting securities for acquisition and during the terms of life.

It carries out its own analysis of issuer based on internal and external sources, based on:

- the results of the issuer (documented analysis of the issuer's ability to honor its commitments on time with particular attention to the income statement and free cash flow);

  - analysis of income statements and balance sheets, financing, tables;

  - analysis of its assets on its balance sheet and off-balance sheet items;

- cash flow generation and the dividend policy

- the tangible and intangible assets of the issuer (analysis of the recovery rate associated with the issuer in the event of default);
- the terms and conditions of the selected issuer (analysis of the obligations to be met by the issuer vis-à-vis its creditors and analysis of any security interests attached to the securities);

- the analysis and the specific characteristics of individual debt instruments issued.

- the issuer's management team (evaluation of the quality of management, in particular through meetings during the year with the management team or senior executives of the issuer, live or via forums or conference calls):

- the quality of the management;

- the capital structure;

- the competitive environment, the business sector and products;

The management team will seek to build the portfolio by reconciling several strategies and areas of potential performance:

- a "Multi-credit" strategy which will aim to seek performance within a broad universe of issuers from all sovereign sectors, public or private from the OECD and, incidentally, outside the OECD;
- a directional credit strategy seeking the creation of value regardless of the orientation of credit "spreads";
- a directional strategy on rates which will aim to position investments and transactions on derivative financial contracts on the rate curve according to the Management Company's expectations on the future evolution of interest rates and within a range of sensitivity to variations in rate between -1 and +6;

It does not exclusively or systematically rely on ratings provided by rating agencies and sets up an in-depth credit risk analysis and the procedures necessary to evaluate the creditworthiness of these assets and decide whether to downgrade the rating and to take its decisions to dispose of them and keep them in the best interests of the unit-holders.

Equity exposure (maximum 5%) may only be achieved through debt conversion (by way of exchange offer or conversion into equity). These will solely result from the conversion of convertible bonds or from exchange offers on debt instruments held.

It is also specified that the management team will exclude from all investments the states designated as tax havens, companies that clearly violate global standards as well as companies involved in production of controversial weapons, casinos and gambling, tobacco production, coal mining and coal-fired power generation. Therefore, through this exclusion list and an improvement of the ESG quality of the financial product, the management team integrates extra-financial issues in a pragmatic way within all the stages of the investment process. This approach allows us to systematically consider and analise the main sustainability risks.

More details on the exclusion list and the ESG methodology are available on the Auris Gestion website: https://www.aurisgestion.com

3. Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy:

The Compartment promotes environmental characteristics without specifically investing in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 8 of SFDR.

4. Further investment allocation rules

The Compartment agrees to comply with the following net asset exposure rates:

a. **From 50% to 200% of its assets in debt securities and money market instruments, governments bonds, private and public issuers, issued by OECD countries, of all ratings, knowing that:**

   i. From 20% to 200% in rate instruments with a minimum "Investment Grade" rating (as rated by any of Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch) or a rating deemed equivalent according to the analysis of the management team.

   ii. From 0% to 70 % of its assets will be invested in “High yield” Bonds depending on the rating published by any of Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch or on the rating deemed equivalent according to the analysis of the management team or unrated.

   The assets invested in bonds that are ‘high-yield’, according to an analysis by the Management Company or by credit rating agencies, will have at least a rating of CCC.

   iii. From 0% to 25% of its assets will be invested in convertible bonds denominated in Euro.

b. **Up to 10% in sovereign rate instruments, from the public and private sector, from issuers located outside the OECD, of all ratings, or unrated**

c. **The Compartment is exposed to currency risk for currencies up to 10%**

d. **From 0% to 5% of its assets may be invested in equities through debt conversion (by way of exchange offer or conversion into equity). These will solely result from the conversion of convertible bonds or from exchange offers on debt instruments held.**

The rating is assessed when the bonds are purchased.

The sensitivity range of the portion exposed to interest rate risk, in respect of all debt instruments/bonds invested by the Compartment, is between -1 and 6.

The Management Company carries out its own credit analysis for bonds being acquired and those being held. It does not rely exclusively on ratings provided by the agencies, but also implements a comprehensive credit risk analysis and an assessment of the necessary procedures for making buying decisions, and also divestment decisions in case portfolio bonds are downgraded.

The Compartment may be exposed or hedged through multi-issuer credit derivatives Index (for example: iTraxx or CDX). In order to boost or hedge the portfolio, transactions may be carried out on credit derivatives relating to benchmark single-entity instruments: CDS (Credit Default Swaps). The Compartment may thus be invested in hedging in CDS on Index, up to a cumulative limit of 20% maximum of its net assets.

Cumulative exposures can reach 200% of net assets.

5. Description of the asset classes used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment

1) ***Securities (excluding Securities embedding derivatives)***

- Stocks:

These will solely result from the conversion of convertible bonds or from exchange offers on debt instruments held- Debt instruments and further money market instruments:

The compartment is authorised to invest across all debt securities and money market instruments:

- Bonds of any kind (including convertibles);

- Negotiable debt securities;

- Participating shares;

- Subordinated securities;

- Hybrid corporates securities;

- Contingent Convertible bonds ("**CoCos**" or "**CoCo**").

  CoCos are a form of hybrid debt security that are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain triggers linked to regulatory capital thresholds or where the issuing banking institution's regulatory authorities considers this to be necessary. CoCos will have unique equity conversion or principal write-down features which are tailored to the issuing banking institution and its regulatory requirements. Such types of convertible bonds are slightly different to regular convertible bonds in that the likelihood of the bonds converting to equity is "contingent" on a specified event (the "**trigger**"), such as the capital position of the company not respecting the regulatory requirements.

  They carry a distinct accounting advantage as unlike other kinds of convertible bonds, they do not have to be included in a company's diluted earnings per share until the bonds are eligible for conversion. It is also a form of capital that regulators hope could help buttress a bank's finances in times of stress. CoCos are different to existing hybrids because they are designed to convert into shares if the pre-set trigger is breached in order to provide a shock boost to capital levels and reassure investors more generally. Hybrids, including CoCos, contain features of both debt and equity. They are intended to act as a cushion between senior bondholders and Shareholders, who will suffer first if capital is lost. The bonds usually allow a bank to either hold on to the capital past the first repayment date, or to skip paying interest coupons on the notes.

  Investments in CoCos may not exceed 20% of the assets of the Compartment.

  Investors should fully understand and consider the risks of CoCos and correctly factor those risks into their valuation, as further described in section "12. Compartment Specific Risk Factors" below.

- Equivalent securities to the above, issued under foreign law.

  The Compartment will not invest in distressed or defaulted securities, it may however be exposed to them as a result of potential downgrading of issuers. In the event of a degradation of the rating below the limits indicated in the Prospectus, the Management Company will evaluate the opportunity to keep or sell the relevant security in the interest of the Shareholders. In case of a decision to keep a degraded security, a follow-up will be carried out, integrating in particular the following elements:

  - Monitoring the liquidity of the bond through the Bid-Ask spread tracking;

  - Follow-up on the evolution of quotations;

  - Consideration of internal / external credit analyses.

Moreover, depending on the frequency of these situations / volume of securities concerned, which should remain exceptional / ancillary (max 10% of the net asset value, to be validated by the portfolio manager), the Management Company will judge the appropriateness of establishing a weekly report on these sensitive securities.

- Shares / Units in other UCITS and UCIs:

The Compartment may invest up to 10% of its net assets in UCITS based in France or in other EU Member States, and in UCIs that are eligible according to the rules defined in the Prospectus.

UCITS and further UCIs in which the Compartment may invest are potentially UCITS and UCIs managed by Auris Gestion.

2) ***Derivatives***

The Compartment may use financial derivatives for hedging or exposure purposes. The derivatives transaction shall aim to expose and cover its currency, market risks, credit risks and the risks linked to interest rate fluctuations. Global exposure through derivatives may not exceed 100% of the Compartment assets.

The Company may use both futures, options, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, contract for difference, FX forward and FX swaps, either dealt in regulated, organized markets or over-the-counter derivative contracts.

Details on the use of single-issuer CDS and CDS indices (for example iTraxx or CDX): the Compartment may be exposed or hedged through multi-issuer credit derivatives index (for example: iTraxx or CDX). In order to boost or hedge the portfolio, transactions may be carried out on credit derivatives relating to benchmark single-entity instruments: CDS. The Compartment may thus be invested in hedging in CDS Index, up to a cumulative limit of 20% maximum of its net assets.

The credit derivatives used must correspond to the category of simple financial contracts as defined by the applicable regulations. As such, single-issuer CDS must meet the obligation of standardization of contracts and information must be available on the markets concerning the reference entity. The indices of CDS (for example: iTraxx or CDX) must be liquid and accessible.

3) Securities embedding derivatives (excluding structured products)

- Risks for which the manager seeks exposure through the use of Securities embedding derivatives: Equities and fixed-income.

- Type of transactions: Hedging and/or exposure to equity and fixed-income risks.

- Type of instruments employed: The manager may invest in listed convertible bonds. The selection of convertible bonds is made after analysing their structure, the creditworthiness of their issuer and the underlying equity.

The manager may also invest on warrants, certificates or EMTN.

The instruments could be negotiated on organized markets or on over-the-counter products.

It is recalled that the Compartment may be invested in subordinated debt securities (including perpetual subordinated bonds), it being understood that the portfolio's global exposure to subordinated debt securities having the nature of CoCos, must remain limited to 20% of net assets.

CoCos are subordinated debt securities designed to absorb the losses of the banks that issue them automatically, as soon as their financial strength deteriorates below a predefined threshold.

Loss absorption can then be done either by converting the bonds into shares or by reducing the par value, the latter possibly being partial or total, temporary or definitive.

In addition, in accordance with its investment strategy on the credit market, the Compartment may be invested in "callable" or "puttable" bonds up to 100% of the net assets (these securities including derivatives must be simple financial instruments, that is to say without any other optional or complex element, according to applicable regulation).

- Strategy of using embedded derivatives to meet the management objective: The manager may use securities with embedded derivatives if these securities offer an alternative to other financial instruments, or if such securities do not have an identical offer on the market for other financial instruments. These transactions will be conducted within the limit of one time the assets of the UCITS.

The Compartment may not invest in ABS or MBS.

4) ***Deposits and cash***

The Compartment may not invest in deposits. The Compartment may hold cash to a limited extent, within the limit of its investment requirements.

5) ***Cash borrowing***

The Compartment may borrow up to the equivalent of 10% of its net assets in cash on a temporary basis and for technical needs only.

6) ***Temporary purchases and sales of securities or any other operations***

The Compartment will not engage in any securities financing or other transactions (including, but not limited to, repurchase agreements, securities lending/borrowing, buy-sell-back transactions or sell-buy-back transactions, margin lending transactions and total return swaps (TRS)) covered by Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency in securities financing transactions and re-use and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (the "SFTR Regulation"). Should this change, the prospectus will be updated in accordance with the SFTR Regulation

6. Reference Currency

The reference currency of the Compartment is the Euro.

7. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Compartment is open to all types of investors.

The Compartment is intended for investors seeking to gain exposure to a fixed income portfolio.

To determine whether to invest in the Compartment investors should consider their personal assets, the regulations applicable to them, their current financial needs over a ***recommended investment horizon of minimum three years.***

8. Form of Shares and Classes

The Share Classes of the Compartment will be issued in registered form.

Share Classes	R / R CHF hedged / R USD hedged	D	N	I / I CHF hedged / I USD hedged

Reference Currency	EUR / CHF / USD	EUR	EUR	EUR / CHF / USD
Number of decimals	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth
Type of Shares	Accumulation	Distribution	Accumulation	Accumulation
Target Investors	All investors	All investors	All investors	Institutional Investors
Minimum initial Subscription	One Share	One Share	EUR 100 000	EUR / CHF / USD 250 000
Valuation Day	Each Business Day			
Management Company Fee	1.40%	1.40%	0.90 %	0.70%
Depositary fixed rate Fee	max 0.035% subject to a minimum of 800 € per month for the Compartment			
Administration fixed rate Fee	max 0.05% subject to a minimum of 1,500 € per month for the Compartment			
Other Administration Charges	The Administrative Agent, the Depositary and the Transfer Agent are entitled to transaction related fees and commissions.			
Performance Fee	10% maximum and above the indices (as further detailed in Section 1 above) +100 bps			

Transaction Fees	The Management Company may receive up to 0,30% for each transaction related to equity investments and up to 0.10% for each transaction related to fixed income investments made by the Compartment			
Subscription Fee paid to the Management Company	max 2.00%	max 2.00%	max 2.00%	N/A
Cut-off Time	12 p.m. on the relevant Valuation Day			
Subscription Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day			
Redemption Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day			

Furthermore, each Share Class may bear additional expenses including bank charges, brokerage fees, fees on transactions etc., as described in section 10 of the present Prospectus.

The figures above are excluding VAT. VAT may be applicable depending on the type of service.

It is recommended to refer to the KIID in order to get an estimate of the overall charges and expenses actually borne by the Compartment, as well as for more details, to the material contracts referenced under 13.9 of the present Prospectus and the Financial statements.

An investor who subscribes, converts or redeems Shares via an intermediary paying agent may have to pay additional charges related to these operations as realised by such agents in the jurisdiction where the Shares are offered.

9. Launch Date

This Compartment was launched on October 30th, 2017 by way of a cross-border merger with the French UCITS FCP Selection Defensive.

10. Performance Fee

The Performance Fee is calculated yearly, starting from the last net asset value of the prior fiscal year to the last net asset value of the current fiscal year (the "**Calculation Period**"), and will be accrued as at each Valuation Date. Exceptionally, the first Performance Fee will be calculated as from the Compartment launch date. The first Performance Fee will start upon the launch of the Compartment and end on the last net asset value of that fiscal year.

For each Calculation Period, the Performance Fee in respect of each Class will be up to 10%, as specified above for each Share Class, of the positive difference between the annual performance of each Share Class (i.e. over the Financial Year) and the annual performance of the benchmark index over the same period (see "1, *Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment*" hereabove).

No Performance Fee will be payable in respect to any Class of Shares unless the net asset value (prior to reduction of any accrued Performance Fee) of the relevant Class of Shares as of the end of the relevant Calculation Period respects the three following conditions:

- the Compartment, over the year, outperforms its benchmark index;

- the Compartment over the year, has a positive performance;

- any underperformance of the Fund compared to the benchmark is compensated before any outperformance fees become due. To this end, the duration of the performance reference period is set at five rolling years. Therefore, if a year of underperformance is observed during the first five-year period and it is not caught up at the end of this first period, a new period of maximum five years begins. from said year of underperformance.

The Performance Fee in respect of each Calculation Period will be calculated by reference to the net asset value before deduction for any accrued Performance Fee.

The Performance Fee is normally payable to the Management Company in arrears at the end of each Calculation Period within seven Business Days after the end of such Calculation Period. However, in the case of Shares redeemed during a Calculation Period, the Performance Fee in respect of those Shares will be calculated as if the date of redemption of such Shares were the end of the Calculation Period and will become payable immediately after the relevant Valuation Date.

If the management company services agreement is terminated before the end of a Calculation Period, the Performance Fee in respect of the Calculation Period will be calculated and paid as though the date of termination were the end of the relevant Calculation Period.

Transfers of Shares will be treated as redemption and subscription for Performance Fee calculation purposes. Such treatment will result in the crystallization of any Performance Fee due to holding at such time, in relation to the transferred Shares.

Example:

	Performance/underperformance for the year	**Past underperformance to be made up in the following year**	**Receipt of a performance fee**
Y1	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y2	0,00%	0,00%	No
Y3	-5,00%	-5,00%	No
Y4	3,00%	-2,00%	No
Y5	2,00%	0,00%	No
Y6	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y7	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y8	-10,00%	-10,00%	No
Y9	2,00%	-8,00%	No
Y10	2,00%	-6,00%	No
Y11	2,00%	-4,00%	No
Y12	0,00%	0,00% (1)	No
Y13	2,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y14	-6,00%	-6,00%	No
Y15	2,00%	-4,00%	No
Y16	2,00%	-2,00%	No
Y17	-4,00%	-6,00%	No
Y18	0,00%	-4,00% (2)	No
Y19	5,00%	0,00%	Yes

(1) The underperformance of year 12 (Y12) to be carried forward to the next year (Y13) is 0% (not -4%) as the residual underperformance from year 8 (Y8) which has not yet been compensated (-4%) is no longer relevant as the 5 years period has elapsed (year 8 underperformance is compensated up to year 12 (Y12))

(2) The residual underperformance from year 14 (Y14) that has not yet been compensated (-2%) is no longer relevant because the 5-year period has elapsed (the underperformance of year 14 (Y14) is compensated until year 18 (Y18)).

11. Total Expense Ratio

The latest calculated total expense ratio rate can be found in the Company's latest financial report.

12. Risk Management

The method used to calculate overall exposure is the commitment method.

13. Compartment Specific Risk Factors

1) Risk associated with high yield securities

The value of investments in bonds or other debt instruments will depend on market interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and liquidity considerations. The Compartment may invest in high yielding debt instruments where the level of income may be relatively high (compared to investment grade debt instruments); however, the risk of depreciation and realisation of capital losses on such debt instruments held will be significantly higher than on lower yielding debt instruments. High yield bonds (normally lower rated or unrated) generally carry greater market, credit and liquidity risk. This Compartment must be considered as partially speculative and is more specifically intended for investors who are aware of the inherent risks of investing in securities that have low credit ratings or are unrated, which may result in a decrease in the net asset value.

2) Risks linked to CoCos

Trigger Level Risk: One inherent risk is related to the trigger levels. Trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk depending on the capital structure of the issuer. As a result, the bond can be converted into equity at an unfavourable moment. The conversion triggers will be disclosed in the prospectus of each issuance. The trigger could be activated either through a material loss in capital as represented in the numerator or an increase in risk weighted assets as measured in the denominator.

Coupon Cancellation Risk: While all CoCos (AT1 and T2) are subject to conversion or write down when the issuing bank reaches the trigger level, for AT1s CoCos there is an additional source of risk for the investor in the form of coupon cancellation in a going concern situation. Coupon payments on such type of CoCos are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. The cancellation of coupon payments on such CoCos does not amount to an event of default. Cancelled payments do not accumulate and are instead written off. This significantly increases uncertainty in the valuation of such instruments and may lead to mispricing of risk. Given the required absence of dividend stoppers/pushers, such CoCos holders may see their coupons cancelled while the issuer continues to pay dividends on its common equity and variable compensation to its workforce.

Capital Structure Inversion Risk: Contrary to classic capital hierarchy, CoCo investors may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not. In certain scenarios, holders of CoCos will suffer losses ahead of equity holders, e.g. when a high trigger principal write-down CoCo is activated. This cuts against the normal order of capital structure hierarchy, where equity holders are expected to suffer the first loss. This is less likely with a low trigger CoCo when equity holders will already have suffered loss. Moreover, high trigger CoCos may suffer losses not at the point of gone concern but conceivably in advance of lower trigger CoCos and equity.

Call extension risk: Some CoCos (AT1) are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at pre-determined levels only with the approval of the competent authority. It cannot be assumed that the perpetual CoCos will be called on call date. Such CoCos are a form of permanent capital. In these cases, the investor may not receive return of principal if expected on call date or indeed at any date.

Unknown risk: there might arise risks due to "unknown factors". The structure of the instruments is innovative yet untested. In a stressed environment, when the underlying features of these instruments will be put to the test, it is uncertain how they will perform. In the event a single issuer activates a trigger or suspends coupons, it is unclear whether the market will view the issue as an idiosyncratic event or systemic. In the latter case, potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class is possible. This risk may in turn be reinforced depending on the level of underlying instrument arbitrage. Furthermore in an illiquid market, price formation may be increasingly stressed.

Yield/Valuation risk: investors have been drawn to the instrument as a result of the CoCos' often attractive yield which may be viewed as a complexity premium. Yield has been a primary reason this asset class has attracted strong demand, yet it remains unclear whether investors have fully considered the underlying risks. Relative to more highly rated debt issues of the same issuer or similarly rated debt issues of other issuers, CoCos tend to compare favourably from a yield standpoint. The concern is whether investors have fully considered the risk of conversion or coupon cancellation.

3) Risks associated to hybrid bonds

Risk of release of the mechanism: The Compartment may invest in hybrid bonds (such as subordinated bonds, convertible bonds, refundable bonds in shares) and may be subject to the risks inherent to such hybrid bonds such as a direct or indirect interest rate risk and credit risk. The value of these instruments depends on several factors: level of the interest rates, early refunds / delays or stop of the refunds on the subordinated bonds. These various elements can pull a reduction in the asset value of the Compartment.

4) Risks relating to investments in distressed/defaulted debt securities

Even if the Compartment will not seek to invest in securities issued by companies that are in severe financial distress ("**distressed securities**") or in high risk of default carry a significant risk of capital loss ("**defaulted securities**"), it may however be exposed to them as a result of potential downgrading of issuers. Defaulted securities (rated "D" by Standard & Poor's or the equivalent by any other agency) and distressed securities (rated below "CCC" by Standard & Poor's or the equivalent by any other agency) are subject to a high liquidity risk.

5) Counterparty risk

The Compartment may incur a loss in the event of default by a counterparty with which certain transactions were conducted, leading to a decline in the Compartment's net asset value.

6) Interest rate risk

This refers to the risk of a fall in the value of fixed income instruments resulting from changes in interest rates. If interest rates rise, the Compartment's net asset value may fall.

7) Credit risk

This is the risk of a decline in bonds or debt securities issued by a private or public issuer or default by the latter. The value of the debt securities in which the Compartment is invested may decline, leading to a fall in net asset value.

8) Risk associated to convertible bonds

The value of convertible bonds is dependent on several factors: interest rate evolution of underlying price of equity shares, variations in the price of underlying derivatives, etc.

9) Equity risk

If the equities or indices to which the portfolio is exposed falls, the net asset value of the Compartment may also fall.

10) Risks associated with investments in small and mid-cap companies

Since the volume of small and mid-cap stocks listed on the stock exchange is relatively low, market downturns are more pronounced and more rapid than for large caps. The net asset value of the Compartment may therefore decline more quickly and more significantly.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the small-cap markets and emerging markets are intended to accommodate businesses that, due to their specific characteristics, may pose a risk for investors.

11) Risk associated with the use of financial derivatives

Instruments in derivatives will expose the Compartment to higher variations as compared to an instrument in securities.

12) Discretionary risk

The discretionary management style is based on anticipating changes in the various markets (bonds). There is a risk that the Compartment may not be invested in the best-performing markets at all times.

13) Liquidity risk

The markets in which the Compartment operates may occasionally be affected by a temporary lack of liquidity. These market disruptions may impact the price conditions under which the Compartment may be required to liquidate, initiate or modify positions.

14) Legal risk

The use, among other things, of total return swaps" leads to complex arrangements that may involve legal risks, in particular the inadequate drafting of contracts concluded with counterparties. The materialization of these risks may lead to a fall in the net asset value of the Compartment.

15) Custody Risk

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

16) Sustainability risk

The use of ESG criteria may affect the Compartment’s investment performance and, as such, investing in ESG may perform differently compared to similar compartments that do not use such criteria. ESG based exclusionary criteria used in the Compartment’s investment policy may result in the Compartment foregoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, and/or selling securities due to its ESG characteristics when it might be disadvantageous to do so. In the event the ESG characteristics of a security held by the Compartment change, resulting in the Management Company having to sell the security, neither the Compartment nor the Management Company accept liability in relation to such change.

The relevant exclusions might not correspond directly with investors own subjective ethical views.

In evaluating a security or issuer based on ESG criteria, the Management Company is dependent upon information and data from the Investment Advisor, which may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. As a result, there is a risk that the Management Company may incorrectly assess a security or issuer. There is also a risk that the Management Company may not apply the relevant ESG criteria correctly or that the Compartment could have indirect exposure to issuers who do not meet the relevant ESG criteria used by the Compartment. Neither the Compartment nor the Management Company make any representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the fairness, correctness, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of such ESG assessment.

APPENDIX 4. REZEDA

1. Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment

The fund's investment objective is to achieve superior performance to its benchmark index over a recommended investment period greater than 5 years, while minimizing risk and focusing on the capital gain. The manager has complete flexibility in the allocation allowing it to arbitrate the portfolio between equities, bonds, indirect exposure to commodities, and / or money market instruments. According to its expectations on the performance of different markets, the manager selects the asset class which appears to him to offer the best potential for appreciation of invested capital while optimizing the risk / return profile through active management wallet.

Benchmark indicator:

- **30% STOXX 600 TR + 15% S&P500 NR + 40% • Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate: Treasury – 1-3 Years+ 15% EURO SHORT TERM RATE (€str) + 8,5 bps**

- **EURO SHORT TERME RATE (€STR) + 8,5 bps**

  Since October 02, 2019, the calculation methodology of EONIA (Euro Overnight Index Average) has been changed and EONIA is now determined as a fixed spread of 8.5 basis points over the €STR (EONIA = € STR + 8.5 bps). It is calculated on a daily basis by the European Central Bank.

  The € STR is the acronym for Euro Short-Term Rate (in French "rate in short term euro") and is a benchmark interbank interest rate, calculated by the ECB (https: //www.ecb. europa.eu/stats/financial_markets_and_interest_rates/euro_short-term_rate/html/index.en.html).

  The administrator of this index, EMMI, is registered with ESMA under Article 34 of the Benchmark Regulation.

- **The STOXX EUROPE 600 TR** is an index made up of equities in European companies of all sizes. The index includes 600 securities, equally distributed between large, medium and small cap companies in eighteen countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Selection is based on the market capitalisation of the various securities. The index is revised quarterly and includes dividends paid by the equities comprising it. Its Bloomberg code is the <SXXR> Index. A comprehensive description of the index and the securities comprising it is available from www.stoxx.com.The index is expressed at the closing price in euro, with dividends reinvested. The administrator of this index, STOXX Limited, is registered with ESMA under Article 34 of the Benchmark Regulation.

- **S&P 500 NR** is a capitalization weighted index measuring the performance of the 500 largest companies listed on US exchanges**.** Its Bloomberg code is < SPTR500N > Index. The administrator of this index, Standard & Poor's, is registered with ESMA under Article 34 of the Benchmark Regulation.

- **Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate: Treasury – 1-3 Years**measures the performance of the Eurozone's largest and most widely traded government bonds with a maturity ranging from 1 to 3 years (Bloomberg code: LET1TREU, website: www.bloomberg.com). The administrator of this index, Bloomberg, is registered with ESMA under Article 34 of the Benchmark Regulation.

The Compartment is actively managed by the Management Company with the aim of achieving its investment objective. The benchmark indicator is used retrospectively as a comparative assessment. Consequently, the Management Company's investment decisions are in no way constrained or limited by the components of the benchmark indicator or the weighting of each of them. Thus, the composition of the Compartment's portfolio may differ significantly from that of the benchmark indicator.

The closing prices of the indices are expressed in euros; they include dividend reinvestment (Stoxx 600 TR and Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate: Treasury -- 1-3 years) and compounded interest (EURO SHORT TERM RATE (€str) + 8,5 bps).

2. Investment Strategy of the Compartment

The investment strategy applies the principle of diversification between asset classes, with no dominant geographic region. Achieving the investment objective therefore involves dynamic asset allocation between equity markets (which although volatile offer attractive potential returns), bond markets (which offer stable returns) and money markets, which offer security. This asset allocation also includes securities with dual risk-return profiles, such as convertible bonds.

The sector breakdown of the portfolio's equity component at a given time depends on the fund manager's outlook for financial markets and fundamental stock-picking principles. The fund manager selects equities based on information obtained from annual reports, financial analyses provided by financial research firms, meetings with senior management, and at shareholder presentations and meetings where company earnings and strategy are discussed.

The Compartment employs an active investment policy where fundamental analysis, stock picking and strong convictions play a key role.

Most risk exposure is generally obtained through equity markets, through a responsive allocation and an approach that focuses on risk-adjusted returns. As with equities, a selective "bond picking" approach is also applied to debt securities.

The management of asset allocation within predetermined exposure ranges, which enables the selective over-weighting of one or more asset classes, enables the fund to optimize its risk-return profile.

3. Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy:

The Compartment is categorised under the scope of Article 6 of the SFDR Regulation. The sub-fund does not promote the Sustainability Factors and does not maximise the portfolio's alignment with the Sustainability Factors.

Given its investment objective, the Compartment does not take into account the Taxonomy Regulation. Indeed, the investments underlying this sub-fund do not take into account the criteria of the European Union concerning environmentally sustainable economic activities.

4. Further investment allocation rules

The Compartment agrees to comply with the following net asset exposure rates:

a) **0% to 70% in equity markets (OECD and non-OECD), all market cap sizes including small and medium (up to €1 billion), from all sectors, including:**

   From 0% to 25% in equities of emerging market countries (OECD),

   From 0% to 25% in equities of emerging market countries (non-OECD),

   From 0% to 15% in equities which have a market cap below 150 M€.

b) **0% to 100% in interest rate instruments of public or private issuers, of all ratings assessed by the Management Company or unrated, including:**

   From 0% to 100% in fixed-income instruments of investment grade issuers,

   From 0% to 50% into convertible bonds,

From 0% to 15% in speculative fixed-income instruments lower than the A3 rating for the short term, or a BBB- S&P rating for the long term or, failing that, an equivalent rating assessed by the Management Company, or unrated; and

From 0% to 20% in fixed-income instruments of emerging markets issuers,

The sensitivity range of the portion exposed to interest rate risk is between 0 and 8.

The Management Company carries out its own credit analysis for shares being acquired and those being held. It does not rely exclusively on ratings provided by the agencies, but also implements a comprehensive credit risk analysis and an assessment of the necessary procedures for making buying decisions, and also divestment decisions in case portfolio shares are downgraded.

c) From 0% to 100% in foreign exchange risk on currencies other than the euro.

d) From 0% to 10% in commodity risk through eligible instruments (ETF, ETC, listed derivative, bonds…).

a. **Description of the asset classes used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment**

1) ***<u>Securities (excluding Securities embedding derivatives)</u>***

- <u>Stocks</u>:

Stocks are selected on the basis of their market capitalisation (P/E), published results and positioning within their sector, with no particular geographic allocation.

- <u>Debt instruments and further money market instruments</u>:

The compartment is authorised to invest across all debt securities and money market instruments:

- Bonds of any kind (including convertibles);

- Negotiable debt securities;

- Participating shares;

- Subordinated securities;

- Equivalent securities to the above, issued under foreign law.

- <u>Shares / Units in other UCITS and other UCIs</u>:

The Compartment may invest up to 20% of its net assets in UCITS based in France or in other EU Member States, and in other UCIs that are eligible according to article 41(1)(e) of the Law and the rules defined in the Prospectus.

The costs incurred through these investments will not exceed 3.50% of the net asset value of the Company.

The Compartment will not invest in distressed or defaulted securities.

<u>UCITS and further UCIs in which the Compartment may invest are potentially UCITS and UCIs managed by Auris Gestion.</u>

2) ***<u>Derivatives</u>***

The Compartment may use financial derivatives for hedging or exposure purposes. The derivatives transaction shall aim to expose and cover its currency, market risks, credit risks, commodity risks and the risks linked to interest rate fluctuations. Global exposure through derivatives may not exceed 100% of the Compartment assets.

The Company may use both futures, options, swaps on indices, performance swaps, FX forward, FX swaps, interest rate swaps, contracts for difference and credit default swaps either dealt in regulated, organized markets or over-the-counter derivative contracts.

3) ***Securities embedding derivatives (excluding structured products)***

- **Risks for which the manager seeks exposure through the use of Securities embedding derivatives:** Equities and fixed-income.

- **Type of transactions:** Hedging and/or exposure to equity and fixed-income risks.

- **Type of instruments employed:** The manager may invest in listed convertible bonds. The selection of convertible bonds is made after analysing their structure, the creditworthiness of their issuer and the underlying equity.

The manager may also invest on warrants, certificates or EMTN.

The instruments could be negotiated on organized markets or on over-the-counter products.

- **Strategy of using embedded derivatives to meet the management objective**: The manager may use securities with embedded derivatives if these securities offer an alternative to other financial instruments, or if such securities do not have an identical offer on the market for other financial instruments. These transactions will be conducted within the limit of one time the assets of the UCITS.

With respect to securities embedding derivatives, the assets underlying the derivative instruments shall qualify as eligible assets according to article 41 of the Law and Article 8 of the Regulation 2008.

The Compartment may not invest in ABS or MBS.

4) ***Deposits and cash***

The Compartment may not invest in deposits. The Compartment may hold cash to a limited extent, within the limit of its investment requirements.

5) ***Cash borrowing***

The Compartment may borrow up to the equivalent of 10% of its net assets in cash on a temporary basis and for technical needs only.

6) ***Temporary purchases and sales of securities or any other operations***

The Compartment will not engage in any securities financing or other transactions (including, but not limited to, repurchase agreements, securities lending/borrowing, buy-sell-back transactions or sell-buy-back transactions, margin lending transactions and total return swaps (TRS)) covered by Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency in securities financing transactions and re-use and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (the "**SFTR Regulation**").

5. Reference Currency

The reference currency of the Compartment is the Euro.

6. Profile of the Typical Investor

The Compartment is open to investors authorized by the Board of Directors. The Compartment is intended for investors seeking to gain exposure to a diversified portfolio of assets with limited volatility. To determine whether to invest in the Compartment investors should consider their personal assets, the regulations applicable to them, their current financial needs over a ***recommended investment horizon of minimum five years.***

7. Form of Shares and Classes

The Share Classes of the Compartment will be issued in registered form.

Share Classes	C
Reference Currency	EUR
Number of decimals	a thousandth
Type of Shares	Accumulation
Target Investors	All Investors
Minimum initial Subscription	100 000 €
Valuation Day	**8. Each Friday (If it is not a Business Day, the previous Business Day) and the last Business Day of the month.**
Management Company Fee	1% maximum
Depositary fixed rate Fee	max 0.035% subject to a minimum of € 800 per month for the Compartment
Administration fixed rate Fee	max 0.05% subject to a minimum of € 1,500 per month for the Compartment
Other Administration Charges	The Administrative Agent, the Depositary and the Transfer Agent are also entitled to transaction related fees and commissions.
Performance Fee	None
Subscription Fee paid to the Management Company	max 5%
Redemption Fee paid to the Management Company	max 5%

Transaction Fees	The Management Company may receive up to 0.25 % for each transaction related to equity and fixed-income investments made by the Compartment.
Cut-off Time	12.00 p.m. on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day
Redemption Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day

Furthermore, each Share Class may bear additional expenses including bank charges, brokerage fees, fees on transactions etc., as described in section 10 of the present Prospectus.

The figures above are excluding VAT. VAT may be applicable depending on the type of service.

It is recommended to refer to the KIID to get an estimate of the overall charges and expenses actually borne by the Compartment, as well as for more details, to the material contracts referenced under 13.9 of the present Prospectus and the Financial statements.

An investor who subscribes, converts or redeems Shares via an intermediary paying agent may have to pay additional charges related to these operations as realised by such agents in the jurisdiction where the Shares are offered.

9. Launch Date

This Compartment was launched on December 15th, 2017.

10. Performance Fee

Not applicable

11. Total Expense Ratio

The latest calculated total expense ratio rate can be found in the Company's latest financial report.

12. Risk Management

The method used to calculate overall exposure is the commitment method.

13. Compartment Specific Risk Factors

1) Equity risk

If the equities or indices to which the portfolio is exposed falls, the net asset value of the Compartment may also fall.

2) Risks associated with investments in small and mid-cap companies

Since the volume of small and mid-cap stocks listed on the stock exchange is relatively low, market downturns are more pronounced and more rapid than for large caps. The net asset value of the Compartment may therefore decline more quickly and more significantly.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the small-cap markets and emerging markets are intended to accommodate businesses that, due to their specific characteristics, may pose a risk for investors.

3) ***Risks relating to investments in distressed/defaulted debt securities***

Even if the Compartment will not seek to invest in securities issued by companies that are in severe financial distress ("**distressed securities**") or in high risk of default carry a significant risk of capital loss ("**defaulted securities**"), it may however be exposed to them as a result of potential downgrading of issuers. Defaulted securities (rated "D" by Standard & Poor's or the equivalent by any other agency) and distressed securities (rated below "CCC" by Standard & Poor's or the equivalent by any other agency) are subject to a high liquidity risk.

4) ***Risk associated with high yield securities***

The value of investments in bonds or other debt instruments will depend on market interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and liquidity considerations. The Compartment may invest in high yielding debt instruments where the level of income may be relatively high (compared to investment grade debt instruments); however, the risk of depreciation and realisation of capital losses on such debt instruments held will be significantly higher than on lower yielding debt instruments. High yield bonds (normally lower rated or unrated) generally carry greater market, credit and liquidity risk.

5) ***Risk related to speculative high yield securities***

This Compartment must be considered as partially speculative and is more specifically intended for investors who are aware of the inherent risks of investing in securities that have low credit ratings or are unrated, which may result in a decrease in the net asset value.

6) ***Risk associated with the use of financial derivatives***

Instruments in derivatives will expose the Compartment to higher variations as compared to an instrument in securities.

7) ***Risk associated to convertible bond***

The value of convertible bonds is dependent on several factors: interest rate evolution of underlying price of equity shares, variations in the price of underlying derivatives, etc.

8) ***Currency risk***

Currency risk is the risk of depreciation in the currencies in which the Compartment invests relative to the Reference Currency. This currency risk will be managed according to market opportunities and may thus account for a significant proportion of the risk. In the event of depreciation in foreign currencies, investors are thus exposed to a decline in the value of their units.

9) ***Counterparty risk***

The Compartment may incur a loss in the event of default by a counterparty with which certain transactions were conducted, leading to a decline in the Compartment's net asset value.

10) ***Interest rate risk***

This refers to the risk of a fall in the value of fixed income instruments resulting from changes in interest rates. If interest rates rise, the Compartment's net asset value may fall. The Compartment has limited exposure to fixed income products.

11) Credit risk

This is the risk of a decline in bonds or debt securities issued by a private or public issuer or default by the latter. The value of the debt securities in which the Compartment is invested may decline, leading to a fall in net asset value.

12) Emerging markets risk

The attention of investors is drawn to the operating conditions and supervision in emerging markets which may differ from the standards prevailing on the major international markets. In addition, price fluctuations historically increased in these markets relative to major international markets.

APPENDIX 5. AURIS X ALLIANCEBERNSTEIN GLOBAL EQUITIES

1. Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment

1) *Investment Objective:*

The Compartment aims to achieve long term outperformance of the global equity universe as represented by the MSCI World Index, using a combination of high-conviction growth and value stocks.

Annualized tracking error, calculated as the annualized standard deviation of excess returns, is expected typically to be between 3% and 7% in normal market conditions, but may, in some circumstances, be higher.

2) *Benchmark:*

MSCI World Net Total Return denominated in USD (the "MSCI World Index" or the "Index")

MSCI World Index is designed to represent performance of large- and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed markets.

As of December 2020, it covers 1,582 constituents across 11 sectors and approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each market. The Index is built using MSCI's Global Investable Market Index (GIMI) methodology, which is designed to take into account variations reflecting conditions across regions, marketcap sizes, sectors, style segments and combinations.

Indices with net dividends reinvested use the same dividend minus-tax-credit calculations, but subtract withholding taxes retained at the source for foreigners who do not benefit from a double taxation treaty. A full description of the Index, and an update of its composition are available on https://www.msci.com/acwi and https://www.msci.com/developed-markets

The Bloomberg ticker is NDDUWI Index.

The administrator of this Index is registered with ESMA under Article 34 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the Benchmark Regulation).

The Compartment- is actively managed by the Investment Manager with the aim of achieving its investment objective. The Index indicator is used retrospectively as a comparative assessment and is used for the calculation of the performance fee. Consequently, the Investment Manager's investment decisions are in no way constrained or limited by the components of the Index indicator or the weighting of each of them. Thus, the composition of the Compartment's portfolio may differ significantly from that of the Index indicator.

2. Investment Strategy of the Compartment

The Compartment takes sustainability risk and environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") characteristics into account as part of its selection process. In that respect, the Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR.

The Compartment will maintain, under normal market conditions, investment exposure equal to at least 80% of its total assets in equity securities of companies located worldwide, with the number of holdings typically in the range of 130 – 200, diversifying holdings across sectors, industries and countries. At times the Investment Manager may emphasise one or more particular sectors or countries.

The Investment Manager expects normally to manage the Compartment's total net assets to a 50% growth sleeve and 50% value sleeve target allocation. The Investment Manager expects typical allocations to stay within +/-5% of the long term 50% target, but may extend as far as +/-10% as market conditions warrant.

The Compartment may invest in:

a) Common stocks, preferred stocks.

b) Securities with equity characteristics, including, but not limited to, depository receipts, warrants, rights, and local access products. For illustrative purposes, “local access products” include, without limitation, equity linked certificates, participation notes, and low exercise price call warrants.

c) IPO investments, private placements and offers for sale that are eligible under article 41(1)(d) of the Law. However, the Compartment may also invest in IPO investments, private placements and offers for sale which are not eligible under article 41(1)(a) to (d) of the Law, which will then be limited to 10% of its net assets (as further described below).

d) Securities convertible into common stock.

e) Closed-ended REITS (Real Estate Investment Trusts) and ETFs (Exchange Traded Funds).

f) Futures and options on futures on stock indices are permitted for equitizing cash and cash equivalent balance.

g) Securities in non-benchmark countries, including but not limited to emerging markets countries as defined by the Index (and including notably China and Russia).

h) Currency spot and forward contracts. The relative risk and return of the Compartment’s currency will be managed through active currency management. Currency forward contracts will be purchased in such a way that the net exposure to an individual currency may exceed the underlying equity investment in that currency. Currency forwards will also be sold to hedge exposures. Net exposure to any individual currency is not intended to be negative, although market movements may temporarily cause such positioning. In those instances, the short will be reduced as soon as practical. Net exposure to all foreign currencies in aggregate will not exceed 100% of the Compartment’s net assets.

Up to 30% of the Compartment's net assets may be invested in IPO investments that are eligible under article 41(1)(d) of the Law. In case of IPO investments that will not be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or to another regulated market which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public within one year of their issue, as provided for under article 41(1)(d) of the Law, such IPO Investments will fall under Article 41(2)(a) of the Law and their investments will then be limited to 10% of the Compartment's net assets.

Investments in China will be made through regulated markets and the Stock Connect up to 20% of the Compartment's net assets.

The Compartment will not:

a) engage in short sales; however, sales of currency contracts are permitted as noted above.

b) be leveraged; however, if the Portfolio becomes leveraged or overdrawn due to an operational issue, such as a failing trade or diverging settlement dates, this will be deemed not to be a breach of the investment policy. The Investment Manager will seek to eliminate the leverage or overdraft as soon as practicable.

The Compartment’s investments in equity securities of issuers incorporated in the US will be limited to a maximum of their weight in the Index +10% at time of purchase.

The Compartment invests primarily in developed countries but may invest up to 30% of the Compartment's total assets in emerging market equity securities if the opportunity arises.

The Compartment seeks to add value above the Index through research-intensive bottom-up stock selection. The approach is driven by fundamental company research from a global perspective, utilising a long-term focus.

The Compartment may sell a holding if the return potential is realised, if warning signs emerge of fundamental deterioration in business prospects, if the valuation is no longer compelling relative to other investment opportunities, if the holding is no longer in lines with the Investment Manager’s selection criteria or if the holding’s contribution to portfolio risk increases.

In order to achieve the promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics, all active AB investment teams use the AB Stewardship Approach. This involves:

(i) integration of ESG factors into all aspects of the investment decision-making process, whereby the impacts of a target investment with respect to ESG factors will be assessed through all steps of the investment process; and
(ii) extensive engagement with, *inter alia*, corporate issuers and governments to encourage action and progress towards environmental, social and governance goals.

In addition, AB believes the governance practices of a target company is a vital piece of information for its fundamental research. AB, to the best of its ability, will assess governance features of a target company such as the ongoing production of financial statements, information on sound management structure and remuneration, employee relations, as well as legal, tax, and compliance issues.

I. ESG Integration

AB considers ESG issues as a fundamental part of its research and investment process. Through the AB's Stewardship policy, AB systematically and robustly integrates these considerations throughout all steps of its investment process, using both third-party and proprietary tools and systems, combined with an emphasis on proactive engagement AB utilizes a proprietary framework for researching and analysing over ESG factors.

AB believes these ESG factors represent both investment risks and opportunities. Poor handling of ESG issues by a company's management can lead to financial risks and a decline in the long-term value of an investment. On the other hand, when managed well, ESG factors can be a source of future growth for a company, providing potential long-term performance advantages.

In addition to differences by sector or industry, each ESG factor for a given issuer differs in terms of degree of likely material impact. An ESG issue with a strong likelihood to become material might lead to a decision to not invest or sell a position, whereas an ESG issue without an immediate direct impact on the company financials might be a reason to engage with the company to ensure the risks are addressed appropriately by management.

AB's ESIGHT system is a proprietary ESG research and collaboration tool through which AB's corporate bond and equity investment teams can access and share information during all steps of the investment process about issuers' ESG practices. When AB investment teams conduct research or prepare for an engagement, they can explore previous interactions, querying by issuer, AB investment team, or ESG topic and theme. ESIGHT also enhances portfolio management and reporting: AB professionals can assess ESG topics by company or issuer, industry, or portfolio and share engagement statistics, examples, and outcomes with clients.

ESIGHT is comprised of the following key portals to allow AB analysts and portfolio managers to efficiently and effectively share ESG insights and views, as well as access third-party information:

- Company Analysis: AB investment teams access this portal to understand how other analysts and trusted third-party services view companies based on their ESG practices. It stores AB's proxy voting history and rationale, which is an integral part of AB's engagement and investment processes. Teams can use Company Analysis to upload and share research insights and outcomes from company engagement; and to track engagement milestones and objectives.
- Knowledge Centre: This searchable repository houses a range of ESG information, research and content, including internal notes on company research and engagement, thematic sell-side research reports, academic studies, non-government entity reports, specialist sustainability and climate-change think-tank papers, and AB's own proprietary ESG ratings
- Watchlists and Notifications: This proactive tool automatically informs AB users of new ESG-related activity, such as engagement and research entries from other AB users or ESG changes from third-parties, on their companies and portfolios. This portal is designed to ensure that users are up-to-date with the latest ESG insights and to remind them follow up with portfolio companies, a function that improves efficiency and efficacy of AB's engagements.

- Portfolio View: This portal allows users to assess the ESG risks and opportunities to entire portfolios at one glance in a view that can be easily customized. It's designed to help identify and address thematic ESG issues and priorities within a portfolio.

AB is constantly improving its technology and ways to incorporate ESG research, engagement research, and research conclusions. In 2020, AB launched several enhancements to ESIGHT to have it be a knowledge centre that houses a diverse range of information on ESG factors. AB also improved ESIGHT's search capabilities, and AB incorporated COVID-19 as an ESG consideration.

II. Engagement

AB's investment teams also engage with issuers on these ESG factors. ESG engagement has always been a vital part of AB's investment process. Each year, AB's investment teams engage with many leaders of public and private companies and non-corporate entities, including municipalities, supranational and sovereign issuers.

AB analysts engage with issuers for two key reasons: to generate superior research insights; and to advocate for action. As an active manager, AB believes it is uniquely positioned to generate better risk-adjusted returns through its access to, and engagement with, issuers. Information from engagement activity informs AB's qualitative and quantitative analysis, thereby directly influencing investment decisions. Engagement is also an opportunity for AB to build long-term value, as its professionals provide perspective and guidance to issuers on developing best practice in the management of ESG issues. As such, AB, inter alia, encourages issuers to undertake actions that may promote better ESG-related outcomes, as well as benefit the financial outcomes of the issuer and/or AB products.

Engagement for Insight

Engagement enhances AB's research process, generating superior insight into issuers' strategies and competitive positioning. It also reveals how management teams address and manage risks and opportunities, including ESG considerations that could be financially material. Through engagement, AB analysts are able to better assess the quality of an issuer's management, strategy, operations, and corporate-governance structure. This valuable information is incorporated into AB's quantitative and qualitative security analysis and investment decisions, with the goal of generating superior risk-adjusted returns for our clients. AB' investment teams consider financial and non-financial performance factors if they deem that they could materially impact long-term financial outcomes.

Engagement for Action

Engagement also helps AB support clients' interests by enabling it to share its ESG philosophy to effect positive and sustainable change with issuers. Discussions can focus on strategic, financial, or ESG issues, but the aim is always the same: to encourage issuers to make decisions with a long-term view that supports positive, sustainable financial outcomes for them, their stakeholders and AB's clients.

Engaging for change can happen through individual conversations or a broader engagement campaign on a specific theme or topic. All AB engagements are conducted in accordance with relevant market regulations and frameworks.

AB engages with issuers of securities held by various AB Products, but may also engage with companies into which those funds have not yet, or will not, invest.

On an annual basis, these AB products may publish "Engagement Reports" that summarize issuer engagements and their outcomes. AB believes it is critical to integrate ESG factors into ground-level fundamental research and documenting the engagement research and conclusions allows the AB Stewardship Approach to be successfully utilized.

Direct engagements take place both before the initial investment is made and as part of AB's ongoing monitoring. Engagements are often with senior executives, including a company's CEO and CFO. During engagements, AB discusses strategy, business operations, governance and a wide variety of other topics, including ESG issues, with company management. Over time, analysts build a forum for open dialogue. AB also engages with directors, generally either to share its perspective on specific issues, or to escalate specific concerns after AB has engaged with management. In addition, AB engages with other stakeholders such as suppliers and customers as part of the process.

100% of the physical securities within the portfolio are subject to ESG analysis. This is because ESG integration is a key part of AB's fundamental research process, and both component funds within the Global Equity Blend strategy (Sustainable Global Thematic & Global Value) are active equity products which utilise fundamental research to make investment decisions. This is not to say that 100% of the securities 'promote' ESG, simply that E, S, or G issues will be considered and evaluated for each stock.

Internally AB is using a 75% threshold with regards to the percentage of the portfolio that must 'promote' ESG in order for a fund to be deemed Article 8. In order to measure this we use data and records from AB proprietary system's, eSIGHT, to calculate the level of documented ESG engagement coverage and the specific ESG issues that were covered. In addition, a separate committee has independent oversight of exposure to issuers in breach of the UNGC, as well as those with a MSCI CCC rating, and requires an additional level of due diligence from our PMs if they wish to continue holding them. These companies cannot be considered to 'promote' ESG characteristics and may not be included in the 75%.

A detailed presentation of the ESG Policy of AB is available on the following website: https://www.alliancebernstein.com/sites/responsible-investing/home-en-gb.htm?seg=2&lang=en-gb.

Such investment process is covered by the risk management procedure and internal controls which takes into account ESG risks.

3. Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy:

The Compartment promotes environmental characteristics but without sustainable investments in accordance with Article 8 of SFDR.

4. Further investment allocation rules

The Compartment agrees to comply with the following net asset exposures:

a) **From 60% to 100% on stocks markets for all geographical areas, all sectors and all market cap sizes, including:**

   - Up to the same weight than the Index +10% at time of purchase in stocks of issuers incorporated in the US;

   - 0% to 30% in stocks of emerging market countries.

b) **From 0% to 100% on foreign exchange risk.**

5. Description of the Asset Class used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment

1) ***<u>Securities (excluding embedded derivatives)</u>***

   - <u>Stocks</u>:

     - Common stocks, preferred stocks.
     - Securities with equity characteristics, including, but not limited to, depository receipts, warrants, rights, and local access products. For illustrative purposes, "local access products" include, without limitation, equity linked certificates, participation notes, and low exercise price call warrants.

   - <u>Shares / Units in other UCITS and UCIs (including ETFs)</u>***:***

   The Compartment may invest up to 10% of its net assets in UCITS based in France or in other EU Member States, and in European UCIs that are eligible according to the rules defined in the Prospectus.

Investments in UCITS and other European UCIs will be considered whenever such investments appear to specifically and more adequately respond to the investment objectives of the Compartment, as compared to a direct investment.

UCITS and further UCIs in which the Compartment may invest are potentially UCITS and UCIs managed by Auris Gestion.

2) ***Derivatives***

The Compartment may only use financial derivatives for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and when implementing the investment strategy. These financial derivative instruments will be predominately employed (i) as an alternative to investing directly in the underlying instruments and (ii) to hedge against equity market risk, specific issuer risk and currency fluctuations.

The Company may use both futures, currency futures options, forwards contracts, foreign currency forward contracts, FX forward and FX swaps, either dealt in regulated, organized markets or over-the-counter derivative contracts.

3) ***Securities embedding derivatives (excluding structured products)***

- Risks for which the Investment Manager seeks exposure through the use of Securities embedding derivatives: Equities and currency.

- Type of transactions: Efficient portfolio management with the aim of reducing risk, reducing cost or generating capital or income for the Compartment with an acceptable level of risk or to achieve the investment objective of the portfolio, and hedging equity and currency risk.

- Type of instruments employed:

The Compartment may invest in subscription bonds, warrants, participation notes and certificates.

The Compartment may not invest in ABS or MBS.

- Strategy of using embedded derivatives to meet the management objective: The Compartment may use securities with embedded derivatives for the exclusive purpose of hedging its currency and market risks.

4) ***Deposits and cash***

The Compartment may not invest in cash deposits, the Compartment may only hold cash to a limited extent, within the limit of its investment requirements.

5) ***Cash borrowings***

The Compartment may borrow up to the equivalent of 10% of its net assets in cash on a temporary basis and for technical needs only.

6) ***Temporary purchases and sales of securities or any other operations***

The Compartment will not engage in any securities financing or other transactions (including, but not limited to, repurchase agreements, securities lending/borrowing, buy-sell-back transactions or sell-buy-back transactions, margin lending transactions and total return swaps (TRS)) covered by Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency in securities financing transactions and re-use and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (the "**SFTR Regulation**"). Should this change, the prospectus will be updated in accordance with the SFTR Regulation.

6. Reference currency

The reference currency of the Compartment is the US Dollar.

7. Profile of the typical investor

The Compartment is open to all investors and is seeking to gain exposure to an equity portfolio. In order to decide whether to invest in the Company, potential investors should consider their personal assets, regulations, current needs over a ***recommended investment horizon of minimum five years***.

8. Investment Manager

Pursuant to an agreement entered into between the Management Company and AllianceBernstein (Luxembourg) S.à r.l. in the presence of the Company, AllianceBernstein (Luxembourg) S.à r.l. has been appointed as Investment Manager by the Management Company to be in charge of the day-to-day asset management of this Compartment.

The fees of AllianceBernstein (Luxembourg) S.à r.l. shall be borne by the Management Company.

9. Form of Shares and Classes

The Share Classes of the Compartment will be issued in registered form.

Share Classes	R EUR / R CHF / R USD	N	I EUR / I CHF / I USD / I EUR Hedged	P / P EUR Hedged
Reference Currency	EUR / CHF / USD	EUR	EUR / CHF / USD	EUR
Number of decimals	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth
Type of Shares	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation
Target Investors	All Investors	All Investors	Institutional Investors	Auris Gestion
Minimum initial Subscription	One Share	EUR 100 000	EUR / CHF / USD 500 000	One Share
Valuation Day	Each Business Day			
Management Company Fee	1.75%	1.30%	1.10%	1.60%
Depositary fixed rate Fee	max 0.035% subject to a minimum of EUR 800 per month for the Compartment			
Administration fixed rate Fee	max 0.05% subject to a minimum of 1,500 per month for the Compartment			
Other Administration Charges	The Administrative Agent, the Depositary and the Transfer Agent are entitled to transaction related fees and commissions.			
Performance Fee	20% of the positive difference between the annual performance of each Class (i.e. over the Financial Year) and the annual performance of the Index (denominated in USD for EUR Hedged and USD Share Classes and in EUR for EUR Share Classes) over the same period			

Transaction Fees	Max 0.20% per transaction			
Subscription Fee paid to the Management Company	max 2.50%	max 2.50%	N/A	N/A
Cut-off Time	5.00 p.m. on the relevant Valuation Day			
Subscription Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day			
Redemption Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day			

Furthermore, each Share Class may bear additional expenses including bank charges, brokerage fees, fees on transactions etc., as described in section 10 of the present Prospectus.

The figures above are excluding VAT. VAT may be applicable depending on the type of service.

It is recommended to refer to the KIID in order to get an estimate of the overall charges and expenses actually borne by the Compartment, as well as for more details, to the material contracts under 13.9 of the present Prospectus and the Financial statements.

In case a Share Class is in a currency other than the Reference Currency of the Compartment, all FX Hedge profit or loss attributable to this Share Class will be allocated to the relevant Share Class only. It should be noted that hedged Classes of Shares may not necessarily be 100% hedged at all times. The Management Company will take hedging positions from time to time in the best interest of Shareholders and on a best effort basis. The currency hedging shall not have adverse impact on the Shareholders of the other Share Classes.

An investor who subscribes, converts or redeem Shares via an intermediary paying agent may have to pay additional charges related to these operations as realised by such agents in the jurisdiction where the Shares are offered.

10. Launch Date

This Compartment was launched on July 15th, 2020.

11. Performance Fee

The Performance Fee of each Class will be up to 20% of the positive difference between the annual performance of each Class (i.e. over the Financial Year) and the annual performance of the benchmark Index over the same period (MSCI World Net Total Return Index). The Performance Fee will be calculated daily and accrued on each Valuation Date during the Financial Year. The basis for calculating the Performance Fee is the performance of the Compartment net of all costs (financial and administrative).

The Management Company is entitled to a Performance Fee if the Compartment, over the year, exceeds the annual performance of the benchmark Index over the same period.

A Performance Fee will be charged when the Compartment has outperformed the Index even if it recorded a negative performance over the year. If the Compartment underperforms the Index at the end of the relevant financial year (a "Calculation Period"), this negative performance shall be carried over to the next Calculation Periods until the underperformance is clawed back. To this purpose, any underperformances during the last five financial years (or since launch of the Compartment, if it has been in existence for less than five years) are considered and carried forward as negative contributions.

The Performance Fee in respect of each Financial Year will be calculated by reference to the last net asset value of the preceding Financial Year after deduction of any previous accrued Performance Fee and the net asset value at the end of the Financial Year before deduction of any accrued Performance Fee.

As regards the first Financial Year, the latter will exceptionally begin on the launch date of each Class and end on the 31 December of the same year. The related Performance Fee will then be calculated by reference to the applicable initial subscription price and the net asset value at the end of the Financial Year.

After deduction of the Performance Fee, the net asset value could not be less than the Reference net asset value (net asset value of the beginning of the period).

The Performance Fee is normally crystallised and payable to the Management Company in arrears at the end of each Financial Year. However, in the case of share redeemed during a Financial Year, the Performance Fee in respect of those shares will be calculated as if the date of redemption of such shares were the end of the Financial Year and will become payable immediately after the relevant Valuation Date.

If the management company services agreement is terminated before the end of a Financial Year, the Performance Fee in respect of the Financial Year will be calculated and paid as though the date of termination were the end of the relevant Financial Year.

Transfer of shares will be treated as redemption and subscription for Performance Fee calculation purposes. Such treatment will result in the crystallisation of any Performance Fee due to holding at such time, in relation to the transferred shares.

Examples

The following examples illustrate how the Performance Fee is calculated:

- If the performance of the Compartment comes out at + 15% during year N and that of the benchmark Index (MSCI World Net Total Return Index) is + 12%, then the Performance Fee charged by the Management Company for year N will be 0.60% [(15% -12%) * 20%].
- If the performance of the Compartment comes out at -5% during year N and that of the benchmark Index (MSCI World Net Total Return Index) is -11%, then the Performance Fee charged by the Management Company for year N will be 1,20% [(-5% -(-11%)) * 20%].
- If the performance of the Compartment comes out at + 8% during year N and that of the benchmark Index (MSCI World Net Total Return Index) is + 10%, then the Performance Fee charged by the Management Company for year N will be zero.

	Performance/underperformance for the year	**Past underperformance to be made up in the following year**	**Receipt of a performance fee**
Y1	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y2	0,00%	0,00%	No
Y3	-5,00%	-5,00%	No
Y4	3,00%	-2,00%	No
Y5	2,00%	0,00%	No
Y6	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y7	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y8	-10,00%	-10,00%	No
Y9	2,00%	-8,00%	No
Y10	2,00%	-6,00%	No
Y11	2,00%	-4,00%	No
Y12	0,00%	0,00% (1)	No
Y13	2,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y14	-6,00%	-6,00%	No
Y15	2,00%	-4,00%	No
Y16	2,00%	-2,00%	No
Y17	-4,00%	-6,00%	No
Y18	0,00%	-4,00% (2)	No

Y19	5,00%	0,00%	Yes

(1) The underperformance of year 12 (Y12) to be carried forward to the next year (Y13) is 0% (not -4%) as the residual underperformance from year 8 (Y8) which has not yet been compensated (-4%) is no longer relevant as the 5 years period has elapsed (year 8 underperformance is compensated up to year 12 (Y12))

(2) The residual underperformance from year 14 (Y14) that has not yet been compensated (-2%) is no longer relevant because the 5-year period has elapsed (the underperformance of year 14 (Y14) is compensated until year 18 (Y18)).

12. Total Expense Ratio

The latest calculated total expense ratio rate can be found in the Company's latest financial report.

13. Risk Management

The method used to calculate overall exposure is the commitment method.

14. Compartment Specific Risk Factors

1) *Equity risk*

If the equities or indices to which the portfolio is exposed falls, the net asset value of the Compartment may also fall.

2) *Risks associated with investments in small and mid-cap companies*

Since the volume of small and mid-cap stocks listed on the stock exchange is relatively low, market downturns are more pronounced and more rapid than for large caps. The net asset value of the Compartment may therefore decline more quickly and more significantly.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the small-cap markets and emerging markets are intended to accommodate businesses that, due to their specific characteristics, may pose a risk for investors.

3) *Risk associated with the use of financial derivatives*

Instruments in derivatives will expose the Compartment to higher variations as compared to an instrument in securities.

4) *Currency risk*

Currency risk is the risk of depreciation in the currencies in which the Compartment invests relative to the Reference Currency. This currency risk will be managed according to market opportunities and may thus account for a significant proportion of the risk. In the event of depreciation in foreign currencies, investors are thus exposed to a decline in the value of their units.

5) *Counterparty risk*

The Compartment may incur a loss in the event of default by a counterparty with which certain transactions were conducted, leading to a decline in the Compartment's net asset value.

6) *Credit risk*

This is the risk of a decline in bonds or debt securities issued by a private or public issuer or default by the latter. The value of the debt securities in which the Compartment is invested may decline, leading to a fall in net asset value.

7) *Active Trading Risk*

Frequent trading will result in a higher-than-average portfolio turnover ratio which increases trading expenses, may result in increased financial transaction taxes (if applicable), and may generate higher taxable capital gains (if applicable).

8) *Emerging Markets Risk*

Emerging markets are markets associated with a country that is considered by international financial organisations, such as the International Finance Corporation and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the international financial community to have an "emerging" stock market. Such markets may be under-capitalised, have less-developed legal and financial systems or may have less stable currencies than markets in the developed world. Emerging market securities are securities: (1) issued by companies with their principal place of business or principal office in an emerging market country; (2) issued by companies for which the principal securities trading market is an emerging market country; or (3) issued by companies, regardless of where their securities are traded, that derive at least 50% of their revenue or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed in emerging market countries or that have at least 50% of their assets in emerging market countries. Emerging markets securities typically present even greater exposure to risks and may be particularly sensitive to certain economic changes. For example, emerging market countries are more often dependent on international trade and are therefore often vulnerable to recessions in other countries. Emerging markets may have obsolete financial systems and volatile currencies and may be more sensitive than more mature markets to a variety of economic factors. Emerging market securities also may be less liquid than securities of more developed countries and could be difficult to sell, particularly during a market downturn.

9) Risks linked to investments in China

The Compartment may make investments directly in companies having a significant activity in the People's Republic of China, possibly in Greater China. The success of these investments may be affected by the political stability of China country, exchange rate and currency restrictions imposed on the movement of capital, any inability to structure or to finance transactions and tax issues. The Investment Manager will analyse the risks in this country before making the investments, but no assurance can be given that a political or economic climate, or a legal or regulatory risk, will not be of a nature to affect an investment of the Compartment adversely.

10) Risks linked to investments via Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect

The Compartment may invest in China A-shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programmes (the "Stock Connect") subject to any applicable regulatory limits. The Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing linked programme developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("HKEx"), the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchange, and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("ChinaClear") with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between mainland China and Hong Kong. The Stock Connect allows foreign investors to trade certain Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchanges listed China A-shares through their Hong Kong based brokers.

The Compartment seeking to invest in the domestic securities markets of the People's Republic of China ("**PRC**") may use the Stock Connect and, thus, is subject to the following additional risks:

General Risk: The relevant regulations are untested and subject to change. There is no certainty as to how they will be applied which could adversely affect the Compartment. The Stock Connect requires use of new information technology systems which may be subject to operational risk due to its cross-border nature. If the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in Hong Kong and Shanghai/Shenzhen markets through Stock Connect could be disrupted.

Clearing and Settlement Risk: The HKSCC and ChinaClear have established the clearing links and each will become a participant of each other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-boundary trades. For cross-boundary trades initiated in a market, the clearing house of that market will on one hand clear and settle with its own clearing participants, and on the other hand undertake to fulfil the clearing and settlement obligations of its clearing participants with the counterparty clearing house.

Legal/Beneficial Ownership: Where securities are held in custody on a cross-border basis, there are specific legal/beneficial ownership risks linked to compulsory requirements of the local Central Securities Depositaries, HKSCC and ChinaClear.

As in other emerging and less developed markets, the legislative framework is only beginning to develop the concept of legal/formal ownership and of beneficial ownership or interest in securities. In addition, HKSCC, as nominee holder, does not guarantee the title to Stock Connect securities held through it and is under no obligation to enforce title or other rights associated with ownership on behalf of beneficial owners. Consequently, the courts may consider that any nominee or custodian as registered holder of Stock Connect securities would have full ownership thereof, and that those Stock Connect securities would form part of the pool of assets of such entity available for distribution to creditors of such entities and/or that a beneficial owner may have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof. Consequently, it cannot be ensured that the Compartment's ownership of these securities or title thereto is assured.

To the extent that HKSCC is deemed to be performing safekeeping functions with respect to assets held through it, it should be noted that the Depositary and the Compartment will have no legal relationship with HKSCC and no direct legal recourse against HKSCC in the event that the Compartment suffers losses resulting from the performance or insolvency of HKSCC.

In the event ChinaClear defaults, HKSCC's liabilities under its market contracts with clearing participants will be limited to assisting clearing participants with claims. HKSCC will act in good faith to seek recovery of the outstanding stocks and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels or the liquidation of ChinaClear. In this event, the Compartment may not fully recover its losses or its Stock Connect securities and the process of recovery could also be delayed.

Operational Risk: The HKSCC provides clearing, settlement, nominee functions and other related services of the trades executed by Hong Kong market participants. PRC regulations which include certain restrictions on selling and buying will apply to all market participants. In the case of sale, pre-delivery of shares are required to the broker, increasing counterparty risk. Because of such requirements, the Compartment may not be able to purchase and/or dispose of holdings of China A-shares in a timely manner.

Quota Limitations: The Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations which may restrict the Compartment's ability to invest in China A-shares through the Stock Connect on a timely basis.

Investor Compensation: The Compartment will not benefit from local investor compensation schemes. Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. There may be occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC market but the Compartment cannot carry out any China A-shares trading. The Compartment may be subject to risks of price fluctuations in China A-shares during the time when Stock Connect is not trading as a result.

11) Geographical Concentration Risk

The Compartment may concentrate its investments in specific geographic regions and markets. Therefore, the performance of the Compartment may be affected by economic downturns and other factors affecting the specific geographic regions in which the Compartment invests.

The Compartment is subject to potentially much greater risks of adverse events that occur in that region and may experience greater volatility than a Compartment that is more broadly diversified geographically. Political, social or economic disruptions in the region, including conflicts and currency devaluations, even in countries in which the Compartment is not invested, may adversely affect security values in other countries in the region and thus the Fund's holdings.

12) Liquidity Risk

The Compartment may invest in certain securities that trade over the counter or in limited volume, or that may not have an active trading market. In addition, certain securities that may be held by the Compartment are subject to restrictions on resale. Also, at times all or a large portion of segments of the market may not have an active trading market. As a result, it may not be possible to sell a particular investment or type of investment at any particular time or at an acceptable price.

13) Leverage Risk

Certain transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Such transactions may include, among others, reverse repurchase agreements, loans of portfolios securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions. The use of derivatives may also create a leveraging risk.

The use of leverage may cause a Compartment to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so. Leveraging, including borrowing, may cause the Compartment to be more volatile than if the Compartment had not been leveraged. This is because leverage tends to increase a Compartment's exposure to market risk, interest rate risk or other risks by, in effect, increasing assets available for investment.

14) Risk of capital loss

A capital loss occurs when a unit is sold at a lower price than that paid at the time of purchase. The Compartment does not benefit from any guarantee or protection of capital. The capital initially invested will be subject to the vagaries of the market and is therefore, in the event of unfavourable market movements, not be returned in full.

15) Discretionary management risk

The discretionary management style is based on anticipating the evolution of the various markets (equities, fixed income instruments and/or on the selection of securities. There is a risk that the Compartment may not be invested at all times in the best-performing securities or markets. The Compartment's performance may therefore be lower than the management objective, the Compartment's net asset value could also fall.

16) Sustainability risk

The use of ESG criteria may affect the Compartment's investment performance and, as such, investing in ESG may perform differently compared to similar compartments that do not use such criteria. ESG based exclusionary criteria used in the Compartment's investment policy may result in the Compartment foregoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, and/or selling securities due to its ESG characteristics when it might be disadvantageous to do so. In the event the ESG characteristics of a security held by the Compartment change, resulting in the Management Company having to sell the security, neither the Compartment, the Management Company nor the Investment Manager accept liability in relation to such change.

The relevant exclusions might not correspond directly with investors own subjective ethical views.

In evaluating a security or issuer based on ESG criteria, the Management Company is dependent upon information and data from the Investment Advisor, which may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. As a result, there is a risk that the Management Company may incorrectly assess a security or issuer. There is also a risk that the Management Company may not apply the relevant ESG criteria correctly or that the Compartment could have indirect exposure to issuers who do not meet the relevant ESG criteria used by the Compartment. Neither the Compartment, the Management Company nor the Investment Manager make any representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the fairness, correctness, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of such ESG assessment.

APPENDIX 6. AURIS INVESTMENT GRADE

1. Investment Objective and Benchmarks of the Compartment

1) ***<u>Investment Objective</u>:***

The investment objective of this Compartment is outperforming the benchmark Bloomberg Barclays Euro Aggregate: Corporates Index (see below) over a period of 3 years through a diversified exposure to European investment grade credit market by taking exposure to the Markit ITRAXX Index or the ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe Index.

2) ***<u>Benchmark</u>:***

Bloomberg Barclays Euro Aggregate: Corporates Index (LECPTREU Index)

This benchmark (the "**Benchmark**") is a broad-based benchmark that measures the investment grade, euro-denominated, fixed-rate corporate bond market. Bloomberg acts as the independent administrator of the Benchmark and it is registered with ESMA under Article 34 of the Benchmark Regulation (EU) 2016/1011. The benchmark indicator is set at the closing price, denominated in euros, on the basis of reinvested coupons.

The Compartment is actively managed by the Investment Manager with the aim of achieving its investment objective. The investment strategy of the Compartment does not involve tracking the Benchmark. The Benchmark is used by the Investment Manager solely as a reference point (i) to assess target investment objective on a retrospective basis (comparative assessment) and (ii) to calculate any Performance Fees (see below). Consequently, the Investment Manager's investment decisions are in no way constrained or limited by the components of the indicators or the weighting of the Benchmark. Accordingly, the composition of the Compartment's portfolio may differ significantly from that of the Benchmark.

2. Investment Strategy of the Compartment

The Investment Manager will seek to implement the investment strategy of the Compartment by taking exposures to European corporate issuers having an investment grade credit rating as follows:

- The Compartment will mainly seek to take long exposure to the Markit ITRAXX Index (On the Run) and the ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe Index (On the Run) through entering into credit default swaps.

  By taking long exposure, the Compartment will act as seller of protection against credit risk linked to the investment grade securities composing the Markit ITRAXX Index (On the Run) and the ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe Index (On the Run). As such, the Compartment through the credit default swap, will receive a remuneration from the counterparty in exchange of what it may pay in case of a default of one or more issuer composing the Markit ITRAXX Index (On the Run) and the ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe Index.

  The iTraxx MSCI ESG Screened Europe Index applies an ESG screening to determine ESG Screened Entities. For an entity to be an ESG Screened Entity, it must pass all three screens as described below.

  a. Value-based Screen

  The Value-based Screen is based on breaches of specific revenue thresholds due to involvement in the following activities: adult entertainment, alcohol, civilian firearms, controversial weapons, conventional weapons, gambling, genetic engineering, nuclear power, nuclear weapons, tobacco, and thermal coal.

  b. Rating-based Screen

The MSCI ESG Ratings-based Screen represents a company's resilience to long-term, financially relevant ESG risks relative to the performance of its peers in the same sector. An entity fails this filter if it has an MSCI ESG rating of BBB or lower.

c. Controversy-based Screen

The MSCI Controversy-based Screen excludes entities that have an MSCI Controversy score of 0, i.e., companies involved in major ESG controversies and/or that refuse to adhere to international standards and principles such as the United Nations Global Compact and the International Labor Organization's core conventions.The Compartment will take exposure on the ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe Index through credit default swaps (but is not expected to take exposure on the individual credit default swaps that constitute these indices).

The selection methodology ensures that the indices are replicable and represent the most liquid, traded part of the market. The constituents of these indices are changed, and therefore a new series of these indices is determined by Markit®, every six months on the basis of the liquidity and credit rating of the issuers according to a process known as "rolling" (as per the publicly available methodology applied by Markit®). The Investment Manager is of the opinion that such rolling shall systematically reduce the credit risk of the Compartment’s portfolio.

Information on these indices and their methodology are available on https://ihsmarkit.com/index.html. The administrator of these indices, Markit Indices Limited ("Markit®"), is registered with ESMA under Article 34 of the Benchmark Regulation (EU) 2016/1011.

For the avoidance of doubt, the investment strategy of the Compartment does not involve tracking the Markit ITRAXX Index or the ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe Index and the Investment Manager's investment decisions are in no way constrained or limited by the components of the indicators or the weighting of these indices. Accordingly, the composition of the Compartment’s portfolio may differ significantly from that of these indices indicators.

- The Investment Manager shall seek to combine the long-only exposure to the Markit ITRAXX Index (On the Run) and the ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe Index (On the Run) with hedging of the widening of credit spreads and interest rate fluctuations through the use of derivative instruments (such as options and futures) and short-term government bonds.

  In respect of the hedging strategy for the Compartment, the Investment Manager shall seek to deploy the following hedging policy in order to maximise s capital solvency requirements under the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 of 10 October 2014:

  - ✓ hedging for the Compartment will be implemented for at least 12 months or be systematically rolled over;
  - ✓ hedging instruments will have a maturity above 1 month at inception;
  - ✓ hedging will be implemented systematically;
  - ✓ hedging will carry no basis risk between the exposure covered by the risk mitigation technique and the risk mitigation’s underlying.

- The Compartment will also seek to take exposure, for cash-management purposes, to debt securities denominated in Euro and issued or guaranteed by European national governments, their agencies, instrumentalities and political sub-divisions.

- For hedging purposes only, the Compartment is also authorised to utilise government bond futures.

- The modified duration of the portfolio is limited to 2.

3. Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy:

The Compartment promotes environmental characteristics without specifically investing in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 8 of SFDR.

Given its investment objective, the Compartment does not take into account the Taxonomy Regulation. Indeed, the investments underlying the Compartment do not take into account the criteria of the European Union concerning environmentally sustainable economic activities.

4. Further investment allocation rules

The Compartment agrees to comply with the following net asset exposures:

a) Up to 450% on Markit ITRAXX Index or the ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe Index by entering into credit default swaps. The Compartment's targeted level of long exposure will generally be around 400%, with the possibility to be higher depending on market conditions. The fund will gain this exposure by entering into credit default swaps.

The long exposure will be hedged with OTC options.

b) From 0 to 100% in debt securities denominated in Euro and issued or guaranteed by European national governments, their agencies, instrumentalities and political sub-divisions.

The Management Company carries out its own credit analysis for bonds being acquired and those being held. It does not rely exclusively on ratings provided by the agencies, but also implements a comprehensive credit risk analysis and an assessment of the necessary procedures for making buying decisions, and also divestment decisions in case portfolio bonds are downgraded.

5. Description of the Asset Class used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment

1) ***Securities (excluding embedded derivatives)***

- Fixed Income instruments:

The debt securities in which the Compartment may invest shall be issued by European public issuers, as follows: bonds issued or guaranteed by national governments, their agencies, instrumentalities and political sub-divisions.

- Shares / Units in other UCITS and UCIs:

The Compartment may invest up to 10% of its net assets in UCITS based in France or in other EU Member States, and in European UCIs that are eligible according to the rules defined in the Prospectus.

Investments in UCITS and other European UCIs will be considered whenever such investments appear to specifically and more adequately respond to the investment objectives of the Compartment, as compared to a direct investment.

UCITS and further UCIs in which the Compartment may invest are potentially UCITS and UCIs managed by Auris Gestion.

2) Derivatives

The Compartment may use financial derivatives for the purposes of exposure and hedging its interest rates and credit market risks but also for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Compartment may use government bond futures, credit default swaps and options on credit index, either dealt in regulated, organized markets or over-the-counter derivative contracts.

3) Securities embedding derivatives (excluding structured products)

Not Applicable

4) ***Deposits and cash***

The Compartment may not invest in cash deposits, the Compartment may only hold cash to a limited extent, within the limit of its investment requirements.

5) ***Cash borrowings***

The Compartment may borrow up to the equivalent of 10% of its net assets in cash on a temporary basis and for technical needs only.

6) ***Temporary purchases and sales of securities or any other operations***

The Compartment will not engage in any securities financing or other transactions (including, but not limited to, repurchase agreements, securities lending/borrowing, buy-sell-back transactions or sell-buy-back transactions, margin lending transactions and total return swaps (TRS)) covered by Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency in securities financing transactions and re-use and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (the "SFTR Regulation"). Should this change, the prospectus will be updated in accordance with the SFTR Regulation.

6. Reference currency

The reference currency of the Compartment is the Euro.

7. Profile of the typical investor

The Compartment is open to knowledgeable and experienced investors who are able to understand and evaluate the strategy and its inherent risks. The Compartment is seeking to gain exposure to an investment grade European credit portfolio. In order to decide whether to invest in the Compartment, potential investors should consider their personal assets, regulations, current needs over a ***recommended investment horizon of minimum three years***.

8. Investment Manager

Pursuant to an agreement entered into between the Management Company and Selwood Asset Management (France) SAS in the presence of the Company, Selwood Asset Management (France) SAS has been appointed as Investment Manager by the Management Company to be in charge of the day-to-day asset management of this Compartment.

The fees of Selwood Asset Management (France) SAS shall be borne by the Management Company.

Selwood Asset Management (France) SAS, which has its registered office at 51, rue de Londres, 75008 Paris, France, is an investment manager duly authorised and regulated by the AMF (Agreement Number GP-21000006).

9. Form of Shares and Classes

The Share Classes of the Compartment will be issued in registered form.

Share Classes	R / R CHF Hedged	N / N CHF Hedged	I / I CHF Hedged	X
Reference Currency	EUR / CHF	EUR / CHF	EUR / CHF	EUR
Number of decimals	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth
Type of Shares	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation

Target Investors	All Investors	All Investors	Institutional Investors	Special Founder Institutional Investors
Minimum initial Subscription	One Share	EUR 100,000	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 10,000,000
Valuation Day	Each Business Day (when it is a working day in Luxembourg, Paris and London)			
Management Company Fee	1,00%	0,90%	0,80%	0.30%
Depositary fixed rate Fee	Max 0.035% subject to a minimum of EUR 800 per month for the Compartment			
Administration fixed rate Fee	Max 0.05% subject to a minimum of 1,500 per month for the Compartment			
Other Administration Charges	The Administrative Agent, the Depositary and the Transfer Agent are entitled to transaction related fees and commissions.			
Benchmark	Bloomberg Barclays Euro-Aggregate: Corporates Index (**LECPTREU Index)**			
Performance Fee	20%	20%	20%	Not Applicable
	of the positive difference between the annual performance of each Class (i.e. over the Financial Year) and the annual performance of the benchmark index over the same period			
Transaction Fees	Max 0.20% per transaction			
Subscription Fee paid to the Management Company	max 2.50%	max 2.50%	N/A	N/A
Cut-off Time	Subscription: 12.00 p.m. {1} business days prior to relevant Valuation day Redemption: 12.00 p.m. {2} business days prior to relevant Valuation day			
Subscription Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day			
Redemption Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day			

Furthermore, each Share Class may bear additional expenses including bank charges, brokerage fees, fees on transactions etc., as described in section 10 of the present Prospectus.

The figures above are excluding VAT. VAT may be applicable depending on the type of service.

It is recommended to refer to the KIID in order to get an estimate of the overall charges and expenses actually borne by the Compartment, as well as for more details, to the material contracts under 13.9 of the present Prospectus and the Financial statements.

In case a Share Class is in a currency other than the Reference Currency of the Compartment, all FX Hedge profit or loss attributable to this Share Class will be allocated to the relevant Share Class only. It should be noted that hedged Classes of Shares may not necessarily be 100% hedged at all times. The Management Company will take hedging positions from time to time in the best interest of Shareholders and on a best effort basis. The currency hedging shall not have adverse impact on the Shareholders of the other Share Classes.

An investor who subscribes, converts or redeem Shares via an intermediary paying agent may have to pay additional charges related to these operations as realised by such agents in the jurisdiction where the Shares are offered.

10. Launch Date

This Compartment was launched on June 17th, 2021.

11. Performance Fee

The Performance Fee of each Class (the « **Performance Fee** »), except for X Share Class, will be 20% of the positive difference between the annual performance of each Class (i.e. over the Financial Year) and the annual performance of the Benchmark over the same period. The Performance Fee will be calculated daily and accrued on each Valuation Date during the Financial Year.

The Management Company is entitled to a Performance Fee if the Compartment, over the year, has a positive performance and if it has over performed the annual performance of the Benchmark. No Performance Fee will be paid (i) if the annual net performance of the Compartment is negative, even if the latter exceeds the annual performance of the Benchmark over the same period or (ii) if the Compartment underperforms the benchmark at the end of the relevant Financial Year. If the annual performance of a Class is negative and/or if the Compartment underperforms the Benchmark at the end of the relevant Financial Year (a "Calculation Period"), this negative performance shall be carried over to the next Calculation Periods until the underperformance is clawed back. To this purpose, any underperformances during the last five financial years (or since launch of the Compartment, if it has been in existence for less than five years) are considered and carried forward as negative contributions.

The Performance Fee in respect of each Financial Year will be calculated by reference to the last net asset value of the preceding Financial Year after deduction of any previous accrued Performance Fee and the net asset value at the end of the Financial Year before deduction of any accrued Performance Fee.

As regards the first Financial Year, the latter will exceptionally begin on the launch date of each Class and end on the 31 December of the same year. The related Performance Fee will then be calculated by reference to the applicable initial subscription price and the net asset value at the end of the Financial Year.

After deduction of the Performance Fee, the net asset value could not be less than the Reference net asset value (net asset value of the beginning of the period).

The Performance Fee is normally crystallised and payable to the Management Company in arrears at the end of each Financial Year. However, in the case of share redeemed during a Financial Year, the Performance Fee in respect of those shares will be calculated as if the date of redemption of such shares were the end of the Financial Year and will become payable immediately after the relevant Valuation Date.

If the management company services agreement is terminated before the end of a Financial Year, the Performance Fee in respect of the Financial Year will be calculated and paid as though the date of termination were the end of the relevant Financial Year.

Transfer of shares will be treated as redemption and subscription for Performance Fee calculation purposes. Such treatment will result in the crystallisation of any Performance Fee due to holding at such time, in relation to the transferred shares.

Examples

The following examples illustrate how the Performance Fee is calculated:

- If the performance (net of all fees: management and administrative fees) of the Compartment comes out at + 15% during year N and that of the Benchmark is + 12%, then the Performance Fee charged by the Management Company for year N will be 0.60% i.e. [(15% -12%) * 20%].
- If the performance (net of all fees: management and administrative fees) of the Compartment comes out at -5% during year N and that of the Benchmark is -11%, then Performance Fee charged by the Management Company for year N will be zero.
- If the performance (net of all fees: management and administrative fees) of the Compartment comes out at + 8% during year N and that of the Benchmark is + 10%, then the Performance Fee charged by the Management Company for year N will be zero.

	Performance/underperformance for the year	Past underperformance to be made up in the following year	Receipt of a performance fee
Y1	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y2	0,00%	0,00%	No
Y3	-5,00%	-5,00%	No
Y4	3,00%	-2,00%	No
Y5	2,00%	0,00%	No
Y6	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y7	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y8	-10,00%	-10,00%	No
Y9	2,00%	-8,00%	No
Y10	2,00%	-6,00%	No
Y11	2,00%	-4,00%	No
Y12	0,00%	0,00% (1)	No
Y13	2,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y14	-6,00%	-6,00%	No
Y15	2,00%	-4,00%	No
Y16	2,00%	-2,00%	No
Y17	-4,00%	-6,00%	No
Y18	0,00%	-4,00% (2)	No
Y19	5,00%	0,00%	Yes

(1) The underperformance of year 12 (Y12) to be carried forward to the next year (Y13) is 0% (not -4%) as the residual underperformance from year 8 (Y8) which has not yet been compensated (-4%) is no longer relevant as the 5 years period has elapsed (year 8 underperformance is compensated up to year 12 (Y12))

(2) The residual underperformance from year 14 (Y14) that has not yet been compensated (-2%) is no longer relevant because the 5-year period has elapsed (the underperformance of year 14 (Y14) is compensated until year 18 (Y18)).

12. Total Expense Ratio

The latest calculated total expense ratio rate can be found in the Company's latest financial report.

13. Risk Management

The methodology used by the Management Company to calculate the global exposure resulting from the use of financial derivative instruments is the absolute value-at-risk ("**VaR**") approach in accordance with the CSSF Circular 11/512 (the methodology used is the Absolute VaR 99% 20 days). The global exposure resulting from the use of financial derivative instruments is therefore subject to an absolute VaR limit of 20% of the net asset value of the Compartment.

Depending on market environments and subject to the Investment Restrictions, the Compartment may, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, employ leverage in the construction of its portfolio.

Leverage will be determined in accordance with the sum of the notional of financial derivative instruments approach (which defines the leverage as the sum of the absolute value of the notional amounts of all financial derivative instruments in the Compartment's portfolio). Based on the sum of the notional of financial derivative instruments approach, the Compartment's expected gross level of leverage will generally vary from 300% and 500% of the Compartment's net asset value. The gross level of leverage could reach 900% during Roll periods.

Moreover, in calculating the expected level of leverage using the sum of notionals of all financial derivatives of the Fund, the notional value of any options positions is adjusted by the option delta (where the option delta measures the degree to which an option is exposed to movements in the price of the underlying asset).

The Compartment's level of leverage may possibly be higher under certain circumstances, including but not limited to, in the event of sudden market movement that causes options held by the Compartment to move in-to-the-money, thereby increasing the corresponding delta exposure level.

Other than as disclosed herein the Compartment does not expect to employ any leverage.

14. Compartment Specific Risk Factors

1) Overall Investment Risk

All investments are subject to the risk of capital loss. The nature of the investments to be purchased and traded by the Compartment and the investment techniques and strategies to be employed in an effort to increase profits may increase this risk. There can be no assurance that the Compartment will not incur losses. Investors may lose all or substantially all of their investment in the Compartment. Unforeseeable events, including, but not limited to, actions by various government agencies (such as the Bank of England, Federal Reserve Board or European Central Bank), world political events, and other market disruption events, may cause sharp market fluctuations or interrupt the Compartment's activities or those of its service providers.

2) No Performance Guarantees

The Investment Manager does not provide any performance guarantees. Targeted performance assumes long term investment (of three years and above). Investors should note that the performance of the Shares in the Compartment is not guaranteed or capital protected. Investors in the Compartment should be prepared and able to sustain losses of the capital invested, up to a total loss.

3) Risk associated with the use of financial derivatives

Instruments in derivatives will expose the Compartment to higher variations as compared to an instrument in securities.

4) Counterparty Risk

The Compartment may incur a loss in the event of default by a counterparty with which certain transactions were conducted, leading to a decline in the Compartment's net asset value.

5) Credit Risk

This is the risk of a decline in bonds or debt securities issued by a private or public issuer or default by the latter. The value of the debt securities in which the Compartment is invested may decline, leading to a fall in net asset value.

6) Credit Default Swaps Risk

The Compartment may take long and/or short positions in credit default swaps. Credit default swaps carry specific risks including high level of leverage, possibility that premiums paid for entering into credit default swaps expire worthless, wide bid/offer spread and documentation risk. In addition, there can be no assurance that the counterparty to credit default swap will be able to fulfil its obligation to the underlying portfolio if a credit event occurs in respect of a reference entity. Further, the counterparty to the credit default swap may seek to avoid payment following an alleged credit event by claiming that there is a lack of clarity in or alternative meaning of language used in the contract, most notably the language specifying what would amount to a credit event.

In addition, investments in credit default swap may give rise to increased volatility and sensitivity in the event of perceived or actual credit deterioration in the marketplace.

7) No Tracking of the Benchmark

The Compartment will not track the Benchmark. The Benchmark is used as a reference for the performance of the Compartment. Accordingly, the composition of the Compartment's portfolio may differ significantly from that of the Benchmark composition, both in respect of the weighting and the composite entities. There are no guarantees that the positive performance of the Benchmark will result in positive performance of the Compartment's portfolio.

8) Geographical Concentration Risk

The Compartment may concentrate its investments in specific geographic regions and markets. Therefore, the performance of the Compartment may be affected by economic downturns and other factors affecting the specific geographic regions in which the Compartment invests.

The Compartment is subject to potentially much greater risks of adverse events that occur in that region and may experience greater volatility than a Compartment that is more broadly diversified geographically. Political, social or economic disruptions in the region, including conflicts and currency devaluations, even in countries in which the Compartment is not invested, may adversely affect security values in other countries in the region and thus the Compartment's holdings.

9) Liquidity Risk

The Compartment may invest in certain securities that trade over the counter or in limited volume, or that may not have an active trading market. In addition, certain securities that may be held by the Compartment are subject to restrictions on resale. Also, at times all or a large portion of segments of the market may not have an active trading market. As a result, it may not be possible to sell a particular investment or type of investment at any particular time or at an acceptable price. Unpredictable market conditions may reduce liquidity of the portfolio.

10) Leverage Risk

Certain transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. The use of derivatives may also create a leveraging risk. The use of leverage may cause a Compartment to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so. Leveraging, including borrowing, may cause the Compartment to be more volatile than if the Compartment had not been leveraged. This is because leverage tends to increase a Compartment's exposure to market risk, interest rate risk or other risks by, in effect, increasing assets available for investment.

11) Interest Rate Risk

This refers to the risk of a fall in the value of fixed income instruments resulting from changes in interest rates. If interest rates rise, the Compartment's net asset value may fall. The Compartment has limited exposure to fixed income products. Notwithstanding the systematic hedging applied on interest rates risks, the Compartment may have a residual exposure to the fluctuation of interest rates.

12) Discretionary Risk

The discretionary management style is based on anticipating changes in the various markets (bonds and credit markets). There is a risk that the Compartment may not be invested in the best-performing markets at all times.

13) Legal Risk

The use, among other things, of credit default swaps and options may lead to complex arrangements that may involve legal risks, in particular the inadequate drafting of contracts concluded with counterparties. The materialization of these risks may lead to a fall in the net asset value of the Compartment.

14) Custody Risk

The Company's (and therefore the Compartment's) assets are held in custody by the Depositary, which exposes the Company to custodian risk. This means that the Compartment is exposed to the risk of loss of assets placed in custody as a result of insolvency, negligence or fraudulent trading by the Depositary.

15) Dependence on the Investment Manager

The success of the Compartment is largely dependent upon the Investment Manager and there can be no assurance that the Investment Manager or the individuals employed by the Investment Manager will remain willing or able to provide advice to the Compartment or that trading on this advice by the Investment Manager will be profitable in the future. The performance of the Investment Manager depends upon certain personnel. Should any such personnel be in any way unavailable or incapacitated, the performance of the Compartment may be adversely affected.

16) Lack of Operating History

The Investment Manager does not have pre-existing track record in the strategy which it seeks to implement for the Compartment and no guarantees can be given that the Investment Manager will successfully implement this strategy or that suitable investment opportunities can be located to implement this strategy.

17) Allocation of Opportunities Between Investment Manager's Clients

The Investment Manager is not restricted from implementing the same, substantially similar or entirely different investment strategies for other clients and proprietary accounts, which the Investment Manager or its affiliates may manage (collectively, the "**Other Accounts**"). The terms of management for Other Accounts, including the fees and investment restrictions may be different from the terms and the fees afforded to the Compartment. When the Investment Manager determines that it would be appropriate for both, the Compartment and any Other Account, to participate in any identified investment opportunity, the Investment Manager will seek to execute orders for all of the participating accounts on a fair, reasonable and equitable basis and in accordance with its best execution policy. The Investment Manager is permitted to combine the Compartment's orders with orders for any Other Accounts and allocate such investments pursuant to an allocation methodology which the Investment Manager deems fair on an overall basis to all participating accounts. The effect of such aggregation and allocation may however work to the disadvantage of the Compartment on some occasions.

18) Hedging Risks

The Investment Manager may in its discretion employ various "hedging" techniques designed in an attempt to minimize the potential drawdown of the portfolio. To the extent that the Investment Manager does seek to employ such hedging techniques, a substantial risk remains, nonetheless, that such techniques will not always be possible to implement and when possible will not always be effective in limiting losses. The hedging is not aimed to create a full protection against the identified risks and no representation is made that all investment risks can be successfully identified.

19) Sustainability risk

The use of ESG criteria may affect the Compartment's investment performance and, as such, investing in ESG may perform differently compared to similar compartments that do not use such criteria. ESG based exclusionary criteria used in the Compartment's investment policy may result in the Compartment foregoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, and/or selling securities due to its ESG characteristics when it might be disadvantageous to do so. In the event the ESG characteristics of a security held by the Compartment change, resulting in the Management Company having to sell the security, neither the Compartment, the Management Company nor the Investment Manager accept liability in relation to such change.

The relevant exclusions might not correspond directly with investors own subjective ethical views.

In evaluating a security or issuer based on ESG criteria, the Management Company is dependent upon information and data from the Investment Advisor, which may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. As a result, there is a risk that the Management Company may incorrectly assess a security or issuer. There is also a risk that the Management Company may not apply the relevant ESG criteria correctly or that the Compartment could have indirect exposure to issuers who do not meet the relevant ESG criteria used by the Compartment. Neither the Compartment, the Management Company nor the Investment Manager make any representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the fairness, correctness, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of such ESG assessment.

APPENDIX 7. GRAVITY US EQUITY FUND

1. Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment

1) *Investment Objective*:

The investment objective of the Compartment is to provide investors with an exposure to the US large cap equity market, while generating overperformance over the benchmark through a systematic tactical selection of sector exposures.

2) *Benchmark*:

S&P 500 Net Return Index (the "S&P 500")

S&P 500 is a capitalization weighted index measuring the performance of the 500 largest companies listed on US exchanges. Its Bloomberg code is < SPTR500N > Index.

The administrator of this index, Standard & Poor's, is registered with ESMA under Article 34 of the Benchmark Regulation (EU) 2016/1011.

The Compartment is actively managed by the Investment Manager with the aim of achieving its investment objective. The benchmark indicator is used retrospectively as a comparative assessment and is used for the calculation of the performance fee. Consequently, the Investment Manager's investment decisions are in no way constrained or limited by the components of the benchmark indicator or the weighting of each of them. Thus, the composition of the Compartment's portfolio may differ significantly from that of the benchmark indicator.

The closing prices of the index are expressed in US dollars; it includes dividend reinvestment.

2. Investment Strategy of the Compartment

The Compartment will invest in stocks of issuers incorporated in the US, all sectors and all market cap size either directly by buying these stocks or indirectly through Total Return Swaps that give exposure to US stocks according to the below investment process.

The investment strategy of the Compartment is based on a systematic sector selection methodology, which is as follows:

The investment universe of the Compartment is composed of the 10 following sectors of the S&P 500):

i. communication services,
ii. consumer discretionary,
iii. consumer staples,
iv. energy,
v. financial services,
vi. health care,
vii. industrials,
viii. information technology,
ix. materials,
x. utilities.

Each of the 10 sectors of the S&P 500 is evaluated and then selected as follows through a quantitative model, which objective is to measure its sensitivity to the macroeconomic environment, as well as its specific dynamics.

A. Quantitative sector valuation

✓ Step 1: evaluation of the sectors:

The "fair valuation" ($FV_{i,t}$) of a sector (i) at a date (t) is defined as the sector's expected excess return over the S&P 500. Formally, it is estimated from a model, that is designed to decompose sector excess return into two components:

- a "macro premium" that is the resulting of each sector sensitivity to various macroeconomic (i.e. the market environment) factors (economic cycle, risk aversion measures, etc.) computed from data available publicly on Bloomberg. This component aims at measuring the systematic risks (i.e. risks attributable to the market environment) of each sector. The result of this analyse will permit to measure each sector's excess return over the S&P 500 that is due to the market environment.
- a "specific premium" – defined as an autoregressive process – that aims at measuring the specific risk of each sector (i.e. not linked to the market environment but to conjunctural drivers, linked to behavioural determinants that goes against the efficient market hypothesis (momentum, herding, rational expectations…).The result of this analyse will permit to measure each sector's excess return over the S&P 500 that is attributable to such conjunctural drivers.

✓ Step 2: ranking of the sectors:

From their respective "fair valuations", each sector is assigned a score, designed to favour:

- sectors that exhibit the best "fair valuation", i.e. that are the most prone to outperform the S&P500 given the current macro environment (macro premium) and their current dynamics (specific premium);
- undervalued sectors, for which the difference (the "valuation spread") between their "fair valuation" and their recent performance is significant, thus translating an expected outperformance;
- sectors that exhibit strong momentum in their "fair valuations", i.e. for which their current "fair valuations" are important regards their historical levels.

B. Allocation

The assets composing the portfolio of the Compartment are then selected from the sectors that display the highest scores (the "best-rated sectors") at the issue of step 2. Their respective weights in the portfolio are determined from an equal risk weighting scheme.

The type of assets in the selected sectors in which the Compartment will invest and the percentages of investment therein are described in section 3 and 4 below.

3. Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy:

The Compartment promotes environmental characteristics without specifically investing in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 8 of SFDR.

Given its investment objective, the Compartment does not take into account the Taxonomy Regulation. Indeed, the investments underlying the Compartment do not take into account the criteria of the European Union concerning environmentally sustainable economic activities.

4. Investment allocation rules

The Compartment agrees to comply with the following net asset exposures:

a) **up to 100% in stocks of issuers incorporated in the US, all sectors and all market cap size**

b) **For cash management purpose only, from 0 to 100% in money market or short term fixed-income instrument** having a rating lower than the A3 rating for the short term, or a BBB- S&P rating for the long term or, failing that, an equivalent rating assessed by the Management Company, or unrated; The rating is assessed when the bonds are purchased.

The Management Company carries out its own credit analysis for shares being acquired and those held. It does not rely exclusively on ratings provided by the agencies, but also implements a comprehensive credit risk analysis and an assessment of the necessary procedures for making buying decisions, and also divestment decisions in case portfolio shares are downgraded.

5. Description of the Asset Classes used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment

1) *Securities (excluding embedded derivatives)*

- Stocks:

The Compartment will invest in the stocks of listed companies.

Such financial instruments must be liquid, publicly traded US equities and are determined by the Investment Manager to have substantially similar risk and return characteristics, in aggregate, as the strategy on the basis that they provide substantively the same exposure by industry and have substantially the same liquidity.

- Shares / Units in other UCITS and UCIs:

The Compartment may invest up to 10% of its net assets in UCITS based in France or in other EU Member States, and in European UCIs that are eligible according to the rules defined in the Prospectus.

Investments in UCITS and other European UCIs will be considered whenever such investments appear to specifically and more adequately respond to the investment objectives of the Compartment, as compared to a direct investment.

UCITS and further UCIs in which the Compartment may invest are potentially UCITS and UCIs managed by Auris Gestion.

- Debt securities and money market instruments:

The Compartment is authorized to invest across all debt securities and money market instruments with a duration less than 1 year and subject to the limits indicated under section 3. b) above.

The Compartment will not invest in distressed securities or defaulted securities.

2) *Derivatives*

The Compartment may use financial derivatives for efficient portfolio management purpose and for the purpose of exposure and hedging its currency, equity and market risks.

The Company may use both futures, currency futures options, swaps on indices, swap agreements, performance swaps, total return swaps, contracts for difference, forwards contracts, foreign currency forward contracts, FX forward and FX swaps, either dealt in regulated, organized markets or over-the-counter derivative contracts.

3) ***Securities embedding derivatives (excluding structured products)***

Not Applicable

4) ***Deposits and cash***

The Compartment may invest in cash deposits.

5) ***Cash borrowings***

The Compartment may borrow up to the equivalent of 20% of its net assets in cash on a temporary basis and for technical needs only.

6) ***Temporary purchases and sales of securities or any other operations***

The Compartment will not engage in any securities financing or other transactions (including, but not limited to, repurchase agreements, securities lending/borrowing, buy-sell-back transactions or sell-buy-back transactions, margin lending transactions and total return swaps (TRS)) covered by Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency in securities financing transactions and re-use and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (the "SFTR Regulation"). Should this change, the prospectus will be updated in accordance with the SFTR Regulation.

6. Reference currency

The reference currency of the Compartment is the US Dollar.

7. Profile of the typical investor

The Compartment is open to all investors and is seeking to gain exposure to an equity portfolio. In order to decide whether to invest in the Company, potential investors should consider their personal assets, regulations, current needs over a ***recommended investment horizon of minimum five years***.

8. Investment Advisor

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement entered into between the Management Company and Orion Financial Partners, Orion Financial Partners has been appointed as investment advisor for the Compartment (the "Investment Advisor").

The Investment Advisor, having is registered office at 9 rue Daru 75008 PARIS, is a financial investment advisor registered in the single register of financial intermediaries kept with ORIAS under number 13000691 and member of ANACOFI-CIF (National Association of Financial Advisors - CIF).

The Investment Advisor will provide, in this capacity, allocation recommendations based on the analysis of the risk / return profile of S&P500 sectors and on their proprietary indicator

The Investment Advisor does not make decisions on behalf of the Compartment which are within the competence and the responsibility of the Management Company. The Investment Advisor will only provide investment advice to the Management Company and will not take any investment decisions in the context of the Compartment. The services provided by the Investment Advisor are, however, exclusive to any financial investment advisory activity within the meaning of 5° of article D. 321-1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

The Investment Advisor's fees are borne by the Management Company.

9. Form of Shares and Classes

The Share Classes of the Compartment will be issued in registered form.

Share Classes	R / R EUR / R EUR Hedged / R CHF Hedged	I / I EUR / I EUR Hedged / I CHF Hedged	X / X EUR / X EUR Hedged / X CHF Hedged	F / F EUR / F EUR Hedged / F CHF Hedged
Reference Currency	USD / EUR / CHF	USD / EUR / CHF	USD / EUR / CHF	USD / EUR / CHF
Number of decimals	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth	one ten thousandth
Type of Shares	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation
Target Investors	All Investors	Institutional Investors	Special Institutional Investors	Special Founder Institutional Investors (First Investments before 30th of September 2021) (*)
Minimum initial Subscription	One Share	USD/EUR/CHF 50 000	USD/EUR/CHF 1,000,000	USD/EUR/CHF 1,000,000
Valuation Day	Each Business Day			
Management Company Fee	1.50%	1.25%	0.80%	0.70%
Depositary fixed rate Fee	Max 0.035% subject to a minimum of EUR 800 per month for the Compartment			
Administration fixed rate Fee	max 0.05% subject to a minimum of 1,500 per month for the Compartment			
Other Administration Charges	The Administrative Agent, the Depositary and the Transfer Agent are entitled to transaction related fees and commissions.			
Performance Fee	15%			10%
	of the positive difference between the annual performance of each Class (i.e. over the Financial Year) and the annual performance of the benchmark index (denominated in USD for USD Share Classes, in EUR for EUR Share Classes and the hedged version (*) for EUR Hedged and (**) CHF Hedged) over the same period (*) SPXUXEN (S&P 500 Hedged to EUR Net Total Return Index) (**) SPXHCHFN (S&P 500 Hedged to CHF Net Total Return Index)			

Transaction Fees	Max 0.20% per transaction			
Subscription Fee paid to the Management Company	max 2.50%	max 2.50%	N/A	N/A
Cut-off Time	5.00 p.m. on the relevant Valuation Day			
Subscription Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day			
Redemption Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day			

(*) the subscription period may be extended by the Board by circular resolution

Furthermore, each Share Class may bear additional expenses including bank charges, brokerage fees, fees on transactions etc., as described in section 10 of the present Prospectus.

The figures above are excluding VAT. VAT may be applicable depending on the type of service.

It is recommended to refer to the KIID in order to get an estimate of the overall charges and expenses actually borne by the Compartment, as well as for more details, to the material contracts under 13.9 of the present Prospectus and the Financial statements.

In case a Share Class is in a currency other than the Reference Currency of the Compartment, all FX Hedge profit or loss attributable to this Share Class will be allocated to the relevant Share Class only. It should be noted that hedged Classes of Shares may not necessarily be 100% hedged at all times. The Management Company will take hedging positions from time to time in the best interest of Shareholders and on a best effort basis. The currency hedging shall not have adverse impact on the Shareholders of the other Share Classes.

An investor who subscribes, converts or redeem Shares via an intermediary paying agent may have to pay additional charges related to these operations as realised by such agents in the jurisdiction where the Shares are offered.

10. Launch Date

This Compartment was launched on June 15th, 2021.

11. Performance Fee

The Performance Fee of each Class (the « **Performance Fee** ») will be up to 15% (respectively 10% for the F share class) of the positive difference between the annual performance of each Class (i.e. over the Financial Year) and the annual performance of the benchmark index over the same period (S&P 500 Net Return Index). The Performance Fee will be calculated daily and accrued on each Valuation Date during the Financial Year.

The Management Company is entitled to a Performance Fee if the Compartment, over the year, exceeds the annual performance of the benchmark index over the same period.

The Performance Fee is payable even if the performance is negative, but higher than the benchmark.

If the Compartment underperforms the benchmark at the end of the relevant financial year (a "**Calculation Period**"), this negative performance shall be carried over to the next Calculation Periods until the underperformance is clawed back. To this purpose, any underperformances during the last five financial years (or since launch of the Compartment, if it has been in existence for less than five years) are considered and carried forward as negative contributions.

The Performance Fee in respect of each Financial Year will be calculated by reference to the last net asset value of the preceding Financial Year after deduction of any previous accrued Performance Fee and the net asset value at the end of the Financial Year before deduction of any accrued Performance Fee.

As regards the first Financial Year, the latter will exceptionally begin on the launch date of each Class and end on the 31 December of the same year. The related Performance Fee will then be calculated by reference to the applicable initial subscription price and the net asset value at the end of the Financial Year.

After deduction of the Performance Fee, the net asset value could not be less than the Reference net asset value (net asset value of the beginning of the period).

The Performance Fee is normally crystallised and payable to the Management Company in arrears at the end of each Financial Year. However, in the case of share redeemed during a Financial Year, the Performance Fee in respect of those shares will be calculated as if the date of redemption of such shares were the end of the Financial Year and will become payable immediately after the relevant Valuation Date.

If the management company services agreement is terminated before the end of a Financial Year, the Performance Fee in respect of the Financial Year will be calculated and paid as though the date of termination were the end of the relevant Financial Year.

Transfer of shares will be treated as redemption and subscription for Performance Fee calculation purposes. Such treatment will result in the crystallisation of any Performance Fee due to holding at such time, in relation to the transferred shares.

Examples:

The following examples illustrate how the Performance Fee is calculated:

- If the performance of the Compartment comes out at + 15% during year N and that of the benchmark index (S&P 500 NR) is + 12%, then the Performance Fee charged by the Management Company for year N will be 0.45% (respectively (0.30%) [(15% -12%) * 15 (respectively 10)%].
- If the performance of the Compartment comes out at -5% during year N and that of the benchmark index (S&P 500 NR) is -11%, then the Performance Fee charged by the Management Company for year N will be 0.90% (respectively (0.60%) [(-5%-(-11%)) * 15 (respectively 10)%].
- If the performance of the Compartment comes out at + 8% during year N and that of the benchmark index (S&P 500 NR) is + 10%, then the Performance Fee charged by the Management Company for year N will be zero.

	Performance/underperformance for the year	Past underperformance to be made up in the following year	Receipt of a performance fee
Y1	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y2	0,00%	0,00%	No
Y3	-5,00%	-5,00%	No
Y4	3,00%	-2,00%	No
Y5	2,00%	0,00%	No
Y6	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y7	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y8	-10,00%	-10,00%	No
Y9	2,00%	-8,00%	No
Y10	2,00%	-6,00%	No
Y11	2,00%	-4,00%	No
Y12	0,00%	0,00% (1)	No
Y13	2,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y14	-6,00%	-6,00%	No
Y15	2,00%	-4,00%	No

Y16	2,00%	-2,00%	No
Y17	-4,00%	-6,00%	No
Y18	0,00%	-4,00% (2)	No
Y19	5,00%	0,00%	Yes

(1) The underperformance of year 12 (Y12) to be carried forward to the next year (Y13) is 0% (not -4%) as the residual underperformance from year 8 (Y8) which has not yet been compensated (-4%) is no longer relevant as the 5 years period has elapsed (year 8 underperformance is compensated up to year 12 (Y12))

(2) The residual underperformance from year 14 (Y14) that has not yet been compensated (-2%) is no longer relevant because the 5-year period has elapsed (the underperformance of year 14 (Y14) is compensated until year 18 (Y18)).

12. Total Expense Ratio

The latest calculated total expense ratio rate can be found in the Company's latest financial report.

13. Risk Management

The method used to calculate overall exposure is the commitment method.

14. Compartment Specific Risk Factors

1) ***Equity risk***

If the equities or indices to which the portfolio is exposed falls, the net asset value of the Compartment may also fall.

2) ***Risk associated with the use of financial derivatives***

Instruments in derivatives will expose the Compartment to higher variations as compared to an instrument in securities.

3) ***Currency risk***

Currency risk is the risk of depreciation in the currencies in which the Compartment invests relative to the Reference Currency. This currency risk will be managed according to market opportunities and may thus account for a significant proportion of the risk. In the event of depreciation in foreign currencies, investors are thus exposed to a decline in the value of their units.

4) ***Counterparty risk***

The Compartment may incur a loss in the event of default by a counterparty with which certain transactions were conducted, leading to a decline in the Compartment's net asset value.

5) ***Credit risk***

This is the risk of a decline in bonds or debt securities issued by a private or public issuer or default by the latter. The value of the debt securities in which the Compartment is invested may decline, leading to a fall in net asset value.

6) ***Geographical Concentration Risk***

The Compartment may concentrate its investments in specific geographic regions and markets. Therefore, the performance of the Compartment may be affected by economic downturns and other factors affecting the specific geographic regions in which the Compartment invests.

The Compartment is subject to potentially much greater risks of adverse events that occur in that region and may experience greater volatility than a Compartment that is more broadly diversified geographically. Political, social or economic disruptions in the region, including conflicts and currency devaluations, even in countries in which the Compartment is not invested, may adversely affect security values in other countries in the region and thus the Compartment's holdings.

7) ***Liquidity Risk***

The Compartment may invest in certain securities that trade over the counter or in limited volume, or that may not have an active trading market. In addition, certain securities that may be held by the

Compartment are subject to restrictions on resale. Also, at times all or a large portion of segments of the market may not have an active trading market. As a result, it may not be possible to sell a particular investment or type of investment at any particular time or at an acceptable price.

8) Leverage Risk

Certain transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Such transactions may include, among others, reverse repurchase agreements, loans of portfolios securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions. The use of derivatives may also create a leveraging risk. The use of leverage may cause a Compartment to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so. Leveraging may cause the Compartment to be more volatile than if the Compartment had not been leveraged. This is because leverage tends to increase a Compartment's exposure to market risk, interest rate risk or other risks by, in effect, increasing assets available for investment.

9) Interest rate risk

This refers to the risk of a fall in the value of fixed income instruments resulting from changes in interest rates. If interest rates rise, the Compartment's net asset value may fall. The Compartment has limited exposure to fixed income products.

10) Discretionary risk

The discretionary management style is based on anticipating changes in the various markets (bonds). There is a risk that the Compartment may not be invested in the best-performing markets at all times.

11) Legal risk

The use, among other things, of Total Return Swaps leads to complex arrangements that may involve legal risks, in particular the inadequate drafting of contracts concluded with counterparties. The materialization of these risks may lead to a fall in the net asset value of the Compartment.

12) Custody Risk

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

13) Sustainability risk

The use of ESG criteria may affect the Compartment's investment performance and, as such, investing in ESG may perform differently compared to similar compartments that do not use such criteria. ESG based exclusionary criteria used in the Compartment's investment policy may result in the Compartment foregoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, and/or selling securities due to its ESG characteristics when it might be disadvantageous to do so. In the event the ESG characteristics of a security held by the Compartment change, resulting in the Management Company having to sell the security, neither the Compartment, the Management Company nor the Investment Advisor accept liability in relation to such change.

The relevant exclusions might not correspond directly with investors own subjective ethical views.

In evaluating a security or issuer based on ESG criteria, the Management Company is dependent upon information and data from the Investment Advisor, which may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. As a result, there is a risk that the Management Company may incorrectly assess a security or issuer. There is also a risk that the Management Company may not apply the relevant ESG criteria correctly or that the Compartment could have indirect exposure to issuers who do not meet the relevant ESG criteria used by the Compartment. Neither the Compartment, the Management Company nor the Investment Advisor make any representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the fairness, correctness, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of such ESG assessment.

APPENDIX 8. AURIS SHORT DURATION

1. Investment Objective, Benchmark of the Compartment

1) *Investment Objective*

The investment objective of the Compartment is to achieve a performance, net of fees, that exceeds that of the capitalised €STR + 58.5 basis points over the recommended investment period of 12 months, mainly through short-term debt securities (less than 3 years) and money market instruments, as well as a selection of UCITS.

2) Benchmark indicator

€STR (ticker Bloomberg : OISESTR Index- website: www.bloomberg.com): The Euro Short-Term Rate is a benchmark interbank interest rate calculated by the ECB: (https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/financial_markets_and_interest_rates/euro_short-term_rate/html/index.en.html). The European Central Bank, administrator of the €STR index, benefits from the exemption of Article 2.2 of the Benchmark Regulation as a central bank and as such does not have to be registered with ESMA. In accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to be implemented in the event of substantial changes to an index or the discontinuation of the supply of that index.

Investors' attention is however drawn to the fact that, as the Fund's management style is discretionary, the composition of the portfolio will never seek to replicate the composition of a benchmark. The Fund's performance may therefore differ from that of the benchmark.

2. Investment Strategy of the Compartment

The investment strategy, active and discretionary, is to find opportunities in any type of debt securities (sovereign, corporate, investment grade and up to 50% of the net assets in high yield securities - speculative) and monetary instruments from OECD issuers (as well as from emerging countries up to 10% of the net assets) and denominated in all currencies based on economic and market outlook and the management team's expectations. This strategy will be developed in order to curb the volatility of the Compartment's net asset value.

The investment strategy mainly consists of selecting money market instruments (including, but not limited to, certificates of deposit, treasury certificates and promissory notes) as well as debt securities from private or public (or similar) issuers or sovereigns with a short maturity (less than 3 years). In the case of debt securities with an issuer call, the most relevant maturity date will be selected by the management team. The allocation between fixed-rate securities and variable-rate or reviewable securities will be defined according to interest rate expectations.

The use of convertible, redeemable or exchangeable bonds is limited to 10% of the Compartment's assets.

The Compartment is permanently and primarily exposed to interest rate securities denominated in euro.

The securities selected may be so-called "subordinated" securities, it being understood that the overall exposure of the portfolio to subordinated debt securities in the form of "contingent convertible bonds", also known as "CoCos", shall be limited to 15% of the net assets.

Furthermore, in accordance with its credit market investment strategy, the Compartment may invest in callable or puttable subordinated bonds up to 70% of the net assets (these securities incorporating derivatives must be simple financial instruments, i.e. without any other optional or complex elements.

In the case of a debt security with an issuer call, the most relevant maturity date will be chosen by the management team.

In any event, the Management Company will ensure that the use of "subordinated" securities is compatible with the management objective. Thus, the subordinated creditor will be repaid after the ordinary creditors, but before the shareholders. The interest rate for this type of debt will be higher than for other debt.

Interest rate/credit securities will be selected on the basis of a credit analysis of the issuer carried out by the Management Company. The Management Company does not exclusively or mechanically use the credit ratings issued by the rating agencies but favours its own analysis. This analysis makes it possible to determine whether the securities held are speculative or not and is compared with the ratings assigned by the rating agencies when, where applicable, the three agencies Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch are all lower than A3 (or equivalent) for the short term or BBB- (or equivalent) for the long term. If the securities held are downgraded, the management company will analyse the issuer's prospects and may or may not sell them in the best interests of the holders.

The portfolio's sensitivity range to interest rate changes is between -1 and +2.

Exposure to emerging countries (i.e. outside the OECD) will be between 0% and 10% of the net assets.

Although the Compartment is not intended to be structurally exposed to currency risk, it may nevertheless be exposed to currency risk (main currencies concerned: US dollar, pound sterling) for between 0% and 10% of its net assets, from a few days to several months, depending on the macro-economic context. The fluctuation of currencies against the euro may have a positive or negative influence on the net asset value of the Compartment.

The management team may use financial contracts (i.e. forward financial instruments) traded on regulated and/or organised French and/or foreign markets and/or traded over-the-counter, with futures and options. These financial contracts may be used to hedge and/or expose to interest rate or credit risk and/or to hedge currency risk only (forward exchange contracts). The use of credit derivatives for hedging or exposure purposes is limited to CDS indices (iTraxx Main or Crossover type) up to a maximum of 10% of the net assets of the Compartment.

For cash management purposes, the Compartment uses deposits, cash borrowings and investments in units or shares of eligible UCIs.

In addition, the management team carries out a pragmatic and systematic integration of extra-financial issues throughout the investment process based on ESG data providers, MSCI. At least 90% of the Compartment's portfolio (excluding cash held on an ancillary basis and securities issued by public or quasi-public issuers) will be analysed in accordance with the ESG methodology. Many criteria in the E, S and G pillars are taken into account, such as pollution, resource management, respect for human rights, employee safety, remuneration, board independence, etc. The Compartment's ESG rating aims to be higher than the ESG rating of the investment universe after excluding a minimum of 20% of the lowest rated securities. The main methodological limitations identified are the use of external data providers, which currently amounts to two.

It is also specified that the management team will exclude from all investments the states designated as tax havens, companies that clearly violate global standards as well as companies involved in production of controversial weapons, casinos and gambling, tobacco production, coal mining and coal-fired power generation. Therefore, through this exclusion list and an improvement of the ESG quality of the financial product, extra-financial issues are integrated in a pragmatic way within all the stages of the investment process. This approach allows to systematically consider and analyse the main sustainability risks.

More details on the exclusion list and the ESG methodology are available on the Auris Gestion website: https://www.aurisgestion.com.

3. Information relating to the Regulation (UE) 2020/852 on Taxonomy

The Compartment promotes environmental characteristics without specifically investing in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 8 of SFDR.

4. Investment allocation rules

The Compartment agrees to comply with the following net asset exposures:

- ✓ up to 200% in sovereign, public and private sector fixed income instruments from OECD issuers, of any rating, or unrated, including:
  - from 50% to 200% in fixed income instruments with a minimum "Investment Grade" rating or a rating deemed equivalent according to the analysis of the management company;
  - 0% to 50% in speculative interest rate instruments, according to the analysis carried out by the management company, or unrated instruments;
  - 0% to 10% in interest rate instruments issued in non-euro currencies of OECD countries;

  This exposure limit (200%) takes into account direct and indirect investments (through derivatives in particular).
- ✓ up to 10% in sovereign, public and private sector fixed income instruments of issuers located outside the OECD, of all ratings, or unrated;
- ✓ up to 5% in distressed securities.
- ✓ 0% to 10% in convertible, redeemable or exchangeable bonds from issuers in the eurozone and denominated in euro, for the purpose of diversification and seeking additional performance;
- ✓ 0% to 10% to currency risk on non-euro currencies.

5. Description of the asset classes used to achieve the investment objectives of the Compartment

1) ***Securities (excluding Securities embedding derivatives)***

Shares :

No investments in equity funds or direct equity investments allowed.

The Compartment may have a limited exposure to equity risk due to the use of bonds convertible, redeemable or exchangeable for shares (maximum 10% of net assets).

Debt securities and money market instruments:

The investment strategy consists mainly in selecting money market instruments (including, but not limited to, certificates of deposit, treasury certificates and promissory notes) as well as debt securities of private or public (or similar) issuers or sovereigns with a short maturity (less than 3 years).

Fixed or floating rate bonds from private or public (or similar) or sovereign issuers as well as money market instruments are eligible.

2) ***Units and/or shares of UCITS :***

The Compartment may invest up to 10% of its net assets in units or shares of French or foreign UCITS. The investment is only made in eligible UCITS which themselves invest less than 10% of their assets in other UCITS or investment funds. These may be ETFs. These funds may be managed, advised or promoted by AURIS GESTION.

No equity-classified UCITS will be eligible for inclusion in the assets of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the selection of eligible UCITS must take into account the overall interest rate sensitivity of the fund and be deemed by the management team to be compatible with the fund's management objective.

3) Derivative instruments

Strategies on financial contracts :

The Compartment may trade in financial contracts, futures or options, traded on French and foreign regulated and organised markets and/or over-the-counter.

In these markets, the Compartment may use the following products for hedging or exposure purposes:

- futures ;

- options ;

- swaps (including iTraxx Main and iTraxx Crossover CDS indices) ;

- Foreign exchange forwards (hedging only).

Foreign exchange derivatives:

The Compartment may intervene on the currency market via spot or forward currency contracts on organised and regulated French or foreign markets (futures, options, etc.), or over-the-counter forward exchange contracts (swaps, forwards, etc.).

Although the Compartment is not intended to be structurally exposed to currency risk, it may nevertheless be exposed to currency risk (main currencies concerned: US dollar, pound sterling) for between 0% and 10% of its net assets, from a few days to several months, depending on the macro-economic context. The fluctuation of currencies against the euro may have a positive or negative influence on the net asset value of the Compartment.

Interest rate derivatives:

As part of the Compartment's strategy and in order to manage the portfolio's interest rate sensitivity, the manager will carry out interest rate risk exposure or hedging transactions.

Derivatives used for this purpose include interest rate derivatives: interest rate swaps and futures.

Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) are interest rate swaps in which the manager exchanges the flows of a fixed or floating rate debt security for a fixed or floating rate flow. These transactions sometimes involve the payment of a premium at the inception of the contract.

Credit derivatives:

The management team may use financial contracts to hedge the portfolio against a portion of its credit risk by purchasing protection. It may also use financial contracts to expose the portfolio to credit risk by selling protection.

The use by the Investment Manager of credit derivatives, up to a maximum of 10% of the net assets of the Compartment will notably allow the management of the overall credit exposure of the portfolio.

The derivative instruments used for this purpose are the following CDS indices: iTraxx Main and iTraxx Crossover.

The iTraxx Europe Main index (or iTraxx Main) measures the performance, expressed on a 100 basis, of the equally weighted average of the CDS spreads of the 125(1) most liquid investment grade issuers in Europe at the time of their inclusion in the index.

An "Investment Grade" issuer within the meaning of the index is an issuer with a rating of BBB- (Standard and Poor's) or Baa3 (Moody's)(1) or higher and whose outlook is not negative(1). Information on this index can be found at www.markit.com

The Itraxx Crossover (or Xover) index measures the performance, expressed on a 100 basis, of the equally weighted average of the CDS spreads of the 75 most liquid(1) issuers in the Cross Over category in Europe. The issuers included in this index are Speculative Grade issuers at the time of their inclusion in the index. A speculative grade issuer in the index is an issuer with a rating below BBB- (Standard and Poor's rating) or Baa3 (Moody's rating)(1). Information on this index can be found at: www.markit.com

These data are subject to change depending on the components of the index.

The credit derivatives used must correspond to the category of simple financial contracts as defined by the applicable regulations. As such, the Credit Default Swaps indices (iTraxx Main or Crossover) must be liquid and accessible.

Commitment to financial contracts:

As part of its risk management process, and taking into account the strategy deployed, the overall exposure of the Compartment is calculated and measured on the basis of the commitment calculation method.

The maximum leverage level of the Compartment, given as an indication, calculated as the sum of the nominal amounts of the positions on the financial futures instruments used, is 200%. The Compartment may use financial futures instruments up to a limit of 100% of the net assets and thus increase the overall commitment of the portfolio to 200% within the sensitivity range.

Counterparties to transactions in OTC financial contracts:

The Compartment may enter into OTC transactions with counterparties which are first class credit institutions selected and regularly assessed in accordance with the counterparty selection and assessment procedure available on request from the Management Company. These counterparties will be commercial companies generally having the status of a bank or credit institution (or an equivalent status under foreign law) and located within the OECD. These counterparties must be rated A- by Standard & Poor's, or A- by Fitch Ratings or A3 by Moody's Investors Services.

It should be noted that the Management Company has relationships with the following counterparties with whom the Investment Manager may deal: Société Générale, JPMorgan Chase

Bank N.A., Caceis (including Caceis Bank Luxembourg), Credit Suisse. None of these counterparties has any discretionary power to decide on the composition or management of the Compartment's portfolio or on the underlying assets of the financial contracts acquired by the Compartment, nor does it have to give its approval for any transaction relating to the portfolio.

Due to the transactions carried out with these counterparties, the Compartment bears the risk of their default (insolvency, bankruptcy, etc.). In such a situation, the net asset value of the fund may fall (see definition of this risk in the "Risk profile" section below).

Information on the Compartment's financial guarantees

It is the policy of the Management Company, acting in the name and on behalf of its UCIs under management, to enter into financial guarantee agreements, commonly referred to as "collateral agreements" with its counterparties. However, some counterparties do not have such agreements. The financial guarantees authorised by these contracts are sums of money in euros or foreign currencies and, for some of them, securities.

The Compartment does not usually receive financial collateral. However, exceptionally, the Compartment reserves the right to collect collateral in order to avoid exceeding the regulatory exposure limits. The financial guarantees received or given by the Compartment take the form of a transfer of full ownership of securities and/or cash. The level of financial guarantees and the discount policy are set according to the risk policy defined by the management company in accordance with the regulations in force.

The risk policy defined by the Management Company with regard to financial guarantees received explicitly defines the types of underlyings authorised:

- financial guarantees in cash in different currencies according to a predefined list such as Euro and USD;

- financial guarantees in debt securities (bonds and debt instruments) or in equity securities according to a precise nomenclature taking into account the rules of eligibility of the assets to the Compartment.

The risk policy explicitly defines the required level of collateral and the haircuts applied for each of the financial guarantees according to rules that depend on their specific characteristics.

It also specifies, in accordance with the regulations in force, rules for risk division, correlation, valuation, credit quality and regular stress tests on the liquidity of financial guarantees.

Any financial security received will respect the following principles:

- Liquidity: Any financial collateral in securities must be highly liquid and able to be traded quickly on a regulated market at a transparent price.

- Transferability: Financial guarantees are transferable at any time.

- Valuation: Financial collateral received is subject to daily valuation. A conservative haircut policy will be applied on securities that may have significant volatility or depending on credit quality.

- Credit quality of issuers: Financial guarantees are of high credit quality.

In the event that financial guarantees are received in cash, they must, under conditions laid down by regulation, only be: placed on deposit; invested in high quality government bonds; used in a reverse repo; invested in collective investment undertakings (UCITS or FIA) with a "short-term money market" classification.

Correlation: guarantees are issued by an entity independent of the counterparty.

Diversification: The counterparty risk in over-the-counter transactions may not exceed 10% of the net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution as defined in the regulations in force, or 5% of its assets in other cases.

Exposure to any one issuer shall not exceed 20% of the net assets.

Custody: Financial collateral received is placed with the custodian of the Fund.

Prohibition on reuse: non-cash financial collateral may not be sold, reinvested or repledged.

The risks associated with cash reinvestments depend on the type of assets and/or the type of transactions and may be counterparty or liquidity risks.

Remuneration: the Compartment is the direct counterparty to derivative transactions and receives all income generated by these transactions. Neither the Management Company nor any third party receives any remuneration for derivatives transactions.

4) ***Securities with embedded derivatives (certificates, warrants, credit linked notes, BMTN/EMTN)***

Risks on which the management team wishes to intervene equity risk, interest rate risk.

Nature of interventions: the management team may take positions for the purpose of hedging and/or exposure to equity risk and interest rate risk.

Nature of instruments used: The management team may invest in bonds convertible, redeemable or exchangeable for shares up to a maximum of 10% of the net assets. They are listed on regulated markets or traded over-the-counter with issuers. The selection of convertible, redeemable or exchangeable bonds is based on an analysis of their structure, the credit quality of the issuer and the underlying stock.

It should be noted that the Compartment may invest in subordinated debt securities (including perpetual subordinated bonds), it being understood that the overall exposure of the portfolio to subordinated debt securities in the form of contingent convertible bonds, also known as "CoCos", will be limited to 15% of the net assets.

CoCos are subordinated debt securities, which are intended to absorb losses of the issuing banks automatically if their financial strength falls below a predefined threshold. Loss absorption can then take place either by converting the bonds into shares or by reducing the nominal value, which can be partial or total, temporary or permanent.

In addition, in accordance with its investment strategy on the credit market, the Compartment may invest in callable or puttable subordinated bonds up to 70% of the net assets (these securities incorporating derivatives must be simple financial instruments, i.e. without any other optional or complex element.

5) ***Deposits and cash***

The Compartment may make deposits for a maximum period of 12 months with one or more credit institutions up to a limit of 20% of the net assets.

In addition, the Compartment may hold cash up to a limit of 10% of the net assets, in particular to meet redemptions of units by investors. However, in order to protect the interests of investors, when justified by exceptional market conditions (for example, particularly in the current context of exceptionally low interest rates), this limit may be increased to 20% of the net assets.

In all cases, the cash held, together with the exposure to the items mentioned may not exceed 30% of the net assets of the Compartment.

The holding of ancillary liquid assets is limited to bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time, in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets provided under article 41(1) of the Law of 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. The holding of such ancillary liquid assets is limited to 20% of the net assets of the Fund. This 20% limit shall only be temporarily breached for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and where such breach is justified having regard to the interests of the investors.

6) Cash borrowing

In the context of its normal operations, the Compartment may exceptionally and temporarily find itself in a debit position and in this case have recourse to cash borrowing up to a limit of 10% of its net assets.

7) Temporary acquisitions and sales of securities

The Compartment may not carry out temporary purchases and sales of securities.

6. Reference currency

The reference currency of the Compartment is the Euro.

7. Profile of the typical investor

The Compartment is open to all types of investors.

The Compartment is intended for investors seeking who wish to invest their cash/short/medium term liquid assets in a fund invested mainly in money market instruments and debt securities (less than 3 years old) denominated in euro. The currency risk of the fund is limited to 10% of its net assets.

To determine whether to invest in the Compartment investors should consider their personal assets, the regulations applicable to them, their current financial needs over a ***recommended investment horizon of minimum 12 months.***

8. Form of Shares and Classes

The Share Classes of the Compartment will be issued in registered form.

Share Classes	I

Reference Currency	EUR
Number of decimals	one ten thousandth
Type of Shares	Accumulation
Target Investors	Institutional Investors
Minimum Initial Subscription	None
Valuation Day	Each Business Day
Management Company Fee	0.40%
Depositary fixed rate Fee	max 0.035% subject to a minimum of 800 € per month for the Compartment
Administration fixed rate Fee	max 0.05% subject to a minimum of 1,500 € per month for the Compartment
Other Administration Charges	The Administrative Agent, the Depositary and the Transfer Agent are entitled to transaction related fees and commissions.
Performance Fee	20% and above the benchmark (€STR capitalised) + 58.5 basis points (only in the event of positive performance of the Compartment)

Transaction Fees	The Management Company may receive up to 0,30% for each transaction related to equity investments and up to 0.10% for each transaction related to fixed income investments made by the Compartment
Subscription Fee paid to the Management Company	N/A
Cut-off Time	12 p.m. on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day
Redemption Settlement Day	2 Business Days following Valuation Day

Furthermore, each Share Class may bear additional expenses including bank charges, brokerage fees, fees on transactions etc., as described in section 10 of the present Prospectus.

The figures above are excluding VAT (applicable depending on the type of service).

It is recommended to refer to the KIID in order to get an estimate of the overall charges and expenses actually borne by the Compartment, as well as for more details, to the material contracts referenced under 13.9 of the present Prospectus and the Financial statements.

An investor who subscribes, converts or redeems Shares via an intermediary paying agent may have to pay additional charges related to these operations as realised by such agents in the jurisdiction where the Shares are offered.

9. Launch Date

The Compartment is launched on 15 March 2023 by way of a cross-border merger with the French UCITS AURIS SHORT DURATION.

10. Performance Fee

A Performance Fee of up to 20% of the positive difference between the annual performance of each Class (i.e. over the Financial Year) and the annual performance of the benchmark Index over the same period (MSCI World Net Total Return Index). Each time the net asset value is established, the performance fee, which is defined as 20% (inclusive of tax) of the outperformance net of fees in excess of the benchmark (i.e. the capitalised €STR index) plus 58.5 basis points, is the subject of a provision, or a reversal of a provision limited to the existing allocation. Such a provision may only be made if the net asset value after taking into account any provision for performance fees is higher than the net asset value at the beginning of the year. In the event of redemptions, the portion of the performance fee corresponding to the units redeemed is received by the Management Company.

The Performance Fee will be calculated daily and accrued on each Valuation Date during the Financial Year.

The basis for calculating the Performance Fee is the performance of the Compartment net of all costs (financial and administrative).

No Performance Fee will be payable in respect to any Class of Shares unless the net asset value (prior to reduction of any accrued Performance Fee) of the relevant Class of Shares as of the end of the relevant Calculation Period respects the three following cumulative conditions:

i. the performance of the Compartment is positive for the financial year in question, and

ii. the Compartment outperforms its benchmark for the financial year in question, and

iii. any underperformance of the Compartment in relation to the benchmark is offset before any performance fees become payable. To this end, the performance reference period is set at five rolling years. Therefore, if a year of underperformance is observed during the first five-year period and is not made up by the end of this first period, a new period of up to five years will start from the said year of underperformance.

The Management Company crystallises the performance fee annually on the last trading day of the financial year, provided that the calculation period observed on this date is at least twelve months and that the three cumulative conditions mentioned above are met.

In the event of redemptions, it should be noted that the portion of the performance fee corresponding to the units redeemed is immediately crystallised by the Management Company.

In the event of a negative absolute performance, it is specified that no performance fee will be applied, even if the relative performance of the fund is positive compared to that of its benchmark.

Example:

	Performance/underperformance for the year	Past underperformance to be made up in the following year	Receipt of a performance fee
Y1	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y2	0,00%	0,00%	No
Y3	-5,00%	-5,00%	No
Y4	3,00%	-2,00%	No
Y5	2,00%	0,00%	No
Y6	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y7	5,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y8	-10,00%	-10,00%	No
Y9	2,00%	-8,00%	No
Y10	2,00%	-6,00%	No
Y11	2,00%	-4,00%	No
Y12	0,00%	0,00% (1)	No
Y13	2,00%	0,00%	Yes
Y14	-6,00%	-6,00%	No
Y15	2,00%	-4,00%	No
Y16	2,00%	-2,00%	No
Y17	-4,00%	-6,00%	No
Y18	0,00%	-4,00% (2)	No
Y19	5,00%	0,00%	Yes

(1) The underperformance of year 12 (Y12) to be carried forward to the next year (Y13) is 0% (not -4%) as the residual underperformance from year 8 (Y8) which has not yet been compensated (-4%) is no longer relevant as the 5 years period has elapsed (year 8 underperformance is compensated up to year 12 (Y12))

(2) The residual underperformance from year 14 (Y14) that has not yet been compensated (-2%) is no longer relevant because the 5-year period has elapsed (the underperformance of year 14 (Y14) is compensated until year 18 (Y18)).

As regards the first Financial Year of the Compartment, the Performance Fee calculation will exceptionally begin on the launch date of the Class of Shares and end on the 31 December of the next year. The related Performance Fee will then be calculated by reference to the applicable initial subscription price and the net asset value at the end of the Financial Year.

After deduction of the Performance Fee, the net asset value could not be less than the Reference net asset value (net asset value of the beginning of the period).

If the Management Company services agreement is terminated before the end of a Financial Year, the Performance Fee in respect of the Financial Year will be calculated and paid as though the date of termination were the end of the relevant Financial Year.

Transfer of shares will be treated as redemption and subscription for Performance Fee calculation purposes. Such treatment will result in the crystallisation of any Performance Fee due to holding at such time, in relation to the transferred shares.

11. Total Expense Ratio

The latest calculated total expense ratio rate can be found in the Company's latest financial report.

12. Risk Management

The method used to calculate overall exposure is the commitment method.

13. Compartment Specific Risk Factors

1) *Risk associated with high yield securities*

The value of investments in bonds or other debt instruments will depend on market interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and liquidity considerations. The Compartment may invest in high yielding debt instruments where the level of income may be relatively high (compared to investment grade debt instruments); however, the risk of depreciation and realisation of capital losses on such debt instruments held will be significantly higher than on lower yielding debt instruments. High yield bonds (normally lower rated or unrated) generally carry greater market, credit and liquidity risk. This Compartment must be considered as partially speculative, and is more specifically intended for investors who are aware of the inherent risks of investing in securities that have low credit ratings or are unrated, which may result in a decrease in the net asset value.

2) *Subordinated debt risk*

It is recalled that a debt is said to be subordinated when its repayment depends on the initial repayment of other creditors (preferred creditors, unsecured creditors). Thus, the subordinated creditor will be repaid after the ordinary creditors, but before the shareholders. The interest rate for this type of debt will be higher than for other claims. In the event of the triggering of one or more clauses provided for in the issue documentation of the said subordinated debt securities and more generally in the event of a credit event affecting the issuer concerned, there is a risk that the net asset value of the UCITS will fall. The use of subordinated bonds by the selected funds may expose the fund to the risk of coupon cancellation or deferral (at the sole discretion of the issuer), uncertainty about the redemption date, or valuation/yield (the attractive yield of these securities may be considered a complexity premium).

3) *Counterparty risk*

The Compartment may incur a loss in the event of default by a counterparty with which certain transactions were conducted, leading to a decline in the Compartment's net asset value.

4) *Interest rate risk*

This refers to the risk of a fall in the value of fixed income instruments resulting from changes in interest rates. If interest rates rise, the Compartment's net asset value may fall. The Compartment has limited exposure to fixed income products.

5) Credit risk

This is the risk of a decline in bonds or debt securities issued by a private or public issuer or default by the latter. The value of the debt securities in which the Compartment is invested may decline, leading to a fall in net asset value.

6) Risk associated to convertible bonds

The value of convertible bonds is dependent on several factors: interest rate evolution of underlying price of equity shares, variations in the price of underlying derivatives, etc.

7) Risk associated with the use of financial derivatives

Instruments in derivatives will expose the Compartment to higher variations as compared to an instrument in securities.

8) Discretionary risk

The discretionary management style is based on anticipating changes in the various markets (bonds). There is a risk that the Compartment may not be invested in the best-performing markets at all times.

9) Level risk

One inherent risk is related to the trigger levels. Trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk/write-down risk depending on the capital structure of the issuer. As a result, the bond can be converted into equity or written down at an unfavourable moment. The triggers will be disclosed in the prospectus of each issuance. The trigger could be activated either through a material loss in capital as represented in the numerator or an increase in risk weighted assets as measured in the denominator.

10) Coupon cancellation risk

While all CoCos (AT1 and T2) are subject to conversion or write down when the issuing bank reaches the trigger level, for AT1s CoCos there is an additional source of risk for the investor in the form of coupon cancellation in a going concern situation. Coupon payments on such type of CoCos are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. The cancellation of coupon payments on such CoCos does not amount to an event of default. Cancelled payments do not accumulate and are instead written off. This significantly increases uncertainty in the valuation of such instruments and may lead to mispricing of risk. Given the required absence of dividend stoppers/pushers, such CoCos holders may see their coupons cancelled while the issuer continues to pay dividends on its common equity and variable compensation to its workforce.

11) Capital Structure Inversion risk

Contrary to classic capital hierarchy, CoCo investors may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not. In certain scenarios, holders of CoCos will suffer losses ahead of equity holders, e.g. when a high trigger principal write-down CoCo is activated. This cuts against the normal order of capital structure hierarchy, where equity holders are expected to suffer the first loss. This is less likely with a low trigger CoCo when equity holders will already have suffered loss. Moreover, high trigger CoCos may suffer losses not at the point of gone concern but conceivably in advance of lower trigger CoCos and equity.

12) Call extension risk

Some CoCos (AT1) are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at pre-determined levels only with the approval of the competent authority. It cannot be assumed that the perpetual CoCos will be called on call date. Such CoCos are a form of permanent capital. In these cases, the investor may not receive return of principal if expected on call date or indeed at any date.

13) Unknown risk

There might arise risks due to "unknown factors". The structure of the instruments is innovative yet untested. In a stressed environment, when the underlying features of these instruments will be put to the test, it is uncertain how they will perform. In the event a single issuer activates a trigger or suspends coupons, it is unclear whether the market will view the issue as an idiosyncratic event or systemic. In the latter case, potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class is possible. This risk may in turn be reinforced depending on the level of underlying instrument arbitrage. Furthermore, in an illiquid market, price formation may be increasingly stressed.

14) Yield/Valuation risk

Investors have been drawn to the instrument as a result of the CoCos' often attractive yield which may be viewed as a complexity premium. Yield has been a primary reason this asset class has attracted strong demand, yet it remains unclear whether investors have fully considered the underlying risks. Relative to more highly rated debt issues of the same issuer or similarly rated debt issues of other issuers, CoCos tend to compare favourably from a yield standpoint. The concern is whether investors have fully considered the risk of conversion or coupon cancellation.

15) Write-down or conversion to equity risk

In certain circumstances (for example, when the regulatory capital ratio of the issuer falls below a certain trigger level), in order to restore the capital ratio and/or financial health of the issuer, the principal amount of the securities can be automatically converted to equity or written down in full or on a pro rata basis with other loss absorbing instruments of the Financial Counterparty. After a write-down, the issuer may not be obliged to increase the principal amount of the securities. Any write-down or conversion of the securities does not necessarily constitute an event of default or a breach of the issuer's obligations to perform and does not entitle holders to petition for the insolvency or dissolution of the issuer. The occurrence of a capital ratio event, and therefore a write-down of the principal amount of a subordinated security, can result from a change to the capital ratio required by the relevant regulator of the issuer or other factors affecting the issuer's earnings or dividend payment, the mix of its businesses or its ability to effectively manage its risk-weighted assets. Due to the uncertainty regarding whether a capital ratio event will occur it can be difficult to predict when, if at all, the principal amount of the securities could be written down.

16) Sector concentration risk

Contingent Convertible Bonds are issued by banking/insurance institutions. If a Sub-Fund invests significantly in Contingent Convertible Bonds its performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of the financial services industry than a Sub-Fund following a more diversified strategy.

17) Liquidity risk

In certain circumstances finding a ready buyer for Contingent Convertible Bonds may be difficult and the seller may have to accept a significant discount to the expected value of the bond in order to sell it.

The Management Company has set up a liquidity management procedure including stress tests to identify the liquidity risks inherent in the strategy implemented.

18) Emerging Markets

Underlying investments in emerging markets involve additional risks and special considerations not typically associated with investing in other more established economies or markets as further described in the General Part of the prospectus under the 'General Risks' Section.

19) ***Sustainability risk***

This type of risk means an environmental, social or governance event or situation which, if it occurs, could have a material adverse impact on the value of the investment. Thus, sustainability risks include weather events resulting from climate-related changes (i.e. "Physical Risks") or society's ability to respond to climate change (i.e. "Transition Risks") that may result in unexpected losses that could affect the investments made by the management team as well as the performance of a UCI. Social events (e.g. inequality, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changes in consumer behaviour, etc.) or governance failures (e.g. recurrent and significant breaches of international agreements, corruption, product quality and safety, sales practices, etc.) may also lead to sustainability risks.

20) ***Risks linked to CoCos trigger level risk***

One inherent risk is related to the trigger levels. Trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk depending on the capital structure of the issuer. As a result, the bond can be converted into equity at an unfavourable moment. The conversion triggers will be disclosed in the prospectus of each issuance. The trigger could be activated either through a material loss in capital as represented in the numerator or an increase in risk weighted assets as measured in the denominator.

21) ***Coupon Cancellation risk***

While all CoCos (AT1 and T2) are subject to conversion or write down when the issuing bank reaches the trigger level, for AT1s CoCos there is an additional source of risk for the investor in the form of coupon cancellation in a going concern situation. Coupon payments on such type of CoCos are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. The cancellation of coupon payments on such CoCos does not amount to an event of default. Cancelled payments do not accumulate and are instead written off. This significantly increases uncertainty in the valuation of such instruments and may lead to mispricing of risk. Given the required absence of dividend stoppers/pushers, such CoCos holders may see their coupons cancelled while the issuer continues to pay dividends on its common equity and variable compensation to its workforce.

22) ***Currency risk***

This is the risk of changes in foreign currencies affecting the value of securities held by the Compartment. There is therefore a risk that the net asset value of the Compartment will fall in the event of unfavourable changes in the value of currencies other than the euro.

23) ***Risks associated to hybrid bonds***

Risk of release of the mechanism: The Compartment may invest in hybrid bonds (such as subordinated bonds, convertible bonds, refundable bonds in shares) and may be subject to the risks inherent to such hybrid bonds such as a direct or indirect interest rate risk and credit risk. The value of these instruments depends on several factors: level of the interest rates, early refunds / delays or stop of the refunds on the subordinated bonds. These various elements can pull a reduction in the asset value of the Compartment.

24) ***Risks relating to investments in distressed/defaulted debt securities***

Even if the Compartment will not seek to invest in securities issued by companies that are in severe financial distress (“distressed securities”) or in high risk of default carry a significant risk of capital loss (“defaulted securities”), it may however be exposed to them as a result of potential downgrading of issuers. Defaulted securities (rated “D” by Standard & Poor’s or the equivalent by any other agency) and distressed securities (rated below “CCC” by Standard & Poor’s or the equivalent by any other agency) are subject to a high liquidity risk.

25) Liquidity risk

The markets in which the Compartment operates may occasionally be affected by a temporary lack of liquidity. These market disruptions may impact the price conditions under which the Compartment may be required to liquidate, initiate or modify positions.

26) Legal risk

The use, among other things, of total return swaps" leads to complex arrangements that may involve legal risks, in particular the inadequate drafting of contracts concluded with counterparties. The materialization of these risks may lead to a fall in the net asset value of the Compartment.

27) Custody Risk

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

19. SFDR ANNEXES

Annex II

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name: DIVERSIFIED BETA **Legal entity identifier: 22210075K93ZPKBGX512**

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment goal? ☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% ☐ In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ In economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	☐ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments ☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ With a social objective ☒ It promotes E/S characteristics but will not make any sustainable investments

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

In addition to our financial analysis, we analyze Environmental €, Social (S) and Governmental (G) criteria. It helps us to perceive the extra-financial issues and the financial risks linked to it. This cohesive research is in line with our different objectives: having a financial performance and protecting the assets of our clients.

To do this, we have selected and formed partnerships with two extra-financial data providers: MSCI and Spread Research. We use their ESG notations to evaluate and follow the environmental and social characteristics of the issuers. The analysis rate of the extra-financial score will be above 90% of the net asset value (calculated to the exclusion of bonds and other debt securities issued by public or quasi-public issuers, liquid assets held accessorily).

The ESG strategy of the fund is based on three elements:

i. Auris Gestion exclusion policy (Auris Gestion's exclusion policy integrates sectoral, normative and regulatory constraints)
ii. Best in Universe' strategy
iii. Monitoring of controversies (Application of Auris Gestion's controversy management policy)

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

For the ESG score of the issuers, MSCI relies on a team of more than 200 analysts and on in-house models and methodology. It is based on 35 key issues weighted depending on the industry. Here is the list of these key issues:

Environment	**Climate Change**	Carbon Emissions	Financing Environmental Impact
		Product Carbon Footprint	Climate Change Vulnerability
	Natural Capital	Water Stress	Raw Material Sourcing
		Biodiversity & Land Use	
	Pollution & Waste	Toxic Emissions & Waste	Electronic Waste
		Packaging Material & Waste	
	Environmental Opportunities	Opportunities in Clean Tech	Opportunities in Renewable Energy
		Opportunities in Green Building	
Social	**Human Capital**	Labor Management	Human Capital Development
		Health & Safety	Supply Chain Labor Standards
	Product Liability	Product Safety & Quality	Privacy & Data Security
		Chemical Safety	Responsible Investment
		Consumer Financial Protection	Health & Demographic Risk
	Stakeholder Opposition	Controversial Sourcing	
		Community Relations	
	Social Opportunities	Access to Communications	Access to Health Care
		Access to Finance	Opportunities in Nutrition & Health

Figure 1: Key issues analyzed by MSCI (source: MSCI)

To complete MSCI research, particularly for credit research, we use a second specialized partner to evaluate the issuers' ESG score: Spread Research. With its in-house methodology, it focuses on the main challenges related to the company analyzed. It allows them to modulate the final score. Here is an extract of the criteria that can be used:

Social	Environmental
Existence and position of the HR Director	**Existence and quality of an environmental policy**
Employee turnover analysis: - Absolute value - Trend - Peers comparison	**Greenhouse gas emissions analysis** - Absolute value - Trend - Peers comparison
Accidents - Absolute value - Trend - Peers comparison	**Energy consumption** - Trend analysis - Peers comparison
Share of the workforce operating in countries with human rights issues	**Exposition to natural disasters**
Weight of the provisions for restructuring	**Presence of CAPEX in environmentally risky locations**
Impact of strikes	**Weight of provisions for environmental issues**
Level of social controversies	**Level of environmental controversies**
Exposure to regulatory changes of labour conditions - Probability - Impact	**Sector's environmental issues**
Integration of social criteria in procurement practices / outsourcing	**Exposition to regulatory changes or consumer habits regarding to the company's environmental impact** - Probability - Impact
Nature of activity	**Water consumption analysis** - Gross value - Trend analysis - Peers comparison - Exposition to water stress
	Integration of environmental criteria in procurement practices /outsourcing

Figure 2: Examples of criteria considered by Spread Research (source: Spread Research)

In our ESG methodologies, we have identified several limitations that are presented below.

The first limit consists of working with external data providers. Indeed, these data providers develop their own in-house models depending on qualitative and quantitative criteria. Therefore, it is important to consider the analysis bias that could occur when we select our partners. In return, using external data providers allows us to obtain quality analysis that are well known on the market.

The second limit depends on the choice of multiple data providers. With multiples analysis models, the scores can be different from one provider to the other. It is then more difficult to implement their methodologies into our analysis. However, we believe that this limit is manageable and offers us a larger investment universe.

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

This product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not realize sustainable investments.

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

This product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not realize sustainable investments.

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

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Yes ☐

No ☒

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment process is defined with 2 major ideas: (i) definition of a strategic allocation in line with the objectives of the financial product to decide the weight of each asset class. This allocation is regularly reviewed depending on the financial market evolutions. The objective is to obtain a stable return on a long-term perspective. (ii) Tactic allocation of the financial product based on a bond picking strategy and on a stock picking strategy. These strategies are discretionary and are based on fundamental criteria.

It is also stated that the asset management team exclude from its investments: issuers based in countries/territories identified as tax havens, issuers which violate worldwide standards (Principles of the UN Global Compact and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) and companies involved in weapons production, casinos and gambling, tobacco production, coal extraction and electricity production based on coal.

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

The binding elements of the investment strategy, besides the sectorial exclusions, are the engagement of improving the ESG quality of the product in comparison to the appropriate investment universes (Spread Research and MSCI).

The combination of the MSCI analysis results in a score from a scale of 0-10 called “Final Industry-Adjusted Company Score”. It allows to identify the leaders and the laggards. Spread Research's analysis gives an overall score on a scale of 0-100.

In order to maintain our commitment to extra-financial criteria, the “Final Industry-Adjusted Company Score” of the stocks covered by the MSCI methodology must be higher than the score of its investment universe (described in our ESG policy) after removal of 20% of the lowest rated stocks. Similarly, the score of the securities covered by Spread Research must be higher than the score of the Spread Research universe after removing 20% of the lowest rated stocks.

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

We did not define a minimum reduction of the investment perimeter. However, we systematically take into account our exclusion policy.

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

The positive governance practices of invested companies are assessed via MSCI and Spread Research ratings. They are based on the analysis of the Environmental (E), Social (S) and Governmental (G) criteria.

As part of the ESG rating by MSCI, a first analysis is made on the quality of the governance. Then, it identifies material issues and risks directly linked to the company’s activity and its sector. It also analyzes how the management handles these issues and risks.

To do so, MSCI relies on a team of more than 200 analysts and on an in-house methodology and models based on key issuers weighted differently depending on the industry analyzed. These factors are listed below:

Governance	**Corporate Governance**	Ownership & Control Board	Pay Accounting
	Corporate Behavior	Business Ethics Tax Transparency	

Figure 3: Key issues analysed by MSCI (source: MSCI)

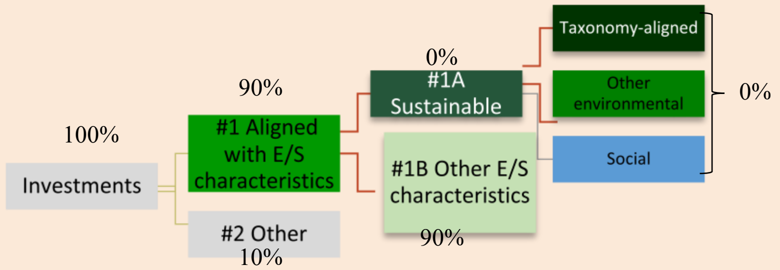
In addition to MSCI, our ESG analysis relies on the expertise of our second specialist partner, Spread Research. It is especially used in the case of credit research. Spread Research uses its own in-house methodology as well and its objective is to identify the main issues related to the activity of the firm analyzed. Here is an extract of the main criteria considered for Governance:

- Nature of shareholders
- Board size
- Longevity of Board members
- Independance of Board Directors
- Separation of Chairman / CEO positions

- Audit fees
- Length of relationships with Auditors
- Related party transactions
- Tax disputes and controversies of Chairman, CEO, Audit Chief
- CEO variable remunerations

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The objective of the compartment Diversified Beta is to have an ESG analysis above 90% of the net asset value (calculated to the exclusion of bonds and other debt securities issued by public or quasi-public issuers, liquid assets held accessorily). This financial product does not realize sustainable investments, as shown beneath.



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

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

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

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

To be able to meet the financial objective of the product, the asset management team can use derivative products. They are typically not included in the 90% of investments that promote E&S characteristics, and indeed not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

More, used to hedge the position of the product, the derivatives are in line with our ESG policy. Indeed, our sustainable investor approach and the integration of ESG data in our process allows us to have a better understanding of the risks. The use of derivatives to hedge our positions is therefore consistent with our strategy.

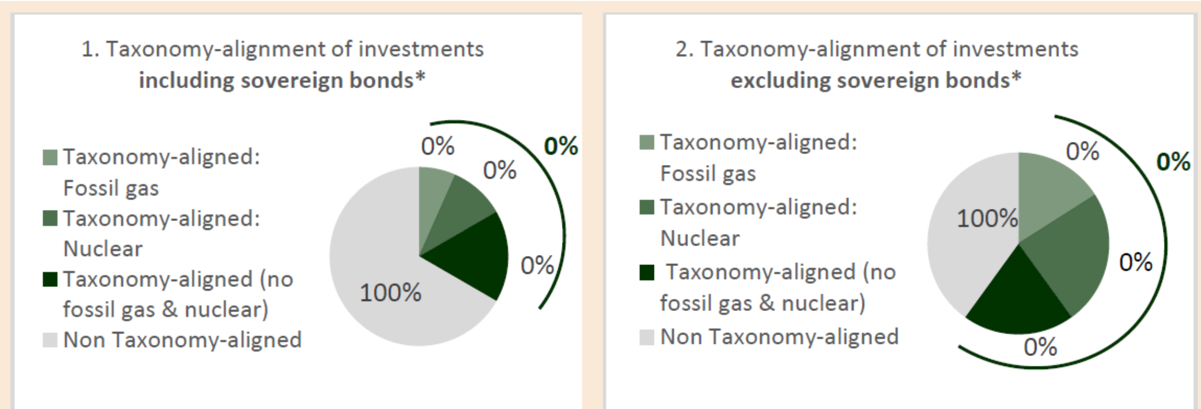
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The asset management team does not align EU Taxonomy sustainable investments with environmental objectives as this is not applicable for this financial product which does not realize sustainable investments.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No



This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

N/A

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

N/A

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A

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

Investments under "#2 Others" can be used to meet the financial goals of this product, or/and are included in "#2 Others" because there is a lack of data to guarantee that they respect all the elements of our ESG strategy, previously mentioned.
Our exclusion policy is applied to the extent of our capacities to investments inclued in "#2 Others". This allows us to mitigate most environmental or social risks and have minimum safeguards in place.

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

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

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

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

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
Auris Diversified Beta has a controversy monitoring policy, a shareholder engagement policy and a voting policy.

These informations are available on the website of Auris Gestion: https://www.aurisgestion.com/fr-fr/auris-diversified-beta-i-eur

Annex II

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: EVOLUTION EUROPE ISR

Legal entity code: 222100R1R7EV7I98F783

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment goal? ☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% ☐ In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ In economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	☐ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments ☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ With a social objective ☒ It promotes E/S characteristics but will not make any sustainable investments

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

In addition to our financial analysis, we analyze Environmental (E), Social (S) and Governmental (G) criteria. It helps us to perceive the extra-financial issues and the financial risks linked to it. This cohesive research is in line with our different objectives: having a financial performance and protecting the assets of our clients.

To do this, we have selected and formed partnerships an extra-financial data provider. We use their ESG notations to evaluate and follow the environmental and social characteristics of the issuers. The analysis rate of the extra-financial score will be above 90% of the net asset value (calculated to the exclusion of bonds and other debt securities issued by public or quasi-public issuers, liquid assets held accessorily).

The ESG strategy of the fund is based on four elements:

i. Auris Gestion exclusion policy (Auris Gestion's exclusion policy integrates sectoral, normative and regulatory constraints)
ii. Best in Universe' strategy
iii. Indicators monitored for the SRI label (Determination of minimum ESG performance thresholds on each of the ESGDH indicators)
iv. Monitoring of controversies (Application of Auris Gestion's controversy management policy)

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

For the ESG score of the issuers, MSCI rely on a team of more than 200 analysts and on in-house models and methodology. It is based on 35 key issues weighted depending on the industry. Here is the list of these key issues:

Environment	**Climate Change**	Carbon Emissions Product Carbon Footprint	Financing Environmental Impact Climate Change Vulnerability
	Natural Capital	Water Stress Biodiversity & Land Use	Raw Material Sourcing
	Pollution & Waste	Toxic Emissions & Waste Packaging Material & Waste	Electronic Waste
	Environmental Opportunities	Opportunities in Clean Tech Opportunities in Green Building	Opportunities in Renewable Energy
Social	**Human Capital**	Labor Management Health & Safety	Human Capital Development Supply Chain Labor Standards
	Product Liability	Product Safety & Quality Chemical Safety Consumer Financial Protection	Privacy & Data Security Responsible Investment Health & Demographic Risk
	Stakeholder Opposition	Controversial Sourcing Community Relations	
	Social Opportunities	Access to Communications Access to Finance	Access to Health Care Opportunities in Nutrition & Health

Figure 1: Key issues analyzed by MSCI (source: MSCI)

In addition of these ESG ratings, we have selected some indicators from MSCI concerning environmental, social and governmental criteria and human rights. It allows us to have a specific follow-up on extra-financial performances.

The environmental performance is highlighted through these indicators:

- **Carbone intensity (scope1+2)** represents direct greenhouse gas emissions (scope 1) and indirect ones from energy consumptions due to production (scope 2), relating to company USD sales.
- **Soil use and biodiversity rating** measures controversies severity about the management of natural resources. Factors influencing this rating are: historical legal cases about natural resources and/or environmental impact, large or obvious impacts due to natural resources use, impacts occurred by direct or indirect use of the company products or services, practices amelioration resistance and NGO and/or other tiers persons reviews.

The social performance is highlighted through these indicators.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

- **Annual turnover of employees** represents the staff renewal for a year. This indicator reflects the work environment and the social situation of the company. Indeed, it can powerfully demonstrate the problems associated with employee loyalty.
- **Compliance with all International Labour Organization (ILO) standards**, which indicates whether companies follow all standards (*Pass*), on the *Watch List* due to controversy, or not in compliance with those standards (*Fail*).

The Human Rights performance is highlighted through these indicators

- **Child labor rating** measures the controversies gravity about child labour. Factors influencing this rating are: historical legal cases about child labour, common or obvious child labour, practices amelioration resistance and NGO and/or other tiers persons reviews.
- **Working union relationship rating**, measures the controversies about working union relations. Factors influencing this rating are: company response to unionization efforts and its negotiation practices with union workers, practices amelioration resistance and NGO and/or other tiers persons reviews.

We identified a limitation to our methodology: working with external data providers. Indeed, these data providers develop their own in-house models depending on qualitative and quantitative criteria. Therefore, it is important to consider the analysis bias that could occur when we select our partners. In return, using external data providers allow us to obtain quality analysis that are well known on the market.

Finally, the choice of ESGDH indicators only rely on MSCI. MSCI ensures that more of 90% of the investment universe is covered, which is acceptable.

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

This product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not realize sustainable investments.

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

This product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not realize sustainable investments.

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

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

☐ Yes

☒ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

In order to reach its goal of outperforming its benchmark, the STOXX EUROPE 600 (on an annual basis and on the recommended investment period), Auris Evolution Europe ISR has a dynamic and diversified asset allocation exposed to European stocks. It is based on macroeconomics factors and on a rigorous stock analysis that uses three fundamental variables: return on equity (ROE), stable growth of benefits for a year and low financial leverage.

It is also stated that the asset management team exclude from its investments: issuers based in countries/territories identified as tax havens, issuers which violate worldwide standards (Principles of the UN Global Compact and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) and companies involved in weapons production, casinos and gambling, tobacco production, coal extraction and electricity production based on coal.

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

The restrictive elements of the investment strategy, besides the sectors exclusions, are minimal ESG ratings that have been determined on each ESGDH indicators and that need to be respected if a stock wants to enter the portfolio.

Moreover, another restrictive element is the engagement of improving the ESG quality of the product compared to its investment universe. The integrality of MSCI analysis gives a rating based on 10, called "Final Industry-Adjusted Company Score", and allows us to identify leaders and laggards. In order to ensure the extra-financial criteria engagement, assets concerned by the MSCI rating need to tend towards a "Final Industry-Adjusted Company Score" higher than its investment universe (stated in our ESG policy), after removing 20% of assets with the lowest rate.

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

We did not define a minimum reduction of the investment perimeter. However, we systematically take into account our exclusion policy.

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

The positive governance practices of companies invested are evaluated in the ratings of MSCI. It is based on the analysis of the Environmental (E), Social (S), Governmental (G) criteria and Human Rights (HR).

As part of the ESG rating by MSCI, a first analysis is made on the quality of the governance. Then, it identifies materialist issues and risks directly linked to the company's activity and its sector. It also analyzes how the management handles these issues and risks.

To do so, MSCI relies on a team of more than 200 analysts and on an in-house methodology and models based on key issuers weighted differently depending on the industry analyzed. These factors are listed below:

Governance	**Corporate Governance**	Ownership & Control Board	Pay Accounting
	Corporate Behavior	Business Ethics Tax Transparency	

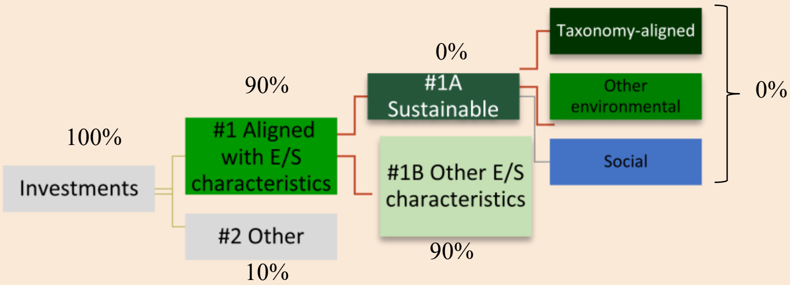
Figure 3: Key issues analysed by MSCI (source: MSCI)

Good practices in terms of governance are evaluated through MSCI indicators. Then, the governance performance is monitored with the ratings below:

- **Governance structure rating** measures the severity of controversies linked to executives compensation and governance practices. Factors influencing this rating are historical legal cases about remuneration packages, common or obvious objections about remuneration packages and governance structure, the objection to ESG issues from shareholders and NGO and/or other tiers persons reviews.
- **Woman percentage to the Executive Board,** indicates how many executives are woman. For companies with a board at two levels, the rating is based on the Supervisory Board only.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The objective of the compartment Auris Evolution Europe ISR is to have an ESG analysis above 90% of the net asset value (calculated to the exclusion of bonds and other debt securities issued by public or quasi-public issuers, liquid assets held accessorily). This financial product does not realize sustainable investments, as shown beneath.



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

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

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

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

To be able to meet the financial objective of the product, the asset management team can use derivative products. They are typically not included in the 90% of investments that promote E&S characteristics, and indeed not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

More, used to hedge the position of the product, derivatives are in line with our ESG policy. Indeed, our sustainable investor approach and the integration of ESG in our process allows us to have a better understanding of the risks. The use of derivatives to hedge our position is therefore consistent with our strategy.

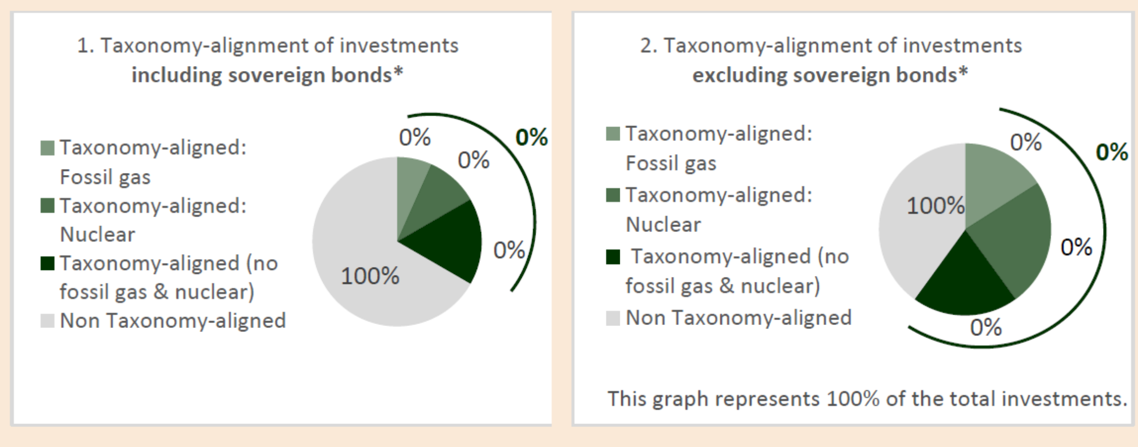
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The asset management team does not align EU Taxonomy sustainable investments with environmental objectives as this is not applicable for this financial product which does not realize sustainable investments.

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

Yes ☐

No ☒



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

N/A

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

N/A

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A

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

Investments under "#2 Others" can be used to meet the financial goals of this product, or/and are included in "#2 Others" due to a lack of data to guarantee that they respect all the elements of our ESG strategy.
Our exclusion policy is applied to the extent of our capacities to investments included in "#2 Others". This allows us to mitigate most environmental or social risks and have minimum safeguards in place.

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

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

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

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

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
The Auris Evolution Europe ISR has a controversy monitoring policy, a shareholder engagement policy and a voting policy.

These informations are available on the website of Auris Gestion: https://www.aurisgestion.com/fr-fr/auris-evolution-Feurope-i-eur

Annex II

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: EURO RENDEMENT **Legal entity code: 22210087HC3OS4S6L352**

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment goal? ☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% ☐ In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ In economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	☐ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments ☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ With a social objective ☒ It promotes E/S characteristics but will not make any sustainable investments

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

In addition to our financial analysis, we analyze Environmental (E), Social (S) and Governance (G) criteria. It helps us to perceive the extra-financial issues and the financial risks link to it. This cohesive research is in line with our different objectives: having a financial performance and protecting the assets of our clients.

To do this, we have selected and form partnerships with two extra-financials data providers: MSCI and Spread Research. We use their ESG notations to evaluate and follow the environmental and social characteristics of the issuers. The analysis rate of the extra-financial score will be above 90% of the net asset value (calculated to the exclusion of bonds and other debt securities issued by public or quasi-public issuers, liquid assets held accessorily).

The ESG strategy of the fund is based on three elements:

i. Auris Gestion exclusion policy (Auris Gestion's exclusion policy integrates sectoral, normative and regulatory constraints)
ii. Best in Universe' strategy
iii. Monitoring of controversies (Application of Auris Gestion's controversy management policy)

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

For the ESG score of the issuers, MSCI rely on a team of more than 200 analysts and on in-house models and methodology. It is based on 35 key issues weighted depending on the industry. Here is the list of these key issues:

Environment	**Climate Change**	Carbon Emissions Product Carbon Footprint	Financing Environmental Impact Climate Change Vulnerability
	Natural Capital	Water Stress Biodiversity & Land Use	Raw Material Sourcing
	Pollution & Waste	Toxic Emissions & Waste Packaging Material & Waste	Electronic Waste
	Environmental Opportunities	Opportunities in Clean Tech Opportunities in Green Building	Opportunities in Renewable Energy
Social	**Human Capital**	Labor Management Health & Safety	Human Capital Development Supply Chain Labor Standards
	Product Liability	Product Safety & Quality Chemical Safety Consumer Financial Protection	Privacy & Data Security Responsible Investment Health & Demographic Risk
	Stakeholder Opposition	Controversial Sourcing Community Relations	
	Social Opportunities	Access to Communications Access to Finance	Access to Health Care Opportunities in Nutrition & Health

Figure 1: Key issues analyzed by MSCI (source: MSCI)

To complete MSCI research, particularly for the credit research, we use a second specialist partner to evaluate the issuers' ESG score: Spread Research. With its in-house methodology, it focuses on the main challenges related to the company analyzed. It allows them to modulate the final score. Here is an extract of the criteria that can be used:

Social	Environmental
Existence and position of the HR Director	**Existence and quality of an environmental policy**
Employee turnover analysis: - Absolute value - Trend - Peers comparison	**Greenhouse gas emissions analysis** - Absolute value - Trend - Peers comparison
Accidents - Absolute value - Trend - Peers comparison	**Energy consumption** - Trend analysis - Peers comparison
Share of the workforce operating in countries with human rights issues	**Exposition to natural disasters**
Weight of the provisions for restructuring	**Presence of CAPEX in environmentally risky locations**
Impact of strikes	**Weight of provisions for environmental issues**
Level of social controversies	**Level of environmental controversies**
Exposure to regulatory changes of labour conditions - Probability - Impact	**Sector's environmental issues**
Integration of social criteria in procurement practices / outsourcing	**Exposition to regulatory changes or consumer habits regarding to the company's environmental impact** - Probability - Impact
Nature of activity	**Water consumption analysis** - Gross value - Trend analysis - Peers comparison - Exposition to water stress
	Integration of environmental criteria in procurement practices /outsourcing

Figure 2: Examples of criteria considered by Spread Research (source: Spread Research)

In our ESG methodologies, we had identified several limitations that are presented below.

The first limit consists of working with external data providers. Indeed, these data providers develop their own in-house models depending on qualitative and quantitative criteria. Therefore, it is important to consider the analysis bias that could occur when we select our partners. In return, using external data providers allow us to obtain quality analysis that are well known on the market.

The second limit depends on the choice of multiple data providers. With multiples analysis models, the scores can be very different from one provider to the other. It is then more difficult to implement their methodologies into our analysis. However, we believe that limit is manageable and offer us a larger investment universe.

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

This product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not realize sustainable investments.

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

This product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not realize sustainable investments.

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

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Yes ☐

No ☒

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy, active and discretionary, is to find opportunities in the bonds market and money market products based on economic and market outlook and the management team's expectations. This strategy will be developed in order to curb the volatility of the Compartment's net asset value.

It is also stated that the asset management team exclude from its investments: issuers based in countries/territories identified as tax havens, issuers which violate worldwide standards (Principles of the UN Global Compact and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) and companies involved in weapons production, casinos and gambling, tobacco production, coal extraction and electricity production based on coal.

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

The restrictive elements of the investment strategy, besides the sectors exclusions, are the engagement of improving the ESG quality of the product in comparison to the appropriate investment universes (Spread Research et MSCI).

The combination of the MSCI analysis results in a score from a scale of 0-10 called "Final Industry-Adjusted Company Score". It allows to identify the leaders and the laggards. Spread Research's analysis gives an overall score on a scale of 0-100.

In order to maintain our commitment to extra-financial criteria, the "Final Industry-Adjusted Company Score" of the stocks covered by the MSCI methodology must be higher than the score of its investment universe (described in our ESG policy) after removal of 20% of the lowest rated stocks. Similarly, the score of the securities covered by Spread Research must be higher than the score of the Spread Research universe after removing 20% of the lowest rated stocks.

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

We did not define a minimum reduction of the investment perimeter. However, we systematically take into account our exclusion policy.

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

The positive governance practices of invested companies are assessed MSCI and Spread Research ratings. It is based on the analysis of the Environmental (E), Social (S) and Governmental (G) criteria.

As part of the ESG rating by MSCI, a first analysis is made on the quality of the governance. Then, it identifies materialist issues and risks directly linked to the company's activity and its sector. It also analyzes how the management handles these issues and risks.

To do so, MSCI relies on a team of more than 200 analysts and on an in-house methodology and models based on key issuers weighted differently depending on the industry analyzed. These factors are listed below:

Governance	**Corporate Governance**	Ownership & Control Board	Pay Accounting
	Corporate Behavior	Business Ethics Tax Transparency	

Figure 3: Key issues analysed by MSCI (source: MSCI)

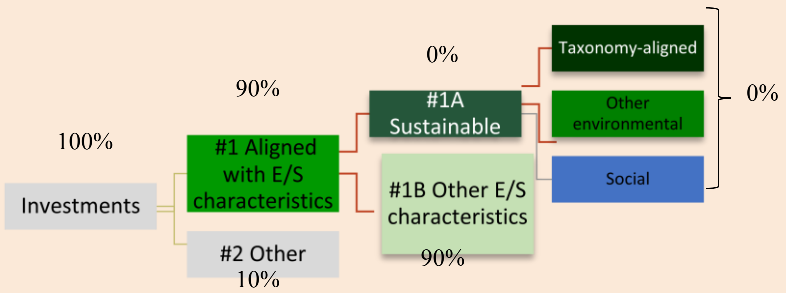
In addition to MSCI, our ESG analysis draws on the expertise of our second specialist partner, Spread Research. It is especially used in the case of credit research. Spread Research dispose of its own in-house methodology as well and its objective is to identify the main issues related to the activity of the firm analyzed. Here is an extract of the main criteria considered for Governance:

- Nature of shareholders
- Board size
- Longevity of Board members
- Independance of Board Directors
- Separation of Chairman / CEO positions
- Audit fees
- Length of relationships with Auditors
- Related party transactions
- Tax disputes and controversies of Chairman, CEO, Audit Chief

- CEO variable remunerations

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The objective of the compartment Auris Euro Rendement is to have an ESG analysis above 90% of the net asset value (calculated to the exclusion of bonds and other debt securities issued by public or quasi-public issuers, liquid assets held accessorily). This financial product does not realize sustainable investments, as shown beneath.



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

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

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

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

To be able to meet the financial objective of the product, the asset management team can use derivative products. They are typically not included in the 90% of investments that promote E&S characteristics, and indeed not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

More, used to hedge the position of the product, derivatives are in line with our ESG policy. Indeed, our sustainable investor approach and the integration of ESG issues in our process allows us to have a better understanding of the risks. The use of derivatives to hedge our positions is therefore consistent with our strategy.

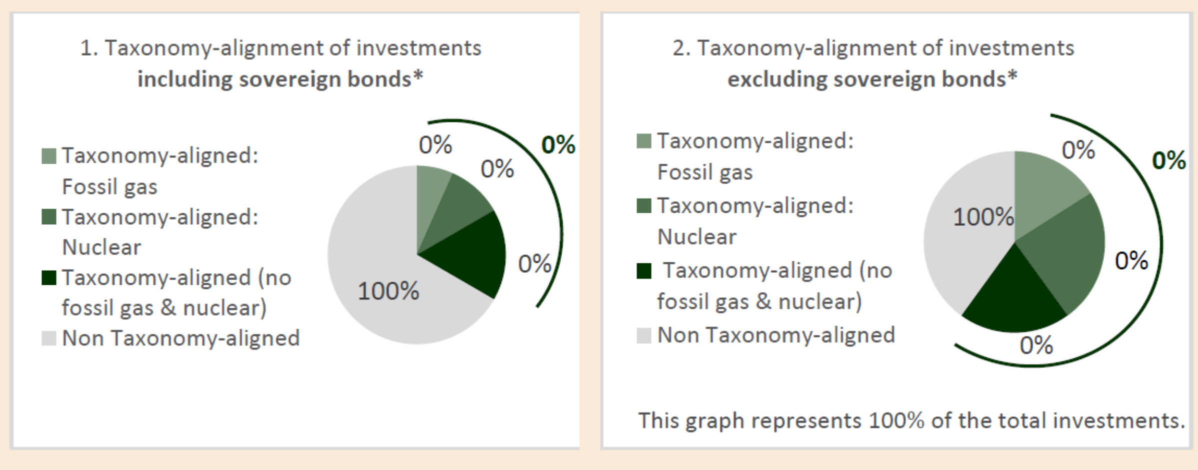
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The asset management team does not align EU Taxonomy sustainable investments with environmental objectives as this is not applicable for this financial product which does not realize sustainable investments.

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

Yes ☐

No ☒



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

N/A

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

N/A

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A

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

Investments under "#2 Others" can be used to meet the financial goals of this product, or/and are included in "#2 Others" due to a lack of data to guarantee that they respect all the elements of our ESG strategy.
Our exclusion policy is applied to the extent of our capacities to investments inclued in "#2 Others". This allows us to mitigate most environmental or social risks and have minimum safeguards in place.

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

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

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

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

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
The Auris Euro Rendement has a controversy monitoring policy, a shareholder engagement policy and a voting policy.

These informations are available on the website of Auris Gestion: https://www.aurisgestion.com/fr-fr/auris-euro-rendement-i-eur

Annex II

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: AURIS X ALLIANCEBERNSTEIN GLOBAL EQUITIES **Legal entity code: 222100KSQSV3C8ZEKB82**

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment goal? ☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% ☐ In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ In economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	☐ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments ☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ With a social objective ☒ It promotes E/S characteristics but will not make any sustainable investments

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

AllianceBernstein considers ESG factors as a fundamental element for its research and investment process. AB automatically includes ESG factors during the entire investment process thanks to in-house models and tools. It is important for them to have a proactive engagement for this subject. AB uses an exclusive research framework and ESG factors analysis with 70 sub-sectors.

The ESG strategy of the fund is based on two elements:

i. Alliance Bernstein ESG criteria (more than 40 factors through the 3 pillars)

ii. Engagement (for Insight and for Action)

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

Some main criteria considered by AllianceBernstein are listed below.

For the environmental pillar:

- Carbone emissions
- Carbon footprint of products
- Vulnerability to climate changes
- Water management
- Resources management
- Biodiversity and use of soils
- Toxics emissions et hazardous waste
- Packaging waste
- Etc.

For the social pillar:

- Work management
- Human capital development
- Health and security of employees
- COVID-19 et social questions
- Health industry opportunities
- Nutrition and healthier products opportunities
- Confidentiality and data security
- Education industry opportunities
- Etc.

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

This product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not realize sustainable investments.

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

This product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not realize sustainable investments.

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

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Yes ☐

No ☒

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

During normal market conditions, the product maintains an investment exposition of at least 80% of its net asset value in global companies. The number of positions vary from 130 to 200 and there is a diversification between sectors, industries and countries. The portfolio manager can occasionally emphasize some sectors or countries.

The portfolio manager builds its allocation with 50% of value stocks and 50% of growth stocks. The allocation will stay in a +/-5% bracket from the long-term objective of 50% but could go up to +/-10% if markets conditions justify it.

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

The restrictive elements of the investment strategy, besides the sectors exclusions, are the engagement of improving the ESG quality of the product. Indeed, the approach used by AB implies an engagement with issuer companies and government to encourage actions and progress towards environmental, social and governmental objectives.

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

We did not define a minimum reduction of the investment perimeter.

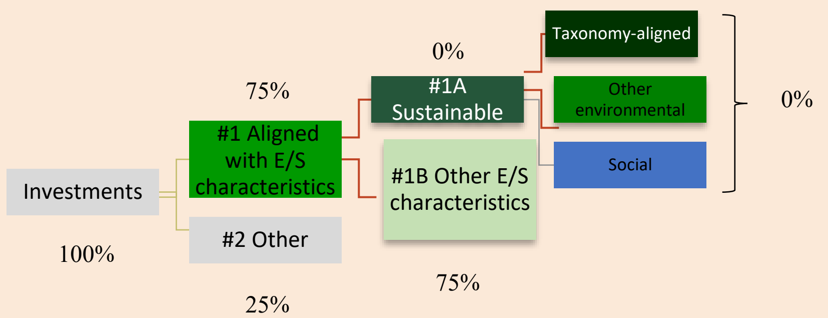
- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

AllianceBernstein believes that the governance practices of a company are essential information for its fundamental research. AB will estimate the governance characteristics of a society such as financial statements publication, information about the management team and remuneration package, relationships with employees and juridic, fiscal and compliance questions.

Below is an extract of the main governance criteria considered:
- Independence of the executive board
- Gender diversity of the executive board
- Well established executive board
- Supervision and risks management
- Accountability
- Anti-competitive practices
- COVID-19 and governance
- Remunerations

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The objective of the compartment Auris x Alliancebernstein Global Equities is to have an ESG analysis above 75% of the net asset value. As shown beneath, this product does not realize sustainable investments.



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

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

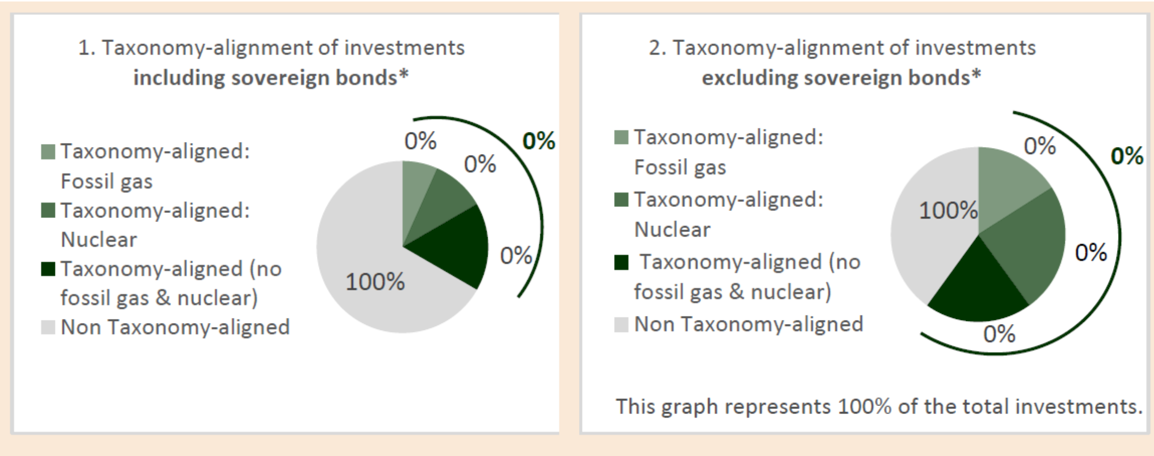
The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics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

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

Derivative products can be used to meet the efficiency of the portfolio management and the execution of the investment strategy. These derivatives are mainly used (i) as direct alternatives for underlying instruments and (ii) to be hedged against the stock market risk, issuer risk and currency movements.

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

The asset management team does not align EU Taxonomy sustainable investments with environmental objectives as this is not applicable for this financial product which does not realize sustainable investments.



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

Yes

No ☒

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

N/A

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

N/A

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A

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

ESG integration is a key element of AB research to take investment decisions. Due to that, 100% of the stocks are submitted to an ESG analysis.

A specific comitee apply an independent monitoring on issuers not respecting the United Nations Global Compact, those who are rating CCC by MSCI and require from our portfolio managers to have an additional level of diligence if they want to keep it.

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

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

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

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

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
The Auris x Alliancebernstein Global Equities has a shareholder engagement policy.

These informations are available on the website of Auris Gestion: https://www.aurisgestion.com/fr-fr/auris-alliance-bernstein-global-equities-i-eur

Annex II

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: AURIS INVESTMENT GRADE

Legal entity code: 2221008MWGXN8D5LYM40

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment goal? ☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% ☐ In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ In economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	☐ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments ☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ With a social objective ☒ It promotes E/S characteristics but will not make any sustainable investments

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

By being partially exposed to the index ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe, the product replicates the ESG criteria used by the index:

a. Value-based Screen

The Value-based Screen is based on breaches of specific revenue thresholds due to involvement in the following activities: adult entertainment, alcohol, civilian firearms, controversial weapons, conventional weapons, gambling, genetic engineering, nuclear power, nuclear weapons, tobacco, and thermal coal.

b. Rating-based Screen
The MSCI ESG Ratings-based Screen represents a company's resilience to long-term, financially relevant ESG risks relative to the performance of its peers in the same sector. An entity fails this filter if it has an MSCI ESG rating of BBB or lower.

c. Controversy-based Screen
The MSCI Controversy-based Screen excludes entities that have an MSCI Controversy score of 0, i.e., companies involved in major ESG controversies and/or that refuse to adhere to international standards and principles such as the United Nations Global Compact and the International Labor Organization's core conventions. The Compartment will take exposure on the ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe Index through credit default swaps (but is not expected to take exposure on the individual credit default swaps that constitute these indices).

In order to determine the composition of the iTraxx MSCI ESG Screened Europe, the following data from MSCI ESG Research are used:

- MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research
- MSCI ESG Climate Change Metrics
- MSCI ESG Controversies
- MSCI ESG Ratings

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

The indicators deployed to measure environmental impact are based on the analysis by HIS Markit and MSCI, as mentioned above.

- Carbon footprint: carbon emission

The carbon footprint of a portfolio is defined as carbon emissions per million dollars invested. The report by sector and the contribution of each sector is also analyzed. The results are presented in two different forms: 1) total emissions of companies within the financial product, which gives an order of magnitude, and 2) contribution of each company within the portfolio. The analysis also states if the data are declared or estimated and how each company is performing in terms of carbon risk management compared to its peers.

- Carbon efficiency: carbon intensity

The carbon intensity indicator measures the carbon efficiency of a company as total carbon emissions per total sales. For a portfolio, carbon intensity is defined as the ratio of total carbon emissions to investor debt to sales. This method shows the carbon efficiency of the portfolio and the amount of carbon emissions produced for each dollar sold.

- Carbon risk: weighted average of carbon intensity

With this indicator, it is possible to compare the emissions of companies of different sizes and in different sectors. At the company level, carbon intensity is calculated as carbon emissions per dollar of turnover. The weighted average carbon intensity is the sum of all these results.

The carbon intensity is presented in two different forms: 1) portfolio issuers with the highest carbon intensity, and 2) the contribution of each company in the weighted average of the portfolio. The analysis also states if the data are declared or estimated and how each company is performing in terms of carbon risk management compared to its peers.

- Stranded assets: fossil fuels reserves

This indicator shows how many portfolio companies have thermal coal, oil and gas reserves. It also shows the largest contributors to these reserves and whether these companies have unconventional reserves such as oil sand, shale oil and shale gas.

- Stranded assets: potential emissions of fossil fuels

Different fuels have different carbon contents and heating values. In order to compare fossil fuel reserves, we need to know their contribution to greenhouse gas emissions. To do this, we use the methodology of the Potsdam Institute, which calculates the potential emissions of the fuels and formulates them in tons of CO2.

To the extent that the total potential emissions from known fossil fuel reserves exceed the emissions limit for addressing climate change, these reserves may not be usable. In this case, the market value of the companies that own these reserves may be overvalued.

This indicator shows the companies with the highest potential emissions, the contributors with the highest potential emissions in the portfolio and whether these companies have unconventional reserves. The analysis shows the potential emissions by type of reserve and the contribution from reserves used for energy applications.

- Stranded assets: fossil fuel reserves with high impact

Certain fuels such as coal, oil sand, shale oil and gas have a higher risk of exposure to stranded assets because they contain more carbon than any other oil or gas. Coal is by far the most carbon-rich fuel and produces twice the carbon emissions per kwh as natural gas. In addition, unconventional oil and gas can be more expensive to extract due to geological, technical and environmental problems. This is for example the case for tar sand. As far as coal is concerned, it is thermal coal that is used to produce electricity. Both thermal coal and metallurgical coal have a high carbon content. Metallurgical coal is mainly used in steel production and has very few substitutes. For this reason, a number of investors believe that thermal coal is vulnerable to depletion and that metallurgical coal still has a future.

This indicator shows the main positions in the portfolio with high impact reserves and potential high impact emissions.

- Carbon risk management: main participations

An analysis of several key factors is performed, including carbon emissions. This indicator presents the assessment of the data for this factor for all high-risk companies and for all MSCI World companies. The carbon management assessment includes trend and performance relative to industry peers. It also includes companies' reduction targets and a percentage of their efforts to reduce carbon emissions.

- Carbon risk management: energy initiatives

Companies have various strategies to reduce their emissions, especially if they set targets to be achieved by using cleaner energy and managing their energy consumption. Although these efforts are very different for each company, three categories are used for the analysis: no effort, little effort and considerable effort. This indicator presents this information for the portfolio, for the top 5 positions making considerable efforts, and for the top 5 positions making no efforts.

- Opportunities : clean technology solutions

A specific analysis is made for companies involved in clean technology solutions. It is made depending on their sales in different categories: alternative energy, energy efficiency, green building, prevention of pollution and durable water. This indicator shows the percentage of companies in the portfolio that are represented in these categories either with their sales or their revenues. An estimation of the sales revenue is made and the first 10 companies are stated.

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

This product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not realize sustainable investments.

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

This product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not realize sustainable investments.

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

Yes ☐

No ✖

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment objective is to outperform the benchmark Bloomberg Barclays Euro-Aggregate Corporate Index on a 3-year period thanks to a diversified exposition to the Investment Grade European market.

The Compartment will mainly seek to take long exposure to the Markit ITRAXX Index (On the Run) and the ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe Index (On the Run) through entering into credit default swaps.

By taking long exposure, the Compartment will act as seller of protection against credit risk linked to the investment grade securities composing the Markit ITRAXX Index (On the Run) and the ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe Index (On the Run). As such, the Compartment through the credit default swap, will receive a remuneration from the counterparty in exchange of what it may pay in case of a default of one or more issuer composing the Markit ITRAXX Index (On the Run) and the ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe Index.

The iTraxx MSCI ESG Screened Europe Index applies an ESG screening to determine ESG Screened Entities. For an entity to be an ESG Screened Entity, it must pass all three screens previously described (Value- based Screen, Rating-based screen, Controversy-based Screen).

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

The restrictive elements of the investment strategy are the three selection criteria of the ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe (detailed before):

- Selection screener based on value
- Selection screener based on ESG rating from MSCI
- Selection screener based on MSCI controversies

What is the minimum reduction of the investment perimeter considered before the application of the investment strategy?

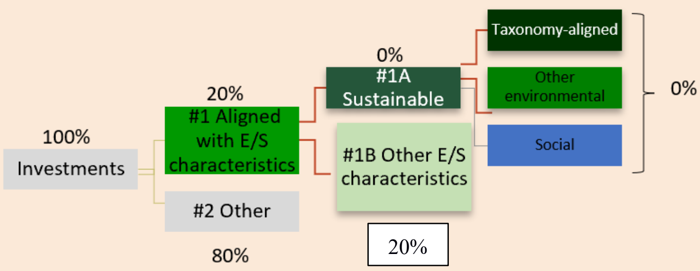
We did not define a minimum reduction of the investment perimeter. However, the three selection criteria of the ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe index are applied.

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

The positive governance practices of the invested companies are evaluated through the selection criteria of ITRAXX MSCI ESG Screened Europe based on the ESG rating of MSCI. The ESG rating of MSCI assigns specific percentages for each ESG risk, depending on time horizon and impact. ESG ratings are then combined and normalized to obtain the final ESG rating.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 20% of investments in this financial product will promote E&S characteristics. As shown beneath, this product does not realize sustainable investments.



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

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

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

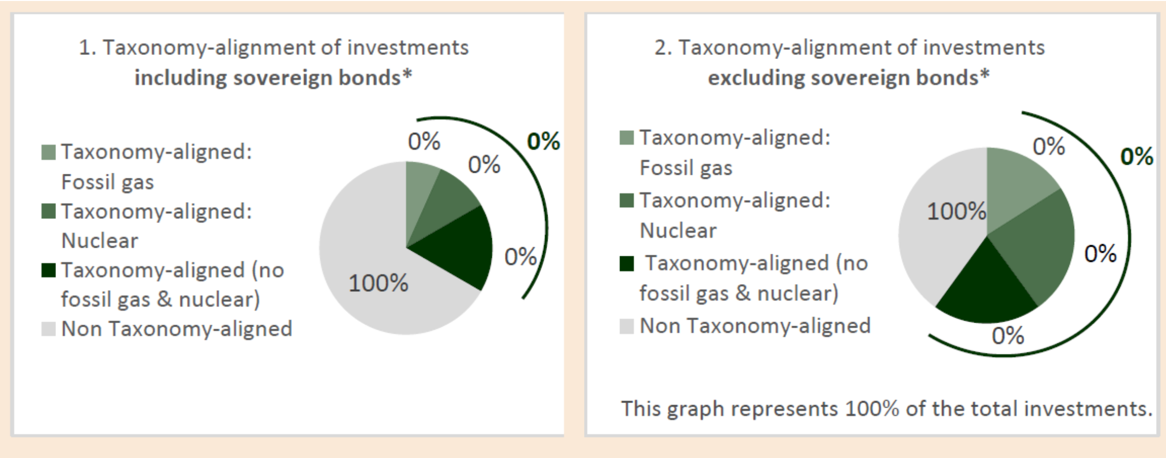
***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**

To be able to meet the financial objective of the product, the asset management team can use derivative products. They are typically not included in the percentage of investments that promote E&S characteristics, and indeed not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

More, used to hedge the position of the product, derivatives are in line with our ESG policy. Indeed, our sustainable investor approach and the integration of ESG issues in our process allows us to have a better understanding of the risks. The use of derivatives to hedge our positions is therefore consistent with our strategy.

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

The asset management team does not align EU Taxonomy sustainable investments with environmental objectives as this is not applicable for this financial product which does not realize sustainable investments.



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

Yes ☐

No ☒

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

N/A

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

N/A

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A

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

Investments under "#2 Others" can be used to meet the financial goals of this product, or/and are included in "#2 Others" because there is a lack of data to guarantee that they respect all the elements of our ESG strategy.

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

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

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

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

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

These informations are available on the website of Auris Gestion: https://www.aurisgestion.com/fr-fr/auris-investment-grade-i-eur

Annex II

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: GRAVITY US EQUITY FUND **Legal entity code: 222100R379W82LVN8M39**

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment goal ?	
☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% ☐ In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ In economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	☐ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments ☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ With a social objective ☒ It promotes E/S characteristics but will not make any sustainable investments

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

In addition to our financial analysis, we are analyzing Environmental (E), Social (S) and Governance (G) criteria. It helps us to perceive the extra-financial issues and the financial risks link to it. This cohesive research is in line with our different objectives: having a financial performance and protecting the assets of our clients.

To do this, we have selected and form partnerships with two extra-financial data providers: MSCI and Spread Research. We use their ESG notations to evaluate and follow the environmental and social characteristics of the issuers. The analysis rate of the extra-financial score will be above 40%.

The ESG strategy of the fund is based on two elements:

i. Auris Gestion exclusion policy (Auris Gestion's exclusion policy integrates sectoral, normative and regulatory constraints)
ii. Monitoring of controversies (Application of Auris Gestion's controversy management policy)

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

For the ESG score of the issuers, MSCI rely on a team of more than 200 analysts and on in-house models and methodology. It is based on 35 key issues weighted depending on the industry. Here is the list of these key issues:

Environment	**Climate Change**	Carbon Emissions Product Carbon Footprint	Financing Environmental Impact Climate Change Vulnerability
	Natural Capital	Water Stress Biodiversity & Land Use	Raw Material Sourcing
	Pollution & Waste	Toxic Emissions & Waste Packaging Material & Waste	Electronic Waste
	Environmental Opportunities	Opportunities in Clean Tech Opportunities in Green Building	Opportunities in Renewable Energy
Social	**Human Capital**	Labor Management Health & Safety	Human Capital Development Supply Chain Labor Standards
	Product Liability	Product Safety & Quality Chemical Safety Consumer Financial Protection	Privacy & Data Security Responsible Investment Health & Demographic Risk
	Stakeholder Opposition	Controversial Sourcing Community Relations	
	Social Opportunities	Access to Communications Access to Finance	Access to Health Care Opportunities in Nutrition & Health

Figure 1: Key issues analyzed by MSCI (source: MSCI)

To complete MSCI research, particularly for the credit research, we use a second specialist partner to evaluate the issuers' ESG score: Spread Research. With its in-house methodology, it focuses on the main challenges related to the company analyzed. It allows them to modulate the final score. Here is an extract of the criteria that can be used:

Social	Environmental
Existence and position of the HR Director	**Existence and quality of an environmental policy**
Employee turnover analysis: - Absolute value - Trend - Peers comparison	**Greenhouse gas emissions analysis** - Absolute value - Trend - Peers comparison
Accidents - Absolute value - Trend - Peers comparison	**Energy consumption** - Trend analysis - Peers comparison
Share of the workforce operating in countries with human rights issues	**Exposition to natural disasters**
Weight of the provisions for restructuring	**Presence of CAPEX in environmentally risky locations**
Impact of strikes	**Weight of provisions for environmental issues**
Level of social controversies	**Level of environmental controversies**
Exposure to regulatory changes of labour conditions - Probability - Impact	**Sector's environmental issues**
Integration of social criteria in procurement practices / outsourcing	**Exposition to regulatory changes or consumer habits regarding to the company's environmental impact** - Probability - Impact
Nature of activity	**Water consumption analysis** - Gross value - Trend analysis - Peers comparison - Exposition to water stress
	Integration of environmental criteria in procurement practices /outsourcing

Figure 2: Examples of criteria considered by Spread Research (source: Spread Research)

In our ESG methodologies, we had identified several limitations that are presented below.

The first limit consists of working with external data providers. Indeed, these data providers develop their own in-house models depending on qualitative and quantitative criteria. Therefore, it is important to consider the analysis bias that could occur when we select our partners. In return, using external data providers allow us to obtain quality analysis that are well known on the market.

The second limit depends on the choice of multiple data providers. With multiples analysis models, the scores can be very different from one provider to the other. It is then more difficult to implement their methodologies into our analysis. However, we believe that limit is manageable and offer us a larger investment universe.

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

This product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not realize sustainable investments.

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

This product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not realize sustainable investments.

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

Yes ☐

No ☒

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Compartment will invest in stocks of issuers incorporated in the US, all sectors and all market cap size either directly by buying these stocks or indirectly through Total Return Swaps that give exposure to US stocks according to the below investment process.
The investment strategy of the Compartment is based on a systematic sector selection methodology, which is as follows:
The investment universe of the Compartment is composed of the 10 following sectors of the S&P 500):

i. communication services,
ii. consumer discretionary,
iii. consumer staples,
iv. energy,
v. financial services,
vi. health care,
vii. industrials,
viii. information technology,
ix. materials,
x. utilities.

Each of the 10 sectors of the S&P 500 is evaluated and then selected as follows through a quantitative model, which objective is to measure its sensitivity to the macroeconomic environment, as well as its specific dynamics.

It is also stated that the asset management team exclude from its investment every company involved in controverted weapons production (nuclear weapons, cluster munitions, anti-personal mine, depleted uranium).

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

The restrictive element of the investment strategy is the Exclusion List Regulations about controversial weapons.

- ***What is the minimum reduction of the investment perimeter considered before the application of the investment strategy?***

We did not define a minimum reduction of the investment perimeter. However, we systematically apply the Exclusion List Regulations about controversial weapons.

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

The positive governance practices of companies invested are evaluated in the ratings of MSCI and Spread Research. It is based on the analysis of the Environmental (E), Social (S) and Governmental (G) criteria.

As part of the ESG rating by MSCI, a first analysis is made on the quality of the governance. Then, it identifies materialist issues and risks directly linked to the company's activity and its sector. It also analyzes how the management handles these issues and risks.

To do so, MSCI relies on a team of more than 200 analysts and on an in-house methodology and models based on key issuers weighted differently depending on the industry analyzed. These factors are listed below:

Governance	**Corporate Governance**	Ownership & Control Board	Pay Accounting
	Corporate Behavior	Business Ethics Tax Transparency	

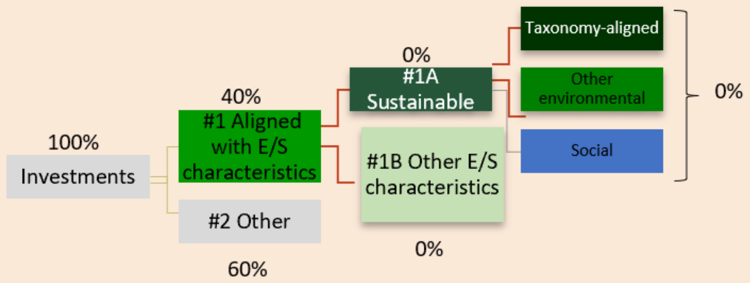
Figure 3 : Key issues analyzed by MSCI (source: MSCI)

In addition to MSCI, our ESG analysis is based on the expertise of our second specialist partner, Spread Research. It is especially used in the case of credit research. Spread Research dispose of its own in-house methodology as well and its objective is to identify the main issues related to the activity of the firm analyzed. Here is an extract of the main criteria take into account for Governance:

- Nature of shareholders
- Board size
- Longevity of Board members
- Independance of Board Directors
- Separation of Chairman / CEO positions
- Audit fees
- Length of relationships with Auditors
- Related party transactions
- Tax disputes and controversies of Chairman, CEO, Audit Chief
- CEO variable remunerations

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 40% of investments in this financial product will promote E&S characteristics. As shown beneath, this product does not realize sustainable investments.



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

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

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

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

To be able to meet the financial objective of the product, the asset management team can use derivative products. They are typically not included in the percentage of investments that promote E&S characteristics, and indeed not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

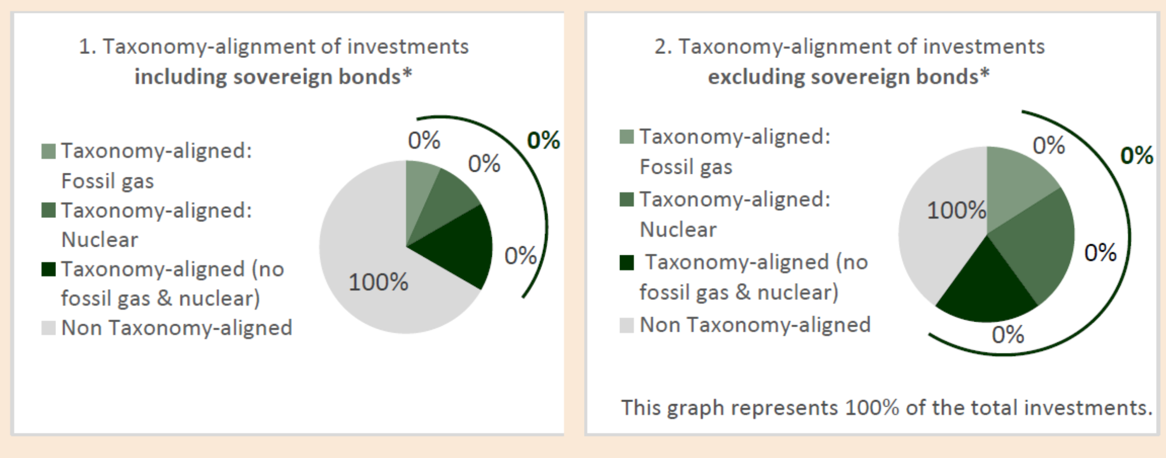
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The asset management team does not align EU Taxonomy sustainable investments with environmental objectives as this is not applicable for this financial product which does not realize sustainable investments.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No



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

N/A

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

N/A

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A

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

Investments under "#2 Others" can be used to meet the financial goals of this product, or/and are included in "#2 Others" because there is a lack of data to guarantee that they respect all the elements of our ESG strategy.
Our exclusion policy is applied to the extent of our capacities to investments included in "#2 Others". This allows us to mitigate most environmental or social risks and have minimum safeguards in place.

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

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

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

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

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

These information are available on the website of Auris Gestion: https://www.aurisgestion.com/auris-gravity-us-equity-f-i-usd

Annex II

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: AURIS SHORT DURATION

Legal entity code: 213800YKXCGOGVBIK317

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment goal?	
☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% ☐ In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ In economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	☐ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments ☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ With a social objective ☒ It promotes E/S characteristics but will not make any sustainable investments

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

In addition to our financial analysis, we analyze Environmental (E), Social (S) and Governance (G) criteria. It helps us to perceive the extra-financial issues and the financial risks link to it. This cohesive research is in line with our different objectives: having a financial performance and protecting the assets of our clients.

To do this, we have selected and form partnerships with an extra-financial data provider: MSCI. We use their ESG notations to evaluate and follow the environmental and social characteristics of the issuers. The analysis rate of the extra-financial score will be above 90% of the net asset value (calculated to the exclusion of bonds and other debt securities issued by public or quasi-public issuers, liquid assets held accessorily).

The ESG strategy of the fund is based on three elements:

i. Auris Gestion exclusion policy (Auris Gestion's exclusion policy integrates sectoral, normative and regulatory constraints)
ii. Best in Universe' strategy
iii. Monitoring of controversies (Application of Auris Gestion's controversy management policy)

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

For the ESG score of the issuers, MSCI rely on a team of more than 200 analysts and on in-house models and methodology. It is based on 35 key issues weighted depending on the industry. Here is the list of these key issues:

Environment	**Climate Change**	Carbon Emissions Product Carbon Footprint	Financing Environmental Impact Climate Change Vulnerability
	Natural Capital	Water Stress Biodiversity & Land Use	Raw Material Sourcing
	Pollution & Waste	Toxic Emissions & Waste Packaging Material & Waste	Electronic Waste
	Environmental Opportunities	Opportunities in Clean Tech Opportunities in Green Building	Opportunities in Renewable Energy
Social	**Human Capital**	Labor Management Health & Safety	Human Capital Development Supply Chain Labor Standards
	Product Liability	Product Safety & Quality Chemical Safety Consumer Financial Protection	Privacy & Data Security Responsible Investment Health & Demographic Risk
	Stakeholder Opposition	Controversial Sourcing Community Relations	
	Social Opportunities	Access to Communications Access to Finance	Access to Health Care Opportunities in Nutrition & Health

Figure 1: Key issues analyzed by MSCI (source: MSCI)

In our ESG methodologies, we have identified the limitation presented below.

The first limit consists of working with external data providers. Indeed, these data providers develop their own in-house models depending on qualitative and quantitative criteria. Therefore, it is important to consider the analysis bias that could occur when we select our partners. In return, using external data providers allow us to obtain quality analysis that are well known on the market.

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

This product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not realize sustainable investments.

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

This product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but does not realize sustainable investments.

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

Yes ☐

No ☒

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy mainly consists of selecting money market instruments (including, but not limited to, certificates of deposit, treasury certificates and promissory notes) as well as debt securities from private or public (or similar) issuers or sovereigns with a short maturity (less than 3 years). In the case of debt securities with an issuer call, the most relevant maturity date will be selected by the management team. The allocation between fixed-rate securities and variable-rate or reviewable securities will be defined according to interest rate expectations.

It is also stated that the asset management team exclude from its investments: issuers based in countries/territories identified as tax havens, issuers which violate worldwide standards (Principles of the UN Global Compact and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) and companies involved in weapons production, casinos and gambling, tobacco production, coal extraction and electricity production based on coal.

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

The restrictive elements of the investment strategy, besides the sectors exclusions, are the engagement of improving the ESG quality of the product in comparison to the appropriate investment universes.

The combination of the MSCI analysis results in a score from a scale of 0-10 called “Final Industry-Adjusted Company Score”. It allows to identify the leaders and the laggards.

In order to maintain our commitment to extra-financial criteria, the “Final Industry-Adjusted Company Score” of the stocks covered by the MSCI methodology must be higher than the score of its investment universe (described in our ESG policy) after removal of 20% of the lowest rated stocks.

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

We did not define a minimum reduction of the investment perimeter. However, we apply our exclusion policy.

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

The positive governance practices of companies invested are evaluated in the ratings of MSCI. It is based on the analysis of the Environmental (E), Social (S) and Governance (G) criteria.

As part of the ESG rating by MSCI, a first analysis is made on the quality of the governance. Then, it identifies materialist issues and risks directly linked to the company's activity and its sector. It also analyzes how the management handles these issues and risks.

To do so, MSCI relies on a team of more than 200 analysts and on an in-house methodology and models based on key issuers weighted differently depending on the industry analyzed. These factors are listed below:

Governance	**Corporate Governance**	Ownership & Control Board	Pay Accounting
	Corporate Behavior	Business Ethics Tax Transparency	

Figure 3: Key issues analysed by MSCI (source: MSCI)

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The objective of the compartment is to have an ESG analysis above 90% of the net asset value (calculated to the exclusion of bonds and other debt securities issued by public or quasi-public issuers, liquid assets held accessorily). As shown beneath, this product does not realize sustainable investments.

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

To be able to meet the financial objective of the product, the asset management team can use derivative products. They are typically not included in the 90% of investments that promote E&S characteristics, and indeed not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

More, used to hedge the position of the product, derivatives are in line with our ESG policy. Indeed, our sustainable investor approach and the integration of ESG issues in our process allows us to have a better understanding of the risks. The use of derivatives to hedge our positions is therefore consistent with our strategy.

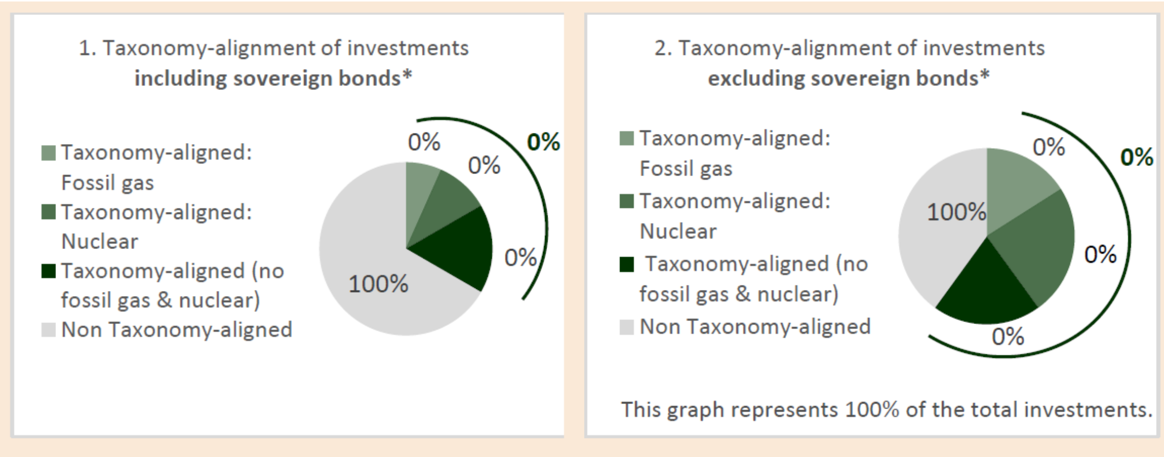
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The asset management team does not align EU Taxonomy sustainable investments with environmental objectives as this is not applicable for this financial product which does not realize sustainable investments.

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

Yes ☐

No ☒



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

N/A

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

N/A

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A

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

Investments under "#2 Others" can be used to meet the financial goals of this product, or/and are included in "#2 Others" because there is a lack of data to guarantee that they respect all the elements of our ESG strategy.

Our exclusion policy is applied to the extent of our capacities to investments included in "#2 Others". This allows us to mitigate most environmental or social risks and have minimum safeguards in place.

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

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

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

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

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

This financial product does not have a benchmark.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
The Auris Short Duration has a controversy monitoring policy, a shareholder engagement policy and a voting policy.

These informations are available on the website of Auris Gestion: https://www.aurisgestion.com/fr-fr/auris-short-duration-i-eur