



Prospectus

SEB Global Equal Opportunity Fund

RCS number: K58

January 2024

Important Note

No information or statements that deviate from the Prospectus or Management Regulations may be given.

SEB Investment Management AB shall not be liable for any information provided or statements given that deviate from this Prospectus.

Information and statements in this Prospectus are based on the current laws and practices in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and are subject to any amendment of these laws and practices.

The distribution of the Prospectus and the offering for sale of unit classes of this Fund is restricted in some jurisdictions. It is the responsibility of each person who possesses this Prospectus and each person who wishes to subscribe to the units in accordance with this Prospectus to find out about all applicable laws and regulations of the relevant judicial systems, and to observe them. Future investors should inform themselves on the legal requirements and consequences of unit subscriptions, ownership, conversion and sale of units and any applicable exchange rate control regulations and taxes in the countries of their nationality, their domicile or their place of residence.

This Prospectus is only valid, when used in connection with the applicable KID, the Management Regulations and the audited annual report of the Fund, the report date of which must not be older than 16 months. This report should be accompanied by the un-audited semi-annual report of the Fund, if the annual report date is older than eight months.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation to subscribe to units to persons in jurisdictions where it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation or in which the person who issues such an offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so, or to persons to whom the making of such an offer or solicitation is unlawful.

In some countries a translation of the Prospectus may be required. Should discrepancies between the translation and the English version of this Prospectus arise, the English version shall prevail.

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Glossary of terms

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the more detailed information included elsewhere in this Prospectus.

Base Currency	the currency of denomination of the Fund being the euro (EUR)
Central Administration	The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A.
Class / Unit Class	the Management Company may decide to issue separate classes of units which assets will be commonly invested but where a specific entry or exit charge structure, minimum investment amount, distribution policy or any other feature may be applied
Collateral Policy	The collateral policy for OTC derivatives & efficient portfolio management techniques for SEB Investment Management AB.
Commitment method	The commitment method calculates all derivative exposure as if they were direct investments in the underlying positions after consideration of netting or hedging. The total exposure to markets deriving from Derivatives may not exceed 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund so that the global exposure of the Fund to the equity, bond and money markets may not exceed 200% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.
CSSF	the Luxembourg Financial Supervisory Authority " <i>Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier</i> "
Depository	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (publ), AB Luxembourg Branch
Directive 2009/65/EC	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
EU	European Union
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority, previously the Committee of European Securities Regulators
FATCA	US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
Finansinspektionen	the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
Fund	SEB Global Equal Opportunity Fund is organised under the Law as a common fund (<i>FCP – fonds commun de placement</i>).
Institutional Investor	An undertaking or organisation, within the meaning of Article 174 of the Law such as credit institutions, professionals of the financial sector – including investment in their own name but on behalf of third parties who are also investors within the meaning of this definition or pursuant to a discretionary management agreement - insurance and reinsurance companies, pension funds, Luxembourg and foreign investment schemes and qualified holding companies, regional and local authorities.

KID	key information document of a Unit Class
Law	the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended from time to time
Management Company	SEB Investment Management AB, acting directly or through the Branch, as the case may be
Management Regulations	the management regulations of the Fund as amended from time to time
Member State	a member state/states of the EU. The states that are contracting parties to the Agreement creating the European Economic Area other than the Member States of the EU, within the limits set forth by this Agreement and related acts, are considered as equivalent to Member States of the EU.
NAV - Net Asset Value per Unit	the value per Unit of any Class determined in accordance with the relevant provisions described in this Prospectus and the Management Regulations
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Prospectus	the currently applicable prospectus of the Fund, as amended and updated from time to time
RCS	Luxembourg companies register, <i>Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés</i>
Reference Currency	the currency of denomination of the relevant Unit Class
RESA	Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations - Luxembourg official registration platform.
SEB Group	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ) and all its subsidiaries
Taxonomy Regulation	Regulation (EU) 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
UCI	Undertaking for Collective Investment
UCITS	Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities
Unitholder	the holder of Units in the Fund
Units	units of the Fund
Valuation Day	the day on which the NAV per Unit is calculated This day is defined as any bank business day in Luxembourg except 24 December and 31 December (“Bank Business Day”).
Website of the Branch	www.sebgroup.lu

THE FUND

1. General Information

SEB Global Equal Opportunity Fund (hereinafter the "Fund") is an open-ended common fund ("FCP" – "Fonds commun de placement") registered under Part I of the Law. The Fund qualifies as an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS).

The Fund was set up on 19 February 1992, for an undetermined duration.

The Fund is registered at the Luxembourg Register of Commerce under the number K 58.

The Management Regulations lastly modified with effect from 31 January 2024 have been published in the *Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations (RESA)* on 31 January 2024.

The Fund's assets composed of transferable securities and other eligible assets, are managed by the Management Company, SEB Investment Management AB.

The Management Company invests the money placed in the Fund in its own name for the joint account of the investors ("Unitholders"), according to the principle of risk spreading, in securities, money market instruments and other eligible assets. The proceeds received from the issue of Units and the assets acquired constitute the net assets of the Fund. Such assets will be held separately from the assets of the Management Company.

This Prospectus is only valid, when used in connection with the applicable KID, the Management Regulations and the latest available audited annual report of the Fund.

As joint owners, Unitholders share the Fund's net assets in proportion to the number of Units they hold. All Fund Units have the same rights.

2. Parties

2.1. Presentation of involved Parties

Management Company	SEB Investment Management AB <u>Registered office:</u> SE-106 40 Stockholm <u>Visiting address:</u> Malmskillnadsgatan 44B Stockholm Sweden
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Board of Directors of the Management Company

Chairperson	Johan Wigh Partner Advokatfirman Törngren Magnell Västra Trädgårdsgatan 8 111 53 Stockholm Sweden
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Members	Mikael Huldt Head of Asset Management AFA Försäkring Klara Södra Kyrkogata 18 111 52. Stockholm Sweden
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	<p>Louise Hedberg CEO and senior advisor Penny to Pound AB Sturevägen 16 A 182 73 Stocksund Sweden</p>
<p>Central Administration (including Administration, Registrar and Transfer Agent) and Paying Agent in Luxembourg</p>	<p>The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Luxembourg Branch 2-4, rue Eugène Ruppert L-2453 Luxembourg</p>
<p>Global Distributor</p>	<p>Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ) Kungsträdgårdsgatan 8 S-106 40 Stockholm</p>
<p>Depository</p>	<p>Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Luxembourg Branch 4, rue Peternelchen, L-2370 Howald</p>
<p>Representatives and Paying Agents outside Luxembourg</p>	<p>A full list of representatives and paying agents outside Luxembourg is available free of charge at the address of the Management Company, at the address of the Branch and on the Website of the Branch</p>
<p>Approved Statutory Auditor of the Fund (hereinafter the "Auditor")</p>	<p>Ernst & Young S.A. 35E avenue John F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg</p>
<p>Branch</p>	<p>SEB Investment Management AB, Luxembourg Branch 4, rue Peternelchen L-2370 Howald</p>

2.2. Description of the Parties

2.2.1 The Management Company

The Fund is managed on behalf of the Unitholders by the Management Company, SEB Investment Management AB. The Management Company was established on 19 May 1978 in the form of a Swedish limited liability company (AB). The Management Company is authorized by Finansinspektionen for the management of UCITS and for the discretionary management of financial instruments and investment portfolios under the Swedish UCITS Act (SFS 2004:46). The Management Company is also authorised as an alternative investment fund manager to manage alternative investment funds under the Swedish AIFM Act (SFS 2013:561). It has its registered office in Sweden Solna. Its subscribed and paid-in capital is SEK 1,500,000.

The objective of the Management Company is the creation, administration, management and distribution of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) and alternative investment funds (AIF) and ancillary services, as well as discretionary management of financial instruments and investment portfolios.

With regard to the Fund, the Management Company is responsible for the following functions: investment management, administration and marketing. The Management Company may (under its own responsibility, control and coordination) delegate some of its functions to third parties for the purpose of efficient management.

The Management Company conducts its business mainly in Sweden and has established a branch in Luxembourg. Risk management and central administration activities are performed through the Branch. The Management Company may act either directly or through the Branch. The Management Company may be represented either by the board of directors of the Management Company or by the manager of the Branch.

The Management Company acts as management company for other funds. The names of such other funds can be found on the Website of the Branch.

2.2.2 The Central Administration and Paying Agent

The Management Company has delegated parts of the Central Administration as further detailed hereafter, including the Administrative, Registrar and Transfer Agent functions – under its continued responsibility and control and at its own expense - to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV Luxembourg Branch., 2-4 rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg.

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV was incorporated in Belgium as a “*société anonyme/naamloze vennootschap*” on 30 September 2008, and its Luxembourg branch is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies' Register under Corporate Identity Number B 105 087 (the “Administrative Agent” or “Registrar and Transfer Agent”).

In its capacity as Administration Agent, it will carry out certain administrative duties related to the administration of the Fund, including the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Units and accounting services for the Fund.

In its capacity as Registrar and Transfer Agent, it will process all subscriptions and redemptions, transfers and conversions of Units and will register these transactions in the Unitholders' register of the Fund.

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Luxembourg Branch. may, subject to the approval of the Management Company and the subsequent update of the Prospectus, as required, sub-delegate parts of its functions to entities all in accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations.

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Luxembourg Branch. has been also delegated the function of paying agent of the Fund. In such capacity The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Luxembourg Branch shall be responsible for the collection of subscription amounts in relation to the issue of Units as well as for making payments in relation to the redemption of Units and payment of dividends.

2.2.3 The Investment Manager

The Management Company may delegate the investment management function to different investment managers.

Each investment manager implements the investment policy of the Fund, makes investment decisions and continuously adapts them to market developments as appropriate, taking into account the interest of the Fund.

The investment manager may, for its part, in agreement with the Management Company and subject to prior approval by the supervisory authority, at its own expense and under its own responsibility, entrust sub-managers wholly or in part with the management of the Fund.

The Management Company may also take advice from an investment committee.

2.2.4 Global Distributor

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ) has been appointed as the global distributor of the Fund by the Management Company.

2.2.5 Depositary

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Luxembourg Branch, registered with the Luxembourg trade and companies register under number B39819 and having its place of business at 4, rue Peterelchen, L-2370 Howald, a branch of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), a credit institution incorporated in Sweden and registered with the Swedish Companies Registration Office under number 502032-9081 with its registered office in Stockholm, Sweden has been appointed as depositary (the "Depositary") for the safe-keeping of the assets of the Fund which comprises the custody of financial instruments, the record keeping and verification of ownership of other assets of the Fund as well as the effective and proper monitoring of the Fund's cash flows in accordance with the provisions of the Law, as amended from time to time, and the Depositary Agreement entered into with the Management Company (the "Depositary Agreement").

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

In carrying out its functions the Depositary acts honestly, fairly, professionally and independently and solely in the interest of the investors. The Depositary is on an ongoing basis analyzing, based on applicable laws and regulations as well as its conflict of interest policy potential conflicts of interests that may arise while carrying out its functions. It has to be taken into account that the Management Company and the Depositary are members of the same SEB Group. Thus, both have put in place policies and procedures ensuring that they (i) identify all conflicts of interests arising from that link and (ii) take all reasonable steps to avoid those conflicts of interest. Where a conflict of interest arising out of the group link between the Management Company and the Depositary cannot be avoided, the Management Company or the Depositary will manage, monitor and disclose that conflict of interest in order to prevent adverse effects on the interests of the Fund and of the investors.

When performing its activities, the Depositary obtains information relating to funds which could theoretically be misused (and thus raise potential conflict of interests issues) in relation to e.g. the interests of other clients of the SEB Group, whether engaging in trading in the same securities or seeking other services, particularly in the area of offering services competing with the interests of other counterparties used by the funds/fund managers, and the interests of the Depositary's

employees in personal account dealings. Potential conflicts of interests in the SEB Group can be further exemplified as not market equivalent pricing of the depositories' services and the undue influence in the management and board of directors of the funds/fund managers by the Depositary, and vice versa.

Consequently, to mitigate the potential conflicts of interest, it has been ensured that the activities of a depositary function are physically, hierarchically and systematically separated from other functions of the Depositary in order to establish information firewalls. Moreover, the depositary function has a mandate and a veto to approve or decline fund clients independent of other functions and has its own committees for escalation of matters connected to its role as a depositary, where other functions with potentially conflicting interests are not represented.

For further details on management, monitoring and disclosure of potential conflicts of interest please refer to Instruction for Handling of Conflicts of Interest in Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ) which can be found on the following webpage:

<https://sebgroup.com/about-us/our-business/our-divisions/seb-investment-management/about-investment-management/reports-and-legal-information>

In compliance with the provisions of the Depositary Agreement and the Law, as amended from time to time, the Depositary may, subject to certain conditions and in order to effectively conduct its duties, delegate part or all of its safe-keeping duties in relation to financial instruments that can be held in custody, duly entrusted to the Depositary for custody purposes, and/or all or part of its duties regarding the record keeping and verification of ownership of other assets of the Fund to one or more delegate(s), as they are appointed by the Depositary from time to time.

In order to avoid any potential conflicts of interest, irrespective of whether a given delegate is part of the SEB Group or not, the Depositary exercise the same level of due skill, care and diligence both in relation to the selection and appointment as well as in the on-going monitoring of the relevant delegate. Furthermore, the conditions of any appointment of a delegate that is member of the SEB Group will be negotiated at arm's length in order to ensure the interests of the investors. Should a conflict of interest occur and in case such conflict of interest cannot be neutralized, such conflict of interest as well as the decisions taken will be disclosed to the investors and the Prospectus revised accordingly. An up-to-date list of these delegates can be found on the following webpage:

<http://sebgroup.lu/siteassets/corporations-and-institutions/global-custody-network.pdf>

Where the law of a third country requires that financial instruments are held in custody by a local entity and no local entity satisfies the delegation requirements of article 34bis, paragraph 3, lit. b) i) of the Law, the Depositary may delegate its functions to such local entity to the extent required by the law of that third country for as long as there are no local entities satisfying the aforementioned requirements.

In order to ensure that its tasks are only delegated to delegates providing an adequate standard of protection, the Depositary has to exercise all due skill, care and diligence as required by the Law in the selection and the appointment of any delegate to whom it intends to delegate parts of its tasks and has to continue to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any delegate to which it has delegated parts of its tasks as well as of any arrangements of the delegate in respect of the matters delegated to it. In particular, any delegation is only possible when the delegate at all times during the performance of the tasks delegated to it segregates the assets of the Fund from the Depositary's own assets and from assets belonging to the delegate in accordance with the Law. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation unless otherwise stipulated in the Law and/or the Depositary Agreement.

An up-to-date information regarding the Depositary, its duties and the conflicts of interest that may arise, any safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary, the list of delegates and any conflicts of interests that may arise from such delegation, is available to the investors upon request at the address of the Management Company.

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

The Depositary shall be liable to the Fund and to the investors for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its duties in accordance with applicable law, in particular the Law and/or the Depositary Agreement.

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

3. Investment Objective and Policy

Objective

SEB Global Equal Opportunity Fund has as its objective to create a sustainable positive impact from a gender equality and diversity perspective while seeking to create a long-term capital growth.

Benchmark

The Fund's return is compared with MSCI World Net Return Index (the "Index"), a measure of performance of developed markets' companies. The Index is not aligned with the Fund's sustainable investment objective. Information about the methodology used for the calculation of the Index as well as other characteristics can be found at www.msci.com.

Investment Policy

The Fund will mainly invest in equity and equity related transferable securities of companies from developed markets around the world. Specifically the Fund invests at least 85% of its total net assets in equities and equity related securities issued by companies traded on a regulated market.

For treasury purposes the Fund may invest in bank certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances, treasury bills, commercial paper, and other money market instruments, on an ancillary basis and if it is in the best interest of the Unitholders.

The Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets. Ancillary liquid assets, or cash on sight, is limited to a maximum amount of 20 % of the Fund's net assets. The full limit of 20% is rarely used and may only be exceeded in situations where exceptional unfavorable market circumstances apply such as September 11 attacks or the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in 2008.

Investment process

The Fund has sustainable investment as its objective and is an article 9 product within the meaning of SFDR.

The investment team actively manages the Fund's holdings to identify companies that are deemed as relatively better compared to peers to handle gender equality and gender diversity in their organisations. Examples are companies promoting gender balance at all levels in the organisations

and companies recognising equal compensation. The Fund will also invest in companies delivering services or products, that directly or indirectly, support equal opportunities from a gender perspective. Theme specific examples are technology enablers, and companies delivering healthcare or education services or products that promote female empowerment. The team then uses a quantitative investment process to select the companies that appear to offer the best potential for long- term capital growth. A majority of the Fund's holdings are constituents of the benchmark, but the Fund excludes companies from the benchmark that do not meet the Fund's sustainable investment objective. The difference in performance (tracking error) compared to the benchmark is likely to be moderate. Furthermore, the investment team may use derivative financial instruments, as provided for hereafter, to optimise portfolio management (including carrying out transactions for hedging purposes) and to a very low extent to achieve the investment objective. The Fund may under no circumstances deviate from the stipulated investment objectives when making use of derivatives.

Sustainability approach and integration of sustainability risk

The investment team focuses on gender equality related components of potential investments, where identifying positive sustainability characteristics and sustainability risks are an integral part of the investment decision process. The positive characteristics as well as the risks are identified by using a proprietary scoring model based on specific environmental social and governance (“ESG”) criteria, such as contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals (“UN SDGs”). Through the model, sufficient sustainable data are obtained which provides a relevant, forward-looking, and individual sustainability score for each investment, which provides guidance in relation to current and future sustainability factors that may affect long-term risks and returns.

All kind of ESG data are collected, and while the focus of the Fund lies on companies contribution to the achievement of UN SDG 5 (Gender Equality), the achievement of UN SDGs 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) and UN SDG 4 (Quality Education) are also considered before investments are made. The Fund further seeks to influence companies on sustainability issues through active ownership.

In addition, before investment decisions are made the Fund also includes criteria from the Management Company's Sustainability Policy (the “Sustainability Policy”) resulting in exclusions of companies that operate in sectors or business areas that are assessed to present major sustainability challenges.

The Sustainability Policy is based on international commitments, to which the Management Company is devoted to, including:

- UN Global Compact;
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- UN Supported Principles for Responsible Investments (PRI).

In addition to the compliance with above mentioned international commitments the Fund excludes or severely restricts direct investments into sectors such as fossil fuel, fossil energy, tobacco, alcohol and gambling.

The Sustainability Policy is subject to change, the latest version can be found on the Website of the Branch.

An in-house created Sustainability Model (the “Sustainability Model”) has been developed by the Management Company. The Sustainability Model assesses, among other things, potential sustainability risks, which are ESG events or conditions that if they would occur, they could have a negative impact on the target investment. By using several independent risk data sets with indicators tailored to each individual sector, our assessment is that the Sustainability Model ensures that significant sustainability risks are reflected and used in investment decisions.

The Sustainability Model includes but is not limited to the following assessments of sustainability risks:

- Overall ESG Ratings from several data providers
- Gender Diversity
- Operations, Products and Services with Misalignment towards the UN Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs)
- Carbon Emissions and Carbon Emission Intensity

The Sustainability Model is used in the Fund to the extent that sustainable data is available for the purpose of providing a relevant, forward-looking, and individual sustainability score and to provide guidance in relation to current and future sustainability factors that may affect long-term risks and returns.

Moreover, the Management Company engages in proactive and reactive dialogue with companies in which the Fund invests to ensure that sustainability risks and opportunities are in focus. Proactive dialogue entails influencing companies in order to improve general sustainability initiatives, and also working proactively with the company on specific issues. Reactive dialogue is pursued when situations arise where we assess that a company fails to fulfil international standards and guidelines.

While the Fund has sustainable investment as its objective, it is not specifically intended to make investments in taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable economic activities contributing to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation and/or climate change adaptation. However, it cannot be excluded that among the Fund's holdings certain investments are aligned with the EU Taxonomy Regulation criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

For more information about:

The Fund's sustainability approach, please refer to Annex I at the end of the Prospectus.

The management company's sustainability policy, go to: <https://sebgroup.com/about-us/our-business/our-divisions/seb-investment-management/about-investment-management/reports-and-legal-information>

3.1. Eligible assets

The provisions of this section apply only insofar to the Fund as they are compatible with its specific investment policy as stated above.

The Fund may only invest in

Transferable securities and money market instruments

- a) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market within the meaning of the Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments;
- b) transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on another market in a Member State which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;
- c) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-Member State of the EU or dealt in on another market in a non-Member State of the EU which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;
- d) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that:
 - the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or on another regulated market which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;
 - the admission is secured within one year of issue;

Transferable securities and money market instruments mentioned under c) and d) are listed on a stock exchange or dealt in on a regulated market in North America, Central America, South America, Australia (incl. Oceania), Africa, Asia and/or Europe.

Units of undertakings for collective investment

- e) units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange traded funds (“ETFs”), within the meaning of article 1, paragraph (2), points a) and b) of the Directive 2009/65/EC, as may be amended from time to time, whether or not established in a Member State, provided that:
- such other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in Community law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
 - the level of protection for unitholders in the other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for unitholders in a UCITS, and, in particular, that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the Directive 2009/65/EC;
 - the business of the other UCIs is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
 - no more than 10% of the net assets of the UCITS or the other UCIs, whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their management regulations or instruments of incorporation, be invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or other UCIs;

Deposits with a credit institution

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

Financial derivative instruments

- g) financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a regulated market mentioned above in sub-paragraphs a), b) and c), and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter (“OTC derivatives”), provided that:
- the underlying consists of instruments described in sub-paragraphs a) to h), financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Fund may invest, in accordance with the investment objectives;
 - the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF; and
 - the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Fund's initiative.

Where the financial derivative instrument is cash-settled automatically or at the Fund's discretion, the Fund will be allowed not to hold the specific underlying instrument as cover. Acceptable cover is described under Section 3.5.below.

The Fund might engage in index related contracts to gain quick and cost-efficient exposure to underlying markets under the condition that the underlying indices for these investments are publicly available, transparent and governed by pre-determined rules and objectives, all in accordance with the ESMA guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS issues (ESMA/2014/937).

Within the limits under g) here above, the Fund may make use of all financial derivative instruments authorised by the Law and/or by circulars issued by the CSSF.

Particular rules apply to the following derivatives:

Volatility index futures

If the Fund makes use of volatility index futures the following criteria must be met:

- the volatility index futures must be dealt on a regulated market;
- the underlying stock indices must comply with the diversification rules as set out in 3.2. here below;
- the Fund must employ a risk-management process which enables it to adequately take into account the incurred risks.

Credit default swaps

Credit default swaps may be used, among other things, to hedge credit risks arising from debt securities acquired by the Fund. In this case, the interest rates collected by the Fund from a bond with a comparatively high creditworthiness risk may be swapped for interest rates from a bond having a lower credit risk, for example. At the same time, the contractual partner may be obliged to buy the bond at an agreed price or pay a cash settlement when a previously defined event, such as the insolvency of the issuer, occurs.

The Management Company shall also be authorised to use such transactions the objectives of which are other than hedging. The contracting partner must be a top-rated financial institution which specialises in such transactions. The credit default swaps must be sufficiently liquid. Both the debt securities underlying the credit default swap and the respective issuer must be taken into account with regard to the investment limits set out here below.

Credit default swaps shall be valued on a regular basis using clear and transparent methods. The Management Company and the Auditor shall monitor the clarity and transparency of the valuation methods and their application. If, within the framework of monitoring activities, differences are detected, the Management Company shall arrange to remedy the situation.

Total Return swaps

A total return swap ("TRS") is a contract in which one counterparty transfers to another party the total economic performance of a reference asset, including income from interest, fees, market gains or losses from price movement as well as credit losses. The Fund may enter into one or several TRS transactions to gain or reduce exposure to a reference asset as well as to hedge the existing long positions or exposures.

The Fund has currently not entered into any TRS or financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics. The Prospectus will be updated in accordance with 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 ("SFTR") prior to the use of TRS by the Fund.

All revenues arising from TRS will be returned to the Fund.

Counterparties to TRS do not have discretionary power over the composition or management of the investments in the portfolio of the Fund or over the underlying assets of the derivative financial instruments. Counterparty approval is not required in relation to any investment made by the Fund.

Money market instruments other than those dealt in on a regulated market

- h) money market instruments other than those dealt in on a regulated market and which fall under article 1 of the Law, if the issue or the issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that these investments are:

- issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority, a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, a non Member-State or, in the case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong, or
- issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on regulated markets referred to in sub-paragraphs a), b) or c) or
- issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by Community 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 Community law, or
- 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 (EUR 10,000,000) 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.

In addition, the Fund's assets may be invested in all other eligible assets within the scope of legal possibilities and the provisions laid down in the Management Regulations.

However, the Fund shall not invest more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments other than those referred to under this section above.

3.2. Investment restrictions applicable to eligible assets

Transferable securities and money market instruments as defined in the Law

- 1) The Fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body.
- 2) Moreover, the total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments held by the Fund in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% of its net assets, shall not exceed 40% of the value of its net assets. This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.

Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in point 1), point 8) and point 9) the Fund shall not combine, where this would lead to investing more than 20% of its net assets in a single body, any of the following:

- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by that body,
 - deposits made with that body, or
 - exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with that body
- 3) The limit of 10% laid down in point 1) may be raised to a maximum of 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its public local authorities, by a non-Member State or by public international bodies of which one or more Member States belong.
 - 4) The limit of 10% laid down in point 1) may be of a maximum of 25% for covered bonds as defined in Article 3, point 1, of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/EU (hereinafter "Directive (EU) 2019/2162"), and for certain bonds where they are issued before 8 July 2022 by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law, to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of those bonds issued before 8 July 2022 must be invested in accordance 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 reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest.

If the Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in the bonds referred to in this point and issued by a single issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the net assets of the Fund.

The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in points 3) and 4) are not included in the calculation of the limit of 40% stated above in point 2).

The limits set out in points 1), 2) 3) and 4) shall not be combined; thus investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body or in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body carried out in accordance with points 1), 2), 3) and 4) shall not exceed in total 35% of the net assets of the Fund.

- 5) **Notwithstanding the above limits, the Fund may invest, in accordance with the principle of risk-spreading, up to 100% of its net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, by a member state of the OECD, G20, Singapore or Hong Kong or public international body to which one or more Member States of the EU belong, provided that (i) such securities and money market instruments are part of at least six different issues and (ii) the securities and money market instruments from any single issue do not account for more than 30% of the total net assets of the Fund.**
- 6) Without prejudice to the limits laid down here below the limits of 10% laid down in point 1) above is raised to maximum 20% for investment in units and/or debt securities issued by the same body when the aim of the investment policy of the Fund is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or debt securities index which is recognised by the CSSF, on the following basis:
 - the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;
 - the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers;
 - the index is published in an appropriate manner.

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

Securities mentioned in point 6) need not to be included in the calculation of the 40% limit mentioned in point 2).

Units of undertakings for collective investment

- 7) The Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in units / shares of other UCITS or UCIs. Within the limits laid down in article 41 (1) (e) of the Law, and unless expressly stated otherwise, such other UCITS or UCIs might have different investment strategies or restrictions than those set forth in this supplement, to the extent that such investments do not result in a circumvention of the investment strategies or restrictions of the Fund.

When the Fund has acquired units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of the respective UCITS or other UCIs do not have to be combined for the purposes of the limits laid down in this section 3.2.

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

The Fund may invest in all kinds of ETFs, provided that the investment policy of these ETFs corresponds widely to the investment policy of the Fund. Such ETFs may be managed actively or

passively and are at any time in conformity with the applicable guidelines and provisions in terms of the Directive 2009/65/EC. When investing in open-ended ETFs, the Management Company or investment manager, as the case may be, will at any time comply with the limits for investments in other UCITS and UCI set out in the present section.

Deposits with credit institutions

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

Financial derivative instruments

- 9) The risk exposure to a counterparty of the Fund in an OTC derivative and efficient portfolio management transactions may not exceed, in aggregate, 10% of its net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution as mentioned here before, or 5% of its net assets in the other cases.

The Fund shall ensure that its global exposure relating to derivative instruments does not exceed the total net asset value of its portfolio.

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

The global exposure to the underlying assets shall not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down under article 43 of the Law.

The underlying assets of index based financial derivative instruments are not combined to the investment limits laid down under the points mentioned here before under the condition that the index complies with the criteria which are explained more in detail in the article 4) of the Management Regulations. When a transferable security or money market instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of the restrictions in this section.

Maximum exposure to a single body

- 10) The Fund may not combine, where this would lead to investment of more than 20% of its net assets in a single body, any of the following:
 - i). investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single body and subject to the 10% limit by body mentioned in point 1), and/or
 - ii). deposits made with a single body and subject to the 20% limit mentioned in point 8), and/or
 - iii). a risk exposure to a counterparty of the Fund in an OTC derivative and efficient portfolio management transactions undertaken with a single body and subject to the 10% or 5% limits by body mentioned in point 9) in excess of 20% of its net assets.

The Fund may not combine, where this would lead to investment of more than 35% of its net assets in a single body, any of the following:

- i). investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body and subject to the 35% limit by body mentioned under point 3) above, and/or
- ii). investments in certain debt securities issued by the same body and subject to the 25% limit by body mentioned in point 4), and/or
- iii). deposits made with the same body and subject to the 20% limit mentioned in point 8), and/or
- iv). a risk exposure to a counterparty of the Fund in an OTC derivative and/or efficient portfolio management transactions with the same body and subject to the 10% or 5% limits by body mentioned in point 9) in excess of 35% of its net assets.

Eligible assets issued by the same group

- 11) Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined in accordance with the Directive 83/349/EEC or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules are regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits described under the article 43 of the Law.
- 12) The Fund may cumulatively invest up to 20% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.

Acquisition limits by issuer of eligible assets

- 13) The Management Company acting in connection with all the common funds it manages and which fall within the scope of Part I of the Law or of Directive 2009/65/EC, may not acquire any units carrying voting rights, which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.

The Fund may not acquire:

- i). more than 10% of the non-voting units of the same issuer;
- ii). more than 10% of the debt securities of the same issuer;
- iii). more than 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuer;
- iv). more than 25% of the units of a same UCITS or other UCI.

The limits laid down in the second, third and fourth indents above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of debt securities or of money market instruments, or of UCITS/UCIs or the net amount of the securities in issue, cannot be calculated.

The ceilings as set forth above are waived in respect of:

- a) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the EU or its local authorities;
- b) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State of the EU;
- c) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States of the EU are members;
- d) shares held by the Fund 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 Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State. This derogation, however, shall apply only if in its investment policy the company from the non-Member State of the EU complies with the limits laid down in articles 43 and 46 of the Law and article 48, paragraphs 1) and 2) of the Law. Where the limits set in articles 43 and 46 of the Law are exceeded, article 49 of the Law shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

If the limits referred to under this section 3.2. are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Management 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 interests of its Unitholders.

The Management Company may from time to time, upon approval by the Depositary, impose further investment restrictions in order to meet the requirements in such countries, where the Units are distributed or will be distributed.

3.3. Unauthorized investments

The Fund may not:

- i). acquire either precious metals or certificates representing them;
- ii). carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in article 41 § 1 sub-paragraphs e), g) and h) of

- the Law; provided that this restriction shall not prevent the Fund from making deposits or carrying out other accounts in connection with financial derivative instruments, permitted within the limits referred to above;
- iii). grant loans or act as a guarantor on behalf of third parties, provided that for the purpose of this restriction (i) the acquisition of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments which are not fully paid and (ii) the permitted lending of portfolio securities shall be deemed not to constitute the making of a loan;
 - iv). borrow amounts in excess of 10% of its total net assets. Any borrowing is to be effected only as a temporary measure. However, it may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan.

3.4. Efficient portfolio management techniques

Efficient portfolio management techniques are techniques used for the purpose of generating additional capital or income or for reducing its costs or risks. These include, securities lending transactions and Repurchase Agreements (as defined below).

- **Repurchase Agreement**

“Repurchase Agreement” shall mean a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement as well as a documented buy-sell-back or sell-buy-back transaction.

Repurchase agreements consist of transactions governed by an agreement whereby a party sells transferable securities or money market instruments to a counterparty, subject to a commitment to repurchase them or substituted transferable securities or money market instruments of the same description from the counterparty at a set price and date. Such transactions are commonly referred to as repurchase agreements for the party selling the securities or instruments, or reverse repurchase agreements for the counterparty buying them. For any avoidance of doubt, a documented buy-sell-back or sell-buy-back transactions shall be seen as a repurchase transaction for the purpose of generating additional capital or income or for reducing its costs or risks

- **Securities Lending**

In securities lending transactions, a lender transfers securities or instruments to a borrower, subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities or instruments on a future date or when requested by the lender.

The Fund does not currently make use of efficient portfolio management techniques and does not engage in any securities financing transactions as defined by the SFTR. The Prospectus will be updated in accordance with relevant laws and regulations prior to entering into such transactions.

3.5 Counterparty selection

The counterparties to OTC financial derivatives and efficient portfolio management techniques will be selected among first class financial institutions specialized in the relevant type of transactions, subject to prudential supervision and belonging to the categories of counterparties approved by the CSSF, having their registered office in one of the OECD countries and with a minimum credit rating of investment grade.

3.6. Collateral management

While entering into OTC financial derivatives, the Fund shall, at all times, comply with the Management Company's collateral policy. Acceptable collateral (“Eligible Collateral Assets”) shall meet the requirements provided by applicable laws, regulations, CSSF Circulars and in particular, but not limited to the ESMA/2014/937 and the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/2251 of 4 October 2016 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories with regard to

regulatory technical standards for risk-mitigation techniques for OTC derivative contracts not cleared by a central counterparty (“EMIR 2016/2251”).

The collateral policy includes, but is not limited to:

(1) The eligible type of collateral

Eligible Collateral Assets consists of the following liquid assets:

- Cash in an OECD country currency in accordance with Article 4(1)(a) of the EMIR 2016/2251;
- Debt securities, regardless of their maturities, issued or guaranteed by an EU Member States or its local authorities or central banks in accordance with Article 4(1)(c) of EMIR 2016/2251;
- Debt securities, regardless of their maturities, issued by multilateral development banks as listed in Article 117(2) of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 in accordance with Article 4(1)(h) of EMIR 2016/2251;
- Debt securities, regardless of their maturities, issued by international organisations listed in Article 118 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 in line with Article 4(1)(i) of EMIR 2016/2251; and/or
- Debt securities, regardless of their maturities, issued by third countries (i.e. non- EU countries)’ governments or central banks in accordance with Article 4(1)(j) of EMIR 2016/2251.

(2) Collateral diversification

Collateral diversification will be as follows:

- The basket of collateral shall not lead to an exposure to a single issuer greater than 20% of the total net assets of the Fund (not of the value of the collateral). For the purpose of this limit, collateral issued by a local authority of a member state of the OECD shall be treated as exposure to that member state.
- The basket of collateral can however be fully composed of transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country to EU, or a public international body (referred hereafter as “Government or government-related issuer”) provided that the Fund receives at least 6 different issues, none of them representing more than 30% of the total net assets of the Fund. For the avoidance of doubt, the Fund may also be fully collateralised by a single Government or government-related issuer.

(3) Collateral correlation policy

Collateral received shall be issued by an entity that is independent from the collateral provider.

(4) The level of collateral required

The counterparty exposure is limited to 10% of the total net assets with regard to OTC derivative instruments and/or efficient portfolio management techniques. As a result, the collateral received, after haircuts, shall be equal to at least 90% of the value of the counterparty exposure.

(5) The haircut policy

The below constitutes the minimum applicable haircut:

Table 1 – Haircut applicable to Cash

Asset class	Haircut
I. Cash in a OECD country currency and defined as an eligible currency in the relevant governing master agreement or credit support annex	0%

II. Cash in other currencies than define above in (I.) or adjustment for currency mismatch other than those referred to in (I.)	8%
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Table 2 – Haircut applicable to debt securities

Haircut will vary within the range set out below depending on the credit quality of the issuer.

Asset Type	Maturity		
	< 1 yr	1 – 5 year(s)	5 – 30 years
All debt securities defined as Eligible Collateral Assets above in section (1) “The eligible type of collateral”	0.5%-1%	2%-3%	4%-6%

(6) Collateral valuation

Collateral received shall be marked to market on a daily basis, using available market prices and taking into account appropriate discounts which will be determined by the Management Company for each asset class based on its haircut policy disclosed above in section “The haircut policy”.

(7) Safekeeping of collateral

As long as collateral received is owned by the Fund (i.e. that there has been a transfer of title), it will be held by the Depositary or its appointed sub-custodian. In all other cases, the collateral shall be held by a third party custodian that is subject to prudential supervision and which is fully independent from the collateral provider.

(8) Restriction on reuse of collateral/collateral reinvestment policy

For collateral received in OTC transactions

Collateral received under an OTC transaction, including TRS, shall not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

For collateral received in the use of efficient portfolio management techniques

Non cash-collateral shall not be reused, reinvested or pledged.

Cash collateral received under efficient portfolio management techniques may not be pledged or given as a guarantee.

However, up to 100% of the cash collateral received may be reinvested in the following:

- shares or units issued by short term money market undertakings for collective investment as defined in the CESR guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (CESR/10-049);
- deposits with credit institutional having its registered office in an EU Member State or with a credit institution situated in a non EU Member State provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;
- high quality government bonds; and
- reverse repurchase agreement transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to the prudential supervision and the Fund may recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis.

4. Risk Information

4.1. General Remarks on Risk

Investing in Fund Units involves financial risks. These can involve risks associated with equity markets, bond markets, commodity (including precious metal) markets, foreign exchange markets such as changes in prices, interest rates and credit worthiness. Any of these risks may also occur along with other risks. Some of these risk factors are addressed briefly below.

A fund normally consists of investments in or has exposure towards the asset classes equities, bonds, currencies and/or commodities. Equities and commodities are generally inherent with a higher risk than bonds or currencies. Higher risk investments may or may not offer a possibility of better returns than lower risk investments. A combination of several asset classes can often give the individual investor a more suitable diversification of risk.

Investors should have a clear picture of the Fund, of the risks involved in investing in Units and they should not make a decision to invest until they have obtained financial and tax expert advice.

Investors assume the risk of receiving a lower amount than they originally invested.

4.2. Risk factors

Collateral management risk

Counterparty risk may be mitigated by transfer or pledge of collateral. There is however a risk that the collateral received, when realised, will not raise sufficient cash to settle the counterparty's default. This may be due to factors including inaccurate pricing or improper monitoring of collateral, adverse market movements, deterioration in the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded where the collateral takes the form of securities (liquidity risk). Besides, collateral accepted by the Fund, with no title transfer (for example a pledge), will not be held by the Depositary. In the latter case there may be a risk of loss resulting from events such as the insolvency or negligence of such third party custodian or entity holding the collateral. Furthermore, collateral arrangements are entered into on the basis of complex legal document which may be difficult to enforce or may be subject to dispute.

Counterparty risk

When the Fund conducts over-the-counter (OTC) transactions or enters into the efficient portfolio management instruments, it may be exposed to risks relating to the credit standing of its counterparties and to their ability to fulfil the conditions and obligations of the contracts it enters into with them.

Concentration risk

The Fund may concentrate its investment in a limited number of issuers, countries, sectors or instruments. It may result in the Fund's assets being more sensitive to adverse movement in a particular economy, sector, and company or instrument type.

Credit risk

The creditworthiness (solvency and willingness to pay) of an issuer may change substantially over time. Debt instruments involve a credit risk with regard to the issuers, for which the issuers' credit rating can be used as a benchmark. Bonds or debt instruments floated by issuers with a lower rating are generally viewed as securities with a higher credit risk (greater risk of default) than those instruments that are floated by issuers with a better rating. If an issuer of bonds or debt instruments gets into financial or economic difficulties, this can affect the value of the bonds or debt instruments (this value could drop to zero).

Currency risk

If the Fund holds assets denominated in foreign currencies, it is subject to currency risk. Any depreciation of the foreign currency against the Base Currency of the Fund would cause the value of the assets denominated in the foreign currency to fall. Exchange rates may change rapidly and unpredictably, and some currencies may be more volatile than others.

Emerging and less developed markets risk

Investments in emerging or less developed markets are often more volatile than investments in mature markets, due to, among others, political, economic, legal and regulatory risks specific to those markets.

Risks relating to the investment in financial derivative instruments (“derivative risk”)

Financial derivative instrument is a generic name for instruments getting their return from underlying assets. The return of the financial derivative instrument depends on the return of the underlying asset.

- **Specific risks related to OTC Derivatives**

OTC derivatives are private agreements between a fund and one or more counterparties. In general, those transactions are less subject to governmental regulation and supervision, compared to exchange traded derivatives. OTC derivatives carry greater counterparty and liquidity risks. Additionally, the Fund may not be able to find a comparable derivative to be able to offset a certain position.

- **Specific risks related to exchange traded derivatives**

Although exchange traded derivatives are generally considered as less risky than OTC derivatives, there is still the risk that the securities exchange or commodities contract market suspend or limit the trading in derivatives or in their underlying assets.

- **Specific risks related to Credit Default Swaps (“CDS”)**

The price at which a CDS trades may differ from the price of the CDS' referenced security. In adverse market conditions, the basis (the difference between the spread on bond and the spread of a CDS) can be significantly more volatile than the CDS' referenced security.

Leverage risk

Leverage is typical for trading in financial derivative instruments. Investment in derivative transactions may potentially result in losses greater than the amount invested for those transactions.

Interest rate risk

To the extent that the Fund invests in debt instruments, it is exposed to risk of interest rate changes. These risks may be incurred in the event of interest-rate fluctuations in the denomination currency of such debt instruments.

If the market interest rate increases, the price of the interest bearing securities included in the Funds may drop. This applies to a larger degree, if the Funds should also hold interest bearing securities with a longer time to maturity and a lower nominal interest return.

Risks relating to the investments in UCIs and UCITS

The investors shall be aware of the fact that the fees charged by the target UCI or UCITS will have to be borne on a pro rata basis by the Fund and that in consequence the NAV of the Fund will be affected. This might lead in respect of the Fund to a duplication of fees.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks arise when a particular security is difficult to dispose of. In principle, the Fund may only acquire securities that can be unwound promptly. Nevertheless, it may be difficult to sell, at a reasonable price, particular securities at certain points in time during certain phases or in certain markets.

Market risk

This risk is of general nature and exists in all forms of investment. The principal factor affecting the price performance of securities is the performance of capital markets and the economic performance of individual issuers, which in turn are influenced by the general situation of the world economy, as well as the basic economic and political conditions in the particular countries or sectors.

Operational risk

Operational risk refers to the potential losses resulting from unforeseen events, business disruption, inadequate controls and control or system failure.

Risk relating to the reuse of collateral

The Fund may incur losses when reinvesting cash collateral received. Such a loss would reduce the amount of collateral available to be returned by the Fund to the counterparty as required by the terms of the transaction. In such a case, the Fund would need to cover the shortfall.

Risk of default

In addition to the general trends on capital markets the particular performance of each individual issuer also affects the price of an investment. The risk of a decline in the assets of issuers, for example, cannot be entirely eliminated even by the most careful selection of securities.

4.3. Risk management process

The Fund employs a risk management process, which enables the Management Company to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions, including derivatives positions, and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio.

For the determination of the global exposure, the Fund uses the commitment method. The commitment method calculates all derivative exposure as if they were direct investments in the underlying positions. The commitment allows for hedging and netting. The overall market exposure from derivative commitments shall not exceed 200% of the total net assets of the Fund (100% from direct investment and 100% from derivatives).

4.4. Investor Profile

This Fund is suitable for investors who invest in line with ethical and ecological principles and who wish to tap the long-term growth potential of companies worldwide that operate in a sustainable manner. To achieve the investment objective of a higher long-term increase in value, they are willing to accept greater fluctuations in value.

Accordingly, the target investment period should be at least five (5) years.

5. Units

5.1. Unit Classes

The Fund may create and offer several different Unit Classes. Although all Unit Classes invest in common in the same portfolio of securities, they may have different characteristics and investor eligibility requirements.

Any Unit Class that the Fund issue is defined by the following criteria: charges, dividend policy, denomination currency, targeted investor group, minimum investment amount, minimum holdings

and other eligibility criteria. The base Unit Class labels described in the table below define the target investor group for a specific Unit Class.

Class	ISIN Code	Initial subscription price	Minimum initial investment	Maximum entry charge	Maximum exit charge	Management fee
C (EUR)	LU0036592839	100	None	5 %	N.A.	1.50%
D (EUR)	LU1514256319	100	None	5%	N.A.	1.50%
IC (EUR)	LU1514256582	100	1 million EUR	N.A.	N.A.	0.75%
ID (EUR)	LU1514256749	100	1 million EUR	N.A.	N.A.	0.75%
C (USD)	LU1514257044	100	None	5%	N.A.	1.50%
IC (USD)	LU1514257390	100	1 million USD	N.A.	N.A.	0.75%
D(USD)*	LU1514257556	100	None	5%	N.A.	1.50%
ID(USD)*	LU1514257713	100	1 million USD	N.A.	N.A.	0.75%
IC (SEK)	LU2364200191	100	10 million SEK	N.A.	N.A.	0.75%
C (SEK)	LU2364199914	100	None	N.A.	N.A.	1.50%

* The Unit Classes will be launched at the discretion of the Management Company.

5.1.1. Investor groups

The Management Company may issue Units taking into account the target investors.

Type of Unit Class	Targeted investor group
No class letter, suffixes only	Units which may be acquired by all kinds of investors;
“HNW” Unit Class	Units which may only be acquired by high net worth individuals who can afford the more elevated minimum initial investment amount
“U” Unit Class	Units which are available to all kinds of investors at the discretion of the Management Company but only offered (i) through distributors, financial intermediaries, distribution partners or similar (ii) appointed by the Global Distributor, or an authorised affiliate, that (iii) are investing on behalf of their customers and are charging the latter advisory, or alike, fees. The Management Company does not remit any commission-based payments for these units.
“I” Unit Class	Units which are available to Institutional Investors as defined in the Glossary of terms
“Z” Unit Class	Units which are available to Institutional Investors at the discretion of the Management Company. The Management Company does not remit any commission-based payments for these units.
“X” Unit Class	Units which are available to Institutional Investors, directly or through the Global Distributor or any of its subsidiaries, where such intermediary or the Institutional Investor, have concluded a written agreement with the Management Company or the Global Distributor

	in which the relevant fees and charging procedure are agreed prior to the investor's initial subscription. All or part of the fees that are normally charged to a Unit Class will not be charged to the Unit Class for these units. Instead, these units will accommodate a separate charging structure whereby all or part of the fees are charged separately and/or collected directly from the investor.
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In order to distinguish between fee levels and minimum investment requirements, the base Unit Class may be followed by a number, such as Z1, Z2.

5.1.2. Available currencies

The Unit Class can be issued in any of the following currencies: SEK, NOK, DKK, EUR, USD, SGD, JPY, CHF and GBP.

5.1.3 Dividend policy

The Management Company decides whether to issue capitalising (C units) and/or distributing units (D units).

The C units will reinvest their income, if any. The D units may pay a dividend to unitholders, as decided by the Management Company. Dividends are generally paid annually. The exception is when the Management Company decides to pay dividends for a specific Unit Class either monthly, quarterly or semi-annually.

5.1.4. Hedging policy

The Management Company may issue Unit Classes whose Reference Currency is not the Base Currency of the Fund. With regard to such Unit Classes, the Management Company aims to hedge the currency exposure from the Base Currency into the currency exposure of the Reference Currency. Considering the practical challenges of doing so, the Management Company cannot guarantee the level of success of such currency hedging. For details, see Section 4.1. "Risk factors" particularly the paragraph "Hedging risk".

For Unit Classes where the Management Company aims to currency hedge the Unit Class, an "H-" precedes the currency denomination of the Unit Class. For example "(H-SEK)" indicates that the Management Company aims to hedge the currency exposure from a Base Currency to SEK-exposure for the Unit Class. The hedging activity aims to limit performance impact as related to fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the Reference Currency of the Unit Class. The effects of profit and loss, as related to currency hedging of a particular Unit Class, are allocated to the relevant Unit Class.

Hedging transactions may be executed when the Reference Currency declines or increases in value relative to the Fund's Base Currency. This type of hedging can provide substantial protection for investors in the affected unit class against a decrease in the value of the Fund's Base Currency in relation to the Reference Currency of the Unit Class. However, it can also minimise or hinder an increase in the value of the Fund's currency.

The letters "PH" preceding the currency denomination of a unit class, for example IC(PH-EUR), indicate the Management Company aims to partially hedge the currency exposure from a Base Currency of the Fund to a euro exposure for the Unit Class. It can also indicate partial hedging to another specific currency in the sub fund's portfolio to a euro exposure for the Unit Class. This may be done for any currency.

5.1.5 Available classes

The information above describes all currently existing base Unit Classes and prefixes. The prefixes are added to the Unit Class name to indicate possible target group, currency of the Unit Class, the Unit Class' dividend policy and whether the Unit Class is hedged or not.

In practice, not all base Unit Classes and Unit Class configurations are available for all sub funds. Funds and unit classes are not available in all jurisdictions. A unit class is opened at the discretion of the Management Company. See www.sebgroup.lu for current information on available unit classes. You may also, free of charge, request a list from the Management Company.

5.1.6. Registered Units

Units may be issued as registered Units which will be recorded in a nominal account. Units that are not issued as registered units will be made available through securities settlement systems.

5.2. Issue of Units

Units are issued in registered form and recorded in a nominal account. Units that are not issued as registered units will be made available through securities settlement systems.

The issue price is payable in the reference currency of the respective class. However, the Management Company may also accept payments in other major currencies. Any costs connected with the foreign exchange transactions will have to be borne by the Unitholder.

In order to avoid the repayment to subscribers of small surplus amounts, the Management Company will round up at its own expense each subscription to the next immediately higher whole number of Units or issue fractions up to three decimal places per Unit.

The Management Company is authorised to issue new Units at any time. However, the Management Company reserves the right to suspend the issue of Units temporarily or permanently. Payments already made will be reimbursed immediately if this should happen. Unitholders will be informed immediately of the suspension and resumption of the issue of Units.

By subscribing to a Unit, the Unitholder accepts the Management Regulations.

5.2.1. Restrictions on the Issue of Units

Units may not be offered, sold or otherwise distributed to prohibited persons (the "Prohibited Persons").

Prohibited Persons means any person, firm or corporate entity, determined in the sole discretion of the Management Company, as being not entitled to subscribe to or hold Units,

- 1) if in the opinion of the Management Company such holding may be harmful/damaging to the Fund,
- 2) if it may result in a breach of any law or regulation, whether Luxembourg or foreign, or if any contractual or statutory condition or condition provided in the Prospectus is no longer met by such person to participate in the Fund, or if such person fails to provide information or documentation as requested by the Management Company,
- 3) if as a result thereof the Fund or the Management Company may become exposed to disadvantages of a tax, legal or financial nature that it would not have otherwise incurred
- 4) if the participation of the investors in the Fund is such that it could have a significant detrimental impact on the economic interests of the investors, in particular in cases where individual investors seek by way of systematic subscriptions and immediate redemptions to realise a pecuniary benefit by exploiting the time differences between the setting of the closing prices and the valuation of the Fund's assets (market timing), or
- 5) if such person would not comply with the eligibility criteria for Units (e.g. in relation to "U.S. Persons" as described below).

US Securities Act 1933 / US Investment Company Act 1940

The Fund has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 as amended (the "Investment Company Act"). The Units of the Fund have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 as amended (the "Securities Act") or under the securities laws of any state of the US and such Units may be offered, sold or otherwise transferred only in compliance with the Securities Act of 1933 and such state or other securities laws. The Units of the Fund may not be offered or sold within the US or to or for the account, of any US Person. For these purposes, US Person is as defined in Rule 902 of Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Rule 902 of Regulation S under the Securities Act defines US Person to include inter alia any natural person resident of the United States and with regards to investors other than individuals, (i) a corporation or partnership organised or incorporated under the laws of the US or any state thereof; (ii) a trust (a) of which any trustee is a US Person except if such trustee is a professional fiduciary and a co-trustee who is not a US Person has sole or shared investment discretion with regard to trust assets and no beneficiary of the trust (and no settlor if the trust is revocable) is a US Person or (b) where a court is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over the trust and one or more US fiduciaries have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust and (iii) an estate (a) which is subject to US tax on its worldwide income from all sources; or (b) for which any US Person is executor or administrator except if an executor or administrator of the estate who is not a US Person has sole or shared investment discretion with regard to the assets of the estate and the estate is governed by foreign law.

The term "US Person" also means any entity organised principally for passive investment (such as a commodity pool, Investment Company or other similar entity) that was formed:

- (a) for the purpose of facilitating investment by a US Person in a commodity pool with respect to which the operator is exempt from certain requirements of Part 4 of the regulations promulgated by the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission by virtue of its participants being non-US Persons or
- (b) by US Persons principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the Securities Act, unless it is formed and owned by "accredited investors" (as defined in Rule 501 (a) under the Securities Act) who are not natural persons, estates or trusts.

Applicants for the subscription to units will be required to certify that they are not US Persons and might be requested to prove that they are not Prohibited Persons.

Unitholders are required to notify the Registrar and Transfer Agent of any change in their domiciliation status.

Prospective investors are advised to consult their legal counsel prior to investing in Units of the Fund in order to determine their status as non US Persons and as non-Prohibited Persons.

The Management Company may refuse to issue Units to Prohibited Persons or to register any transfer of Units to any Prohibited Person. Moreover the Management Company may at any time forcibly redeem/repurchase the Units held by a Prohibited Person and may take any other required action (e.g. such as blocking the accounts within the Fund of such Prohibited Person) in accordance with laws and regulation and in the best interest of the Fund and its investors.

The Management Company may refuse to issue Units to Prohibited Persons or to register any transfer of Units to any Prohibited Person. Moreover the Fund's Management Company may at any time forcibly redeem / repurchase the Units held by a Prohibited Person and may take any other required action (e.g. such as blocking the accounts within the Fund of such Prohibited Person) in accordance with laws and regulation and in the best interest of the Fund and its investors.

5.2.2. Anti-money laundering procedures

The Luxembourg law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended, and associated Grand-Ducal Regulation of 10 February 2010 as well as, but not limited to CSSF Regulation N°12-02 of 14 December 2012 on the fight against money

laundering and terrorist financing (as modified), require the Fund and the Management Company to establish procedures to prevent the use of funds for money laundering and financing of terrorism purposes (collectively the “AML Laws”).

The Management Company carries out an analysis of the AML/CFT risk posed by the investments of the funds it manages and implements due diligence measures adapted to the risk assessed and documented. The risk analysis on investments is reviewed annually and also if particular events require it.

The Management Company is required to apply due diligence measures on the investors, their delegates and the assets of the Fund in accordance with their respective policies and procedures put in place.

Investors wanting to subscribe in units of the Fund must provide the Administrative Agent with all necessary information which the Administrative Agent may reasonably require to verify the identity of the applicant. Failure to do so will result in the Registrar and Transfer Agent refusing to accept the subscription for units in the Fund. Moreover, investors need to indicate whether they invest on their own account or on behalf of a third party.

Investors investing in their name or on behalf of a third party according to article 3 of CSSF regulation 12-02, as amended (hereafter “Intermediaries”) are subject to enhanced due diligence measures in order to ensure that all the obligations under the AML Laws, or at least equivalent obligations, are complied with. The Intermediary, the persons purporting to act on its behalf and its beneficial owners are identified and their identity verified, where applicable, according to a risk-based approach and enhanced due diligence measures are implemented for the business relationship qualified as similar to correspondent relationship with the Intermediary in order to analyse the robustness of the AML/CFT control framework of this Intermediary.

Investors will be requested to provide additional or updated identification documents from time to time due to ongoing client due diligence requirements under the AML Laws. Failure to provide proper information, confirmation or documentation may, among others, result in the rejection of subscriptions or the withholding of redemption proceeds by the Fund.

Pursuant to the Luxembourg law of 13 January 2019 on the register of beneficial owners (the “RBO Law”), the Fund is also required to collect certain information on its beneficial owner(s) and register such information in a publicly available central register of beneficial owners (the “RBO”).

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

5.2.3. Late trading and market timing

The Management Company does not permit any practices associated with market timing and late trading and reserves the right to reject applications for subscription from an investor who the Management Company suspects of engaging in such practices. The Management Company will take whatever action is necessary at its own discretion to protect the other investors in the Fund, such as higher exit charge as laid down hereafter.

5.3. Redemption of Units

Units are redeemed on each Valuation Day at their Net Asset Value. If stamp duties or other charges are payable in a country in which the Units are being redeemed, the redemption price will be reduced accordingly.

Request for redemptions must be expressed in number of Units or in amount. Payment will be made by the Depositary, respectively the Paying Agents in the Reference currency of the respective Class (according to the choice of the Unitholder, in Swedish kronor (SEK) or any other major currency as

accepted by the Management Company). Payments are made by electronic transfer with a value date within ten (10) bank business days following the relevant Valuation day. Any costs connected with the foreign exchange transactions will have to be borne by the Unitholder.

In the event of massive demand for redemptions, the Management Company reserves the right to redeem the Units at the valid redemption price only after it has sold appropriate assets without delay, while safeguarding the interests of the Unitholders.

The Units may be redeemed at the Management Company, the Registrar and Transfer Agent as well as the relevant Paying Agents and Distributors. Any other payments to Unitholders are also made through these offices.

The Management Company may temporarily suspend an application for redemption of units under the same conditions as it may suspend the calculation of the NAV (as further described under the section "7.1 Suspension of the calculation of the NAV") but only in so far as this is deemed to be necessary in the interests of the Unitholders.

If redemption requests for more than 10% of the NAV of the Fund are received, then the Fund shall have the right to limit redemptions so they do not exceed this threshold amount of 10%. Redemptions shall be limited with respect to all Unitholders seeking to redeem Units as of a same Valuation Day so that each such Unitholder shall have the same percentage of its redemption request honoured; the balance of such redemption requests shall be processed by the Fund on the next day on which redemption requests are accepted, subject to the same limitation. On such day, such requests for redemption will be complied with in priority to subsequent requests.

5.3.1. Compulsory redemption of Units

The Management Company is further authorised to redeem Units held by US persons (as defined above) at any time.

The Fund's Management Company may at any time forcibly redeem / repurchase the Units held by a Prohibited Person, as defined under the section "Restriction on issue".

If a Unitholder's holding falls below the minimum initial subscription amount or holding, if any, for a Unit Class due to redemption or conversion, the Management Company may at its sole discretion compulsorily redeem / repurchase, as the case may be, all Units held by the relevant Unitholder. The minimum initial subscription amounts and holdings, if any, are mentioned in the Prospectus.

Any person who becomes aware that he is holding Units in contravention of any of the provisions set out in the section "Restriction on issue" or the present section and who fails to transfer or redeem his Units pursuant to such provisions shall indemnify and hold harmless the Management Company, its directors, the Fund, the Depositary, the Central Administration, the investment manager, if any, and the Unitholders of the Fund (each an "Indemnified Party") from any claims, demands, proceedings, liabilities, damages, losses, costs and expenses directly or indirectly suffered or incurred by such Indemnified Party arising out of or in connection with the failure of such person to comply with his obligations pursuant to any of the above provisions.

In case of a compulsory redemption in accordance with this section, the Management Company shall notify the respective investor by a written notice about the compulsory redemption, specifying the Units to be redeemed, the date of the redemption and the price applicable to such Units concerned as well as the place at which the redemption price in respect of such Units is payable. Such notice shall be addressed to the respective investor at his last address known to or appearing in the Fund's register. The Units concerned by such a redemption shall be cancelled immediately after the date specified in the redemption notice.

5.4 Conversion of Units

Unitholder may convert all or part of the Units he holds in one Class into the Units of another Class.

Requests for conversions must be expressed either in number of Units or in amount.

Conversions are executed free of commission.

In case of the conversion, the number of Units allotted in the new Class is determined by means of the following formula:

$$\frac{(A \times B \times C)}{D} = N$$

where:

A is the number of Units presented for conversion,

B is the NAV per Unit in that Unit Class of which the Units are presented for conversion, on the day the conversion is executed,

C is the conversion factor between the Base Currencies of the Unit Classes, as applicable, on the day of execution. If the Unit Classes have the same Base Currency, this factor is one,

D is the NAV per Unit of the new Unit Class on the day of execution,

N is the number of Units allotted in the new Unit Class.

5.5. Cut-off Time

All subscription and redemption requests are made on the basis of the unknown Net Asset Value per Unit. Orders that are received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent before 15:30 (CET) on a Valuation Day are processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Unit of the next Valuation Day. Orders received after 15:30 p.m. (CET) will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Unit of the next but one Valuation Day.

This ensures that subscription and redemption requests can only be submitted on the basis of the unknown Net Asset Value per Unit, plus any subscription fee or less any redemption fee.

In order to ensure a placement of orders in due time, earlier cut-off times may be applicable for orders placed with distributors (and/or any of their agents) in Luxembourg or abroad. The corresponding information may be obtained from the respective Distributor (and/or its agents).

6. Charges

The Fund will, in principle, bear the following charges:

1. Management fee, payable to the Management Company

In remuneration of its services, the Management Company receives a commission at an annual rate of up to 1.50% p.a., based on the average net assets calculated daily. The fee is paid at the end of each month. This fee shall in particular serve as compensation for the Central Administration, the investment managers (if any), the Global Distributor as well as for the services of the Depositary.

2. Performance fee, if any, payable to the Management Company

3. Transaction related fees

- Execution fees for brokerage
- Settlement fees incurred by the Fund's business transactions
- Collateral fees

4. Other expenses

- A fee for research costs. The research costs, if applicable, amount to a maximum of 0,20 % p.a. of the net assets of the Fund.
- All taxes and duties owed on the Fund's assets and income

- Audit fees
- Fees for country specific tax reporting and / or the audit thereof, depending on the countries of distribution
- Expenses connected with publications and supply of information to investors, specifically for the disclosure of the NAV, for the provision of the Prospectus as well as for the production and provision of the KIDs
- CSSF fees

Investment in target funds may lead to duplicate costs, in particular to double management fees (excluding SEB labelled target funds), since fees are incurred both on the side of the Fund as well on the side of the target fund.

7. Net Asset Value

The Fund's Net Asset Value is expressed in EUR.

In order to calculate the NAV per Unit, the value of the assets belonging to the Fund less its liabilities is calculated on each day that constitutes a Valuation Day and the result is divided by the number of the Units issued.

Particulars on the calculation of the net asset value per Unit and on the valuation of assets are set out in the Management Regulations.

When substantial sums flow in or out of the Fund, the Management Company may have to make adjustments, such as trading on the market, in order to maintain the desired asset allocation for the Fund. Trading can incur costs that affect the Unit price of the Fund and the value of existing Unitholders' investments. Swing pricing is designed to protect the Unitholders who are currently not trading by adjusting the NAV for the subscribing and redeeming investors.

The Unit price of the Fund may thus be adjusted upwards in case of large inflows and downwards in case of large outflows on a certain Business Day. The thresholds that trigger swing pricing as well as the size of the adjustments ("swing factor") are set by the board of directors of the Management Company or by a swing price committee appointed by the board of directors of the Management Company. The board of directors of the Management Company or swing price committee may also decide a maximum swing factor to apply to the Fund. In the case the Fund apply the swing pricing it will not apply the swing factor higher than 1%. The application of the swing pricing as well as the size of a maximum swing factor, as the case may be, will be available on the Website of the Branch. Investors may also request this information, free of charge.

7.1 Suspension of the calculation of the NAV

The Management Company is entitled to suspend the calculation of the Fund's net asset value, if and for as long as there are circumstances which make this suspension necessary and if the suspension is justifiable, taking into account the interests of the Unitholders, in particular:

- a) the principal stock exchanges or markets associated with a substantial portion of the Fund's investment are closed during a time when they normally would be open, or their trading is restricted or suspended;
- b) a disruption of communication systems or other emergency has made it impractical to reliably value or to trade Fund assets;
- c) the Fund is a feeder fund and its master fund has suspended its NAV calculations or unit transactions for any reason a substantial part of the Fund's investments cannot be properly or accurately valued;
- d) the Fund is unable to repatriate monies needed to pay out redemption proceeds, or is unable to exchange monies needed for operations or redemptions at what the Management Company considers to be a normal currency exchange rate;
- e) the Fund is being liquidated or merged, or notice has been given of a unitholder meeting at which it will be decided whether or not to liquidate or merge;

- f) the CSSF has ordered the suspension;
- g) any other circumstance out of the Fund's control exists that, in the opinion of the Management Company, would justify the suspension for the protection of unitholders.

In case of a suspension for reasons as stated above, Unitholders will be informed accordingly.

Investors who have applied for redemption of Units will be informed promptly of the suspension and will then be notified immediately once the calculation of the net asset value per Unit is resumed. After resumption, investors will receive the then current redemption price.

8. Merger

For the purposes of this Chapter the term "UCITS" includes the sub-funds of a UCITS.

The merger of the Fund with another UCITS and the merger date are decided by the Board of Directors of the Management Company.

In the case provided by law, the Management Company entrusts either a chartered or certified accountant or, if necessary, an independent auditor with the audit measures required by law.

Mergers are effected and effective in accordance with applicable law.

Information on the merger shall be made available to the Unitholders of the merging and/or receiving UCITS on the Website of the Branch and, as the case may be, in all other forms prescribed by laws or related regulations of the countries, where the relevant Units are sold.

9. Liquidation of the Fund

The Fund is created for an unlimited period and can be dissolved at any time by decision of the Management Company if such dissolution appears necessary or expedient in consideration of the interests of the Unitholders, in order to protect the interests of the Management Company.

Dissolution of the Fund is mandatory in the cases provided for by the Law.

The Management Company shall announce to investors any such dissolution of the Fund on the Website of the Branch and, as the case may be, in all other forms prescribed by laws or related regulations of the countries, where Units are sold.

No application for subscription or conversion of Units will be accepted after the date of the event leading to the dissolution and the decision to liquidate the Fund. If the equal treatment between Unitholders is ensured, redemption requests may be treated.

The closure of the liquidation of the Fund and the deposit of any unclaimed amounts with the Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg shall in principal take place within a period of time not exceeding nine months from the decision of the board of director of the Management Company to liquidate the Fund.

Any unclaimed liquidation proceeds not distributed to Unitholders after closure of the liquidation procedure shall be deposited by the Depositary on behalf of entitled Unitholders with the Luxembourg Caisse de Consignation in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The liquidation proceeds deposited with the Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg will be available to the persons entitled thereto for the period established by law. At the end of such period unclaimed amounts will revert to the Luxembourg State.

Dissolution and distribution of the Fund cannot be requested by a Unitholder, his heirs or beneficiaries.

10. Taxation of the Fund and of the Unitholders

The following summary is based on the laws and practices currently in force and is subject to any future changes. The following information is not exhaustive and does not constitute legal or tax advice.

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

Taxation in Luxembourg

The Fund is subject to Luxembourg legislation. Buyers of the Fund's Units should inform themselves about the legislation and rules applicable to the purchase, holding and possible sale of Units with regard to their residence or nationality.

In accordance with current legislation in Luxembourg, neither the Fund nor the Unitholders, except those whose domicile, residence or permanent establishment is Luxembourg, are subject to any tax on income or capital gains in Luxembourg. The Fund's income may however be subject to withholding tax in the countries where the Fund's assets are invested.

The net assets of the Fund are subject to a Luxembourg tax ("taxe d'abonnement") at an annual rate of 0.05% payable at the end of that quarter. Units of institutional classes, if applicable, as defined in Article 174 (2) (c) of the Law are subject to a "taxe d'abonnement" of 0.01% per annum. The Management Company ensures that such institutional unit classes are only acquired by investors complying with rules set out in the afore-mentioned article. The value of the assets represented by the shares/units held in other Luxembourg undertakings for collective investment already subject to a "taxe d'abonnement" is exempt from the payment of such tax.

German Investment Tax Act (Investmentsteuergesetz)

The Fund will continuously invest at least 51% of its net assets in equity assets as defined in sec. 2 para 8 German Investment Tax Act (2018) and therefore ensure eligibility for the partial tax exemption for equity funds for German resident investors. The Fund may therefore invest up to 49% of its assets in different other transferable securities, subject to complying with the investment restrictions provided for under the Law.

Common Reporting Standard ("CRS")

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") has developed the CRS which is a parallel to FATCA to achieve a comprehensive and multilateral automatic exchange of information on a global basis. In Luxembourg, the CRS was implemented by the law of 18 December 2015 on the automatic exchange of financial account information in the field of taxation (the "CRS Law"). According to the CRS Law, The Luxembourg branch of the management company qualifies as a Reporting Financial Institution and must annually report to the Luxembourg tax authorities the identification and holdings of, and payments made to, investors and controlling persons of certain non-financial entities. The reporting will include information about transactions made by reportable persons and other personal and financial data.

Prospective investors should consult their professional advisor on the individual impact of the CRS.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA")

The FATCA, which was passed as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (the "Hire Act"), entered into force in the United States of America (the "USA" or "US"). The FATCA generally requires that foreign financial Institutions ("FFIs") and certain other non-financial foreign entities report on the foreign assets held by their US account holders or be subject to withholding on withholdable payments.

Luxembourg has signed a Model I Intergovernmental Agreement (“IGA”) with the USA on 28 March 2014. The Luxembourg branch of the management company and the Fund are hence obliged to comply with the provisions of FATCA under the terms of the IGA and under the terms of Luxembourg legislation implementing the IGA (the “Luxembourg IGA legislation”), rather than under the US Treasury Regulations implementing FATCA.

Under the IGA, information on direct and indirect ownership of non-US accounts or entities by certain US persons information must be reported to the Luxembourg tax authorities, who in turn may share it with the US Internal Revenue Service or other tax authorities. Unitholders who hold their units through intermediaries should check the intermediaries’ intention to comply with FATCA.

As an FFI, the Fund may potentially be subject to a 30% withholding tax on certain source of US income should it fails to comply with the regime and or not otherwise exempt. In order to protect unitholders from the effect of any penalty withholding, the Fund must comply with the requirements of the FATCA regime and hence, qualify as a so-called “participating financial institution” as defined in the IGA. As long as the Fund complies with the IGA and the enabling legislation, the Fund does not anticipate that it or its sub-funds will be subject to the related US withholding tax.

The Luxembourg branch of the management company has agreed to sponsor the Fund which means that the Fund is considered as a “sponsored financial institution” and the Luxembourg branch of the management company as a “sponsoring financial institution”. The Fund qualifies as a “non-reporting sponsored financial institution” within the meaning of the IGA.

In cases where investors invest in the Fund through an intermediary, investors are reminded to check whether such intermediary is FATCA compliant and, hence, qualifies as a participating financial institution.

Although the Fund and the Luxembourg branch of the management company will attempt to satisfy any obligations imposed on it to avoid the imposition of the US withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the Fund and the Luxembourg branch of the management company will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Fund becomes subject to a withholding tax as a result of the FATCA regime, the value of the Shares held by the unitholders may suffer material losses.

If you are in any doubt, you should consult your tax advisor, stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser regarding the possible implications of FATCA on an investment in the Company.

11. Information for Unitholders

11.1. Prospectus, Management Regulations and KID

Copies of the Prospectus, Management Regulations and the KID are available, free of charge, at the address of the Management Company, at the address of its Branch and on the Website of the Branch.

11.2. Reports and Financial Statements

The financial year of the Fund will start on January 1st and finish on December 31st of the same year.

The audited annual reports and the unaudited semi-annual reports of the Fund are available free of charge at the address of the Management Company, at the address of its Branch and on the Website of the Branch.

11.3. Issue and redemption prices

The last known issue and redemption prices may be downloaded from the Website of the Branch and/or requested at any time, free of charge, at the address of the Management Company, at the address of its Branch and at the registered office of the Depositary and the paying agents.

11.4. Notices to Unitholders

All notices to Unitholders may be downloaded from the Website of the Branch and/or, as the case may be, is made available to investors in any other form required by laws or related regulations of the countries, where Units are sold, and/or may be requested at any time, free of charge, at the address of the Management Company and at the address of its Branch.

In addition, the investors are informed in a form permitted by the laws or relevant regulations of the countries in which the Fund Units are sold.

11.5. Unitholders' rights against the Fund

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 Fund if the investor is registered himself and in his own name in the Unitholders' register of the Fund. In cases where an investor invests in the Fund through an intermediary investing into the Fund in his own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain Unitholder rights directly against the Fund. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

11.6. Policies

Conflicts of interest

The Board of Directors, the Management Company, the investment manager(s), the Depositary, and the other service providers of the Fund, and/or their respective affiliates, members, employees or any person connected with them may be subject to various conflicts of interest in their relationships with the Fund.

The Board of Directors has adopted and implemented a conflicts of interest policy in accordance with its Code of Conduct.

The Management Company, the Fund, the investment manager(s), and the Depositary have adopted and implemented a conflicts of interest policy and have made appropriate organisational and administrative arrangements to identify and manage conflicts of interests so as to minimise the risk of the Fund's interests being prejudiced, and if they cannot be avoided, ensure that the Fund's investors are treated fairly.

The Management Company, the Depositary and certain distributors are part of the SEB Group (the "Affiliated Person").

The Affiliated Person is a worldwide, full-service private banking, investment banking, asset management and financial services organization and a major participant in the global financial markets. As such, the Affiliated Person is active in various business activities and may have other direct or indirect interests in the financial markets in which the Fund invests.

Entities of the Affiliated Person act as counterparty and in respect of financial derivative contracts entered into by the Fund.

Potential conflicts of interest or duties may arise because the Affiliated Person may have invested directly or indirectly in the Fund. The Affiliated Person could hold a relatively large proportion of Units in the Fund. Furthermore, a potential conflict may arise because the Depositary is related to a legal entity of the Affiliated Person which provides other products or services to the Fund.

In the conduct of its business the Management Company and the Affiliated Person's policy is to identify, manage and where necessary prohibit any action or transaction that may pose a conflict between the interests of the Affiliated Persons' various business activities and the Fund or its investors. The Affiliated Person, as well as the Management Company strive to manage any conflicts in a manner consistent with the highest standards of integrity and fair dealing. For this purpose, both have implemented procedures that shall ensure that any business activities involving a conflict which may harm the interests of the Fund or its investors, are carried out with an appropriate level

of independence and that any conflicts are resolved fairly. Details can be found on the following webpage: <https://sebgroup.com/about-us/our-business/our-divisions/seb-investment-management/about-investment-management/reports-and-legal-information> for the Depositary and for the Management Company.

Notwithstanding its due care and best effort, there is a risk that the organizational or administrative arrangements made by the Management Company for the management of conflicts of interest are not sufficient to ensure with reasonable confidence, that risks of damage to the interests of the Fund or its Unitholders will be prevented. In such case these non-neutralized conflicts of interest as well as the decisions taken will be reported to investors in an appropriate manner (e.g. in the notes to the financial statements of the Fund). Respective information will also be available free of charge at the address of the Management Company.

Exercise of voting rights

A summary of the strategy for determining when and how voting rights attached to the Fund's investments are to be exercised shall be made available to investors. The information related to the actions taken on the basis of this strategy in relation to the Fund shall be made available to investors upon request at the registered office of the Fund.

Information on the Organization and exercise of voting rights' policy is available, free of charge, upon request at the address of the Management Company, at the address of the Branch and on the Website of the Branch.

Preferential treatment of investors

Unitholders are being given a fair treatment by ensuring that they are subject to the same rights and, as the case may be, the same obligations vis-à-vis the Fund (as such rights are obligations notably result from the Management Regulations and this Prospectus) as those to which other Unitholders, having invested in, and equally or similarly contributed to, the same class of Units, are subject to. Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraph, it cannot be excluded that a Unitholder be given a preferential treatment in the meaning of, and to the widest extent, allowed by, the Management Regulations. Whenever a Unitholder obtains preferential treatment or the right to obtain a preferential treatment, a description of that preferential treatment, the type of Unitholders who obtained such preferential treatment and, where relevant, their legal or economic links with the Fund or the Management Company will be made available at the address of the Management Company and the address of the Branch within the same limits required by the Law.

Best execution

The Management Company acts in the best interest of the Fund when executing investment decisions. For that purpose, the Management Company shall monitor that the Investment Manager, as the case may be, takes all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible result for the Fund, taking into account price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, order size and nature, or any other consideration relevant to the execution and settlement of the order in accordance with its Instructions for Ensuring a Proper Execution, Handling and Transmission of orders in Financial Instruments. Information on the Instructions for Ensuring a Proper Execution, Handling and Transmission of orders in Financial Instruments is available, free of charge, upon request at the address of the Management Company and at the address of the Branch as well as on the Website of the Branch.

Inducements

Third parties, including Affiliated Person, may be remunerated or compensated by the Management Company in monetary/non-monetary form in relation to the provision of a covered service as defined in the Instruction relating to Inducements in SEB Investment Management AB. The Management Company strives to ensure that in providing services to its investors, it acts at all times in a honest, fair and professional manner, and in the best interests of the investors. The Instruction relating to

Inducements in SEB Investment Management AB is available, free of charge, upon request at the address of the Management Company and at the address of the Branch.

Complaints' handling

Information relating to the complaints' handling procedure will be made available to investors, free of charge, upon request at the address of the Management Company, at the address of its Branch and on the Website of the Branch.

Remuneration Policy

The Management Company has implemented a remuneration policy, which is reviewed at least annually, that is designed to encourage good performance and behavior, and seeks to achieve a balanced risk-taking that goes in line with Unitholders' expectations.

In SEB Group, there is clear distinction between the criteria for setting fixed remuneration (e.g. base pay, pension and other benefits) and variable remuneration (e.g. short- and long-term variable remuneration). The individual total remuneration corresponds to requirements on task complexity, management and functional accountability and is also related to the individual's performance.

SEB Group provides a sound balance between fixed and variable remuneration and aligns the payout horizon of variable pay with the risk horizon. This implies that certain maximum levels and deferral arrangements apply for different categories of employees.

Details of the up-to-date remuneration policy are available to investors, free of charge, upon request at the address of the Management Company, and on the Website of the Management Company.

The policy shall secure that remuneration is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and long term interest of the Unitholders, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interests.

The assessment process of performance is based on the longer term performance of the Fund and its investment risks and the actual payment of performance-based components of remuneration is spread over the same period.

The remuneration policy is available on <https://sebgrouplu.com/about-us/our-business/our-divisions/seb-investment-management/about-investment-management/reports-and-legal-information>.

12. Data Protection

Any information which directly or indirectly relates to natural persons (the "Personal Data") i.e. the individual representative(s) of the unitholders or prospective unitholders (the "Data Subjects") and which is provided to, or collected by or on behalf of, the Fund (directly from Data Subjects or from publicly available sources) will be processed by the management company as data controller (the "Controller" – contact details available at <https://sebgrouplu.com/legal-and-regulatory-information/legal-notice/data-protection-notice-for-seb-investment-management-ab>) in compliance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 (the "GDPR") and applicable data protection laws (together the "Data Protection Legislation").

The Controller may collect information including Personal Data from the Data Subjects from time to time in order to develop and process the business relationship between the unitholder or prospective unitholder and the Fund, and for other related activities. If a unitholder or prospective unitholder fails to provide such information in a form which is satisfactory to the Board of Directors, the Board may restrict or prevent the ownership of Shares and the Fund shall, to the extent permitted by applicable laws, be held harmless and indemnified against any loss arising as a result of the restriction or prevention of the ownership of Shares.

Personal Data will be processed by the Controller and disclosed to, and processed by, services providers acting as data processors on behalf of the Controller such as the Management Company, Depository, Central Administration, Global Distributor and its appointed sub-distributors, Paying

Agents, Paying and Information Agent, Auditor, legal and financial advisers (the "Processors") and any of the foregoing respective agents, delegates, affiliates, subcontractors and/or their successors and assigns, for the purposes of (i) offering and managing investments and performing the related services, (ii) developing and processing the business relationship with the Processors, and (iii) direct or indirect marketing activities (the "Purposes").

Personal Data will also be processed by the Controller and Processors to comply with legal or regulatory obligations applicable to them such as cooperation with, or reporting to, public authorities including but not limited to legal obligations under applicable fund and company law, anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing (AML-CTF) legislation, prevention and detection of crime, tax law such as reporting to the tax authorities under Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), the Common Reporting Standard (CRS), the law transposing Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation (DAC 6) or any other tax identification legislation to prevent tax evasion and fraud as applicable (the "Compliance Obligations").

The Controller and/or the Processors may be required to report information (including name and address, date of birth and U.S. tax identification number (TIN), account number, balance on account, the "Tax Data") to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes*) which will exchange this information with the competent authorities in permitted jurisdictions (including outside the European Economic Area) for the purposes provided for in FATCA and CRS, DAC 6 or equivalent Luxembourg legislation. It is mandatory to answer questions and requests with respect to the Data Subjects' identification and Shares held in the Fund and, as applicable, FATCA and/or CRS. Failure to provide relevant Personal Data requested by the Controller or the Processors in the course of their relationship with the Fund may result in incorrect or double reporting, prevent them from acquiring or maintaining their Shares of the Fund and may be reported to the relevant Luxembourg authorities.

In certain circumstances, the Processors may also process Personal Data of Data Subjects as data controllers, in particular for compliance with their legal obligations in accordance with laws and regulations applicable to them (such as anti-money laundering identification) and/or order of any competent jurisdiction, court, governmental, supervisory or regulatory bodies, including tax authorities. In this case, unitholders should consult the data privacy policies of the Processors acting as independent data controllers.

The Fund reserves the right to refuse to issue Shares to unitholders who do not provide the necessary Personal Data (including records of their transactions).

Communications (including telephone conversations and e-mails) may be recorded by the Controller and Processors including for record keeping as proof of a transaction or related communication in the event of a disagreement and to enforce or defend the Controller's and Processors' interests or rights in compliance with any legal obligation to which they are subject. Such recordings may be produced in court or other legal proceedings and permitted as evidence with the same value as a written document and will be retained for a period of 10 years starting from the date of the recording. The absence of recordings may not in any way be used against the Controller and Processors.

Personal Data will in principle not be transferred outside the European Economic Area (the "EEA"). If Personal Data were ever to be transferred to countries outside the EEA and not falling under an adequacy decision from the Commission on the basis of article 45 GDPR, the Joint Controllers shall ensure that such transfers are governed by an arrangement drafted in compliance with the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/914 of 4 June 2021 on standard contractual clauses for the transfer of personal data to third countries pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the "Standard Contractual Clauses") and, where applicable, that appropriate supplementary measures are implemented to ensure compliance with the EU level of protection of Personal Data.

Insofar as Personal Data is not provided by the Data Subjects themselves, the unitholders represent that they have authority to provide such Personal Data of other Data Subjects. If the unitholders are

not natural persons, they undertake and warrant to (i) adequately inform any such other Data Subject about the processing of their Personal Data and their related rights as described below and in the summary information notice and (ii) where necessary and appropriate, obtain in advance any consent that may be required for the processing of the Personal Data.

Personal Data of Data Subjects will not be retained for longer than necessary with regard to the Purposes and Compliance Obligations, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, subject always to applicable legal minimum retention periods.

Detailed data protection information is contained in the information notice and available at <https://sebgrouplu.sebgrouplu/legal-and-regulatory-information/legal-notice/data-protection-notice-for-seb-investment-management-ab>, in particular in relation to the nature of the Personal Data processed by the Controller and Processors, the legal basis for processing, recipients, safeguards applicable for transfers of Personal Data outside of the European Union.

The unitholders have certain rights in relation to Personal Data relating to them including the rights to access to or have Personal Data about them rectified or deleted, ask for a restriction of processing or object thereto, right to portability, right to lodge a complaint with the relevant data protection supervisory authority and the right to withdraw consent after it was given. The summary information notice contains more detailed information concerning these rights and how to exercise them.

The full information notice is also available at <https://sebgrouplu.site-assistance/legal-notice/data-protection-notice-for-seb-investment-management-ab>, on demand, free of charge, at dataskyddsbud@seb.se or at the registered office of the Fund.

The unitholders' attention is drawn to the fact that the data protection information contained herein and in the information notice is subject to change at the sole discretion of the Controller.

The unitholders acknowledge having received and read the data protection information contained in the information notice.

13. Applicable law, jurisdiction and governing language

Disputes arising between the Unitholders, the Management Company and the Depositary shall be settled according to Luxembourg law and subject to the jurisdiction of the District Court of Luxembourg, provided however that the Management Company and the Depositary may subject themselves and the Fund to the jurisdiction of courts of the countries, in which the Units of the Fund are offered and sold, with respect to claims by investors resident in such countries and, with respect to matters relating to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions by Unitholders resident in such countries, to the laws of such countries.

English shall be the governing language for this Prospectus, provided however that the Management Company and the Depositary may, on behalf of themselves and the Fund, consider as binding the translation in languages of the countries in which the Units of the Fund are offered and sold, with respect to Units sold to investors in such countries.

ANNEX I – INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SEB GLOBAL EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FUND

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: **SEB Global Equal Opportunity Fund**

Legal entity identifier: **52990050INBR1C8K4V50**

Sustainable investment objective

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 0.00%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective 85.00%</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p>



What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Fund has sustainable investments as its objective within the meaning of Article 9 of SFDR.

The Fund's sustainability objective seeks to create a positive impact from a gender equality and diversity perspective.

The SEB Investment Management Sustainability Score (the "SIMS-S"), is central to our sustainability integration process and evaluation. SIMS-S focuses on risks and opportunities related to sustainable development in company management, products & services and operations, using metrics such as alignment with the Paris Agreement, gender diversity, Taxonomy alignment and sustainable development goals revenues.

The Fund uses the SIMS-S framework and scores for attaining its sustainable investment objective.

The SIMS-S consists of overall scores and underlying component scores. Each of them has two versions, a raw and an adjusted score. The raw score is the issuer's standalone overall sustainability score, whereas the adjusted is sector and region adjusted. The underlying component scores, building up to the overall SIMS-S, make it possible to have a specific focus on specific sustainability topics. The SIMS-S ranges between 0 and 10, with 10 being the highest sustainability score.

The sustainability approach is made up of either companies that are deemed as relatively better compared to peers to handle gender equality and gender diversity in their organisations. Examples are companies promoting gender balance at all levels in the organisations and companies recognising equal compensation. The Fund also includes companies delivering products or services or operates in a way, that promotes equal opportunities and contributes to the achievement of United Nation's sustainable development goals ("UN SDG") 5 (Gender Equality), UN SDGs 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) and UN SDG 4 (Quality Education).

All equities are assessed and measured regarding their ability to contribute to gender equality and diversity.

The Management Company and the Fund use a “pass/fail approach”, where a company is classified and accounted for as sustainable, if the company, based on quantitative measurements provided by third party data providers, fulfil one or more of the following conditions:

- Gender diversity score, measured as a weighted combination of indicators, in top 25% of regional peers, where Japan is considered a separate region. The score is based on various metrics including gender balance across the workforce, the gender pay gap, paid parental leave and anti-sexual harassment policies.
- Products and services with a positive contribution to one or several of UN SDGs, related to social sustainability including UN SDG 5 (Gender equality), UN SDG 4 (Quality education), UN SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities) and SDG 3 (good health).
- Operational activities supporting equal opportunities, measured as an average of UN SDG 5 (Gender equality), UN SDG 4 (Quality education), UN SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities), UN SDG 3 (good health) and UN SDG 8 (decent work) in top 25% of regional peers, where Japan is considered a separate region.
- Revenues from social sustainable activities with a minimum threshold of 5%.

The Fund does not use an EU Climate Transition Benchmark or an EU Paris-aligned Benchmark. However, for performance comparison purpose, the Fund’s return is compared with MSCI World Net Return Index (the “Benchmark”), which is a measure of performance of developed markets’ companies. The Benchmark is not aligned with the Fund’s sustainable investment objective.

In addition, the entire revenue is also subject to the do no significant harm (“DNSH”) test (as further described below).

The attainment of the Fund’s sustainable investment objectives is monitored on a regular basis and is reported in the Fund’s periodic reports.

- **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?**

The sustainable indicators used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of the Fund are:

- A Score based on revenues from products and services which contribute to one or several of UN SDG related to social sustainability including UN SDG 5 (Gender equality), UN SDG 4 (Quality education), UN SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities) and UN SDG 3 (good health) compared to Benchmark.
- Average operational activity score of SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities), SDG 3 (good health) and SDG 8 (decent work) compared to Benchmark. A score measuring how the operations are aligned with the specific SDGs
- Gender diversity score compared to Benchmark. Measured as a weighted combination of indicators. The score is based on various metrics including gender balance across the workforce, the gender pay gap, paid parental leave and anti-sexual harassment policies.
- Individual scores on female representation on different levels including senior management, executives, board of directors and equal pay gap compared to Benchmark

- **How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

The Management Company’s sustainability policy is used to ensure no sustainable investment causes significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective.

Companies are excluded and not applicable for investment if they:

- do not comply with international norms and standards
- operate in controversial sectors and business areas
- have exposure to fossil fuels or other activities with negative environmental impact

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

The Fund is also screened for misalignment/obstruction towards the UN SDGs. A significant misalignment can lead to exclusion from the Fund's sustainable investments universe if the issuer is considered at risk of causing significant harm to environmental and/or social objectives.

Apart from the data-driven analysis and exclusion, each sustainable investment will be fundamentally tested to identify whether it causes any significant harm to any other environmental or social sustainable investment objective.

The Management Company has developed internal tools and processes to assess and consider the negative consequences of the Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI") indicators in Annex I of the CDR 2022/1288, relevant PAIs in relevant PAI Tables 2 and 3 of Annex 1 of the CDR 2022/1288. However, the indicators are subject to current data availability. They will, together with the fundamental analysis, the internal exclusion process, and the internal proprietary sustainability score from SIMS-S, affect the impact analysis in the *do no significant harm* ("DNSH") test.

Principal Adverse Impacts Indicators (PAI) from Annex 1 - Table 1 of the CDR (EU) 2022/1288, are taken into account by the Management Company's sustainability policy, and are excluded from investments:

- PAI 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil sector
- PAI 10: Violations of UN Global Compact Principles & OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises
- PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons

PAIs from Annex 1 - Table 1 of the CDR (EU) 2022/1288, are taken into account through the SIMS-S and fundamental analysis by applying a threshold approach to remove the issuers causing significant harm:

- PAI 1: GHG emissions
 - PAI 2: Carbon footprint
 - PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies
 - PAI 5: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
 - PAI 6: Energy consumption intensity per high-impact climate sector
 - PAI 7: Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
 - PAI 8: Emissions to water
 - PAI 9: Hazardous waste ratio
 - PAI 11: Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
 - PAI 12: Unadjusted gender pay gap
 - PAI 13: Board gender diversity
 - PAI 4 from Annex 1 - Table 2 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288: Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives
 - PAI 4 from Annex 1 - Table 3 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288: Lack of a supplier code of conduct
- ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***

Prior to the investment decision, the following PAIs are considered:

On an exclusionary basis:

- From Annex 1 – Table 1 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288
- PAI 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil sector
- PAI 10: Violations of UN Global Compact Principles & OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises
- PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons

During the ESG integration process using the SIMS-S combined with analysis:

From Table 1-Annex 1 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anticorruption and antibribery matters.

- PAI 1: GHG emissions
 - PAI 2: Carbon footprint
 - PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies
 - PAI 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil sector
 - PAI 7: Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
 - PAI 8: Emissions to water
 - PAI 9: Hazardous waste ratio
 - PAI 10: Violations of UN Global Compact Principles & OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises
 - PAI 11: Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
 - PAI 12: Unadjusted gender pay gap
 - PAI 13: Board gender diversity
 - PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons
- *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human rights via the norm-based exclusion criteria stated in the Management Company's sustainability policy.

Norm-based exclusions mean that the Management Company expects issuers to adhere to international laws and conventions such as:

- The UN Principles for Responsible Investment
- the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights.

Companies with confirmed breach are not considered as sustainable.



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

Yes, PAI 4, 10 and 14 of Table 1 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288 are, via the Management Company, subject to exclusionary screening and thus taken into account by exclusion.

PAI 13 of Table 1 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288 is, through the Management Company's work, both by voting and proxy voting, and in the cases where the Management Company is included in the nomination committee, considered via the Management Company's commitment and long-term objective to foster diversity and equality.

All Table 1 PAIs are analysed in a quantitative way as part of the investment process.

The Management Company has an internal proprietary sustainability integration model which seeks to capture sustainability risks and opportunities. PAIs 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 of Table 1 of Table 1 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288 are incorporated in the model, and the model is used as support in all investment decisions for the Fund.

More information about PAIs on sustainability factors is available at <https://sebgroupp.com/about-us/our-business/our-divisions/seb-investment-management/our-sustainability-approach> and the Fund's annual report at : <https://sebgroupp.lu/private/our-funds>

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment team actively manages the Fund's holdings to identify companies in developed countries that contribute to its sustainable objective. The Fund is managed systematically, investment decisions are based on analysis of large amounts of sustainability and financial data.

Specifically the ESG strategy applied in the Fund is through:

ESG Integration – In the portfolio construction the investment team promotes companies:

With higher gender diversity score compared to peers. Measured as a weighted combination of indicators. The score is based on various metrics including gender balance across the workforce, the gender pay gap, paid parental leave and anti-sexual harassment policies.

Companies with higher sustainability score using the management company's internal proprietary sustainability score SIMS-S companies with contribution to UN SDGs related to social sustainability both from a product and services- and operational activity perspective.

Thematic

investments in companies with revenues from equal opportunity related themes such as obstetrics, breast cancer and childcare. The exposures to the different themes will vary significantly over time. The list of themes is not exhaustive and new themes can be added to the portfolio if they are deemed to contribute to the sustainability objective of the Fund. At any given point in time, the Fund might not have exposure to all identified themes, depending on available data and investment manager discretion.

ESG engagement

the Fund seeks to influence issuers towards a more sustainable direction through engagement dialogues, either in direct dialogues or in collaborations.

Exclusion

The Fund will comply with the Management Company's exclusion policy and therefore excludes issuers that:

- Breach international norms and standards
- Operate in controversial sectors or business areas such as tobacco, recreational cannabis, pornography, commercial gambling, civilian weapons, and alcohol.
- Have exposure to fossil fuels or other activities with a negative climate impact.
- companies that score low on the Management Company's internal proprietary sustainability score SIMS-S
- Companies that are involved in controversial behavior related to child labor according to our third-party controversy monitoring service.

The Fund can invest in companies that are assessed to be in transition in accordance with the Management Company's sustainability policy.

To construct the final portfolio, sustainability factors are combined with financial information, such as the valuation and quality of a company whilst balancing risk.

• What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The Fund has the following binding elements of the investment strategy to attain its sustainable investment objective:

The Fund commits to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments of 85%.

ESG Integration

- The portfolio has a higher gender diversity scoring compared to Benchmark. Measured as a weighted combination of indicators. The score is based on various metrics including gender balance across the workforce, the gender pay gap, paid parental leave and anti-sexual harassment policies.

- The portfolio has a higher sustainability score compared to the Benchmark, using the management company's internal proprietary sustainability score SIMS-S

Thematic

- Have investments in at least one equal opportunity related theme such as obstetrics, breast cancer and childcare. The list of themes is not exhaustive and new themes can be added to the portfolio if they are deemed to contribute to the sustainability objective of the Fund.

ESG engagement

- The Fund will seek to influence issuers towards a more sustainable direction through engagement dialogues, either in direct dialogues or in collaborations.

Exclusion

The Fund will comply with the Management Company's exclusion policy and therefore excludes issuers that:

- Breach international norms and standards
- Operate in controversial sectors or business areas such as tobacco, recreational cannabis, pornography, commercial gambling, civilian weapons, and alcohol.
- Have exposure to fossil fuels or other activities with a negative climate impact.
- companies that score low on the Management Company's internal proprietary sustainability score SIMS-S
- Companies that are involved in controversial behavior related to child labor according to our third-party controversy monitoring service.

The Management Company's exclusions are also laid out in the sustainability policy available here: [SEB IM Sustainability Approach](#)

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

The Management Company ensures good governance of the securities in the financial product, partly by exclusions and screenings based on:

- sector screenings
- norm breaches
- safeguards, such as adherence to the UN Global Compact, ILO conventions and OECD Guidelines in the investment decision process.
- Screening for relevant sanctions is also applied. The Fund's investments are monitored in these regards as well, as stated in the Management Company's sustainability policy.
- The governance of each company held in the Fund is assessed by several additional factors, including:
 - sustainability and independence of board directors
 - board and management diversity
 - appropriate levels of pay and variable remuneration (including sustainability-linked incentives)
 - separation of senior management and board positions
 - anti-corruption
 - tax evasion practices
 - environmental and climate impacts
 - human rights
 - working conditions, both regarding the company's own operations and through its supply chain.

More information about the Management Company's policy for good governance can be found here:

[Principle for Shareholder Engagement](#)

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



What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

The Fund commits to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with social objective of 85%.

The other non-sustainable investments are cash and/or cash equivalents or derivatives.

The investments included under #2 Not Sustainable are used for hedging purposes, while cash is used in the meaning of ancillary liquid assets.

The investments in #2 Not Sustainable need to comply with the Management Company's exclusion policy as the minimum environmental and social safeguards. Hence investments will be allowed only if all their underlying exposures comply with the Management Company's exclusion policy.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

• How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.

The Fund does not use derivatives to attain its sustainable investment objective.

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



Not applicable.

The Fund does not have environmental objective for its sustainable investments.

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

Yes

In fossil

In nuclear energy

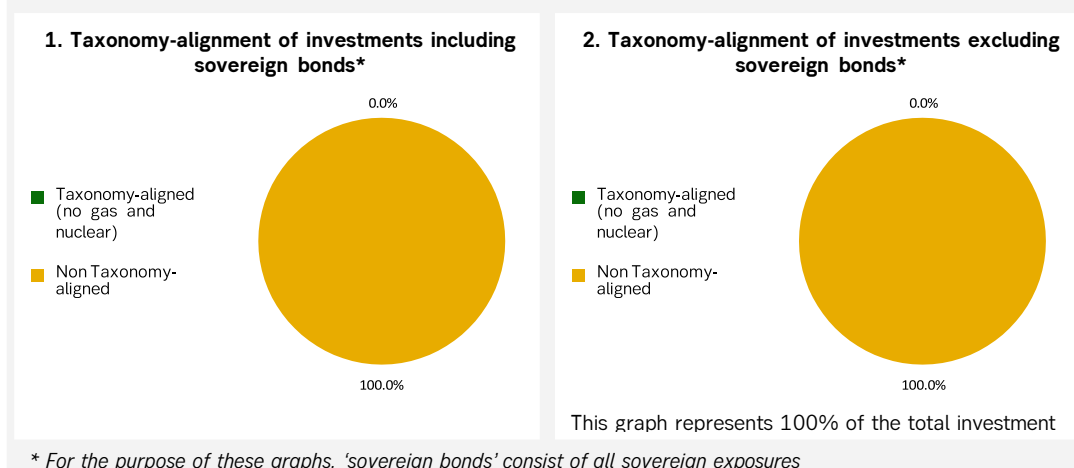
No

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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



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

0%.

The investments in the Fund may or may not be in transitional and enabling activities. However, the Fund does not commit to having a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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



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



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

Not applicable.

The Fund does not have environmental objective for its sustainable investments.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

A minimum of 85% of the Fund will be invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.



What investments are included under “#2 Not Sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

“#2 Not Sustainable” includes cash and derivatives.

The investments included under “#2 Not Sustainable” are used for hedging purpose, while cash is used in the meaning of ancillary liquid assets.

The investments in “#2 Not Sustainable” need to comply with the Management Company's exclusion policy as the minimum environmental and social safeguards. Hence investments will be allowed only if all their underlying exposures comply with the Management Company's exclusion policy.

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



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

No

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.



Where can i find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: [Our funds | SEB \(sebgroup.lu\)](https://sebgroup.lu)

More information about the sustainability approach of the Management Company can be found on the website:

<https://sebgroup.com/about-us/our-business/our-divisions/seb-investment-management/our-sustainability-approach>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN GERMANY

In accordance with Section 310 (1) and (2) of the Investment Code (Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch – KAGB), the Management Company has notified the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin: The German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority), Frankfurt am Main, of the distribution of Fund units in Germany.

Distributor in Germany
SEB AG
Stephanstrasse 14-16
D-60313 Frankfurt am Main

Information Agent in Germany
SEB AB Frankfurt Branch
Stephanstrasse 14-16
D-60313 Frankfurt

Publications

The prospectus, the key information documents, the management regulations as well as the annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained free of charge from the Information Agent and are available to investors on the website www.sebgroup.lu.

The issue and redemption price of the Fund are available upon request at the office of the Management Company and published on the website www.sebgroup.lu.

In addition, the investors in Germany will be provided by means of a durable medium in accordance with § 167 KAGB in German or in a language that is customary in the sphere of international finance (§ 298 clause 2 KAGB):

- a) suspension of the redemption of the units of an EU UCITS;
- b) termination of an EU UCITS' management or the winding-up of an EU UCITS;
- c) amendments to the fund rules which are inconsistent with existing investment principles, affect material investor rights, or relate to remuneration or the reimbursement of expenses that may be taken out of the EU UCITS' assets, including the reasons for the amendments and the rights of investors, the information must be communicated in an easily understandable form and manner and must indicate where and how further information may be obtained;
- d) the merger of EU UCITS in the form of information on the proposed merger which must be drawn up in accordance with Article 43 of Directive 2009/65/EC;
- e) the conversion of an EU UCITS into a feeder fund or any change to a master fund in the form of information which must be drawn up in accordance with Article 64 of Directive 2009/65/EC. All payments to unitholders (sales proceeds, distributions, if applicable, and all other payments) may be received in Germany through the Transfer Agent of the Fund via the German correspondent bank. Furthermore, investors in Germany may address their redemption or conversion request directly to their German correspondent bank. Specific risks arising from new obligations on the publication of tax data in Germany Upon request and at any time, the Management Company of the Fund must provide the German tax authorities with documents which the tax authorities require to permit the verification of the tax information published by the Fund. The basis for calculating the tax-relevant data can be interpreted in various ways. As a result, there can be no guarantee that the German tax authorities will accept the calculation method of the Fund's Management Company in every respect.

If, as a result of this state of affairs, it should emerge that the tax data published by the Fund are incorrect, the investor must be aware that any corrections made will not have a retroactive effect and will, as a general rule, apply only to the current tax year. Consequently, a correction may have a positive or negative impact on the investor only for the current tax year in which distributions have been received or in which distribution-like income is attributable.