



# ODDO BHF Algo Global

PROSPECTUS  
AND TERMS OF INVESTMENT

10<sup>th</sup> March 2021

### **Investment manager: ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH**

Fund units are bought and sold on the basis of the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information and the General Terms of Investment in conjunction with the Specific Terms of Investment, each as amended from time to time. The General Terms of Investment and Specific Terms of Investment are included in this document after the Prospectus.

The Prospectus is to be provided on request and free of charge to potential buyers of Fund units and to all investors in the Fund. It shall be supplied together with the most recent published annual report and any subsequent semi-annual report. Potential buyers of Fund units are also to be provided with the Key Investor Information free of charge in good time before entering into any agreement.

Issuing information or statements that deviate from the Prospectus is not permitted. Any unit purchase based on information or declarations that are not contained in the Prospectus or the Key Investor Information is exclusively at the buyer's own risk. The content of the Prospectus is supplemented by the latest annual report and any subsequent semi-annual report.

### **Investment restrictions for US persons**

ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH and/or the Fund are not and will not be registered in accordance with the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 in its latest applicable version. Units in the Fund are not and will not be registered in accordance with the United States Securities Act of 1933 in its latest applicable version, or under the securities legislation of any state of the United States of America. Units in the Fund may not be offered or sold in the United States or to US Persons or for the account of US Persons. Where appropriate, potential buyers of units must demonstrate that they are not US Persons and that they will neither purchase units on behalf of US Persons nor resell them to US Persons. US Persons include, among others, private individuals if they are resident in the United States. Partnerships or joint stock companies may also be US persons if they have been established in accordance with the laws of the USA or of any US state, territory or possession.

### **Significant legal consequences of the contractual relationship**

By purchasing units, investors become co-owners of the assets held by the Fund in proportion to the number of units they own. The investor has no power of disposal over the assets. Units do not carry voting rights.

#### **Enforcement of rights**

The legal relationship between ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH and the investor and pre-contractual relations are based on German law. The registered office of ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH is the place of jurisdiction for actions by the investor against ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH arising from the contractual relationship. Investors who are consumers (see definition below) and live in another member state of the EU may also bring complaints before a competent court in their place of residence. Court judgements shall be enforced according to the German Code of Civil Procedure (Zivilprozessordnung), and where applicable the German Act on Enforced Auction and Receivership (Gesetz über die Zwangsversteigerung und die Zwangsverwaltung) and the German Insolvency Code (Insolvenzordnung). Since ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH is subject to German law, judgements issued in Germany do not have to be recognised prior to their enforcement.

Investors may enforce their rights by bringing legal proceedings before the ordinary courts or by way of alternative dispute resolution proceedings, insofar as such a procedure is available.

ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH has committed to participating in dispute resolution proceedings before a competent consumer arbitration body.

In the event of disputes, consumers may call upon the Investment Funds Ombudsman operated by the German Investment Funds Association (BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V.) as the competent consumer arbitration body. ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH participates in dispute resolution proceedings before this arbitration body.

The contact details of the Investment Funds Ombudsman are as follows:

Büro der Ombudsstelle des BVI  
Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e. V.  
Unter den Linden 42  
10117 Berlin  
Tel.: + 49 (0) 30 6 44 90 46 - 0  
Fax: + 49 (0) 30 6 44 90 46 - 29  
E-Mail: [info@ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de](mailto:info@ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de)  
Website: [www.ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de](http://www.ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de)

Consumers are natural persons who invest in the Fund for a purpose that is largely unconnected with any commercial or self-employed professional activity, i.e. they do so for private purposes.

In the event of disputes arising from the application of provisions of the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch) concerning distance contracts for financial services, these shall be referred to the arbitration body at the Deutsche Bundesbank.

Its contact details are as follows:

Deutsche Bundesbank  
Schlichtungsstelle  
Postfach 11 12 32  
60047 Frankfurt am Main  
E-Mail: [schlichtung@bundesbank.de](mailto:schlichtung@bundesbank.de)  
Website: [www.bundesbank.de](http://www.bundesbank.de)

For disputes in connection with contracts for sales or services that have been made online, consumers may also make use of the EU's online dispute resolution platform ([www.ec.europa.eu/consumers/odr](http://www.ec.europa.eu/consumers/odr)). The following e-mail address can be used as a contact address for ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH: [kundenservice@oddo-bhf.com](mailto:kundenservice@oddo-bhf.com). The platform is not itself a dispute resolution authority, but rather places the parties in contact with a competent national arbitration body.

Recourse to a dispute resolution procedure is without prejudice to the right to institute proceedings before the courts.

### **Right to cancel a purchase made outside of permanent business premises**

If units of an open-ended investment fund are purchased on the basis of verbal negotiations outside the permanent business premises of the party selling or brokering the sale of units, the buyer shall be entitled to cancel their purchase order in text form, without stating reasons, within a period of two weeks. The buyer will be informed of their right to cancel in the copy of the offer to conclude a contract or statement of purchase. A right of cancellation also exists where the seller of the units or intermediary has no permanent business premises. No right of cancellation exists where the seller can prove either that the buyer is not a natural person who concludes the transaction for a purpose unconnected with their professional activity (consumer), or that the negotiation came about at the initiative of the buyer, i.e. that it contacted the buyer concerning the negotiations on the basis of a previous order of the buyer. No right of cancellation exists in respect of distance selling contracts, i.e. contracts that are made exclusively by remote communications (e.g. letters, telephone calls, e-mail).

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# Prospectus

## Basic principles

ODDO BHF Algo Global (hereinafter the “Fund”) is an undertaking for collective investment that pools capital from a number of investors in order to invest it for the benefit of those investors in accordance with a defined investment strategy (hereinafter “Investment Fund”). The Fund is an Investment Fund pursuant to 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 (hereinafter “UCITS”) within the meaning of the German Investment Code (Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch – KAGB, hereinafter “Investment Code”). It is managed by ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH (hereinafter the “Company”).

The Company invests the capital deposited with it in its own name for the common account of the investors, according to the principle of risk diversification, in the asset classes permitted by the Investment Code. These funds are invested separately from the Company’s own assets in the form of investment funds. The business objective of the Fund is limited to making investments using capital invested in it in accordance with a predefined investment strategy within the framework of collective asset management; operational activity and active entrepreneurial management of the assets held are not permitted. The specific assets in which the Company is permitted to invest the investors’ capital and the conditions to be observed in this process are determined by the Investment Code, the associated regulations, the German Investment Tax Act (Investmentsteuergesetz – InvStG, hereinafter “Investment Tax Act”) and the Terms of Investment governing the legal relationship between investors and the Company. The Terms of Investment are made up of a general part and a specific part (the “General Terms of Investment” and the “Specific Terms of Investment”). The terms of investment for a retail investment fund must be approved by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht – hereinafter “BaFin”). In the event of the Company’s insolvency, the Fund does not form part of the insolvency estate.

## Sales documentation and disclosure of information

The Prospectus, the Key Investor Information, the Terms of Investment and the current annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained free of charge from the Company and the Custodian. Information on the Company’s strategies for the integration of sustainability risks into the investment process and in order to take into account the significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors in the case of individual funds can be found at “am.oddobhf.com”.

Additional information concerning the investment limits used in managing risk for the Fund, the risk management pro-

cedures and the latest risk and yield trends of the major asset classes are available electronically or in written form from the Company. Further information is available on request. Subject to a legitimate interest, this also includes provision of portfolio information on all retail funds domiciled in Germany that are managed by ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH, within a reasonable period of time.

## Terms of Investment and changes thereto

The Terms of Investment are provided at the end of this document after the Prospectus. The Company may amend the Terms of Investment. Changes to the Terms of Investment shall require the approval of BaFin. Changes to the Fund’s investment principles shall also require the approval of the Company’s Supervisory Board. Changes to the Fund’s investment principles shall only be permitted on condition that the Company either offers to repurchase the units from investors at no additional charge before entry into force of the changes or offers to exchange their units free of charge for units in investment funds with comparable investment principles, provided funds of this kind are managed by the Company or another company in its Group.

Planned changes shall be announced in the German Federal Gazette (Bundesanzeiger) and on the Company’s website, am.oddobhf.com. If the changes relate to fees and expense refunds that may be deducted from the Fund, or if the changes relate to the investment principles of the Fund or significant investor rights, the investors shall also be informed by their depository institutions using a medium on which the information can be stored, viewed and reproduced unchanged for an appropriate period for information purposes, such as on paper or in electronic form (known as “durable media”). Such information will include the main content of the planned changes, the background thereto, the rights of investors in connection with the changes and an indication of where and how further information can be obtained.

The changes shall take effect on the day after their announcement at the earliest. Changes to rules regarding fees and expense refunds shall take effect no earlier than 3 months after their announcement, unless an earlier date has been set with BaFin’s consent. Changes to the current investment principles of the Fund shall likewise not take effect until at least three months after their announcement.

## Management company

The Company is an investment management company (Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft) within the meaning of the Investment Code, founded on 15 November 1969 and taking the legal form of a company with limited liability (GmbH). The name of the Company is ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH. The Com-

pany's registered office is in Düsseldorf. The Company has been permitted to manage securities investment funds for private and institutional investors since 1970.

Pursuant to Section 20 of the Investment Code, the Company is authorised to manage investment funds in accordance with the UCITS Directive (since 2006), mixed investment funds (since 2006), other investment funds (since 2009), hedge funds and funds of hedge funds (since 2009), closed-end domestic retail AIFs (since 2009), closed-end domestic special AIFs (since 2006) and special AIFs with fixed terms of investment (since 2006), and to manage financial portfolios, provide individual asset management and investment advice, distribute units or units in third-party investment funds and carry out investment brokerage. On 30 April 2018 the Company was merged with FRANKFURT-TRUST Investment-Gesellschaft.

### Management Board and Supervisory Board

Further information about the Management Board and the composition of the Supervisory Board is provided at the end of this Prospectus. This information will be updated in the annual report.

### Equity capital and additional own funds

Information about the subscribed and paid-up capital of the Company is provided at the end of this Prospectus.

The Company has covered its professional liability risks arising from the management of funds that are not in accordance with the UCITS Directive, known as "Alternative Investment Funds" (hereinafter "AIFs"), and which are attributable to professional negligence on the part of its bodies or employees, with equity capital of at least 0.01% of the value of the portfolios of all AIFs under management, with this amount reviewed and adjusted on an annual basis. This equity capital is part of the stated paid-up capital.

## Custodian

### Duties of the Custodian

The Investment Code requires the separate management and custody of investment funds. The Custodian keeps the assets in blocked custody accounts or blocked accounts. In the case of assets which cannot be held in custody, the Custodian shall verify whether the management company has acquired ownership of such assets. It shall monitor whether the Company's actions in relation to the assets comply with the provisions of the Investment Code and the Terms of Investment. It may only invest in bank deposits at another credit institution and access these bank deposits with the approval of the Custodian. The Custodian

must grant approval if the investment or access is in accordance with the Terms of Investment and the provisions of the Investment Code.

In addition, the Custodian shall have the following specific duties:

- issuing and redeeming units in the Fund,
- ensuring that the issue and redemption of units and the determination of unit prices conform to the provisions of the Investment Code and to the Terms of Investment of the Fund,
- ensuring that the proceeds of transactions carried out for the common account of the investors are received into custody within the customary time-frame,
- ensuring that the income of the Fund is used in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Code and with the Terms of Investment,
- monitoring borrowing by the Company on the Fund's behalf and, where applicable, granting approval for borrowing,
- ensuring that collateral for securities lending is arranged in a legally effective manner and is available at all times.

### Conflicts of interest

Potential conflicts of interest are addressed in accordance with the Company's conflict of interest management policy (see "Conflicts of interest").

### Liability of the Custodian

The Custodian is in principle responsible for all assets held in its custody or held with its consent in the custody of another body. In the event of the loss of such an asset, the Custodian is liable to the Fund and its investors, unless the loss is attributable to events beyond the Custodian's control. The Custodian will generally not be liable for damage that does not involve the loss of an asset unless it has failed to comply with its duties under the Investment Code, with negligence as the minimum criterion.

### Name, legal form and registered office of the Custodian

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Frankfurt am Main Branch, MesseTurm, Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 49, 60327 Frankfurt am Main, has assumed the role of Custodian for the Fund. The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV is a bank licensed to operate in Belgium and regulated by that country's financial supervisory authority, the National Bank of Belgium (NBB). German custodial facilities, custody business and associated services are provided by the German branch of The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Frankfurt am Main branch. This branch is subject to supervision by BaFin.

## Sub-custodians

Assets held on the Fund's behalf are kept in safekeeping by the Custodian and by sub-custodians engaged by the Custodian. The sub-custodians for the different markets are listed at the end of this Prospectus. Central custodians are not listed, because central custodians are not sub-custodians actively mandated by the Custodian.

Sub-custodianship may give rise to the following conflicts of interest:

- With regard to conflicts of interest, it should be noted that The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Frankfurt am Main branch uses The Bank of New York Mellon (parent company) as a sub-custodian and vice versa.

Where sub-custodians (third parties) or their affiliates perform other services in addition to custodial activities for The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Frankfurt am Main branch, the risk of conflicts of interest is minimised by the fact that the companies/business units concerned give a contractual undertaking to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Frankfurt am Main branch, to ensure the proper conduct of business.

- The Custodian has stated that it deals with conflicts of interest as follows:

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Frankfurt am Main branch has drawn up guidelines on dealing with conflicts of interest to be observed by its companies and affiliates within the framework of their business activities. Functional and hierarchical separation is in place in order to avoid potential conflicts of interest liable to arise in the performance of tasks, including those relating to the Fund or the Company acting on the Fund's behalf. Group-wide codes lay down standards and methods for identifying potential or actual conflicts of interest that may arise from operating activities. These standards and methods include formalised processes for regularly monitoring and disclosing conflicts of interest through an internal reporting system. Departments are obliged to disclose, monitor, control and if necessary eliminate conflicts of interest relating to existing and planned activities or business relationships.

The information detailed in this section was provided to the Company by the Custodian. The Company has reviewed the plausibility of this information. However, it relies on the supply of information by the Custodian and cannot verify its accuracy and completeness in detail.

## Additional information

Upon request, the Company shall provide investors with up-to-date information about the Custodian and its duties, about sub-custodians and about possible conflicts of interest in connection with the activities of the Custodian or sub-custodians.

## Risk information

**Before deciding whether to purchase units in the Fund, investors should read carefully the following risk information along with the other information in this Prospectus and take it into consideration in their investment decision. The materialisation of one or more of these risks may, in and of itself or in combination with other circumstances, adversely impact the performance of the Fund and/or the Fund assets, and thus also the unit value.**

**If investors sell units in the Fund at a time when the market prices of the assets held by the Fund are lower than they were when the units were purchased, they will not recoup or recoup in full the capital they originally invested. Investors may lose some or all of the capital they have invested in the Fund. Capital growth cannot be guaranteed. The investor's risk is limited to the amount invested. Investors are under no obligation to invest additional capital over and above the amount they originally invested.**

**In addition to the risks and uncertainties described below or elsewhere in the Prospectus, the performance of the Fund may be adversely affected by other risks and uncertainties that are not currently known. The order in which risks are listed below does not express any statement as to the likelihood of their occurrence or as to their extent or significance if individual risks do occur.**

Below is a description of the risks typically associated with investing in an investment fund. These risks may adversely impact the unit value, the capital invested by the investor and the period for which the investor plans to hold the Fund investment.

### Fluctuations in fund unit value

The value of Fund units is calculated by dividing the value of the Fund by the number of units in circulation. The Fund's value is equal to the sum of market values of all assets in the Fund, less the sum of market values of all liabilities of the Fund. The Fund unit value is therefore dependent on the value of the assets held by the Fund and the amount of the liabilities in the Fund. If the value of these assets decreases or if the value of the liabilities increases, then the Fund unit value will decline.

### Effect of taxation on individual results

The tax treatment of gains and income from investments depends on the investor's personal circumstances and may be subject to change in the future. For specific questions – especially with regard to an individual's tax situation – investors should consult their personal tax advisor.



### **Changes to the investment policy or Terms of Investment**

The Company may change the Terms of Investment, subject to approval by BaFin. Investors' rights may be affected by this. By amending the Terms of Investment, the Company may, for example, alter the investment policy of the Fund or increase the fees charged to the Fund. The Company may also amend the investment policy within the legally and contractually permitted range of investments without amending the Terms of Investment or obtaining approval from BaFin. The risk associated with the Fund may change as a result.

### **Suspension of unit redemption**

The Company may temporarily suspend the redemption of units in the event of extraordinary circumstances that appear to make suspension necessary in the interests of investors. Exceptional circumstances in this sense may include political or economic crises or an exceptional volume of redemption requests, or the closure of exchanges or markets, trading restrictions or other factors that adversely affect the determination of unit values. In addition, BaFin may instruct the Company to suspend the redemption of units if this is deemed necessary in the interests of investors or the general public. Investors shall not be permitted to redeem their units during this period. In the event of suspension of unit redemption, the unit value may decline, for instance if the Company is compelled to sell assets at less than their market value during the suspension period. Once unit redemptions have resumed, unit values may be lower than they were before redemptions were suspended.

Suspension may be directly followed by liquidation of the Fund without resumption of unit redemption, e. g. if the Company terminates Fund management in order to then liquidate the Fund. Investors are therefore subject to the risk that they will be unable to hold units for the period they had planned and that substantial portions of their invested capital may be unavailable for an indefinite period of time or be lost altogether.

### **Liquidation of the Fund**

The Company shall be entitled to terminate management of the Fund. The Company may liquidate the Fund entirely after management has been terminated. The right of disposal over the Fund will be transferred to the Custodian after a notice period of six months. This means that investors run the risk of being unable to hold units for the period they had planned. Upon transfer of the Fund to the Custodian, the Fund may become liable to taxes other than German income tax. The investor may be liable to income taxes when the Fund units are removed from the investor's custody account at the end of the liquidation process.

### **Transfer of all assets of the Fund to another open-ended retail investment fund (merger)**

The Company may transfer all of the Fund's assets to another UCITS. If this occurs, investors may redeem their units, or keep them and become investors in the UCITS taking over the Fund, or exchange them for units in an open-ended retail investment fund with similar investment principles, provided that the Company or one of its affiliates manages such an investment fund with similar investment principles. The same shall apply if the Company transfers all the assets of another open-ended retail investment fund to the Fund. In the event of such a transfer, investors will therefore have to make a new investment decision earlier than planned. Redemption of the units may trigger a liability to income tax. If the units are exchanged for units in another investment fund with similar investment principles, the investor may be liable to tax, for instance if the value of the units received is higher than the value of the old units at the time of the original purchase.

### **Transfer of the Fund to another investment management company**

The Company may transfer the Fund to another investment management firm. This will have no effect on the Fund or on the position of the investor. However, in the course of the transfer, investors will need to decide whether they consider the new investment management company to be as suitable as the former one. If they do not wish to remain invested in the Fund under new management, they will need to redeem their units. This may render them liable to income tax.

### **Profitability and fulfilment of the investor's objectives**

It cannot be guaranteed that investors will achieve their desired investment objectives. The unit value of the Fund may fall, causing the investor to incur losses. Neither the Company nor any third parties guarantee a specific minimum payment on redemption or a specific return from investing in the Fund. Investors may therefore receive a sum that is less than the sum originally invested. An entry fee applied when units are purchased or a redemption fee applied when units are sold may moreover reduce or even cancel out the investment return, especially with a short investment period.

### **Risk of adverse Fund performance (market risk)**

Below is a description of the risks associated with investment in specific assets by the Fund. These risks may adversely affect the performance of the Fund and/or the assets held by the Fund, and thus also have an adverse impact on unit values and on the capital invested by the investor.

## Sustainability risks

The Fund's assets can be adversely affected by sustainability risks. Sustainability risks are events and/or situations in relation to environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria that – if they occur – can have an actual or potential significant negative impact on the Fund's assets. Sustainability risk can either represent a risk in itself, or it can affect other risks and make a material contribution to the latter, e.g. price risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk and operational risk. Divided into environmental, social and governance, these events or conditions relate to the following topics:

### Environmental

- Climate protection
- Adjustment to climate change
- Protection of biodiversity
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- Transition to a circular economy, waste prevention and recycling
- Avoidance and mitigation of environmental pollution
- Protection of healthy ecosystems
- Sustainable land use

### Social

- Adherence to recognised labour standards (no child or forced labour, no discrimination)
- Ensuring health and safety in the workplace
- Reasonable compensation, fair conditions in the workplace, diversity, as well as opportunities for training and development
- Freedom to join trade unions and freedom of assembly
- Ensuring adequate product safety, including the protection of health
- Same requirements for companies in the supply chain
- Inclusive projects, consideration given to the interests of communities and social minorities

### Governance

- Tax honesty
- Anti-corruption measures
- Sustainability management on the part of the management board
- Management board remuneration dependent on sustainability
- Enabling of whistleblowing
- Ensuring employee rights
- Ensuring data protection
- Disclosure of information

Issuers whose securities are held by the Fund directly or indirectly may be exposed to economic or reputation risks caused by the failure to meet ESG standards or due to the physical risks of climate change. Sustainability risks can lead to a material deterioration in the financial profile, liquidity, profitability or reputation of the underlying investment. If the valuations of the investments do not anticipate and reflect the sustainability risks, they may have a considerable, negative influence on the expected/estimated market price and/or the liquidity of the investment and therefore on Fund return.

### **Risk of a change in value**

The assets in which the Company invests on the Fund's behalf are subject to risks. For instance, losses in value may occur where the market prices of the assets fall in relation to the purchase prices or if spot and forward prices perform differently.

### **Capital markets risk**

How financial products perform in terms of price or market value depends, in particular, on the performance of the capital markets which, in turn, is influenced both by the general global economic situation and by the overall economic and political conditions in the countries in question. On a stock exchange in particular, general price performance can also be influenced by irrational factors such as sentiment, opinions and rumours. Fluctuations in the price and market value may also occur as a result of changes in interest rates, exchange rates or the credit rating of an issuer.

### **Share price risk**

Experience has shown that equities are subject to strong price fluctuations and therefore also to the risk of price falls. These price fluctuations are influenced, in particular, by the profit performance of the issuing company, sector trends and overall economic conditions. The confidence of market participants in a company may also influence the price. This is particularly true of companies whose shares have only recently been admitted to trading on an exchange or another organised market; for such companies, even small changes in forecasts may lead to large movements in price. For a share, if the proportion of freely tradable shares in the possession of multiple shareholders (known as the "free float") is small, then even small purchase and sale orders may have a major impact on the market price, in turn resulting in greater price fluctuations.

### **Risks due to taxation at Fund level**

The German Investment Tax Reform Act (Investmentsteuerreformgesetz, hereinafter Investment Tax Reform Act) was published on 26 July 2016. Its provisions include amendments to the

Investment Tax Act and the German Income Tax Act (Einkommensteuergesetz). This legislation aims to prevent tax structuring for tax avoidance purposes (“cum/cum transactions”) by making a provision under which a final investment income withholding tax (Kapitalertragsteuer) is levied on dividends from German equities and income from German equity-like participation rights. Unlike the main part of this Act, which came into force on 1 January 2018, this provision entered into force retroactively on 1 January 2016. It can be summarised as follows:

Unlike the previous regime, dividends received by German funds will be subject under certain circumstances to a final German investment income withholding tax of 15 % of the gross dividend amount. The tax will be chargeable unless the German shares or German equity-like participation rights are held by the Fund for an uninterrupted period of 45 days within the 91-day period that starts 45 days before and ends 45 days after the designated payment date of the investment income; throughout this holding period, the Fund must also be exposed continuously to a minimum risk of loss of 70 % (the “45-day rule”). The withholding tax will also be chargeable if an obligation exists to compensate another person directly or indirectly for the investment income (e.g. through swaps, securities lending transactions or securities repurchase agreements).

In this context, price hedging or forward transactions that directly or indirectly hedge the risk arising from German equities or German equity-like participation rights may be detrimental. Price hedging transactions using value and price indices are regarded as indirect hedging in this respect. Hedging trades conducted by related parties of the Fund could also be detrimental if those related parties hold units in the Fund.

This gives rise to a number of risks. It remains possible that the Fund unit price could decrease in relative terms if provisions are made for a possible tax liability incurred by the Fund. Even if the tax liability does not arise and the provisions are consequently released, a relatively higher unit price may not benefit investors who held units in the Fund at the time when the provisions were formed. Secondly, the new provisions relating to the dividend record date could result in the buy and sell prices for the units in question diverging more strongly than would otherwise be the case. Overall, this could lead to less favourable market conditions.

### **Interest rate risk**

Investing in fixed-income securities entails a risk that the interest rate prevailing at the time of issuance of a security could change. If market interest rates rise compared with the interest rates at the time of issue, the prices of fixed-income securities tend to fall. Conversely, if the market interest rate falls, the price of fixed-income securities goes up. Such price movements mean that the current yield on a fixed-income security is more or less the same as the current market interest rate. However such fluctuations can vary considerably, depending on the

(residual) maturity of the fixed-income securities. Fixed-income securities with shorter maturities present less price risk than those with longer maturities. On the other hand, fixed-income securities with shorter maturities tend to have lower yields than those with longer maturities. Money market instruments tend to involve lower price risks due to their short terms of not more than 397 days. In addition, the interest rates of different interest-related financial instruments denominated in the same currency with the same residual maturities may perform differently.

### **Risk of negative interest on credit balances**

The Company invests the Fund’s liquid assets with the Custodian or other banks for the account of the Fund. In some cases, an interest rate is agreed for these bank balances that is equal to the European Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor) less a certain margin. If Euribor falls below the agreed margin, this will lead to negative interest on the corresponding account. Depending on how the interest rate policy pursued by the European Central Bank develops, short-term, medium-term and even long-term bank deposits may generate negative interest.

### **Price risk for convertible and warrant-linked bonds**

Convertible and warrant-linked bonds grant holders the right to convert bonds into shares or to buy shares. The development of the value of convertible and warrant-linked bonds therefore depends on the price trend of the share as an underlying asset. Therefore, the performance risks of the underlying shares may also impact the performance of the convertible and warrant-linked bonds. Warrant bonds, which grant the issuer the right to offer the investor a predefined number of shares instead of repayment of a nominal sum (reverse convertibles), are especially dependent on the corresponding share price.

### **Risks in connection with derivative transactions**

The Company may enter into derivative transactions on behalf of the Fund. The purchase and sale of options, as well as the conclusion of futures contracts or swaps, entail the following risks:

- The use of derivatives may cause unforeseeable losses to arise that could even exceed the original amounts employed for the derivative trade.
- Changes in the price of the underlying asset can reduce the value of an option right or futures contract. If the price falls such that the derivative becomes worthless, the Company may be compelled to allow the rights it has acquired to lapse. The Fund may also suffer losses due to changes in the value of an asset underlying a swap.
- There may be no liquid secondary market available for a particular instrument at a given point in time. In such cases, under certain circumstances, it may not be possible to neutralise (close out) a derivatives position.

- The leverage effect of options may result in greater impact on the value of the Fund assets than would be the case with a direct investment in the underlying assets. It may not be possible to determine the risk of loss when entering into a trade.
- The purchase of options carries the risk that the option will not be exercised because the prices of underlying assets fail to move as expected, resulting in forfeit of the option premium paid by the Fund. The sale of options entails a risk that the Fund will be obliged to purchase assets at a market price that is higher than the current one or to deliver assets at a market price that is lower than the current one. In such cases, the Fund would suffer a loss amounting to the difference in price minus the option premium received.
- For futures, there is a risk that the Company will be obliged, on the Fund's behalf, to cover the difference between the underlying price on conclusion and the market price at the time the transaction matures or is closed out. This would result in losses for the Fund. The risk of loss cannot be determined at the time the futures contract is entered into.
- If it is necessary to conclude a back-to-back transaction (offset), this is associated with costs.
- The forecasts issued by the Company on the future development of the underlying assets, interest rates, prices and currency markets may prove to be incorrect in retrospect.
- It may not be possible to buy or sell the assets underlying the derivatives at a favourable point in time, or it may be necessary to buy or sell them at an unfavourable point in time.

The following risks may arise in connection with over-the-counter (OTC) trades:

- An organised market may be unavailable, so the Company may have difficulty selling or even be unable to sell financial instruments purchased on the OTC market on the Fund's behalf.
- Based on the individual agreement, the conclusion of a back-to-back transaction (offset) may be difficult or impossible, or may involve substantial costs.

#### **Risks in connection with securities lending transactions**

If the Company grants a loan on the Fund's behalf in the form of securities, then it shall transfer these to a borrower who shall transfer back securities of the same type, quantity and quality upon settlement of the transaction (securities loan). The Company has no power of disposition over the lent securities for the term of the transaction. If the security declines in value over the term of the transaction and the Company wishes to dispose of the security altogether, it must terminate the loan transaction and then wait for the customary settlement cycle, which may entail a risk of loss for the Fund.

#### **Risks in connection with repurchase agreements**

If the Company sells securities under a repurchase agreement, this means that it sells them and undertakes to buy them back at a premium at the end of the term. The premium and the buy-back price to be paid by the seller at the end of the term are set when the transaction is entered into. If the securities sold under the repurchase agreement lose value during the term of the transaction and the Company wishes to sell them in order to limit the losses, it can only do so by exercising its right to early termination. Early termination of the transaction may entail financial losses for the Fund. The premium payable at the end of the term may also turn out to be higher than the returns made by the Company from reinvesting the cash received as the sale price.

If the Company acquires securities under a repurchase agreement, this means that it buys them and undertakes to sell them again at the end of a specific term. The buy-back price and a premium are set in advance when the transaction is concluded. The securities purchased under repurchase agreements serve as collateral for the provision of liquidity to the contracting party (counterparty). Any increase in value of the securities will not benefit the Fund.

#### **Risks associated with receiving collateral**

The Company shall receive collateral for derivative transactions, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements. Derivatives, loaned securities or securities sold under repurchase agreements may increase in value. In such cases, the collateral received may no longer cover the full amount of the Company's claim against the counterparty for delivery or re-transfer.

The Company may invest cash collateral in blocked accounts, high-quality government bonds or money market funds with a short maturity structure. However, the credit institution holding the bank deposit may nevertheless default. Government bonds and money market funds may experience negative growth. On termination of the transaction, the deposited collateral may no longer be available in the same amount, even though it must be repaid by the Company for the Fund in the amount originally granted. The Fund would then have to bear the losses suffered on the collateral.

#### **Risk associated with securitisation positions without retention**

The Fund shall only be permitted to purchase securitised receivables (securitisation positions) that were issued after 1 January 2011 if the debtor retains at least 5% of the volume of the securitisation as a so-called retention and observes additional guidelines. The Company shall therefore be required to implement immediate corrective measures in the interests of investors if the Fund's assets contain securitisations that do not meet these

EU standards. As part of these corrective measures, the Company may be forced to sell these securitisation positions. Due to legal requirements for banks, mutual funds and insurance providers, there is a risk that the Company might be unable to sell such securitisation positions, or will only be able to do so at significantly discounted prices or after considerable delays.

### **Inflation risk**

Inflation presents a risk of devaluation for all assets. This also applies to the assets held by the Fund. The inflation rate may be greater than the growth in value of the Fund.

### **Currency risk**

The Fund's assets may be invested in currencies other than the Fund currency. The Fund receives the income, repayments and proceeds from these investments in the other currency. If the value of this currency decreases with respect to the Fund currency, then the value of these investments, and thus also the Fund assets, will also decrease.

### **Concentration risk**

If the investments become concentrated in particular assets or markets, then the performance of the Fund will be highly dependent on the performance of these assets or markets.

### **Risks associated with investing in investment fund units**

The risks from units in other investment funds purchased by the Fund (known as "target funds") are closely related to the risks of the assets held in these target funds and/or the investment strategies pursued by these target funds. As the managers of the individual target funds act independently of each other, however, a situation can also arise in which several target funds pursue the same or opposing investment strategies. This can result in the accumulation of existing risks, and in any opportunities cancelling each other out. The Company is not normally able to control the management of target funds. Their investment decisions need not necessarily match the assumptions or expectations of the Company. The Company will often not be aware of the current composition of target funds in a timely manner. If the composition does not conform to its assumptions or expectations, it may only be able to react with a considerable delay, by redeeming the units in the target funds.

Open-ended funds in which the Fund acquires units could also temporarily suspend unit redemption. In such cases, the Company will be prevented from selling units in the target fund by returning them to the target fund's management company or Custodian in exchange for payment of the redemption price.

### **Risks arising from the range of permissible investments**

Subject to the investment principles and investment limits prescribed by law and by the Terms of Investment, which provide a very broad framework to the Fund, the actual investment policy may be formulated so as to focus on the acquisition of assets in, for instance, a small number of industries, markets, regions or countries. This concentration on a few specific investment sectors may entail risks, such as narrow markets or high volatility within particular economic cycles. The annual report provides post-hoc information about the investment policy followed in the previous reporting year.

### **Market risks in connection with sustainability risks**

Impacts on the market price may also entail risks in relation to environmental, social or governance criteria. Thus market prices can change if companies do not act sustainably or do not make sustainable investments. By the same token, corporate strategies that do not take on board sustainability may have a negative impact on the share price. The reputation risk arising from non-sustainable actions on the part of companies can likewise have an adverse impact. Not least, physical damage caused by climate change or measures to switch to a low-carbon economy can also have negative implications for the market price.

### **Risks of limited or increased Fund liquidity and risks in connection with increased volumes of subscriptions or redemptions (liquidity risk)**

Risks that may adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund are set out below. Such risks may render the Fund temporarily or permanently unable to meet its payment obligations and/or temporarily or permanently unable to satisfy the redemption requests of investors. Investors may be unable to hold units for the period they had planned and may not have access to the investment capital or parts thereof for an indefinite period of time. The materialisation of liquidity risks may also cause the value of the Fund assets, and thus the unit value, to fall, for instance if the Company is compelled, insofar as legally permitted, to sell assets on behalf of the Fund at below market value. If the Company is unable to meet investors' redemption requests, this may also lead to the suspension of redemptions and in extreme cases the subsequent liquidation of the Fund.

### **Risk associated with investing in assets**

Assets may be purchased for the Fund that are not admitted to an exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market. In some cases, it may not be possible to resell such assets, or resale may only be possible at heavily discounted prices or after a long delay. Depending on the market situation,

volumes, time-frames and projected costs, it is also possible that exchange-listed assets cannot be sold or can only be sold at highly discounted prices. Although assets may only be purchased for the Fund that in principle can be liquidated at any time, the possibility remains that it might temporarily or indefinitely be possible only to resell them at a loss.

### **Risk associated with borrowing**

The Company may take out loans on the Fund's behalf. Loans with variable interest rates may have a negative effect on the Fund's assets if interest rates rise. If the Company is required to repay a loan and is unable to do so from follow-up financing or cash available in the Fund, it may be forced to dispose of assets prematurely or at less advantageous terms than planned.

### **Risks from high redemption or subscription volumes**

Liquidity flows into and out of the Fund assets due to purchase and sale orders from investors. After netting, the inflows and outflows may result in a net inflow or net outflow of liquid assets for the Fund. This net inflow or net outflow may prompt the fund manager to purchase or sell assets, which would give rise to transaction fees. This is especially the case when the inflows or outflows cause the Fund to breach a minimum or maximum cash allocation set for the Fund by the Company. The resulting transaction fees are charged to the Fund and may reduce the Fund's performance. In the case of inflows, increased Fund liquidity may adversely affect the Fund's performance if the Company is unable to invest the cash on suitable terms or is unable to do so quickly.

### **Risk arising from public holidays in specific regions/countries**

Depending on the investment strategy, investments may be made on behalf of the Fund in particular regions or countries. Local public holidays in these regions or countries may mean that there are divergences between the trading days at exchanges in these regions or countries and the Fund's valuation days. The Fund may be unable to react to market developments in these regions/countries on a day that is not a valuation day, or it may be unable to trade on the relevant market on a valuation day that is not a trading day in these regions/countries. This may prevent the Fund from selling assets in the required time frame. This may impair the Fund's ability to comply with redemption requests or other payment obligations.

### **Counterparty risks, including credit and receivables risk**

Risks that could arise for the Fund in the context of a business relationship with another party (a "counterparty") are set out

below. There is a risk that the contracting party may no longer be able to meet its agreed obligations. This may affect the performance of the Fund and thus may also adversely impact the unit value and the capital invested by the investor.

### **Default risk/counterparty risks (excluding central counterparties)**

The default of an issuer (hereinafter "issuer") or a contracting party (hereinafter "counterparty") against whom the Fund has claims may result in losses for the Fund. Issuer risk refers to the impact of particular developments concerning a given issuer, which, together with general trends on capital markets, affect the price of a security. Even if securities are selected carefully, losses resulting from a deterioration in an issuer's financial situation cannot be ruled out. The party to an agreement concluded on the Fund's behalf may default in whole or in part (counterparty risk). This applies to all agreements concluded on the Fund's behalf.

### **Risk associated with central counterparties**

A central counterparty (hereinafter "CCP") acts as an intermediary institution in certain transactions for the Fund, particularly trades in derivative financial instruments. In such cases, the CCP acts as a buyer towards the seller and as a seller towards the buyer. To hedge against the risk that its counterparty may not be able to perform its agreed obligations, a CCP takes a range of protective measures that enable it to offset any losses arising from the trades it enters into at any time (e.g. through collateral). Despite these protective mechanisms, it is still possible for a CCP itself to become over-indebted and to default on its obligations, which may also affect the Company's claims on behalf of the Fund. As a result, the Fund may incur losses.

### **Default risks in relation to repurchase agreements**

If the Company submits securities on the Fund's behalf as part of a repurchase agreement, then it must obtain adequate collateral against default by the contracting party. If the contracting party defaults during the term of the repurchase agreement, the Company has the right to realise the furnished collateral. A risk of loss may ensue for the Fund if the collateral provided is no longer sufficient to cover in full the Company's claim for the return of the securities, for instance because the securities sold under the repurchase agreement have risen in price.

### **Default risks in relation to securities lending**

If the Company grants a loan on behalf of the Fund in the form of securities, it must arrange to be granted adequate collateral against default on the part of the contracting party. The amount of the furnished collateral shall correspond at a minimum to the

quoted price of the securities transferred as a securities loan. The borrower shall provide further collateral if the value of the loaned securities rises, the quality of the collateral provided decreases, or its economic circumstances deteriorate and the collateral already provided is not sufficient. If the borrower cannot meet this obligation to furnish additional collateral, this creates a risk that the re-transfer claim will not be fully protected in the event of default on the part of the contracting party. If the collateral is held in custody at an institution other than the Fund's Custodian, this creates an additional risk that it will not be possible to realise it immediately or in full in the event of borrower default.

### **Operational and other risks pertaining to the Fund**

Risks that may result from, for instance, inadequate internal processes, human error or system failure at the Company or an outside third party are set out below. These risks may affect the performance of the Fund and thus may also adversely impact the unit value and the capital invested by the investor.

#### **Risk of criminal wrongdoing, irregularities or natural disaster**

The Fund may be the victim of fraud or other criminal wrongdoing. It may also incur losses due to errors by employees of the Company or of external third parties, or suffer harm as a result of external events such as natural disasters or pandemics. Such events can also be brought about or exacerbated by the failure to observe sustainability requirements on the part of an issuer and/or the fund management.

#### **Cybercrime**

The Fund, the Custodian or service providers or counterparties with which the Fund is collaborating may be affected by incidents that adversely impact the security of electronic data processing, whereby operational and data protection risks may materialise. These incidents can result from targeted attacks or unintentional (side) effects from other events, such as unauthorised access to electronic systems through hacking, trojan horses, viruses, phishing or pharming in order to misappropriate assets or sensitive data, alter data or cause the failure of one or more systems. The latter can also occur even without unauthorised access to data processing systems being obtained, for example as a result of the website being slowed down or disabled through a large number of external hits during proper use by intended users. If the Fund, Management Company, portfolio manager, Custodian or financial intermediary are affected by impairments to IT security, this may have an adverse impact on business operations, for instance the ability of the Fund to determine its net asset value or to undertake transactions, issue unit

certificates or redeem them. This could result in financial losses for which potentially the Fund will receive no compensation. In addition, breaches of data protection or applicable regulatory requirements may lead to fines, costs and damages, including reputational damages, which under some circumstances may need to be borne by the Fund. Similar consequences can arise from impairments to the IT security of issuers of assets in which the Fund has invested and of counterparties to Fund transactions, state authorities and other regulators, exchanges and financial market operators, banks, brokers, traders, insurers and other parties. Although systems have been developed to manage information risks and business continuity plans are in place in order to mitigate the risks discussed above, these measures have inherent limitations, including the risk that certain risks have not been identified.

#### **Country or transfer risk**

There is a risk that, despite being solvent, a foreign debtor may be unable to make its payments on time, in the intended currency or at all due to non-transferability of the currency, refusal of the debtor's country of domicile to allow transfer, or similar reasons. This may result, for example, in payments to which the Company is entitled on the Fund's behalf not being made, being made in a currency that is not or no longer convertible due to currency restrictions, or being made in an alternative currency. If the debtor pays in another currency, this position is then subject to the currency risk described above.

#### **Legal and political risks**

The Fund is permitted to invest in regions with legal systems not governed by German law and/or whose court of jurisdiction in the event of a dispute is outside Germany. The resulting rights and obligations of the Company on the Fund's behalf may deviate from those in Germany to the detriment of the Fund and/or investor. Political or legal developments, including changes in the legal framework in such jurisdictions, may go unnoticed by the Company, may not be noticed until too late or may lead to restrictions on assets that are eligible to be acquired or have already been acquired. These consequences may also arise if the legal framework for the Company and/or the management of the Fund changes in Germany.

#### **Changes to the tax environment, tax risk**

The "Summary of tax regulations" in this Prospectus is based on the current legal position. It is aimed at persons with an unrestricted liability to income tax or corporation tax in Germany. However, there is no guarantee that the current tax treatment will not change due to legislation, court judgements or decisions of the tax authority.

A change to the Fund's taxation basis that was incorrectly established for previous financial years (for example, as a result of external tax audits) may, in the event of a tax correction that is generally negative for the investor, result in the investor having to bear the tax burden ensuing from the correction for previous financial years, even if they were not invested in the Fund at that time. On the other hand, investors may no longer be able to benefit from what are, in principle, favourable tax-related corrections for the current and previous financial years in which they were invested in the Fund because they redeemed or sold their units before the corresponding correction was made.

A correction of tax data may also mean that taxable earnings or benefits are assessed for tax purposes in a different assessment period to that which is actually applicable, and this may have negative consequences for the individual investor.

### Investment tax reform

The Investment Tax Reform Act was published on 26 July 2016. One of its stipulations is that, starting from 2018, certain domestic sources of fund income (dividends/rent/capital gains from the sale of property) shall be taxed at fund level. Exceptions are only made insofar as certain types of tax-privileged institutions are investors, or where units are held within retirement pension or basic pension schemes (Riester or Rürup pensions). Prior to 31 December 2017, the principle of fiscal transparency applied, i. e. tax was only charged at the level of the investor.

In order to compensate for this, the new legislation provides that, if certain requirements are met, investors shall receive a flat-rate portion of the income generated by the fund free of tax ("partial exemption"), to offset the tax liability at fund level. However, this mechanism does not guarantee that a full offset will be achieved in every case.

### Key person risk

If the investment returns from the Fund are very positive for a certain period of time, this performance may be due to the skill of individuals acting on the Fund's behalf and thus their ability to make the right decisions. However, the composition of the Fund management staff is subject to change. New decision-makers may be less successful.

### Custody risk

The safekeeping of assets, particularly abroad, is associated with a risk of loss, which can result from the insolvency of the Custodian, from breaches of duty by the Custodian and/or from force majeure.

### Risks arising from trading and clearing mechanisms (settlement risk)

During the settlement of securities trades, the risk exists that one of the contracting parties may delay payment, fail to pay in accordance with the agreement or may not deliver the securities on time. Such settlement risk also applies accordingly to trading in other assets conducted on behalf of the Fund.

### Differing performance of unit classes

The economic performance of unit classes may vary as a result of the differing legal structures of the units in different unit classes. Examples include distribution, reinvestment or different levels of management fees. If a distribution is made for the units of one unit class but reinvestment takes place for another unit class, this will have a differing effect both on the value of the relevant units and on participation in the Fund's income. This also applies in relation to different levels of management fees: as they are usually paid from the Fund's assets, they diminish the relevant unit value to differing extents.

### Risk profile of the Fund

The performance of the Fund is affected by the following factors in particular, which present opportunities and risks:

- Market risks: How financial products perform in terms of price or market value depends in particular on the performance of the capital markets, which is influenced in turn both by the general global economic climate and by the overall local economic and political conditions. On a stock exchange in particular, general price performance can also be influenced by irrational factors such as sentiment, opinions and rumours.
- Model risks: The Fund selects its investments based on a quantitative model. The forecasting accuracy of this model may decrease.
- Currency risks: The Fund invests to a certain extent outside the euro zone. The value of the currencies of these investments may fall relative to the euro.

### Increased volatility

**The Fund exhibits increased volatility as a result of its composition, i. e. unit values may be subject to substantial upward or downward fluctuations even over short time periods.**



## ODDO BHF Algo Global

ODDO BHF Algo Global was launched on 2 January 1998 for an indefinite period of time.

Unit classes may be established for the Fund which differ with regard to the income distribution policy, entry charge, currency of unit values including use of currency hedging transactions, management fee, custodian fee, minimum investment amount or a combination of these characteristics.

The Fund consists of different unit classes, which means that the units issued carry different rights depending on the class to which they belong. Units are currently available in six unit classes, which differ with regard to the income distribution policy, entry charge, management fee, performance fee, minimum investment amount and savings plan eligibility. The unit classes are referred to as CR-EUR, CRW-EUR, DRW-EUR, CNW-EUR, CI-EUR and CIW-EUR. The different features of the unit classes are set out in the overview below and explained in more detail in the section on “Fair treatment of investors and unit classes”.

Due to the different characteristics, the economic result achieved by an investor with an investment in the Fund may vary depending on the class of unit acquired. This applies to both the pre-tax and post-tax rate of return for the investor.

Assets may only be acquired consistently for the entire Fund, and may not be acquired for individual unit classes or groups of unit classes.

Further unit classes may be formed at any time at the Company’s discretion. It is not necessary for units of a unit class to be in circulation or for units of a newly formed unit class to be issued immediately. However, the rights of investors who have purchased units from existing unit classes will remain unaffected. Costs incurred in connection with the introduction of a new unit class may only be charged to investors in this new unit class.

When units in a unit class are issued for the first time, their value must be calculated based on the value determined for the entire Fund in accordance with Section 168 (1) Sentence 1 of the Investment Code.

The annual and semi-annual reports contain information on the conditions under which units with different rights are issued and which rights are allocated to individual unit classes. For each unit class, the number of units in issue at the reporting date and the unit value determined on the reporting date are also indicated.

An overview of the unit classes is provided below:

### ODDO BHF Algo Global CR-EUR

Launch:	1 October 2018
Financial year:	1 January to 31 December
German securities code (WKN):	A2JQGV
ISIN:	DE000A2JQGV4
Currency:	Euro
Income distribution policy:	Accumulating
Management fee:	Up to 2.0 % p.a., currently 1.3 % p.a.
Performance fee:	Up to 10 %*
Custodian fee:	Up to 0.12 % p.a. (minimum €9,800 p.a.**), currently 0.025 % p.a.
Entry charge:	Up to 5 %, currently 5 %
Minimum investment:	€ 100 lump-sum, or € 50 per month
Valuation:	Settlement date plus a working day (t + 1)
Order cut-off time:	14:00 CET

### ODDO BHF Algo Global CRW-EUR

Launch:	2 January 1998
Financial year:	1 January to 31 December
German securities code (WKN):	977298
ISIN:	DE0009772988
Currency:	Euro
Income distribution policy:	Accumulating
Management fee:	Up to 2.0 % p.a., currently 1.5 % p.a.
Performance fee:	None
Custodian fee:	Up to 0.12 % p.a. (minimum €9,800 p.a.**), currently 0.025 % p.a.
Entry charge:	Up to 5 %, currently 5 %
Minimum investment:	€ 100 lump-sum, or € 50 per month
Valuation:	Settlement date plus a working day (t + 1)
Order cut-off time:	14:00 CET

### ODDO BHF Algo Global DRW-EUR

Launch:	15 June 2018
Financial year:	1 January to 31 December
German securities code (WKN):	A14IW0
ISIN:	DE000A14IW00
Currency:	Euro
Income distribution policy:	Distributing
Management fee:	Up to 2.0 % p.a., currently 1.5 % p.a.
Performance fee:	None
Custodian fee:	Up to 0.12 % p.a. (minimum €9,800 p.a.**), currently 0.025 % p.a.
Entry charge:	Up to 5 %, currently 5 %
Minimum investment:	€ 100 lump-sum, or € 50 per month
Valuation:	Settlement date plus a working day (t + 1)
Order cut-off time:	14:00 CET

### ODDO BHF Algo Global CNW-EUR

Units may only be acquired as part of a portfolio management mandate or fee-based investment advisory service.

Launch:	15 June 2018
Financial year:	1 January to 31 December
German securities code (WKN):	A14IWT
ISIN:	DE000A14IWT6
Currency:	Euro
Income distribution policy:	Accumulating
Management fee:	Up to 2.0 % p.a., currently 0.9 % p.a.
Performance fee:	None
Custodian fee:	Up to 0.12 % p.a. (minimum €9,800 p.a.**), currently 0.025 % p.a.
Entry charge:	up to 5 %, currently 5 %
Minimum investment:	€ 100 lump-sum, or € 50 per month
Valuation:	Settlement date plus a working day (t + 1)
Order cut-off time:	14:00 CET

### ODDO BHF Algo Global CI-EUR

Launch:	1 October 2018
Financial year:	1 January to 31 December
German securities code (WKN):	A2JQGU
ISIN:	DE000A2JQGU6
Currency:	Euro
Income distribution policy:	Accumulating
Management fee:	Up to 2.0 % p.a., currently 0.65 % p.a.
Performance fee:	Up to 10 %*
Custodian fee:	Up to 0.12 % p.a. (minimum €9,800 p.a.**), currently 0.025 % p.a.
Entry charge:	Up to 5 %, not currently charged
Minimum investment:	€ 250,000
Valuation:	Settlement date plus a working day (t + 1)
Order cut-off time:	14:00 CET

### ODDO BHF Algo Global CIW-EUR

Launch:	15 June 2018
Financial year:	1 January to 31 December
German securities code (WKN):	A1XDYM
ISIN:	DE000A1XDYM7
Currency:	Euro
Income distribution policy:	Accumulating
Management fee:	Up to 2.0 % p.a., currently 0.74 % p.a.
Performance fee:	None
Custodian fee:	Up to 0.12 % p.a. (minimum €9,800 p.a.**), currently 0.025 % p.a.
Entry fee:	Up to 5 %, not currently charged
Minimum investment:	€ 250,000
Value date:	Settlement date plus a working day (t + 1)
Order cut-off time:	14:00 CET

\* Up to 10 % of the amount by which performance exceeds the benchmark index MSCI World (EUR, Net return) at the end of an accounting period, but no more than 5 % of the average net asset value of the Fund during the accounting period.

\*\* This minimum fee is only charged to the Fund once, irrespective of the number of unit classes.

## Typical investor profile

The Fund is suitable for all investors seeking capital growth and/or asset optimisation. Investors should be able to tolerate value fluctuations and significant losses, and no guarantee is given that they will receive the sum invested.

The Fund may potentially not be suitable for investors wishing to withdraw their capital from the Fund within a period of 5 years. The view of the Company does not constitute investment advice, but is expected to provide the investor with an initial indication as to whether the Fund corresponds to the investor's investment experience, risk appetite and investment horizon. The Fund may be suitable for investors who have basic requirements in relation to sustainable investments.

## Investment objectives

The objective of investing in ODDO BHF Algo Global is to participate in the performance of equities worldwide. To that end, the Fund invests worldwide in equities. Equities are selected using a quantitative model. The equities of the most important companies worldwide are evaluated based on their valuation, momentum (price dynamics), risk, growth and revision of profit forecast (change in profit expectations of analysts who are observing the company). The best equities in each category are added to the Fund, and the portfolio composition is reviewed on a quarterly basis. Assets of issuers that manufacture controversial weapons such as cluster bombs and anti-personnel mines, or chemical weapons as defined in the 1993 Paris Chemical Weapons Convention, are excluded from the portfolio.

The Fund's benchmark is the MSCI World (EUR, Net return)<sup>1</sup>, which it seeks to outperform rather than replicate exactly. As a result of this, significant differences, both positive and negative, between it and the benchmark index are possible. The Fund is actively managed, with a constant search for promising target assets that are expected to perform well. Stock selection and asset allocation are also based on in-depth market analyses and macroeconomic studies. Other cornerstones of active investment management include research services and fundamental, qualitative and/or quantitative analyses. In addition, a top-down or bottom-up approach may be used, or a combination of both.

The Company currently does not consider sustainability risks or detrimental impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors as part of the investment decision-making process, as these do not form part of the Fund's strategy. Through its own coal exclusion policy and the exclusion of companies that do not adhere to the principles of the UN Global Compact, it has nevertheless implemented fundamental minimum sustainability requirements. The Company complies with the

United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI) as well as the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). The Company also applies the UN PRI in relation to its investments, e.g. through the exercise of voting rights, through the active exercising of shareholder and creditor rights as well as through dialogue with issuers.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The MSCI World (EUR, Net return) benchmark index is administered by MSCI Limited. MSCI Limited is registered in the official Register of Administrators and Benchmarks maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA).

The Company has drawn up robust written plans in which it has set out the measures it will take if the benchmark index changes materially or ceases to be provided.

No guarantee can be provided that the objectives of the investment policy will actually be achieved.

## Investment principles

The Company may purchase the following assets for the Fund:

1. Securities as per section 5 of the General Terms of Investment,
2. Money market instruments as per section 6 of the General Terms of Investment,
3. Bank deposits as per section 7 of the General Terms of Investment,
4. Investment fund units as per section 8 of the General Terms of Investment,
5. Derivatives as per section 9 of the General Terms of Investment,
6. Other investment instruments as per section 10 of the General Terms of Investment.

The company may acquire these assets within the investment limits described. Details of these eligible assets and the applicable investment limits are set out below.

## Securities

The Company may purchase securities from German and foreign issuers on the Fund's behalf

1. if they are admitted for trading on an exchange in a member state of the European Union ("EU") or another signatory state to the Agreement on the European Economic Area ("EEA") or are admitted to or included in another organised market in one of these states,

<sup>1</sup> MSCI World (EUR, Net return) is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited

2. if they are exclusively admitted to trading on an exchange outside the member states of the EU and the other signatory states to the EEA Agreement or are admitted to or included in another organised market outside those states, provided that BaFin has approved the selection of that exchange or organised market.

New issues of securities may be acquired if their terms of issue require an application to be made for their admission to or inclusion in one of the exchanges or organised markets referred to in (1) or (2) above and such admission or inclusion occurs within one year of issue. The following are also defined as securities in this sense:

- units in closed-end investment funds in either contractual or corporate form that are subject to control by the unitholders, in the sense of the “control of a business”, i. e. the unitholders must have voting rights in relation to material decisions and the right to control the investment policy by means of appropriate mechanisms. The investment fund must also be managed by a legal entity subject to the regulations governing investor protection, except where the investment fund has been established in the form of a company and the asset management activity is not performed by another legal entity.
- financial instruments that are collateralised by other assets or are linked to the performance of other assets. If components of derivatives are embedded in these financial instruments, additional requirements shall apply in order for the Company to be permitted to purchase them as securities.

The securities may only be acquired under the following conditions:

- The potential loss that the Fund could incur may not exceed the purchase price of the security. There must be no obligation to supply additional capital.
- Illiquidity of the security acquired by the Fund must not result in the Fund being unable to comply with statutory requirements concerning the redemption of units. This shall apply while taking into account the statutory option of suspending redemption of units in special circumstances (see “Issue and redemption of units” and “Suspension of unit redemption”).
- A reliable valuation of the security through precise, reliable and up-to-date prices must be available; such prices must either be market prices or be provided by a valuation system which is independent of the issuer of the security.
- Suitable information about the security must be available in the form of regular, precise and comprehensive market information on the security or where relevant a linked portfolio, i. e. a securitised portfolio in the security.
- The security must be tradable.
- Acquisition of the security is consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives and/or investment strategy.
- Suitable account is taken of the risks attaching to the security in the Fund’s risk management process.

Securities may also be acquired in the following form:

- Shares to which the Fund is entitled under a capital increase from the Company’s own resources.
- Securities acquired through the exercise of subscription rights belonging to the Fund.

Subscription rights may also be acquired for the Fund as securities in this sense, provided that the securities from which the subscription rights derive are eligible to be held in the Fund.

### Money market instruments

The Company may, on the Fund’s behalf, invest in money market instruments which are customarily traded on the money market and in interest-bearing securities which alternatively:

- at the time of purchase for the Fund have a maximum (residual) maturity of 397 days,
- at the time of purchase for the Fund have a (residual) maturity longer than 397 days, but whose interest must be adjusted in line with market rates at regular intervals or at least once in the 397 days,
- have a risk profile that matches the risk profile of securities that satisfy either the residual maturity criterion or the interest adjustment criterion.

Money market instruments may be purchased for the Fund, provided they are

1. admitted to trading on an exchange in a member state of the EU or in another signatory state to the Agreement on the EEA or are admitted to or included in another organised market in one of these states,
2. exclusively admitted to trading on an exchange outside the member states of the EU or in another signatory state to the Agreement on the EEA or are admitted to or included in an organised market in these states, provided BaFin has approved the choice of such exchange or market,
3. issued or guaranteed by the EU, the German federal government, a German federal government investment fund, a German federal state, another member state or other federal, regional or local authority or the central bank of an EU member state, the European Central Bank or the European Investment Bank, a third country, or where this is a federation, by one of the constituent states of this federation, or by an international public body to which at least one EU member state belongs,
4. issued by an undertaking whose securities are traded on a market specified in nos. 1 and 2,
5. issued or guaranteed by a credit institution subject to prudential supervision in accordance with the criteria laid down in EU law or by a credit institution that is subject to and complies with supervisory rules considered by BaFin as equivalent to those laid down in Community law, or
6. are issued by other issuers provided that each such issuer
  - a) is an undertaking with equity of at least € 10 million that prepares and publishes its financial statements in accord-

- ance with the European Directive on the annual financial statements of corporations, or
- b) is a legal entity that is responsible for the financing of a corporate group that includes one or more exchange-listed companies, or
  - c) is a legal entity that issues money market instruments backed by liabilities through the use of a credit facility granted by a bank. These are products in which bank receivables are securitised (known as „asset-backed securities“).

All of the above-mentioned money market instruments may only be purchased if they are liquid and if their values can be determined accurately at all times. Money market instruments are liquid if they can be sold within a sufficiently short period of time at limited cost. In this respect, it is necessary to take into account the Company’s obligation to redeem units in the Fund at the request of investors and, for this purpose, to be able to sell such money market instruments within a correspondingly short period of time. A precise, reliable valuation system must also exist for the money market instruments that allows the net asset value of the instruments to be determined and is based on market data or valuation models (including systems based on amortised cost). Money market instruments are deemed liquid if they are admitted to or included in an organised market within the EEA or are admitted to or included in an organised market outside the EEA where BaFin has approved the choice of that market. However this does not apply if the Company has information indicating that the money market instrument may not be sufficiently liquid.

Furthermore, for money market instruments that are not listed on an exchange or admitted for trading on a regulated market (see nos. 3 to 6 above), the issue or the issuer of the instruments must be subject to deposit and investor protection regulations. For instance, adequate information must be available for these money market instruments that enables the proper evaluation of the credit risks associated with the instruments and the money market instruments must be freely transferable. Credit risks may, for instance, be assessed by way of a credit-worthiness check by a rating agency.

The following requirements also apply to these money market instruments, unless they are issued or guaranteed by the European Central Bank or the central bank of an EU member state:

- If they are issued or guaranteed by the following institutions (referred to in no. 3 above):
  - the EU,
  - the German federal government,
  - an investment fund (Sondervermögen) of the German federal government,
  - a German federal state,
  - another member state,
  - another central government authority,
  - the European Investment Bank,
  - a third country or, where this is a federation, by one of the constituent states of this federation,
  - an international public body to which at least one member state of the EU belongs, adequate information must be available on the issue and/or the issuance programme or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to issue of the money market instrument.
- If they are issued or guaranteed by a credit institution supervised in the EEA (see no. 5 above), adequate information must be available on the issue and/or the issuance programme or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to issue of the money market instrument, which must also be updated at regular intervals and after significant events. In addition, data (e.g. statistics) must be available on the issue and/or the issuance programme that enables adequate evaluation of the credit risks associated with the investment.
- If they are issued by a credit institution that is subject to supervision requirements outside the EEA, which in the opinion of BaFin are equivalent to the requirements within the EEA, then one of the following conditions must be met:
  - The credit institution maintains a registered office in a member state of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (hereinafter “OECD”) that belongs to the Group of Ten (the group of the foremost industrial nations – “G10”).
  - The credit institution has a rating that qualifies at a minimum as investment grade. “Investment grade” refers to a score of BBB/Baa or higher from a rating agency following a creditworthiness check.
  - It can be demonstrated by means of a detailed analysis of the issuer that the supervisory regulations applying to this credit institution are at least as stringent as those under EU law.
- In the case of other money market instruments that are not listed on an exchange or admitted to trading on an organised market (see nos. 4 and 6 above, as well as the others mentioned in no. 3), appropriate information must be available about the issue or the issuance programme and about the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the money market instrument. Such information must be updated at regular intervals and after significant events. It must also be checked by qualified third parties who are independent of the issuer’s directives. In addition, data (e.g. statistics) must be available on the issue and/or the issuance programme that enables adequate evaluation of the credit risks associated with the investment.

### Bank deposits

The Company may hold bank deposits on behalf of the Fund with a maturity of up to 12 months. These deposits are to be held in blocked accounts at credit institutions whose registered office

is in an EU Member State or another signatory state to the EEA Agreement. They may also be held at credit institutions whose registered office is maintained in a third country whose prudential rules are considered by BaFin as equivalent to those laid down in EU law.

### Other assets and their investment limits

The Company may invest a total of up to 10 % of the value of the Fund in the following other assets:

- Securities that are neither admitted to trading on an exchange nor admitted to or included in another organised market, but which in principle satisfy the criteria for securities. A reliable valuation must be available for these securities which, in variance of the rule for traded/admitted securities, must be in the form of a valuation performed at regular intervals and derived either from information provided by the issuer or from a competent financial analysis. Suitable information about non-admitted/non-included securities or, where relevant, the portfolio securitised in the security must be available to the Fund in the form of regular and precise information.
  - Money market instruments issued by issuers who do not satisfy the above requirements, provided that they are liquid and their value can be precisely determined at any time. Money market instruments are liquid if they can be sold within a sufficiently short period at limited cost. Account should be taken in this regard of the Company's obligation to redeem units in the Fund on request by the investors and to be able to sell such money market instruments at short notice accordingly. A precise, reliable valuation system must also exist for the money market instruments that allows the net portfolio value of the instruments to be determined and is based on market data or valuation models (included systems based on amortised cost). Money market instruments are deemed liquid if they are admitted to or included in an organised market within the EEA, or are admitted to or included in an organised market outside the EEA where BaFin has approved the choice of that market.
  - Shares from new issues, provided that under their terms of issue
    - an application is to be made for their admission to an exchange or their admission to or inclusion in an organised market in an EU Member State or another signatory state to the EEA Agreement, or
    - their admission to trading on an exchange or their admission to or inclusion in an organised market outside the Member States of the European Union and the other signatory states to the Agreement on the European Economic Area is to be applied for under their terms of issue, provided that the choice of that exchange or organised market is approved by BaFin, and provided that
- such admission or inclusion takes place within one year after the issue.
- Bonded loans that can be assigned at least twice after their acquisition for the fund and are issued by one of the following institutions:
    - a) the German Federal Government, a special fund (Sondervermögen) of the German Federal Government, a German Federal State, the EU or a member state of the OECD,
    - b) another domestic authority or a regional government or local authority of another member state of the EU or another signatory state to the EEA Agreement, provided that under the Regulation on Prudential Requirements for Credit Institutions and Investment Firms the claim can be treated in the same way as a claim on the central government in whose territory the regional government or authority is based,
    - c) other public-law bodies or establishments whose head office is in Germany, another EU Member State or another signatory state to the EEA Agreement,
    - d) undertakings which have issued securities that are admitted for trading on an organised market within the EEA or on another regulated market that satisfies the essential requirements for regulated markets within the meaning of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive, as amended from time to time, or
    - e) other debtors, where a body listed under a) to c) above has guaranteed payment of the interest and principal.

### Investment limits for securities, money market instruments (including where derivatives are used) and bank deposits

#### Investment limits for securities and money market instruments

In total, more than 51 % of the value of the Fund must be invested in shares. Securities purchased under repurchase agreements shall count towards the total for the purposes of the investment limits as per Section 206 (1) to (3) of the Investment Code.

The Company may invest in total up to 49 % of the Fund's value in money market instruments pursuant to Section 6 of the General Terms of Investment. Money market instruments purchased under repurchase agreements shall count towards the total for the purposes of the investment limits set out in Section 206 (1) to (3) of the Investment Code.

The Company may invest up to 10 % of the Fund's value in securities and money market instruments of the same issuer (debtor). The total value of the securities and money market instruments of this issuer (debtor) shall not exceed 40 % of the Fund's value. Furthermore, the Company may invest only 5 % of the Fund's value in securities and money market instruments of the same issuer. Securities purchased under repurchase

agreements shall count towards the total for the purposes of this investment limit.

#### Investment limits for bonds with special cover assets

The Company may invest up to 25 % of the Fund's value in covered bonds, municipal bonds and bonds that have been issued by credit institutions domiciled in a member state of the EU or in another signatory state to the Agreement on the EEA, provided the monies raised from the bond issue are invested in assets which cover the bonds' liabilities over their entire term and are accorded priority with respect to repayments of principal and payment of interest if the issuer defaults. If the Company invests more than 5 % of the Fund's value in bonds of the same issuer, the total value of these bonds must not exceed 80 % of the Fund's value. Securities purchased under repurchase agreements shall count towards the total for the purposes of this investment limit.

#### Investment limits for public-sector issuers

The Company may invest up to 35 % of the value of the Fund in debt securities, borrower's note loans and money market instruments issued by particular national and supranational public-sector issuers. These public-sector issuers are the German federal government, the German federal states, EU member states or their local or regional authorities, third countries and supranational public institutions to which at least one EU member state belongs.

#### Investment limits for bank deposits

The Company may invest a total of up to 49 % of the Fund's value in bank deposits in accordance with section 7 sentence 1 of the General Terms of Investment. The Company may only invest up to 20 % of the Fund's value in bank deposits at any one credit institution.

#### Combination of investment limits

The Company may invest no more than 20 % of the Fund's value in a combination of the following assets:

- securities or money market instruments issued by a single institution,
- deposits at that institution, i. e. bank deposits,
- attributable amounts for the counterparty risk on derivatives, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements entered into with that institution.

In the case of certain public issuers (see "Investment limits for securities and money market instruments (including where derivatives are used) and bank deposits"), a combination of the above-mentioned assets may not exceed 35 % of the Fund's value.

The relevant individual upper limits remain unaffected.

#### Investment limits where derivatives are used

Amounts of securities and money market instruments of one issuer that are counted toward the aforementioned limits may be reduced by using hedging derivatives with securities or money market instruments of the same issuer as their underlying assets. Therefore, securities or money market instruments of one issuer may be purchased on the Fund's behalf in excess of the aforementioned limits if the resulting increase in issuer risk is offset by hedging.

#### Tax-driven investment limits

Over 50 % of the UCITS Fund's assets (the amount of the assets is determined according to the value of the investment fund's assets without taking liabilities into account) is invested in such equity investments (within the meaning of section 2(8) of the Investment Tax Act) which may be acquired for the UCITS Fund pursuant to these Terms of Investment (equity fund). As such, the actual equity interest rates of target investment funds can be taken into account.

#### Investment fund units and their investment limits

The company may invest a total of up to 10 % of the Fund's value in investment fund units in accordance with section 8 of the General Terms of Investment:

- Units in UCITS or EU UCITS which, according to their terms of investment, invest primarily in equities ("equity funds") may be acquired for the Fund up to an amount of 10 %,
- Units in UCITS or EU UCITS which, according to their terms of investment, invest primarily in interest-bearing securities ("bond funds") may be acquired for the Fund up to an amount of 10 %,
- Up to an amount of 10 % may be acquired for the Fund in units in UCITS or EU UCITS that meet the criteria for either short term money market funds or money market funds in the guidance on fund categorisation under Section 4 (2) of the Investment Code.

Investment fund units held under repurchase agreements shall count towards the total for the purpose of the investment limits as per Sections 207 and 210 (3) of the Investment Code.

The target funds may invest up to 10 % in units of other open-ended investment funds, according to their terms of investment or articles of association. The following additional requirements apply in respect of units in AIFs:

- The target fund must be authorised under legal provisions that make it subject to effective public supervision for the protection of investors, and an adequate guarantee must be in place of satisfactory cooperation between BaFin and the supervisory authority of the target fund.

- The level of investor protection must be equivalent to the level of protection afforded to an investor in a German UCITS, particularly with regard to separation of management and custodian functions for assets, for borrowing and lending and for short-selling of securities and money market instruments.
- The business activities of the target fund must be the subject of annual and semi-annual reports, which allow investors to assess the assets and liabilities and the income and transactions in the reporting period.
- The target fund must be a retail fund with no numerical limitation on the number of units and investors must have a right to redeem the units.

#### Notification of investors when unit redemptions are suspended by a target fund

Target funds may temporarily suspend redemption of units, where legally permitted. In such a case, the Company will be unable to surrender units in the target fund to its management company or custodian in return for payment of the redemption price (see “Risk information”). The Company’s website (am. oddo-bhf.com) indicates whether and, if so, to what extent the Fund holds units in target funds with unit redemption suspensions currently in effect.

#### **Derivatives**

A derivative is an instrument whose price depends on the price fluctuations or price expectations of other assets (“underlying assets”). The following remarks relate both to derivatives and to financial instruments with derivative components (hereinafter collectively referred to as: “derivatives”).

**The Company may enter into derivatives trades for the account of the fund as part of the investment strategy. This includes trading in derivatives for efficient portfolio management and to achieve additional returns, i.e. including for speculative purposes. This may increase the Fund’s risk of loss, at least temporarily.**

The market risk of the Fund may at most be doubled due to the use of derivatives („market risk limit“). Market risk is the risk of loss arising from fluctuations in the market value of assets held in the Fund that can be attributed to changes in variable market prices or market rates, such as interest rates, exchange rates, equity and commodity prices or changes in the credit rating of an issuer. The Company must observe the market risk limit at all times. The utilisation of market risk limit capacity must be calculated daily in accordance with the statutory provisions of the German Ordinance on Risk Management and Measurement for the Use of Derivatives, Securities Loans and Repurchase Transactions in Investment Funds Pursuant to the German Investment Code (hereinafter the “Derivatives Ordinance”).

#### Derivatives – simple approach

To determine the utilisation of market risk limit capacity, the Company employs the “simple approach” as defined in the Derivatives Ordinance. It totals up the attributable amounts of all derivatives as well as securities loans and repurchase agreements that increase the level of investment. The attributable amount for derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components is essentially based on the market value of the underlying asset. The sum of the attributable amounts for the market risk through the use of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components may not exceed the value of the investment fund.

The Company may only normally acquire derivatives if it is permitted to acquire the underlying assets of these derivatives for the account of the Fund, or if the risks represented by these underlying assets could also have arisen as a result of assets in the investment fund that the Company is permitted to acquire for the account of the Fund. The Company may acquire for the account of the Fund:

- Basic forms of derivatives
- Combinations of these derivatives
- Combinations of these derivatives with other assets that are eligible to be acquired for the Fund.

The Company can adequately detect and measure all market risks within the Fund associated with the use of derivatives. It pursues long/short or market-neutral strategies.

The Company may acquire the following types of derivatives for the account of the Fund:

- a) futures contracts for securities, money market instruments, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies, as well as financial indices that are sufficiently diversified, provide an adequate benchmark for the market to which they refer and are published in an appropriate form (“qualified financial indices”).
- b) options and warrants on securities, money market instruments, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies and on futures contracts as per a), as well as qualified financial indices, where the options or warrants have the following features:
  - ba) exercise is possible either throughout the entire term or at the end of the term and
  - bb) the option value at the time of exercise has a linear dependency on the positive or negative difference between the strike price and the market price of the underlying asset and becomes zero if the difference has the opposite sign;
- c) interest rate swaps, currency swaps and cross-currency swaps,
- d) options on swaps as per c), provided that they exhibit the features described in b) (swaptions),
- e) credit default swaps based on a single underlying asset (“single name credit default swaps”).



The Company may not acquire futures contracts, options or warrants on fund units as per section 196 Investment Code, on bonded loans as per section 198 no. 4 Investment Code, or on credit default swaps for bonded loans as per section 198 no. 4 Investment Code for the account of the fund.

The investment strategy may be based on a “complex strategy” only to a negligible degree. The Company may also invest in complex derivatives only to a negligible degree. A negligible degree is considered to apply if, based on the maximum loss, this does not exceed 1% of the value of the Fund.

### Futures contracts

Futures contracts are unconditionally binding agreements for both contracting parties to buy or sell a specified amount of a specified underlying asset at a specified time, at the maturity date or within a specified period, and at a price agreed in advance. On the Fund’s behalf and within the framework of the investment principles, the Company may conclude futures contracts for securities and money market instruments eligible to be acquired by the Fund, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies as well as qualified financial indices.

### Option transactions

Options transactions grant a third party the right in return for consideration (option premium) to request the delivery or purchase of assets or the payment of a differential amount, or to purchase the corresponding option rights, at a predetermined price (strike price) during or at the end of a certain period of time.

Within the scope of the investment principles, the Company may, on behalf of the Fund, buy and sell call and put options and trade in warrants. The options transactions must pertain to securities and money market instruments, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies, as well as financial indices that are sufficiently diversified, provide an adequate benchmark for the market to which they refer and are published in an appropriate form. The options or warrants must provide for exercise throughout the term or at the end of the term. In addition, the option value at the time of exercise must have a linear dependency on the positive or negative difference between the strike price and the market price of the underlying asset and become zero if the difference has the opposite sign.

### Swaps

Swaps are barter agreements in which the underlying cash flows or risks of the transaction are exchanged between the contracting parties. Within the framework of the investment principles, the Company may conclude interest rate swaps, currency swaps, cross-currency swaps, variance swaps and equity and credit default swap transactions on the Fund’s behalf.

### Swaptions

Swaptions are options on swaps. A swaption is the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap on precisely specified terms at a certain date or within a certain period of time. In other respects, the principles described in relation to options transactions apply. The Company may only conclude swaptions on the Fund’s behalf provided they are composed of the options and swaps described above.

### Credit default swaps

Credit default swaps are credit derivatives that enable a potential volume of loan defaults to be transferred to other parties. The seller of the risk pays a premium to the other contracting party in exchange for its assumption of the credit default risk. The statements regarding swaps apply in all other respects.

### Securitised financial instruments

The Company may also acquire the financial instruments described above for the account of the Fund in securitised form. The transactions pertaining to the financial instruments may also be only partially securitised (e.g. warrant bonds). The statements concerning opportunities and risks apply to such securitised financial instruments accordingly, but with the condition that the risk of loss for securitised financial instruments is limited to the value of the security.

### OTC derivatives trades

The Company may conclude, on the Fund’s behalf, derivatives transactions approved for trading on an exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market, as well as off-exchange transactions, known as „over-the-counter“ (OTC) trades. The Company may only enter into trades in derivatives that are neither admitted to trading on an exchange nor admitted to or included in another organised market on the basis of standardised framework agreements with suitable credit institutions or financial services institutions. In the case of OTC derivatives, the counterparty risk in relation to a contracting party is limited to 5% of the Fund’s value. However, counterparty risk may be up to 10% of the value of the Fund if the contracting party is a credit institution whose registered office is in an EU member state, another signatory state to the EEA Agreement or a third country with a comparable level of prudential supervision. Derivatives traded over the counter that are concluded via a central clearing house of an exchange or another organised market as the contracting party, shall not be counted toward the counterparty limits, provided the derivatives are subject to daily valuation at market prices with daily margin settlement. Claims of the Fund against an intermediary must, however, be counted toward the limits, even if the derivative is traded on an exchange or other organised market.

## Securities lending transactions

The securities, money market instruments and fund units held in the Fund may be transferred to third parties in the form of a loan in exchange for a fair fee. In order to limit the default risk, the Company only uses counterparties from OECD countries, giving preference to counterparties contracting under the law of a European state. Only counterparties with an investment grade rating are selected. Furthermore, counterparties are chosen on the basis of the Company's best execution policy.

The Fund's entire portfolio of securities, money market instruments and fund units may be loaned to third parties for indefinite periods only. The Company expects that as a rule no more than 10 % of the Fund assets will be the subject of lending transactions. However, this is only an estimated value which may be exceeded in individual cases. The Company shall have the option of cancelling the lending transaction at any time. It must be contractually agreed that securities, money market instruments or fund units of the same type, quality and quantity will be transferred back to the Fund within the usual settlement period once the lending transaction is ended. Transfers in the form of loans may only be made if the Fund is granted sufficient collateral. Deposits may be assigned or pledged to this end. The Fund shall be entitled to the returns from investing the collateral.

The borrower shall also be obliged to pay any interest payable on securities, money market instruments or fund units received in the form of a loan to the Depository for the account of the Fund as and when it falls due. The total of securities, money market instruments or fund units transferred to any one borrower must not exceed 10 % of the value of the Fund.

The Company may make use of an organised system for the brokerage and settlement of securities lending transactions. Where securities loans are brokered and settled via such an organised system, the provision of collateral may be waived, as the upholding of the interests of the investors is guaranteed by the terms of the system. Where securities loans are settled via organised systems, the securities transferred to any one borrower may exceed 10 % of the value of the Fund.

No securities lending transactions are carried out at present. The Company reserves the right to undertake such transactions itself at any time in the interests of the Fund, or to entrust ODDO BHF Aktiengesellschaft or ODDO BHF SCA with performing such transactions.

Potential conflicts of interest are covered by the Company's conflict-of-interest management policy (see "Conflicts of interest" section). The Company may not lend money to third parties for the account of the Fund.

## Repurchase agreements

The Company may enter into repurchase transactions with a maximum duration of 12 months for the account of the Fund with credit institutions and financial services institutions. In

order to limit the default risk, the Company only uses counterparties from OECD countries, giving preference to counterparties contracting under the law of a European state. Only counterparties with an investment grade rating are selected. Furthermore, counterparties are chosen on the basis of the Company's best execution policy. The Fund may transfer its securities, money market instruments or fund units to a buyer for a fee (standard repurchase transaction) and also accept securities, money market instruments or fund units, subject to the relevant investment limits, from another party (reverse repurchase transaction). The Fund's entire portfolio of securities, money market instruments or fund units may be transferred to third parties by way of repurchase transactions. The Company expects that as a rule no more than 10 % of the Fund assets will be the subject of repurchase transactions. However, this is only an estimated value which may be exceeded in individual cases. The Company shall have the option of terminating the repurchase transaction at any time; this shall not apply to repurchase transactions with a term of one week or less. In the event that a standard repurchase transaction is terminated, the Company shall be entitled to demand the return of the securities, money market instruments or fund units transferred. In the event that a reverse repurchase transaction is terminated, either the full monetary amount shall be repaid or the accrued monetary amount shall be repaid at its current market value. Only "genuine" repurchase transactions are permitted. In a genuine repurchase transaction, the buyer assumes the obligation either to retransfer the securities, money market instruments or fund units at a predetermined time or at a time to be set by the seller, or to pay back the monetary amount with interest.

Repurchase transactions are carried out in order to earn additional income for the Fund (reverse repurchase agreement) or to generate temporary additional liquidity for the Fund (standard repurchase agreement).

No repurchase transactions are carried out at present. The Company reserves the right to undertake such transactions itself at any time in the interests of the Fund, or to entrust ODDO BHF Aktiengesellschaft or ODDO BHF SCA with performing such transactions.

Potential conflicts of interest are covered by the Company's conflict-of-interest management policy (see "Conflicts of interest" section).

## Collateral strategy

In the context of derivative transactions, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements, the Company accepts collateral on the Fund's behalf. The collateral serves to fully or partially mitigate the risk that the counterparty to such transactions will default.

## Permitted types of collateral

The Company accepts as collateral for the Fund in respect of derivatives trades, securities lending transactions and repurchase transactions the following assets:

- cash securities in the form of bank deposits

## Extent of collateralisation

Securities lending transactions are fully collateralised. The collateral value of the lent securities shall correspond to the quoted price of the securities transferred as a loan plus the associated income. Collateral furnished by the borrower may not fall below the collateral value plus a premium in line with standard market practice.

Moreover, derivatives, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements must be sufficiently collateralised to ensure that the attributable amount for the default risk of the relevant contracting party does not exceed 5 % of the Fund's value. However, if the counterparty is a credit institution whose registered office is in an EU member state, in another signatory state to the EEA Agreement or in a third country in which equivalent supervisory provisions apply, the attributable amount for default risk may be 10 % of the value of the Fund.

## Valuation of collateral and valuation discount strategy (haircut strategy)

The Company follows a haircut strategy whereby certain valuation discounts are applied to assets accepted as collateral. The term "haircut" is used for discounts applied to the current market value of collateral. The strategy covers all assets accepted as collateral. The Company's haircut strategy contains a description of the minimum requirements in relation to permitted collateral and its valuation. Factors such as the issuer's creditworthiness, the term of permitted bonds, currency and price volatility are taken into account. In particular, market prices are used for collateral in the form of securities.

Furnished collateral is valued at least once every trading day. Margin calls occur every trading day.

The level of the haircut is determined such that, in the event of counterparty default, fluctuations in the value of the collateral during the liquidation period will generally be covered. Haircuts are not applied to cash collateral.

Regardless of the quality of the collateral provided or of the purchased assets in the case of reinvestment, the Fund is exposed to a risk of loss if the price of the collateral fluctuates more strongly than was expected at the time the haircuts were determined or if the issuer or if the counterparty of the furnished collateral becomes insolvent.

## Investment of cash collateral

Cash collateral in the form of bank deposits may only be held in the currency of the deposits at the Fund's Custodian or, with its consent, at another credit institution, or invested in high-quality bonds, or invested in short-term money market funds. Reinvestment may only be made in high-quality government bonds or short-term money market funds. Cash collateral may also be invested at a credit institution by way of reverse repurchase agreements, if it is guaranteed that the accumulated deposit can be reclaimed at any time.

## Borrowing

Take-up of short-term loans on the common behalf of investors is permitted for up to 10 % of the Fund's value, provided the borrowing terms are in line with market conditions and the Custodian approves of the borrowing.

## Leverage

Leveraging means any method used by the Company to increase the Fund's investment ratio. Such methods include, in particular, borrowing, entering into securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements and the purchase of derivatives with embedded leverage. The Company may use such methods for the Fund within the scope described in this Prospectus. The possibility of using derivatives and entering into securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements is explained under "Investment principles", "Derivatives", "Securities lending transactions" and "Repurchase agreements". The option to take out loans is set out under "Borrowing".

The market risk of the Fund is permitted to double at the most due to the method described above ("market risk limit capacity", cf. "Derivatives"). Short-term borrowing is not taken into account when calculating this limit, which limits the use of leverage in the Fund.

## General rules for asset valuation

### Assets admitted to an exchange or traded on an organised market

Assets approved for trading on an exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market, as well as subscription rights for the Fund, are valued at the last available trading price that can guarantee a reliable valuation, unless otherwise indicated below under "Special rules for the valuation of specific assets".

### Assets not listed on an exchange or traded on an organised market, or assets with no trading price

Assets that are neither admitted to trading on exchanges nor admitted to or included in another organised market, or for which no trading price is available, are valued at the current market fair value that is appropriate on the basis of a careful assessment using suitable valuation models and taking overall market circumstances into account, unless otherwise stated under “Special rules for the valuation of specific assets” below.

### Special rules for the valuation of specific assets

#### Unlisted bonds and borrower’s note loans

For the valuation of bonds that are neither admitted to trading on an exchange nor admitted to or included in another organised market (e.g. unlisted bonds, commercial paper and certificates of deposit) and for the valuation of borrower’s note loans, the prices agreed for comparable bonds and borrower’s note loans and, where appropriate, the market prices of bonds from comparable issuers with corresponding terms and interest shall be used, where necessary with a discount to compensate for reduced saleability.

#### Options and futures contracts

Options belonging to the Fund and liabilities arising from options granted to third parties that are approved for trading on an exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market shall be valued at the last available trading price that can guarantee a reliable valuation.

The same applies to receivables and liabilities from futures contracts sold on the Fund’s behalf. Any margin payments made at the Fund’s expense shall be added to the value of the Fund, taking account of the valuation gains and losses determined on the trading day.

#### Bank deposits, time deposits, units in investment funds and loans

Bank deposits shall in principle be valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest.

Time deposits shall be valued at market value if the time deposit can be cancelled at any time and the repayment on cancellation is not the nominal value plus interest.

Units in investment funds are in principle valued at their most recent redemption price or at the last available trading price that guarantees a reliable valuation. If these prices are unavailable, units in investment funds are valued at the current fair market value that is appropriate on the basis of a careful

assessment using suitable valuation models and taking overall market circumstances into account.

For refund claims resulting from lending transactions, the market price of the assets transferred in the lending process shall be applied.

#### Assets denominated in foreign currency

Assets denominated in foreign currency are converted at 17:00 pm-fixing of the valuation day of the World Market Rates (Source: Datastream).

### Sub-funds

The Fund is not a sub-fund within an umbrella structure.

### Units

The rights of investors are evidenced exclusively by global certificates. These global certificates are deposited with a central securities depository. Investors are not entitled to delivery of individual unit certificates. Units may only be purchased for safekeeping in securities custody accounts. The units are in bearer form.

### Issue and redemption of units

#### Issue of units

The number of units in issue is in principle unlimited. Units may be purchased from the Company. They are issued by the Custodian at the issue price, which is equal to the net asset value per unit (“unit value”) of the Fund plus an entry fee. Purchase via third party intermediaries is also possible, but may involve additional fees. The Company reserves the right to suspend the issue of units wholly or in part, either temporarily or permanently.

Fractions (one-thousandth) of a unit may also be acquired.

For holders of the CR-EUR, CRW-EUR, DRW-EUR and CNW-EUR unit classes, it is possible to agree a savings plan with regular deposits starting from € 50 per month. The minimum one-off investment is € 100.

For the CI-EUR and CIW-EUR unit classes the minimum investment is € 250,000. There is no minimum amount for subsequent investments. Savings plans are not possible.

The minimum investment amounts do not apply to investments made by the Company itself, by companies that belong to the ODDO BHF Group, or to other Funds managed by the Company or by companies of the ODDO BHF Group.

## Redemption of units

Investors may request the redemption of units on any valuation day, unless the Company has temporarily suspended unit redemption (see “Suspension of unit redemption”). Redemption orders must be placed with the Custodian or the Company itself. The Company is obliged to redeem units at the redemption price applicable on the settlement date, which is equal to the unit value calculated on that day. Redemption via third party intermediaries is also possible, but may involve additional fees.

## Settlement on issue and redemption of units

The Company adheres to the principle of equal treatment of investors by ensuring that no investor is able to gain an advantage by buying or selling units at previously known unit values. It therefore imposes a daily cut-off time for orders. Issue and redemption orders that reach the Custodian or the Company by the order cut-off time are settled at the latest on the day after the order is received (= settlement date) at the unit value determined on that day. Orders that reach the Custodian or the Company after the cut-off time are settled on the next-but-one valuation day (= settlement date) at the unit value determined on that day. The order cut-off time can be changed by the Company at any time.

In addition, third parties, such as the investor’s depository institution, may broker the issue/redemption of units. This may result in longer settlement times. The Company has no influence over the various settlement procedures of depository institutions.

## Suspension of unit redemption

The Company may temporarily suspend the redemption of units in exceptional circumstances where it appears necessary to do so, having regard to the interests of the investors. Such extraordinary circumstances arise for example where an exchange on which a significant portion of the Fund securities are traded is unexpectedly closed or if the Fund’s assets cannot be valued. In addition, BaFin may instruct the Company to suspend the redemption of units if this is deemed necessary in the interests of investors or the general public.

The Company reserves the right not to redeem or exchange units until it has promptly sold assets belonging to the Fund; in so doing, it must have regard to the interest of all investors. Such redemptions will be made at the redemption price valid after the sales. A temporary suspension may be immediately followed by liquidation of the Fund, without resumption of unit redemption (see “Liquidation, transfer and merger of the Fund”).

The Company shall inform investors of the suspension and resumption of unit redemptions by way of an announcement in the German Federal Gazette and also on the Company’s website at [am.oddobhf.com](http://am.oddobhf.com). Investors shall also be informed by their depository institution via durable media, for example by letter or electronically.

## Exchange of units

Units of a unit class may not be exchanged for units of a different unit class. When a unit class is liquidated, the Company is not obliged to offer the investor units in another unit class of the Fund (for details on the liquidation of a unit class, see “Liquidation, transfer and merger of the Fund”).

## Liquidity management

The Company has laid down written principles and procedures for the Fund that enable it to monitor the Fund’s liquidity risks and ensure that the liquidity profile of the Fund’s investments covers the Fund’s underlying liabilities. The principles and procedures comprise the following:

- The Company monitors liquidity risks that may arise at Fund or asset level. In doing so, it assesses the liquidity of the assets held in the fund in relation to the fund assets and determines a liquidity ratio for this purpose. The assessment of liquidity includes, for example, an analysis of the trading volume, the complexity of the asset, the number of trading days needed to dispose of the asset without impacting the market risk. The Company also monitors the investments in the Target Fund and their redemption policy and any resulting impact on the Fund’s liquidity.
- The Company monitors the liquidity risks that may arise as a result of increased investor demand for redemptions of units. In doing so, it forms expectations of changes in net funds taking into account available information about the investor structure and past experience of net historical changes. It takes into account the effects of wholesale recall risks and other risks (for example reputational risks).
- The Company has set, for the Fund, adequate limits for the liquidity risk. It monitors compliance with these limits and has established procedures for exceeding or possibly exceeding the limits.
- The procedures established by the Company ensure a consistency between the liquidity ratio, the liquidity risk limits and the expected net asset changes.

The Company reviews these principles regularly and updates them accordingly.

The Company performs regular stress tests at least once a month with which it can evaluate the Fund’s liquidity risks. The Company performs the stress tests on the basis of reliable, up-to-date quantitative or, if this is unsuitable, qualitative information. Where appropriate, the stress tests simulate a lack of liquidity in the Fund’s assets.

Redemption rights under normal and exceptional circumstances, and the suspension of redemptions, are set out under “Suspension of redemptions”. The associated risks are described under “Risk information”.

## Exchanges and markets

The Company does not intend to list the Fund units or trade them on exchanges or other markets. It cannot be ruled out that units may be traded on markets without the Company's consent. A third party may arrange for units to be put into free circulation or to be included in other off-exchange trading without the Company's consent.

The market price forming the basis for exchange dealings or trading on other markets is not determined exclusively by the value of the assets held in the Fund, but also by supply and demand. For this reason, the market price may deviate from the unit price quoted by the Company or the Custodian.

## Fair treatment of investors and unit classes

According to section 16 (2) of the General Terms of Investment, unit classes may be established for the Fund which differ with regard to the income distribution policy, entry fee, currency of unit values including use of currency hedging transactions, management fee, custodian fee, minimum investment amount or a combination of these characteristics. Further unit classes may be formed at any time at the Company's discretion. It is not necessary for units of a unit class to be in circulation or for units of a newly formed unit class to be issued immediately.

The Company has established the following unit classes, which differ with regard to the investors permitted to acquire and hold the units.

- CNW-EUR unit class
  - investors who acquire the units through a financial intermediary that offers independent investment advice pursuant to MiFID II,
  - investors who acquire the units through a financial intermediary, whereby a fee arrangement was agreed according to which the financial intermediary is remunerated exclusively by the investor,
  - companies that offer portfolio management services pursuant to MiFID II,
  - undertakings for collective investment that are managed by companies from the ODDO BHF group, and
  - companies from the ODDO BHF group that offer investment advice in accordance with a fee agreement with the investor.

The Company must treat the investors in the Fund fairly. In the course of managing liquidity risk and unit redemptions, it must not place the interests of one investor or group of investors above the interests of another investor or group of investors.

The procedures used by the Company to guarantee fair treatment of investors are described under "Settlement on issue and redemption of units" and "Liquidity management".

## Issue and redemption price, charges

### Issue and redemption price

In order to calculate the issue and redemption prices for units of each unit class, the Company determines the value of the assets held by the Fund minus the liabilities of the Fund (the "net asset value") on each valuation day under the supervision of the Custodian. Dividing the net asset value determined in this way by the number of units in issue gives the value of each unit (the "unit value").

The asset value of a unit class is calculated from the sum of the pro rata net change in value of the Fund to be calculated for this unit class compared to the preceding valuation day and to the value of the unit class on the preceding valuation day. The value of a unit in a unit class is calculated by dividing the value of the unit class by the number of units issued in this unit class.

The value of the Fund's units is calculated on every German exchange trading day. The Company and the Custodian may abstain from determining the value on public holidays in Germany within the scope of the Investment Code that are trading days, as well as on 24 and 31 December of each year. At present, no unit value is calculated on New Year's Day, Shrove Monday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Ascension Day, Whit Monday, Corpus Christi, German Unity Day, All Saints' Day, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day or New Year's Eve.

### Suspension of calculation of issue/redemption prices

The Company may temporarily suspend calculation of issue and redemption prices under the same conditions as those applicable to unit redemption. These are further explained under "Suspension of unit redemption".

### Entry fee

When the issue price is determined, an entry fee (initial charge) may be added to the unit value. For each unit class, the entry fee shall be up to 5.0 % of the unit value. The entry fee may reduce or even cancel out any performance gains of the Fund, particularly in the case of short-term investments. The entry fee is essentially a fee for the sale of units of the Fund. The Company may pass on the entry fee to any intermediaries in consideration for marketing services.

### Exit charge

No exit charge is levied.

### Charges upon unit issue and redemption

Units are issued and redeemed by the Company or Custodian at the issue price (unit value plus entry fee) and redemption price

(unit value) respectively, without the levying of any additional charges.

If investors purchase units through third parties, this may involve higher charges than the entry fee. If investors redeem units through third parties, those third parties may charge their own fees for redemption of units.

### Publication of issue and redemption prices

The issue and redemption prices and, where appropriate, the net asset value per unit are published on the Company's website at [am.oddo-bhf.com](http://am.oddo-bhf.com) for every issue and redemption.

### Management and other charges

#### CR-EUR, CRW-EUR, DRW-EUR, CNW-EUR, CI-EUR and CIW-EUR unit classes

1. Fees payable to the Company are as follows:
  - a) The Company receives an annual fee for the Fund's management of up to 2 % of the average value of the Fund in the accounting period based on the net asset value as determined each valuation day. It is entitled to charge monthly pro rata advances on this amount. The management fee may be taken from the Fund at any time. The Company is free to charge a lower management fee for one or more unit classes. The Company shall state the management fee charged in the Prospectus and in the annual and half-yearly reports.
  - b) Performance-related remuneration
    - ba) Definition of the performance-related remuneration  
For the Fund's management, in addition to the remuneration referred to in paragraph 1a), the Company may receive a performance-related remuneration per unit issued of up to 10 % of the amount by which the unit performance exceeds the performance of the benchmark index at the end of an accounting period (outperformance versus the benchmark index, i.e. when the unit performance deviates positively from the benchmark performance, hereinafter also referred to as "positive benchmark deviation"), but no more than 5 % of the average net asset value of the investment fund during the accounting period, which is calculated using the values at the end of each month.

The costs charged to the Fund may not be deducted from the benchmark index performance before the comparison.

If the unit performance falls below the benchmark index performance at the end of an accounting period (underperformance versus the benchmark index, i.e. when the unit performance deviates nega-

tively from the benchmark performance, hereinafter also referred to as "negative benchmark deviation"), the Company will not receive a performance-related remuneration. In line with the calculation of the performance-related remuneration in the event of positive benchmark deviation, in future, an underperformance amount per unit value will be calculated on the basis of the negative benchmark deviation and carried forward in the following accounting period as a negative amount carried forward ("negative amount carried forward"). The negative amount carried forward will not be capped. For the subsequent accounting period, the Company will only receive a performance-related remuneration if the amount of the positive benchmark deviation calculated at the end of said accounting period exceeds the negative amount carried forward from the previous accounting period. In this case, the remuneration entitlement will be calculated based on the difference between both amounts. If the amount of the positive benchmark deviation does not exceed the negative amount carried forward from the previous accounting period, both amounts will be offset. The remaining underperformance amount per unit value will once again be carried forward to the next accounting period as a new "negative amount carried forward". If, at the end of the following accounting period, another negative benchmark deviation occurs, the negative amount carried forward that already exists will be increased by the underperformance amount calculated on the basis of this negative benchmark deviation. When calculating the remuneration entitlement on an annual basis, any underperformance amounts during the five previous accounting periods will be taken into account. If the Fund has existed for fewer than five previous accounting periods, all of the previous accounting periods will be taken into account.

In this case, the performance-related remuneration can only be withdrawn if the unit value at the end of the accounting period exceeds the unit value at the beginning of the accounting period ("positive unit performance").

Any positive amount per unit value resulting from positive benchmark deviation (after deduction of any negative amount carried forward that needs to be taken into account) which cannot be withdrawn is also carried forward to the next accounting period ("Positive amount carried forward"). When calculating the remuneration entitlement on an annual basis, any positive amounts from the five previous accounting periods will be taken into account.

- bb) Definition of the accounting period  
The accounting period begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each calendar year. The first accounting period will begin when this section 7(1) (b) comes into force and end on 31 December 2019.
- bc) Benchmark index  
MSCI WORLD INDEX (EUR NR) has been designated as the benchmark index. If the benchmark index ceases to exist, the Company will designate another index to replace the aforementioned index.
- bd) Calculation of unit performance  
Unit performance will be calculated according to the BVI method<sup>2</sup>.
- be) Provisions  
Based on the outcome of a daily comparison, any performance-related remuneration incurred is set aside within the Fund per unit issued or a previous booked provision is written back accordingly. Written back provisions revert to the Fund. A performance-related remuneration can only be withdrawn if corresponding provisions have already been built up.
- c) Where the Company initiates, arranges and executes securities lending and repurchase transactions for account of the Fund, the Company receives a customary market fee of up to one-third of the gross income from these transactions. Costs arising in connection with the preparation and execution of such transactions, including fees payable to third parties, are borne by the Company.
2. Fees payable to third parties are as follows:
- a) The Company pays an annual fee from the Fund for market risk and liquidity risk measurement as per the German Derivatives Regulation (Derivateverordnung) of no more than 0.1 % of the average value of the Fund in the accounting period based on the net asset value as determined each valuation day.
- b) The Company pays an annual fee from the Fund for the employment of a collateral manager (“collateral manager fee”) of up to 0.2 % of the average value of the Fund in the accounting period based on the net asset value as determined each valuation day. The Company is entitled to charge monthly pro rata advances on this amount. The Company is free to charge a lower fee or no fee at all.
3. Depositary  
The Depositary receives an annual fee from the Fund for its services of up to 0.12 % of the average value of the Fund in the accounting period based on the net asset value as determined each valuation day, subject to a minimum of EUR 9,800 p.a. It is entitled to charge monthly pro rata advances on this amount. The depositary fee may be withdrawn from the Fund at any time. The Depositary is free to charge a lower fee for one or more unit classes. The Company shall state the depositary fee charged in the Prospectus and in the annual and half-yearly reports.
4. Annual maximum amount permitted as per paragraphs 1(a), 2, 3 and 5(l)  
The total amount withdrawn annually from the Fund pursuant to paragraphs 1(a), 2 and 3 by way of fees and pursuant to paragraph 5(l) for reimbursement of expenses may be up to 2.6 % of the average value of the Fund in the accounting period based on the net asset value as determined each valuation day.
5. In addition to the above fees, the following expenses are borne by the Fund:
- a) normal bank charges for custody accounts and bank accounts, including where relevant normal bank charges for the custody of foreign assets abroad;
- b) the costs of printing and distributing the legally prescribed marketing documents intended for the investors (annual and half-yearly reports, prospectuses, Key Investor Information);
- c) the costs of publicising the annual and half-yearly reports, the issue and redemption prices and, where applicable, any distributions or income reinvestments and the winding-up report;
- d) the costs of the audit of the Fund performed by the Fund’s auditor;
- e) the costs of the assertion and enforcement by the Company of legal claims for the account of the Fund and of defence by the Company against claims made against the Company to the detriment of the Fund;
- f) fees and charges levied by government bodies in relation to the Fund;
- g) the costs of legal and tax advice with regard to the Fund;
- h) costs and any fees that may be incurred in connection with the acquisition and/or use or setting of a benchmark or benchmark index;
- i) the costs of appointing proxy voters;
- j) costs for the analysis by third parties of the Fund’s investment performance;
- k) the costs of creating and using a durable medium, except in the case of notices about mergers of investment funds or notices about measures in connection with breaches of investment limits or calculation errors in the determination of unit values;
- l) the costs of the provision by third parties of analysis material or services in relation to one or more financial instruments or other assets or in relation to the issuers or potential issuers of financial instruments or in close connection with a particular industry or market, up to an amount of 0.1 % p.a. of the average value of the Fund in the accounting period based on the net asset value as determined each valuation day;

<sup>2</sup> An explanation of the BVI Method is published on the website of the German Investment Funds Association ([www.bvi.de](http://www.bvi.de)).



- m) taxes incurred in connection with the fees payable to the Company, the Depositary and third parties, in connection with the above expenses and in connection with management and custody;
- n) the costs of publicising the basis of assessment and the notice that the tax information was determined in accordance with the provisions of German tax law.

#### 6. Transaction costs

In addition to the fees and expenses above, costs arising in connection with the acquisition and disposal of assets are charged to the Fund.

#### 7. Acquisition of investment fund units

The Company must disclose in the annual and half-yearly report the entry charge and exit charge amounts that were charged to the Fund in the period under review for the subscription and redemption of units within the meaning of section 1(4). For the acquisition of units managed directly or indirectly by the Company itself or another company with which the Company is associated by way of a substantial direct or indirect holding, the Company or the other company may not charge any entry or exit charges for subscription and redemption. The Company must disclose in the annual and half-yearly report the fee that was charged to the Fund by the Company itself, by another (investment) management company or another company with which the Company is associated by way of a substantial direct or indirect holding for managing the units held in the Fund.

The Management Company uses for the calculation of the performance fee the reference rate MSCI World (EUR, Net return)<sup>3</sup>. The MSCI World (EUR, Net return) is administered by MSCI Limited. MSCI Limited is registered in the official Register of Administrators and Benchmarks maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA).

Further details about the MSCI World (EUR, Net return) and MSCI Limited can be found in the “Investment objectives” section.

The Company has drawn up robust written plans in which it has set out the measures it will take if the benchmark index changes materially or ceases to be provided.

**Please note that the above-mentioned fees are maximum rates. The fees actually collected and the entry fee are shown in the section “ODDO BHF Algo Global”. However, the Company reserves the right to increase fees up to the maximum fee rate.**

The Company has not agreed a maximum amount for refund of the expenses mentioned above in paragraph 5 or the transaction costs mentioned above in paragraph 6. Transaction costs are expected to amount to up to 0.12 % of Fund assets. This estimated amount may be exceeded where additional costs can be

demonstrated. The amount of the transaction costs to be borne by the Fund depends on the number of transactions actually performed during the financial year. Expenses are expected to amount up to 0.05 % of Fund assets. This estimated amount may be exceeded where additional costs can be demonstrated. The Fund will only bear the expenses and transaction costs that are actually incurred, irrespective of whether they fall below or exceed the amount of any cap. The expenses and transaction costs actually charged are stated in the annual report.

**A significant part of the fees paid to the Company out of the Fund as well as part of the entry fee – if levied – may be used to remunerate distribution firms for the brokerage of Fund units, based on the volume of units brokered. The amount of the sales costs shall be determined depending on the distribution channel and based on the Fund volumes brokered. The Company also grants further benefits to its distributors in the form of non-cash support (e.g. staff training courses), which are likewise connected to the brokerage services. Such benefits do not conflict with the interests of the investors, but are designed to further improve the quality of the services provided by the distribution firms.**

**The Company and the Custodian may, at their sole discretion, agree with individual investors to partially refund any management/custodian fees that have been collected. This shall be considered in particular where institutional investors invest large amounts directly and over an extended period of time. Queries in relation to such matters should be directed to the Sales Service – Retail Funds (Vertriebsservice Publikumsfonds) department at the Company.**

### Details concerning purchase of investment fund units

In addition to the management fee, the Fund is directly or indirectly charged the costs of the target fund, particularly the custodian fee, performance fees, other fees, entry fees and redemption fees, expense refunds and other costs.

The annual and semi-annual reports disclose the entry fees and redemption fees charged to the Fund in the reporting period for the purchase and redemption of units of target funds. Also disclosed are fees charged to the Fund by domestic and foreign companies and by companies to which the Company is affiliated through a material direct or indirect shareholding as management fees for target fund units held by the Fund.

### Indication of total expense ratio (ongoing charges)

Management expenses incurred by the Fund during the financial year are disclosed in the annual report and presented as a proportion of the average Fund volume (“total expense ratio”). Man-

<sup>3</sup> MSCI World (EUR, Net return) is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited

agement expenses comprise the fees for management of the Fund and the custodian fee, plus the additional expenses that may be charged to the Fund (see “Management and other charges” and “Details concerning purchase of investment fund units”).

The total expense ratio does not include any additional charges or costs arising from the purchase and sale of assets (transaction costs). The total expense ratio is published in the Key Investor Information under the heading of “ongoing charges”.

### Divergent cost quotation by distributors

Where investors are advised by third parties when purchasing units or if such parties brokered the purchase, they may quote costs or expense ratios that are not the same as the costs quoted in this Prospectus or the Key Investor Information and they may exceed the total expense ratio described here. The reason for this may be, in particular, that the third party also takes into account the costs of its own activity (e.g. brokerage, advice or custody account management). In addition, the third party may also take into account non-recurring costs, such as entry fees, and will generally use different calculation methods or even estimates for the expenses incurred at Fund level, which may in particular include the Fund’s transaction costs.

Divergent cost quotations may appear both in information provided prior to concluding the contract and in regular cost information about existing Fund investments held within a long-term client relationship.

### Remuneration policy

#### Remuneration policies of the Company

As an investment management company, the Company has drawn up a remuneration guideline in line with section 37 of the Investment Code. The remuneration guideline applies to all of the Company’s employees and includes specific remuneration rules for senior management, employees whose activities may have a material influence on the management company’s risk profile or investments under management (risk bearers), employees with a control function and all employees receiving overall remuneration that puts them in the same income bracket as senior management and risk bearers. The remuneration system aims to be compatible with a sound and effective risk management system. It should be conducive to this system and should not provide incentives to take risks that are incompatible with the Fund’s risk profile and Terms of Investment. The remuneration policy should also be in harmony with the business strategy, aims, values and interests of the Company as well as those of the funds it manages and their investors, as well as including measures to prevent conflicts of interest.

The Company’s Supervisory Board oversees the remuner-

ation systems, policy and structures, as well as the other benefits provided for the Company’s employees. The Company has a remuneration committee. The majority of the committee’s members are independent of the Company and consists of three members of the Supervisory Board of ODDO BHF SCA who have sufficient seniority and a sufficient overview of the ODDO BHF Group’s remuneration practices and governance and who are not an employee or officer of the Company. The remuneration committee deals with remuneration matters on behalf of the Company’s management board in accordance with the remuneration guideline.

The remuneration of an employee of the Company is based on his/her role, the complexity thereof and the associated duties, and the normal remuneration for such roles in the market. The relationship between each employee’s fixed and variable remuneration is set so that complete flexibility regarding the payment of variable remuneration is retained at all times, including the option to pay no variable remuneration at all. Variable remuneration is designed in accordance, among other things, with the nature of the individual divisions. No employee in a control function (e.g. in the Investment Controlling or Compliance departments) receives remuneration that is linked to the results of the division that he/she oversees or controls.

In addition to the board of management, the pool of identified employees includes all departmental managers in the Investment Management division reporting directly to the Company’s CEO and employees at the second reporting level below the CEO who have decision-making authority regarding model portfolios or asset allocation. The Head of Investment Controlling and the Company’s Compliance Officer have been identified as key employees responsible for independent control functions that have a direct influence on the Fund. Employees with a comparable overall remuneration level are identified each year and taken into account accordingly.

Any variable remuneration for the location Düsseldorf is awarded entirely at the Company’s discretion within the framework of the remuneration guideline. In accordance with the remuneration guideline, such remuneration includes one or more of the following components: long-term incentives in the form of deferred payments, which may include performance-based components, staff equity schemes or cash.

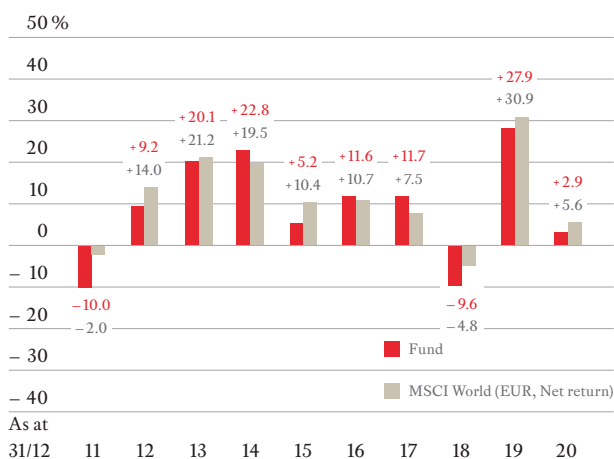
Company agreements on variable remuneration exist for the Frankfurt location and will continue to be applied. These also ensure that harmful incentives affecting the company or the investment funds are avoided.

Details of the company’s current remuneration policy are available at “am.oddo-bhf.com”. This includes a description of the methods used to calculate the remuneration and benefits paid to specific groups of employees, as well as the identities of the persons responsible for awarding remuneration and benefits and the integration of sustainability risk management into remuneration. A paper copy may be requested from the Company free of charge.

## Performance information

### ODDO BHF Algo Global CRW-EUR

#### Annual performance\* from 2011 to 2020

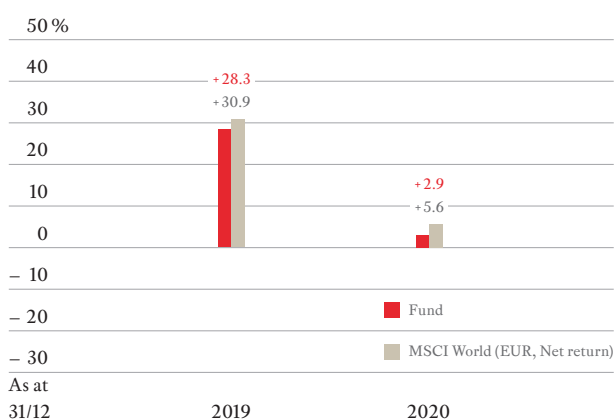


Source: In-house calculations using the BVI method

\* Basis of calculation: Unit value (without entry charge), payable taxes reinvested.  
Not a guarantee of future performance.

### ODDO BHF Algo Global DRW-EUR

#### Annual performance\* from 2019 to 2020

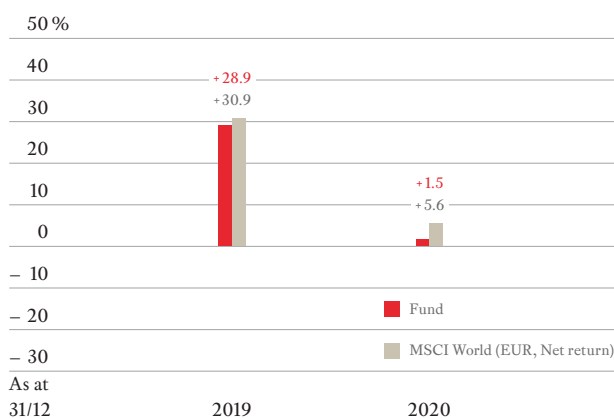


Source: In-house calculations using the BVI method

\* Basis of calculation: unit price (excluding entry charge), dividends reinvested.  
Not a guarantee of future performance.

### ODDO BHF Algo Global CIW-EUR

#### Annual performance\* from 2019 to 2020



Source: In-house calculations using the BVI method

\* Basis of calculation: Unit value (without entry charge), payable taxes reinvested.  
Not a guarantee of future performance.

### CR-EUR, CNW-EUR and CI-EUR unit classes

Sufficient data is not yet available to show performance over a full calendar year.

The latest performance data can be found in the annual and semi-annual reports, as well as on the Company's website "am.oddo-bhf.com".

The Fund's past performance provides no guarantee of future performance.

### Determination of income, income equalisation procedure

The Fund generates income in the form of interest, dividends and other returns accrued during the financial year and not used to cover costs. Additional income may result from the sale of assets held on the Fund's behalf.

The Company applies an "income equalisation" procedure for the Fund for each unit class. This prevents fluctuations in the distributable income as a proportion of the unit price as a result of cash inflows and outflows. Otherwise every new investment in the Fund during the financial year would mean that there was less income per unit available for distribution on the distribution dates than would be the case if the number of units in issue were constant. Conversely, cash outflows for redemptions would make more income available for distribution per unit than would have been the case with a constant number of units in circulation.

To prevent this, during the financial year the amount of distributable income that unit purchasers must pay for as part of the issue price and that unit sellers receive as part of the redemption price is calculated on an ongoing basis for each unit class, with such amounts being treated as a distributable item in the income statement.

Account is thus taken of the fact that investors who, for example, purchase units in a unit class shortly before the distribution date will be repaid the portion of the issue price that relates to accrued income in the form of a dividend, even though the capital they paid in did not contribute to earning it.

## Financial year and income distribution policy

### Financial year

The Fund's financial year ends on 31 December.

### Distribution

#### DRW-EUR unit class

The Company normally distributes for the unit class DRW-EUR all accrued interest, dividends and other income earned for the account of the Fund during the year, minus costs and taking account of the income equalisation process. Realised gains on disposals may also be distributed to the extent they are attributable to the unit class, taking account of the income equalisation process.

### Crediting of distributions

Where units are held in a custody account at the Custodian, the Custodian will credit the distributions free of charge. Additional costs may arise if the custody account is held at another bank or savings institution.

### Accumulation

#### CR-EUR, CRW-EUR, CNW-EUR, CI-EUR and CIW-EUR unit classes

Income attributable to the CR-EUR, CRW-EUR, CNW-EUR, CI-EUR und CIW-EUR unit classes is not distributed but is instead reinvested in the Fund (accumulation).

## Liquidation, transfer and merger of the Fund

### Preconditions for liquidation of the Fund

Investors are not entitled to demand the liquidation of the Fund. The Company may terminate its right to manage the Fund, sub-

ject to a notice period of not less than six months, by announcement in the German Federal Gazette and also in the annual or semi-annual report. Investors shall also be informed of the notice of termination by their depository institution via durable media, for example by letter or electronically. Upon termination coming into effect, the Company's right to manage the Fund expires.

The Company's right to manage the Fund shall also expire if insolvency proceedings are opened in respect of the Company's assets or when a court order rejecting an application to open insolvency proceedings on the grounds of lack of assets becomes final and absolute.

Upon expiry of the Company's right to manage the Fund, the right of disposal over the Fund shall be transferred to the Custodian, which shall liquidate the Fund and distribute any proceeds amongst the investors or, with the approval of BaFin, transfer management to a different investment management company.

### Procedure upon liquidation of the Fund

Upon transfer of the right of disposal over the Fund to the Custodian, the issue and redemption of units shall be ended and the Fund liquidated.

Proceeds from the sale of Fund assets, less further costs to be borne by the Fund and liquidation expenses, shall be distributed to investors, who shall receive liquidation proceeds in proportion to the number of units they hold in the Fund.

On the day on which the Company's right to manage the Fund ceases, the Company shall prepare a liquidation report which meets the requirements for annual reports. The liquidation report shall be published in the German Federal Gazette no later than three months after the Fund liquidation date. While the Custodian is liquidating the Fund, it shall prepare a report, both annually and on the liquidation completion date, that meets the requirements for annual reports. These reports shall also be published in the German Federal Gazette no later than three months after the effective date.

### Transfer of the Fund

The Company may transfer the right to manage and the right of disposal over the Fund to another investment management company. The transfer requires prior approval by BaFin. The approved transfer shall be announced in the German Federal Gazette and also in the Fund's annual or semi-annual report. Investors shall also be informed of the planned transfer by their depository institution via durable media, for example by letter or electronically. The point at which the transfer becomes effective is determined by the contractual agreement between the Company and the acquiring investment management company. However, the transfer may not take effect until at least three months after its announcement in the German Federal Gazette. All rights and obligations of the Company in relation to the

Fund shall then pass to the investment management company taking over.

### Preconditions for merger of the Fund

All assets of this Fund may, with the approval of BaFin, be transferred to another investment fund that already exists or is newly founded due to the merger, which must meet the requirements for a UCITS established in Germany or another EU or EEA country.

The transfer shall take effect at the end of the financial year of the transferring fund (transfer date) unless a different transfer date is specified.

### Investors' rights in the event of Fund merger

Investors shall have until five working days before the scheduled transfer date to either redeem their units at no further cost, except for charges to cover liquidation of the Fund, or exchange their units for units in another open-ended retail investment fund that is also managed by the Company or by another company in its group with investment principles comparable to those of the Fund.

The Company shall inform Fund investors of the reasons for the merger, the potential impact on investors, their rights in connection with the merger and the relevant procedural aspects prior to the planned transfer date via durable media, for example by letter or electronically. The Key Investor Information for the investment fund to which the Fund's assets will be transferred must also be provided to the investors. Investors must receive the aforementioned information at least 30 days before the expiry of the period for redemption or exchange of their units.

On the transfer date, the net asset values of the Fund and of the absorbing investment fund shall be calculated, the exchange ratio determined and the entire exchange procedure reviewed by the auditor. The exchange ratio is the ratio of the net asset value per unit of the Fund and the net asset value of the absorbing investment fund at the time of transfer. The investor receives the number of units in the absorbing investment fund corresponding to the value of its units in the Fund.

If investors do not make use of their right to redeem or exchange units, on the transfer date they will become investors in the absorbing investment fund. The Company may also decide, in conjunction with the management company of the absorbing investment fund, that up to 10 % of the value of the investors' units should be paid out to them in cash. Upon the transfer of all its assets, the Fund will cease to exist. If the transfer takes place during the course of the Fund's financial year, the Company must draw up a report as at the transfer date that meets the requirements for an annual report.

The Company shall make an announcement in the German Federal Gazette and on the Company's website [am.oddobhf.com](http://am.oddobhf.com) that the Fund has been merged into another investment fund

managed by the Company and that the merger has become effective. If the Fund should be merged into another investment fund that is not managed by the company, the announcement that the merger has become effective shall be made by the management company of the absorbing or newly founded investment fund.

### Delegation

The Company has delegated the following activities:

#### Fund administration

Fund administration for some funds has been delegated to BNY Mellon Service Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mbH, MesseTurm, Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 49, 60327 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

#### Other delegated activities

The following activities have been delegated to ODDO BHF Aktiengesellschaft, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 10, 60323 Frankfurt am Main, Germany:

- IT
- Internal audit
- Human resources section
- Archiving section
- Company accounting

Execution of trades (order desk) for some funds has been delegated to Baader Bank AG, Weißenstephaner Strasse 4, 85716 Unterschleißheim, Germany and ODDO BHF Asset Management SAS, 12, boulevard de la Madeleine, 75009 Paris.

Information technology (IT) has been delegated to ODDO BHF SCA, 12, boulevard de la Madeleine, 75009 Paris, France. The programming, maintenance and updating of the Fund accounting system and the investment compliance monitoring system has been delegated to NeoXam Germany GmbH, Am Römerhof 19 in 60486 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

Collateral management and reporting to the trade repository have been delegated to CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg branch, 5, allée Scheffer, 2520 Luxembourg.

The Company is entitled at all times to issue instructions to the aforementioned entities with regard to the delegated activities. It may also terminate their contracts and delegate the relevant tasks to other parties or perform them itself.

Delegation may give rise to conflicts of interest in the following situations:

- The subcontractor is an affiliate of the Company.
- The interests of the subcontractor conflict with those of the Company, the Fund or investors in the Fund.
- Financial advantages or the absence of financial disadvantages on the side of the subcontractor and to the detriment of the Company, the Fund or investors in the Fund.

- The subcontractor receives or grants benefits that are liable to influence conduct such that it conflicts with the interests of the Company, the Fund or investors in the Fund.
- The fund manager does not act exclusively for the Company and is allowed to exercise fund management for other investment funds as well.
- In principle there is nothing to prevent the fund manager, as part of its investment strategy, from acquiring own issues or other investment funds managed or advised by the fund manager itself.

### Conflicts of interest

Conflicts of interest may arise within the Company. The interests of investors may conflict with the following interests:

- interests of the Company and affiliated undertakings,
- interests of the Company’s employees,
- interests of any other person directly or indirectly associated with the Company by way of a control relationship, or
- interests of other investors in this Fund or other funds.

Circumstances or relationships that may give rise to conflicts of interest include in particular:

- incentive systems for the Company’s employees,
- employee trades,
- benefits for Company employees,
- acquisition of products issued by affiliated undertakings or in whose issue an affiliated undertaking was involved,
- reallocations within the Fund,
- window-dressing of fund performance at the reporting date,
- transactions between the Company and the investment funds or individual portfolios it manages, or
- trades between different investment funds and/or individual portfolios managed by the Company,
- combining several orders (“block trades”),
- appointment of affiliated undertakings and persons,
- individual investments of a substantial size,
- where, following the oversubscription of a share issue, the Company has subscribed for shares on behalf of several investment funds or individual portfolios (“IPO allotments”),
- late trading, i.e. transactions made after the close of trading at the known closing price for the day,
- exercise of voting rights.

In connection with transactions on the Fund’s behalf, the Company may receive benefits in kind (broker research, financial analyses, market and pricing information systems) that are used in the interest of investors when taking investment decisions.

The Company does not receive any refunds of fees and expense reimbursements paid from the Fund to the Custodian or any third parties.

The Company grants brokers, e.g. credit institutions, recurring – typically annual – brokerage fees, known as “trail commissions”. The amount of these commissions is normally assessed on the basis of the brokered fund volume. Payment is borne by the Company. Broker trail commissions do not constitute an additional charge for the investors.

To address conflicts of interest, the Company has taken the following organisational measures to detect, prevent, control, monitor and disclose conflicts of interest:

- Existence of a compliance function which monitors compliance with laws and regulations, and to which any conflicts of interest must be reported,
- Duties of disclosure,
- Organisational measures such as
  - segregation of duties and physical separation,
  - maintenance of existing and creation of new confidentiality zones and the establishment of an information management system to prevent the misuse of confidential information,
  - allocation of responsibilities in such a way as to prevent undue exertion of influence,
  - establishment of organisational requirements and the definition and documentation of workflows,
- Code of conduct for employees in relation to employee transactions, duty to comply with insider trading laws and training,
- Establishment of policies for the remuneration system and rules on the acceptance, granting and disclosure of benefits,
- Establishment of rules in relation to the acceptance of other benefits in kind,
- Guidelines on consideration of customer interests and on investor and investment-specific advice and/or
- compliance with agreed investment guidelines,
- Guidelines on best-possible execution during the purchase and disposal of financial instruments,
- Existence of a proxy voting policy,
- Existence of a conflict-of-interest policy,
- Implementation of procedures and measures to avoid an unreasonable adverse impact on investor interests from transaction costs,
- Setting of a threshold for the portfolio turnover ratio,
- Establishment of order acceptance times (cut-off times),
- Investment advisers and fund managers are contractually bound to avoid conflicts of interest.

### Summary of tax regulations

The statements regarding tax regulations apply only for investors with an unrestricted liability to tax in Germany<sup>4</sup>. We recommend that, prior to acquiring units of the Fund described

<sup>4</sup> Investors with an unrestricted liability to tax are hereinafter referred to as “German taxpayers”.

in this sales prospectus, foreign investors<sup>5</sup> contact their tax advisers in order to clarify on an individual basis the potential tax consequences arising from the acquisition of units in their respective countries of residence.

As a special purpose fund (Zweckvermögen), the Fund is in principle exempt from corporation tax and trade tax. However, under the rules for limited income tax liability, it is partially liable to corporation tax in respect of its German equity income and other forms of German income, although not in respect of gains made on the sale of shares in corporations. The tax rate is 15%. If taxable income is taxed through the deduction of investment income withholding tax (Kapitalertragsteuer), the tax rate of 15% already includes the solidarity surcharge.

For private investors, however, earnings obtained from the Fund are classed as income from capital assets. As such, they are subject to income tax to the extent that the investor's total income from capital assets exceeds the annual savings allowance of € 801 (for single taxpayers or married couples assessed individually) or € 1,602 (for married couples assessed jointly).

Income from capital assets is generally subject to a 25% tax deduction at source (plus solidarity surcharge and church tax, where applicable). Income from capital assets also includes income from investment funds (investment income), i.e. fund distributions, advance lump sums (Vorabpauschalen) and gains on the sale of units. Under certain conditions investors will receive a fixed part of this investment income tax-free (a "partial tax exemption").

For private investors, the tax deduction normally serves as a final payment, being referred to as final withholding tax (Abgeltungsteuer), so that income from capital assets does not as a rule have to be declared in the income tax return. When the tax is withheld by the depository institution, loss offsets and foreign withholding taxes stemming from the direct investment are generally already taken into account.

However, the tax deduction does not serve as a final settlement if, among other things, the investor's personal tax rate is lower than the 25% withholding tax rate. In this case, the income from capital investments can be declared on the income tax return. The Tax Office will then apply the investor's lower personal tax rate and count the tax deduction as a prepayment against their total personal tax liability (the "most favourable treatment test").

If income from capital investments has not been subject to any tax deduction (for example, because gains on the sale of Fund units are realised in a foreign custody account), this income must be declared on the tax return. For assessment purposes, the income from capital investments is then likewise subject to the withholding tax rate of 25% or the lower personal tax rate.

Where units are held as part of the assets of a business, any income will be treated as business income for tax purposes.

## Units held as personal assets (German taxpayers)

### Distributions

Distributions from the Fund are generally taxable.

However, because the Fund qualifies as an equity fund for tax purposes, 30% of each distribution is tax-free.

Taxable distributions are generally subject to the 25% tax deduction (plus solidarity surcharge and church tax, where applicable).

No tax deduction is made if the investor is a German taxpayer and has presented an exemption form, provided that the taxable part of the income does not exceed € 801 (for taxpayers assessed individually) or € 1,602 (for taxpayers assessed as married couples).

The same applies where a certificate for persons not expected to be assessed for income tax (known as a "non-assessment certificate") is submitted.

If a German investor keeps the units in a domestic custody account, the depository institution, as paying agent, does not apply the tax deduction if, before the specified distribution date, it receives an exemption order for an adequate amount using the official form or a non-assessment certificate granted by the tax authority for a period of up to three years. Where this is the case, the investor will be credited with the full gross amount of the distribution without deductions.

### Advance lump sums

The advance lump sum is the amount by which the Fund's distributions during a calendar year fall short of the base income for this calendar year. The base income is calculated by multiplying the redemption price of the unit at the start of a calendar year by 70% of the base interest rate, which is derived from the long-term yield on public-sector bonds. The base income is limited to the positive difference between the first and last redemption prices determined in the calendar year, plus the distributions during the calendar year. In the year in which the units are acquired, the advance lump sum is reduced by one twelfth for each full month preceding the month of acquisition. The advance lump sum is considered to have been received on the first working day of the following calendar year.

Advance lump sums are generally taxable.

However, because the Fund qualifies as an equity fund for tax purposes, 30% of the advance lump sum is tax-free.

Taxable advance lump sums are usually subject to a tax deduction of 25% (plus solidarity surcharge and any church tax).

<sup>5</sup> Foreign investors are investors who do not have an unrestricted liability to tax. These are hereinafter referred to as "non-German taxpayers".

No tax deduction is made if the investor is a German taxpayer and has presented an exemption form, provided that the taxable part of the income does not exceed € 801 (for taxpayers assessed individually) or € 1,602 (for taxpayers assessed as married couples).

The same applies where a certificate for persons not expected to be assessed for income tax (known as a “non-assessment certificate”) is submitted.

If a German investor keeps the units in a domestic custody account, the depository institution, as paying agent, does not apply the tax deduction if, before the date of receipt, it receives an exemption order for an adequate amount using the official form or a non-assessment certificate granted by the tax authority for a period of up to three years. In this case, no tax is levied. Otherwise, the investor must make the amount of tax payable available to the domestic depository institution. To this end, the depository institution may take the amount of the tax payable from any bank account at the institution in the investor’s name without the investor’s consent. Unless the investor raises an objection before receipt of the advance lump sum, the depository institution may also collect the amount of tax payable from an account held in the name of the investor, to the extent that an overdraft facility arranged with the investor for this account has not been utilised. If an investor fails to comply with its obligation to make the amount of tax payable available to the German depository institution, the depository institution must notify the competent tax office. In this case, the investor must declare the advance lump sums in their income tax declaration.

### Gains on disposals at investor level

If units in the Fund are sold after 31 December 2017, the capital gains are subject to the withholding tax rate of 25 %. This applies both to units purchased after 31 December 2017 and to units that were acquired before 1 January 2018, which are deemed to have been sold on 31 December 2017 and repurchased on 1 January 2018.

However, because the Fund qualifies as an equity fund for tax purposes, 30 % of gains on disposal are tax-free.

With regard to gains on the disposal of units that were actually acquired after 31 December 2008 and before 1 January 2018 and are deemed to have been sold on 31 December 2017 and repurchased on 1 January 2018, it should be noted that when the units are actually sold, tax will also become payable on any gains made on the notional disposal as at 31 December 2017. Changes in the value of units purchased prior to 1 January 2009 that occurred between the date of acquisition and 31 December 2017 are tax-exempt.

If the units are kept in a German custody account, the depository institution applies the tax deduction, taking any partial exemptions into account. The 25 % tax deduction (plus solidarity surcharge and any church tax) can be avoided by

submitting an adequate exemption order or a non-assessment certificate. If such units are sold by a private investor at a loss, the loss – possibly reduced on the basis of a partial exemption – can be offset against other positive income from capital assets. If the units are kept in a German custody account and positive income from capital assets is achieved in the same calendar year at the same depository institution, the depository institution applies the loss offset.

Where Fund units have been acquired before 1 January 2009 and sold after 31 December 2017, gains achieved after 31 December 2017 are in principle tax-free for private investors up to an amount of € 100,000. This allowance can only be claimed if these gains are declared to the investor’s tax office.

When calculating the capital gain, advance lump sums accrued during the holding period are deducted from the gain.

### Units held as business assets (German taxpayers)

#### Repayment of Fund’s corporation tax

The Fund can obtain a refund of corporation tax levied at Fund level for forwarding to an investor, where this investor is (i) a German corporation, association of persons or insolvency estate which, both according to its articles of association, deed of foundation or other constitutive document and in its actual course of business, exclusively and directly serves non-profit, charitable or church purposes, (ii) is a foundation under public law that exclusively and directly serves non-profit or charitable purposes or (iii) is a legal entity under public law that exclusively and directly serves church purposes; this shall not apply if the units are held within a commercial business. The same applies to comparable foreign investors having their registered office and management in a foreign country that provides administrative and debt enforcement assistance.

The refund is conditional on the investor making a corresponding application and corporation tax being incurred pro rata to the holding period. The investor must also have been the legal and economic owner of the units for at least three months before the Fund’s taxable income was received, without there being any obligation to transfer the units to another person. With regard to corporation tax at Fund level on German dividends and income from German equity-like participation rights, the refund is also essentially conditional on the German shares or German equity-like participation rights being held by the Fund as economic owner for an uninterrupted period of 45 days within the time from 45 days before to 45 days after the due date of the investment income, while being exposed to a minimum value change risk of 70 % without interruption during that 45-day period (so called 45-day rule).

Proof of tax exemption and a unit holding certificate issued by the depository institution must be attached to the appli-



cation. The unit holding certificate is a certificate, issued in accordance with an official template, that shows the number of units held by the investor throughout the calendar year and the dates and amounts of purchases and sales of units during the calendar year.

Corporation tax incurred at Fund level can also be reimbursed to the Fund for forwarding to an investor if the units in the Fund are held in the context of pension contracts or basic pension plans that are certified in accordance with the German Certification of Pension Contracts Act (*Altersvorsorgeverträge-Zertifizierungsgesetz*). This is conditional on the provider of a pension contract or basic pension plan informing the Fund within one month after the end of its financial year of the dates on which units were purchased or sold and in what amount. In addition, the above-mentioned 45-day rule must be taken into account.

Neither the Fund nor the Company has an obligation to claim repayment of the relevant corporation tax for forwarding to the investor.

In view of the highly complex nature of the rules, it is advisable to consult a tax advisor.

## Distributions

Distributions made by the Fund are generally subject to income tax or corporation tax and to trade tax.

However, because the Fund qualifies as an equity fund for tax purposes, 60 % of each distribution is tax-free for income tax purposes and 30 % for trade tax purposes if the units are held by private individuals as part of their business assets. For corporations liable to tax, 80 % of each distribution is generally tax-free for corporation tax purposes and 40 % for trade tax purposes. For corporations that are life or health insurance undertakings whose units form part of their capital assets, or are credit institutions whose units form part of their trading book or have been acquired for the purposes of achieving a short-term proprietary trading gain, 30 % of each distribution is tax-free for corporation tax purposes and 15 % for trade tax purposes.

Distributions are generally subject to the 25 % tax deduction (plus solidarity surcharge).

Because the Fund qualifies as an equity fund for tax purposes, account is taken of the 30 % partial exemption when the deduction is made.

## Advance lump sums

The advance lump sum is the amount by which the Fund's distributions during a calendar year fall short of the base income for this calendar year. The base income is determined by multiplying the unit redemption price at the start of the calendar year by 70 % of the base interest rate, which is derived from the long-term yield achievable from public-sector bonds. The base income is limited to the amount by which the last redemption

price set in the calendar year exceeds the first redemption price, plus any distributions made within the year. In the year in which the units are acquired, the advance lump sum is reduced by one twelfth for each full month preceding the month of acquisition. The advance lump sum is considered to have been received on the first working day of the following calendar year.

Advance lump sums are generally subject to income tax or to corporation tax and trade tax.

However, because the Fund qualifies as an equity fund for tax purposes, 60 % of the advance lump sum is tax-free for income tax purposes and 30 % for trade tax purposes if the units are held by private individuals as part of their business assets. For corporations liable to tax, 80 % of the advance lump sum is generally tax-free for corporation tax purposes and 40 % for trade tax purposes. For corporations that are life or health insurance undertakings whose units form part of their capital assets, or are credit institutions whose units form part of their trading book or have been acquired for the purposes of achieving a short-term proprietary trading gain, 30 % of the advance lump sum is tax-free for corporation tax purposes and 15 % for trade tax purposes.

Advance lump sums are usually subject to 25 % withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge).

Because the Fund qualifies as an equity fund for tax purposes, account is taken of the 30 % partial exemption when the deduction is made.

## Gains on disposals at investor level

Gains on the disposal of Fund units are generally subject to income tax or to corporation tax and trade tax. When calculating the capital gain, advance lump sums accrued during the holding period are deducted from the gain.

However, because the Fund qualifies as an equity fund for tax purposes, 60 % of gains on disposal are tax-free for income tax purposes and 30 % for trade tax purposes if the units are held by private individuals as part of their business assets. For corporations liable to tax, 80 % of gains on disposal are generally tax-free for corporation tax purposes and 40 % for trade tax purposes. For corporations that are life or health insurance undertakings whose units form part of their capital assets, or are credit institutions whose units form part of their trading book or have been acquired for the purposes of achieving a short-term proprietary trading gain, 30 % of gains on disposal are tax-free for corporation tax purposes and 15 % for trade tax purposes.

In the event of a loss on disposal, the loss, in the amount of the applicable partial exemption, is not deductible at the investor level.

In the case of gains made on the sale of units acquired prior to 1 January 2018 which are deemed to have been sold on 31 December 2017 and repurchased on 1 January 2018, it should be noted that when the units are actually sold, tax will also become payable on any gains made on the notional disposal as

at 31 December 2017. Partial exemption does not apply to any gains made on the notional disposal.

The gain made on the notional disposal must be determined separately for units that are attributable to an investor's business assets.

Gains on the disposal of Fund units are generally not subject to capital gains tax.

### **Negative taxable income**

Negative taxable income cannot be allocated to individual investors.

### **Taxation on liquidation**

During liquidation of the Fund, distributions are only classified as income to the extent that they include the growth in value during a calendar year.

## Summary of tax treatment for common types of investor

	Distributions	Advance lump sums	Gains on disposal
<b>German investors</b>			
Sole traders	<u>Capital yields tax:</u> 25 % (account is taken of the 30 % partial exemption for equity funds and the 15 % partial exemption for mixed-asset funds)		<u>Capital yields tax:</u> No tax deducted
	<u>Substantive taxation:</u> Income tax and trade tax, taking account of partial exemptions where applicable (equity funds: 60 % for income tax/30 % for trade tax; mixed asset funds: 30 % for income tax/15 % for trade tax)		
Corporations (standard tax regime) (typically industrial firms; banks, except where units are held as trading assets; general insurers)	<u>Capital yields tax:</u> No tax deducted for banks, otherwise 25 % (account is taken of the 30 % partial exemption for equity funds and the 15 % partial exemption for mixed-asset funds)		<u>Capital yields tax:</u> No tax deducted
	<u>Substantive taxation:</u> Corporation tax and trade tax, taking account of partial exemptions where applicable (equity funds: 80 % for corporation tax/40 % for trade tax; mixed asset funds: 40 % for income tax/20 % for trade tax)		
Life and health insurance undertakings and pension funds holding fund units as part of their capital investments	<u>Capital yields tax:</u> No tax deducted		
	<u>Substantive taxation:</u> Corporation tax and trade tax, except insofar as tax-allowable provisions for premium rebates have been made in the balance sheet. Where applicable, account is taken of partial exemptions (equity funds: 30 % for corporation tax/15 % for trade tax; mixed asset funds: 15 % for corporation tax/7.5 % for trade tax)		
Banks holding fund units as trading assets	<u>Capital yields tax:</u> No tax deducted		
	<u>Substantive taxation:</u> Corporation tax and trade tax, taking account of partial exemptions where applicable (equity funds: 30 % for corporation tax/15 % for trade tax; mixed asset funds: 15 % for income tax/7.5 % for trade tax)		
Tax-exempt non-profit charitable or church investors (particularly churches, non-profit foundations)	<u>Capital yields tax:</u> No tax deducted		
	<u>Substantive taxation:</u> Tax-exempt – corporation tax levied at Fund level may also be refunded on request		
Other tax-exempt investors (particularly pension funds, funeral expense funds and benevolent funds, provided that the requirements set out in the Corporation Tax Act are met)	<u>Capital yields tax:</u> No tax deducted		
	<u>Substantive taxation:</u> Tax-free		

It is assumed that the units will be held in a German custody account. A solidarity surcharge is collected on top of investment income withholding tax, income tax and corporation tax as an additional levy. It may be necessary for certificates to be presented to the depository institution in good time in order to avoid deduction of investment income withholding tax.

### **Non-German taxpayers**

If a non-German taxpayer keeps Fund units in a custody account at a domestic depository institution, tax deductions shall not apply to distributions, advance lump sums or gains on the sale of units, provided proof of non-resident taxpayer status is presented. If non-resident status is not reported/demonstrated to the depository institution in good time, the foreign investor will have to apply for refund of the tax deduction in accordance with Section 37 (2) of the German Tax Code (Abgabenordnung – AO). The competent tax authority shall be that responsible for the depository institution.

### **Solidarity surcharge**

The tax deduction to be withheld from distributions, advance lump sums and gains from the sale of units is subject to a solidarity surcharge of 5.5 %.

### **Church tax**

If income tax is already levied via the tax withheld by a domestic depository institution (withholding agent), any church tax payable thereon is levied as a surcharge on the tax deduction at the church tax rate for the religious denomination to which the party liable for church tax belongs. Account is taken of the deductibility of church tax as a special expense when the deduction is made, which reduces the amount payable.

### **Foreign withholding tax**

In some cases, withholding tax is levied at source from the Fund's foreign earnings in the country of origin. Such withholding taxes cannot be used to reduce the investor's tax liability.

### **Consequences of merger of investment funds**

Where a German investment fund is merged into another German investment fund, to which the same partial exemption rate applies, this will not trigger the release of any hidden reserves

either at the level of the investor or at the level of the investment funds themselves, i.e. this procedure is tax-neutral. If the merger plan provides for a cash payment to be made to the investors of the merging investment fund, this will be treated as a distribution.

If the partial exemption rate applicable to the merging investment fund is different to that of the absorbing investment fund, then the investment fund unit of the merging investment fund is deemed to have been sold and that of the absorbing investment fund is deemed to have been purchased. The gain on the notional disposal is not deemed to have been made until the investment fund unit of the absorbing investment fund is actually sold.

### **Automatic exchange of information on tax matters**

The significance of the automated international exchange of information aimed at combating cross-border tax fraud and tax evasion has increased significantly in recent years. For this, and among other things, the OECD has published a global standard – the Common Reporting Standard or “CRS” – for the automated sharing of information on financial accounts in tax matters. The CRS was established by Council Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation. The participating states (all EU Member States plus a number of third countries) now apply the CRS. Germany transposed the CRS into German law in the Financial Accounts Information Exchange Act of 21 December 2015.

The CRS obligates reporting financial institutions (essentially banks) to obtain certain information about their customers. If customers (private individuals or legal entities) are notifiable persons resident in other participating states (this excludes e.g. listed companies and financial institutions), bank accounts and custody accounts belonging to those persons are classed as notifiable accounts. Each reporting financial institution will then pass certain information on every notifiable account to the tax authority in its home country. The authority will then pass the information to the tax authority in the home country of the customer.

The information to be reported essentially comprises the personal data of the reportable client (name; address; tax identification number; date and place of birth for private individuals; country of residence) and information about the bank accounts and custody accounts (e.g. account number; account balance/value; total gross income such as interest, dividends or fund distributions; total gross proceeds from the sale or redemption of financial assets, including fund units).

Specifically, therefore, the regime affects notifiable investors who hold a bank account and/or custody account at a credit institution which is resident in a participating state. German

credit institutions will therefore report information about investors resident in other participating states to the Federal Central Tax Office, which forwards the information to the tax authorities in the investors' respective countries of residence. Credit institutions in other participating states will likewise forward information about investors resident in Germany to their home tax authority, which forwards it to the Federal Central Tax Office. It is also conceivable that credit institutions located in other participating states will report information about investors resident in a third participating state to their home tax authorities, which will then forward the information to the tax authorities in the investors' respective countries of residence.

### General information

The tax information is based on the current legal position. It is aimed at persons with an unrestricted liability to income tax or corporation tax in Germany. However, there is no guarantee that the current tax treatment will not change due to legislation, court judgments or decisions of the tax authority.

### Auditor

The auditing firm PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, has been engaged to audit the Fund and the annual report.

The auditor audits the annual report of the Fund. The auditor summarises the result of the audit in an audit opinion, which must be reproduced verbatim in the annual report. During the course of the audit, the auditors must also determine whether the Fund has been managed in compliance with the provisions of the Investment Code and the Terms of Investment. The auditor must submit its report on the audit of the Fund to BaFin.

### Service providers

Companies performing functions outsourced by the Company are described under "Outsourcing". The Company has also engaged the following service providers:

#### Law firms

The Company monitors potential investor claims that may be enforced through capital market class actions and the ability to participate in disbursements of US settlement pools through the law firm DRRT, Diaz Reus & Targ LLP, Frankfurt am Main, Miami, Dubai. Engagement of the firm does not create a legal relationship between the firm and the investors in the Fund.

Furthermore, the Company has not engaged any other service providers relevant to the management of the Fund.

### Payments to investors/distribution of reports and other information

The appointment of the Custodian ensures that reinvested amounts are credited to investors, investors receive distributions and units are redeemed. The investor information referred to in this Prospectus can be requested in the ways described under "Sales documentation and disclosure of information". These documents can also be obtained from the Custodian and distributors.

## Other investment funds managed by the Company

The Company also manages the following retail investment funds, which are not covered by this Prospectus:

Fund name	ISIN	Fund name	ISIN
Balanced Smart Global	DE000A1XDYN5	ODDO BHF EURO Short Term Bond FT DR-EUR	DE000A2JJ1R5
Bankhaus Seeliger VV Ausgewogen	DE000A12BPW0	ODDO BHF Frankfurt-Effekten-Fonds DR-EUR	DE0008478058
Bankhaus Seeliger VV Dynamisch	DE000A141WU4	ODDO BHF Frankfurt-Effekten-Fonds DN-EUR	DE000A141WY6
Basis-Fonds I	DE0008478090	ODDO BHF Green Bond CR-EUR	DE0008478082
Castell Euro ZinsErtrag K	DE000A1CUGS9	ODDO BHF Green Bond CN-EUR	DE000A141WX8
Castell VV Ausgewogen R	DE000A1JSWM8	ODDO BHF Green Bond CI-EUR	DE000A2JQGW2
Castell VV Ausgewogen I	DE000A1W1MA0	ODDO BHF Green Bond DI-EUR	DE000A2JQGX0
Castell VV Defensiv R	DE000A1JSWL0	ODDO BHF Green Bond DP-EUR	DE000A2JQGY8
Castell VV Defensiv I	DE000A12BPR0	ODDO BHF Money Market CR-EUR	DE0009770206
Castell VV Dynamisch R	DE000A12BPT6	ODDO BHF Money Market DR-EUR	DE000A0YCBQ8
Castell VV Dynamisch I	DE000A12BPV2	ODDO BHF Money Market CI-EUR	DE000A0YCBR6
DC Value One (PT)	DE000A0YAX72	ODDO BHF Money Market G-EUR	DE000A1CUGJ8
DC Value One (IT)	DE000A0YAX64	ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CR-EUR	DE000A2JJ1W5
FMM-Fonds	DE0008478116	ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate DRW-EUR	DE000A0D95Q0
FT EuroGovernments M	DE000A0NEBR5	ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CI-EUR	DE000A2JJ1S3
Global Multi Invest	DE000A1CUGL4	ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate GC-EUR	DE000A2JJ1T1
Global Stability Invest	DE000A141WS8	ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CN-EUR	DE000A2JJ1V7
Kapital Privat Portfolio	DE000A0MYEF4	ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CNW-EUR	DE000A1XDYL9
Managed ETF <sup>plus</sup> – Portfolio Balance	DE000A0MIUN9	ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate DI-EUR	DE000A2P5QA0
Managed ETF <sup>plus</sup> – Portfolio Opportunity	DE000A0NEBL8	ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate DIW-EUR	DE000A2P5QB8
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders CRW-EUR	DE0007045437	ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CIW-EUR	DE000A2P5QC6
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders DIW-EUR	DE000A0RG5Y7	ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CN-CHF	DE000A2P5QD4
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders CNW-EUR	DE000A2P5QE2	ODDO BHF Werte Fonds	DE0007045148
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders CPW-EUR	DE000A2P5QF9	S & H Globale Märkte	DE000A0MYEG2
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders DPW-EUR	DE000A2P5QG7	Schmitz & Partner Global Defensiv	DE000A0MIUL3
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders DRW-EUR	DE000A2P5QK9	Schmitz & Partner Global Offensiv	DE000A0MURD9
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders CIW-EUR	DE000A2QBG05	Substanz-Fonds	DE000A0NEBQ7
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders Ad missionem	DE000A2ATAL1	Vermögens-Fonds	DE000A0MYEJ6
ODDO BHF EURO Short Term Bond FT CR-EUR	DE0008478124	Westfalicafonds Aktien Renten	DE000A1XDYE4

The Company also manages 62 special investment funds.

## Sub-custodians

The Custodian has subcontracted custodial services to another company (a sub-custodian) in the following countries:

Country/market	Sub-depositary	Country/market	Sub-depositary
Argentina	The Branch of Citibank N.A., Argentina	Finland	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ)
Australia	Citigroup Pty Limited The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	France	BNP Paribas Securities Services S. C. A. The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV
Austria	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	Germany	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Frankfurt am Main branch
Bahrain	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	Ghana	Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited
Bangladesh	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Greece	BNP Paribas Securities Services
Belgium	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	Hong Kong	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited Deutsche Bank AG
Bermuda	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited	Hungary	Citibank Europe plc. Hungarian Branch Office
Botswana	Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited	Iceland	Landsbankinn hf.
Brazil	Citibank N.A., Brazil Itaú Unibanco S.A.	India	Deutsche Bank AG The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch	Indonesia	Deutsche Bank AG
Canada	CIBC Mellon Trust Company (CIBC Mellon)	Ireland	The Bank of New York Mellon
Cayman Islands	The Bank of New York Mellon	Israel	Bank Hapoalim B. M.
Channel Islands	The Bank of New York Mellon	Italy	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV
Chile	Banco de Chile Itaú Corpbanca S.A.	Japan	Mizuho Bank, Ltd. MUFG Bank, Ltd.
China	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited	Jordan	Standard Chartered Bank, Jordan Branch
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	Kazakhstan	Citibank Kazakhstan Joint-Stock Company
Costa Rica	Banco Nacional de Costa Rica	Kenya	Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited
Croatia	Privredna banka Zagreb d. d.	Kuwait	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Kuwait
Cyprus	BNP Paribas Securities Services	Latvia	AS SEB banka
Czech Republic	Citibank Europe plc, organizační složka	Lithuania	AB SEB bankas
Denmark	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ)	Luxembourg	Euroclear Bank SA/NV
Egypt	HSBC Bank Egypt S.A.E.	Malawi	Standard Bank PLC
Estonia	SEB Pank AS	Malaysia	Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad
Euromarket	Clearstream Banking S.A. Euroclear Bank SA/NV	Malta	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Frankfurt am Main branch

Country/market	Sub-depositary
Mauritius	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Mexico	Banco S3 CACEIS México S.A. Banco Nacional de México S.A., Integrante del Grupo Financiero Banamex
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb S.A.
Namibia	Standard Bank Namibia Limited
Netherlands	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV
New Zealand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc.
Norway	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ)
Oman	HSBC Bank Oman S.A. O. G.
Pakistan	Deutsche Bank AG
Panama	Citibank N. A., Panama Branch
Peru	Citibank del Peru S. A.
Philippines	Deutsche Bank AG
Poland	Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S. A.
Portugal	Citibank Europe Plc
Qatar	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Doha
Romania	Citibank Europe plc Dublin, Romania Branch
Russia	AO Citibank PJSC ROSBANK
Saudi Arabia	HSBC Saudi Arabia
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC
Singapore	DBS Bank Ltd Standard Chartered Bank (Singapore) Limited
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d. d.
Slowak Republic	Citibank Europe plc, pobočka zahraničnej banky
South Africa	Standard Chartered Bank The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited

Country/market	Sub-depositary
South Korea	Deutsche Bank AG The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Spain	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S. A. CACEIS Bank Spain, S.A.U.
Sri Lanka	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Swaziland	Standard Bank Eswatini Limited
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ)
Switzerland	Credit Suisse (Switzerland) Ltd. UBS Switzerland AG
Taiwan	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited
Tanzania	Stanbic Bank Tanzania Limited
Thailand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Tunisia	Union Internationale de Banques
Turkey	Deutsche Bank A. S.
Uganda	Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited
Ukraine	JSC „Citibank“
United Arab Emirates	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Dubai
United Kingdom	Depository and Clearing Centre (DCC) Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch The Bank of New York Mellon
United States of America	The Bank of New York Mellon
United States of America, Precious Metals	HSBC Bank, USA, N. A.
Uruguay	Banco Itaú Uruguay S. A.
Vietnam	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd
WAEMU*	Société Générale Côte d'Ivoire
Zambia	Stanbic Bank Zambia Limited
Zimbabwe	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited

\* West African Economic and Monetary Union



# Terms of Investment of the Fund

## General Terms of Investment

**General Terms of Investment governing the legal relationship between the investors and ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH, Düsseldorf (the “Company”) with respect to the funds managed by the Company in conformity with the UCITS Directive, applicable solely in conjunction with the Specific Terms of Investment drawn up by the Company for each individual UCITS fund.**

### Section 1 Basic information

1. The Company is a UCITS investment management company and is subject to the regulations of the German Investment Code (the “Investment Code”).

2. The Company invests the money deposited with it in its own name for the common account of the investors in the assets permitted by the Investment Code, in accordance with the principle of risk-spreading, keeping them segregated from its own assets in the form of a UCITS fund. The resultant rights of the investors are recorded in the form of global certificates.

The object of the UCITS fund is limited to making capital investments using the monies invested in it in accordance with a defined investment strategy, such investments being managed on a collective basis; it may not conduct an operating business or undertake the active entrepreneurial management of the assets held.

3. The legal relationship between the Company and the investor is determined by the General Terms of Investment and Specific Terms of Investment of the UCITS fund and by the Investment Code.

### Section 2 Custodian

1. The Company appoints a credit institution as Custodian for the UCITS fund; the Custodian acts independently of the Company and in the sole interests of the investors.

2. The tasks and duties of the Custodian are determined by the custodian agreement made with the Company, the Investment Code and the Terms of Investment.

3. The Custodian may delegate custodial tasks to another enterprise (a “sub-custodian”) in accordance with Section 73 Investment Code. Further information can be found in the Prospectus.

4. The Custodian shall be liable to the UCITS fund or the investors for any loss of a financial instrument in custody within the

meaning of Section 72(1) No. 1 Investment Code by the Custodian or by a sub-custodian to whom the custody of financial instruments has been transferred in accordance with Section 73(1) Investment Code. The Custodian shall not be liable if it can show that the loss is attributable to outside events of which the consequences were unavoidable in spite of all appropriate countermeasures. This does not affect more extensive claims arising under civil law on the basis of contracts or wrongful acts. The Custodian shall also be liable to the UCITS fund or the investors for all other losses they incur as a result of a negligent or wilful failure by the Custodian to fulfil its obligations under the Investment Code. The liability of the Custodian shall not be affected by any transfer of custodial duties pursuant to sub-section 3, sentence 1.

### Section 3 Fund management

1. The Company acquires and manages the assets in its own name for the common account of the investors with due knowledge, probity, care and conscientiousness. In performing its tasks, it acts independently of the Custodian and exclusively in the interests of the investors.

2. The Company is entitled to acquire the assets with the money deposited by the investors and to resell those assets and reinvest the proceeds elsewhere; it is further empowered to accomplish all other legal acts proceeding from the management of the assets.

3. The Company may neither grant loans of money nor assume obligations under a pledge or guarantee contract for the common account of the investors; it may not sell assets coming under Sections 193, 194 and 196 Investment Code that do not belong to the UCITS fund at the time the transaction is entered into. This does not affect Section 197 Investment Code.

### Section 4 Investment principles

The UCITS fund shall be invested directly or indirectly in accordance with the principle of risk-spreading. The Company shall only acquire assets for the UCITS fund that are expected to produce income and/or capital growth. It shall specify which assets may be acquired for the UCITS fund in the Specific Terms of Investment.

### Section 5 Securities

Except insofar as any further limitations are set in the Specific Terms of Investment, the Company may acquire securities for the ac-

count of the UCITS fund, subject to Section 198 Investment Code, provided that

- a) they are admitted to an exchange in a Member State of the European Union or another signatory state to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or are admitted to or included in another organised market in one of these states,
- b) are exclusively admitted to an exchange outside the Member States of the EU and other signatory states to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or are admitted to or included in another organised market outside those states, provided that the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) has approved the selection of that exchange or organised market,\*
- c) their admission to trading on an exchange in a Member State of the European Union or another signatory state to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or their admission to or inclusion in an organised market in a Member State of the European Union or another signatory state to the Agreement on the European Economic Area is to be applied for under their terms of issue, provided that the admission or inclusion of said securities takes place within one year of their issue,
- d) their admission to trading on an exchange or their admission to or inclusion in an organised market outside the Member States of the European Union and the other signatory states to the Agreement on the European Economic Area is to be applied for under their terms of issue, provided that the choice of that exchange or organised market is approved by BaFin and that the admission or inclusion of the securities takes place within one year of their issue,
- e) they are shares to which the UCITS fund is entitled by virtue of a bonus issue,
- f) they are acquired through the exercise of subscription rights belonging to the UCITS fund,
- g) they are units in closed-end funds that satisfy the criteria in Section 193(1) Sentence 1 No. 7 Investment Code,
- h) they are financial instruments that satisfy the criteria in Section 193(1) Sentence 1 No. 8 Investment Code.

Securities may only be acquired in accordance with sentence 1 points a) to d) if the conditions of Section 193(1) Sentence 2 Investment Code are also met. Subscription rights founded on securities acquirable under this section 5 may also be acquired.

\*The list of exchanges is published on BaFin's website at [www.bafin.de](http://www.bafin.de).

### Section 6 Money market instruments

1. Except insofar as further limitations are laid down in the Specific Terms of Investment, the Company may acquire for the account of the UCITS fund, subject to Section 198 Investment Code, instruments that are customarily traded on the money markets as well as interest-bearing securities with a remaining maturity of no more than 397 days at the time of their acquisition for the fund, whose interest rate is regularly adjusted to market terms pursuant to their terms of issue at least once every 397 days or whose risk profile matches the risk profile of such securities (“money market instruments”).

Money market instruments may only be acquired for the UCITS fund if they

- a) are admitted to an exchange in a Member State of the European Union or another signatory state to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or are admitted to or included in an organised market in such a state,
- b) are exclusively admitted to trading on an exchange outside the Member States of the European Union or the signatory states to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or admitted to or included in another organised market outside those states, provided that the choice of that exchange or organised market is approved by BaFin.\*
- c) are issued or guaranteed by the EU, the German Federal Government, a special fund (Sondervermögen) of the German Federal Government, a state of the Federal Republic of Germany, another Member State or another federal, regional or local authority or the central bank of an EU Member State, the European Central Bank or the European Investment Bank, a third country, or where this is a federation, by one of the constituent states of this federation, or by an international public body to which at least one EU Member State belongs,
- d) are issued by a company whose securities are traded on the regulated markets referred to in a) and b) above, or
- e) are issued or guaranteed by a credit institution subject to prudential supervision pursuant to the criteria laid down in European Union law, or by a credit institution subject to and complying with prudential rules considered by BaFin as equivalent to those laid down in European Union law, or
- f) are issued by other issuers meeting the requirements of Section 194(1) Sentence 1 No. 6 Investment Code.

2. Money market instruments within the meaning of paragraph 1 may only be acquired if they satisfy the requirements of Section 194(2) and (3) Investment Code.

### Section 7 Bank deposits

The Company may hold bank deposits for the account of the UCITS fund with a maturity period of up to 12 months. The deposits, which shall be held in blocked accounts, may be held at a credit institution having its registered office in a Member State of the European Union or another signatory state to the Agreement on the European Economic Area; the deposits may also be held at a credit institution having its registered office in a third country whose prudential rules are considered by BaFin as equivalent to those laid down in European Union law. Unless otherwise provided for in the Specific Terms of Investment, bank deposits may be held in foreign currencies.

### Section 8 Investment units

1. Unless otherwise provided for in the Specific Terms of Investment, the Company may acquire units in investment funds coming under Directive 2009/65/EC (UCITS Directive) for the account of the UCITS fund. Units in German funds and variable-capital investment companies, units in open-ended EU AIFs and foreign open-ended AIFs, may be acquired provided that they satisfy the requirements of Section 196(1) Sentence 2 Investment Code.

2. The Company may only acquire units in other German funds and German variable-capital investment companies, EU-UCITS, open-ended EU AIFs and foreign open-ended AIFs where the terms of investment or articles of association of the investment management company, variable-capital investment company, EU investment fund, EU management company, foreign AIF or foreign AIF management company prevent them from investing more than 10 % of their value in units in other German funds, variable-capital investment companies, open-ended EU investment funds or foreign open-ended AIFs.

### Section 9 Derivatives

1. Unless otherwise provided for in the Specific Terms of Investment, the Company may employ derivatives as per Section 197(1) Sentence 1 Investment Code and financial instruments with derivative components as per Section 197(1) Sentence 2 Investment Code in the course of its management of the UCITS fund. In order to determine – in line with the nature and scope of the derivatives

and financial instruments with derivative components, and in accordance with Section 197(2) Investment Code – the extent to which the market risk limit for the use of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components has been reached, the Company may use either the simple or the qualified approach as defined in the German Ordinance on the Management and Measurement of Risk in the Employment of Derivatives, Securities Lending and Repurchase Transactions in Investment Funds in Accordance with the Investment Code (the “Derivatives Ordinance”) issued in relation to Section 197(3) Investment Code; specific details are laid down in the Prospectus.

2. If the Company uses the simple approach, it may usually only use basic forms of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components or combinations of these derivatives, financial instruments with derivative components and underlying assets permitted under Section 197(1) Sentence 1 Investment Code in the UCITS fund. Complex derivatives with underlying assets permitted under Section 197(1) Sentence 1 Investment Code may only be employed to a negligible degree. The weighted amount of the UCITS fund’s exposure to market risk as per Section 16 of the Derivatives Ordinance may not exceed the value of the fund at any time.

Basic forms of derivatives are:

- a) Forward or futures contracts on underlying assets as per Section 197(1) Investment Code, with the exception of fund units as per Section 196 Investment Code.
- b) Options or warrants on underlying assets as per Section 197(1) Investment Code, with the exception of fund units as per Section 196 Investment Code, and on forward or futures contracts as per a), where they have the following features:
  - ba) exercise is possible either throughout the term or at the end of the term and
  - bb) the option value at the time of exercise exhibits a linear dependency on the positive or negative difference between the strike price and the market price of the underlying asset and is zero if the difference has the opposite sign;
- c) interest rate swaps, currency swaps and cross-currency swaps;
- d) options on swaps as per c), provided that they exhibit the features described in b) under ba) and bb) (swaptions);
- e) credit default swaps based on a single underlying asset (single name credit default swaps).

\*The list of exchanges is published on BaFin’s website at [www.bafin.de](http://www.bafin.de).

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3. If the Company uses the qualified approach, it may – provided that there is a suitable risk management system – invest in any financial instruments with derivative components or derivatives that are derived from an underlying asset permitted under Section 197(1) Sentence 1 Investment Code.

In this case, the potential market risk exposure attributable to the UCITS fund (“exposure”) may not exceed twice the potential market risk exposure for the associated reference asset as per Section 9 Derivatives Ordinance. Alternatively, the amount at risk may not exceed 20 % of the value of the UCITS fund at any time.

4. In such transactions, the Company may not under any circumstances deviate from the investment principles and limits laid down in the Terms of Investment and the Prospectus.

5. The Company shall employ derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components for the purposes of hedging or efficient portfolio management or to achieve additional returns if and insofar as it believes this to be in the interests of investors.

6. In accordance with Section 6 Sentence 3 Derivatives Ordinance, the company may switch between the simple and the qualified approach at any time when determining the market risk limit for the use of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components. Such a switch does not require authorisation from BaFin; however, the Company must promptly notify BaFin of the switch and announce it in the next half-yearly or annual report.

7. The Company shall have regard to the Derivatives Ordinance when employing derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components.

#### Section 10 Other Investment Instruments

Unless otherwise provided for in the Specific Terms of Investment, the Company may invest up to 10 % of the value of the UCITS fund in Other Investment Instruments as per Section 198 Investment Code.

#### Section 11 Issuer limits and investment limits

1. In its management activities, the Company shall have regard to the limits and restrictions laid down in the Investment Code, the Derivatives Ordinance and the Terms of Investment.

2. Securities and money market instruments issued by the same issuer, including where accepted under repurchase transactions, may be acquired up to a limit of 5 % of the value of the UCITS fund; however, up to

10 % of the value of the UCITS fund may be invested in such assets if this is provided for in the Specific Terms of Investment and the total value of securities and money market instruments issued by such issuers does not exceed 40 % of the value of the UCITS fund.

3. The company may invest in bonds, bonded loans and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by the German Federal Government, a German Federal State, the European Union, a Member State of the European Union or regional or local authorities thereof, another signatory state to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, a third country or an international organisation to which at least one EU Member State belongs, up to a limit of 35 % of the value of the UCITS fund in each case.

4. The Company may invest in covered bonds, municipal bonds and bonds issued by credit institutions domiciled in a Member State of the European Union or another signatory state to the Agreement on the European Economic Area up to a limit of 25 % of the value of the UCITS fund in each case, provided that the credit institution is subject to specific public-sector prudential supervision by virtue of a statutory requirement protecting the holders of such bonds and the funds obtained from the bond issue are invested in accordance with the statutory requirements throughout the lifetime of the issue in assets that sufficiently cover the ensuing liabilities and rank primarily for the repayments and interest due in the event of the issuer’s default. If the Company invests more than 5 % of the value of the UCITS fund in bonds issued by the same issuer as per sentence 1, the total amount of such bonds may not exceed 80 % of the value of the UCITS fund.

5. The limit in paragraph 3 may be exceeded in relation to securities and money market instruments issued by the same issuer in accordance with Section 206(2) Investment Code where this is provided for in the Specific Terms of Investment and the relevant issuers are named. In such a case, the securities and money market instruments held for account of the UCITS fund must come from at least 6 different issues and no more than 30 % of the value of the UCITS fund may be held in a single issue.

6. The Company may invest up to a limit of 20 % of the value of the UCITS fund in bank deposits as per Section 195 Investment Code at the same credit institution.

7. The Company must ensure that a combination of:

- a) securities and money market instruments issued by a single institution,
- b) deposits with the same institution and

c) attributable amounts for the counterparty risk on transactions entered into with that institution,

does not exceed 20 % of the value of the UCITS fund. Sentence 1 applies for the issuers and guarantors referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 with the proviso that the Company must ensure that a combination of the assets and attributable amounts referred to in sentence 1 does not exceed 35 % of the value of the UCITS fund. The individual upper limits continue to apply in both cases.

8. The bonds, bonded loans and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not be taken into account when applying the 40 % limits specified in paragraph 2. Notwithstanding the rule in paragraph 7, the limits referred to in paragraphs 2 to 4 and paragraphs 6 to 7 may not be aggregated.

9. The Company may invest in the units of a single investment fund as per Section 196(1) Investment Code up to a limit of 20 % of the value of the UCITS fund. The Company may invest in the units of a single investment fund as per Section 196(1) Sentence 2 Investment Code up to a limit of 30 % of the value of the UCITS fund. The Company may not acquire for the account of the UCITS fund more than 25 % of the units issued by another open-ended German, EU or foreign investment fund that is invested in accordance with the principle of asset risk-spreading as per Sections 192 to 198 Investment Code.

#### Section 12 Merger

1. Pursuant to Sections 181 to 191 Investment Code, the Company may:

- a) transfer all assets and liabilities of this UCITS fund to another existing UCITS fund or a new UCITS fund to be established by way of the transfer, an EU UCITS or a UCITS variable-capital investment company;
- b) absorb all assets and liabilities of another open-ended public investment fund into this UCITS fund.

2. The merger shall require authorisation by the responsible supervision body. The details of the procedure can be found in Sections 182 to 191 Investment Code.

3. The UCITS fund may only be merged with a public investment fund that is not a UCITS if the receiving or newly established fund will continue as a UCITS going forward. The merger of an EU UCITS into the UCITS fund may also be carried out in accordance with Article 2(1)(p)(iii) of Directive 2009/65/EC.

### Section 13 Securities lending

1. The Company may grant on behalf of the UCITS fund a loan of securities, terminable at any time, to a securities borrower for a reasonable market fee upon the furnishing of adequate collateral in accordance with Section 200(2) Investment Code. The sum of market value of the securities to be transferred and the market value of any other securities transferred for account of the UCITS fund to the same borrower, including any other businesses in the borrower's group within the meaning of Section 290 of the German Commercial Code, may not exceed 10 % of the value of the UCITS fund.

2. If the borrower provides cash collateral for the transferred securities, the cash deposits must be held in blocked accounts as per Section 200(2) Sentence 3 No. 1 Investment Code. Alternatively, the Company may opt to invest this cash in the currency of the original deposit in the following assets:

- a) high-quality debt securities issued by the German Federal Government, a German Federal State, the European Union, a Member State of the European Union or regional or local authorities thereof, another signatory state to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or a third country,
- b) short-term money market funds in accordance with the Guidelines issued by BaFin on the basis of Section 4(2) Investment Code or
- c) a reverse repurchase transaction with a credit institution that guarantees the return of the accrued balance at any time.

Income from the investment of collateral accrues to the UCITS Fund.

3. The Company may also avail itself of a brokerage and settlement system for securities lending organised by a custodian bank or by another firm named in the Specific Terms of Investment whose corporate object is the settlement of cross-border trades in securities for third parties where such system deviates from the requirements of Sections 200 and 201 Investment Code, provided that the terms of this system guarantee that the interests of the investors will be upheld and the right to terminate at any time as per paragraph 1 is not deviated from.

4. Unless otherwise provided for in the Specific Terms of Investment, the Company may also grant securities loans in respect of money market instruments and fund units, insofar as these assets are acquirable for the UCITS Fund. The rules under paragraphs 1 to 3 shall apply to such transactions accordingly.

### Section 14 Repurchase transactions

1. The Company may enter into securities repurchase transactions terminable without notice within the meaning of Section 340b(2) of the German Commercial Code for the account of the fund in exchange for a fee on the basis of standardised framework agreements with credit institutions or financial services institutions.

2. The subject of the repurchase transactions must be securities that are acquirable for the UCITS fund under the Terms of Investment.

3. The repurchase transactions may have a term of not more than 12 months.

4. Unless otherwise provided for in the Specific Terms of Investment, the Company may also enter into repurchase transactions in relation to money market instruments and fund units, insofar as these assets are acquirable for the UCITS fund. The rules under paragraphs 1 to 3 shall apply to such transactions accordingly.

### Section 15 Borrowing

The Company may take out short-term loans of up to 10 % of the value of the UCITS fund for the common account of the investors, provided that the loan is subject to normal market conditions and the Custodian consents to the borrowing.

### Section 16 Units

1. Units are certificated in the form of global certificates made out to the bearer.

2. Units may have varying features, particularly in terms of the income distribution policy, the entry charge, the exit charge, the currency of unit values, management fee, minimum investment amount or a combination of these features ("unit classes"). The details are laid down in the Specific Terms of Investment.

3. Units are transferable, unless otherwise specified in the Specific Terms of Investment. When a unit is transferred, the rights securitised therein shall also be transferred. In all cases, the bearer of a unit shall be deemed the rightful holder vis-à-vis the Company.

4. The rights of investors, or the rights of investors in a specific unit class, shall be recorded in a global certificate. This shall bear as a minimum the handwritten or reproduced signatures of the Company and the Custodian.

5. There is no right to an individual certificate. If, in the past, physical securities

were issued for the UCITS fund which were not held in collective custody at an institution referred to in Section 97(1) Sentence 2 Investment Code by the end of 31 December 2016, said physical securities shall be void with effect from the end of 31 December 2016. Investors' units shall instead be certificated in a global certificate and credited to a special custody account at the Custodian. Any person submitting a void physical security to the Custodian may demand that a corresponding holding be credited to a custody account held by him for his account. Physical securities held in collective custody at an institution referred to in Section 97(1) Sentence 2 Investment Code as of the end of 31 December 2016 may be transferred to a global certificate at any time.

### Section 17 Unit issue and redemption, suspension of redemptions

1. The number of units that can be issued is in principle unlimited. The Company reserves the right to cease the issue of units either temporarily or permanently.

2. Units may be purchased from the Company, the Custodian or through the brokerage of third parties. The Specific Terms of Investment may provide that units may only be purchased and held by certain investors.

3. Investors can request the redemption of their units from the Company. The Company is obliged to redeem the units at the applicable redemption price for the account of the UCITS Fund. The place of redemptions is the Custodian.

4. The Company reserves the right, however, to suspend unit redemption in accordance with Section 98(2) Investment Code in the event of exceptional circumstances in which it appears necessary to do so, having regard to the interests of the investors.

5. The Company shall inform the investors of the suspension as per paragraph 4 and the resumption of redemptions by way of an announcement in the Bundesanzeiger (German Federal Gazette) and also in a financial or daily newspaper with a sufficiently wide circulation or in the electronic news media referred to in the Prospectus. Investors will be informed of the suspension and resumption of unit redemptions promptly after the announcement in the German Federal Gazette by means of a durable medium.

### Section 18 Issue and redemption prices

1. In order to determine the unit issue and redemption prices, the fair value of the assets belonging to the Fund, less borrowings and

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other liabilities (the “net asset value”), is determined and divided by the number of units in issue (the “unit value”). If different unit classes are introduced for the UCITS fund in accordance with section 16(2), the unit value and issue and redemption prices are determined separately for each class.

The assets are valued in accordance with Sections 168 and 169 Investment Code and the German Investment Accounting and Valuation Ordinance.

2. The issue price is equal to the unit value of the UCITS fund plus, where applicable, an entry charge as per Section 165(2) No. 8 Investment Code, which is to be laid down in the Specific Terms of Investment. The redemption price is equal to the unit value of the UCITS fund less, where applicable, an exit charge as per Section 165(2) No. 8 Investment Code, which is to be laid down in the Specific Terms of Investment.

3. The settlement date for unit subscriptions and redemption orders shall be, at the latest, the valuation day after the receipt of the unit subscription or redemption order, unless otherwise stated in the Specific Terms of Investment.

4. The issue and redemption prices are determined on each trading day. Unless otherwise stated in the Specific Terms of Investment, the Company and Custodian may refrain from determining a valuation on public holidays that are trading days and on 24 and 31 December each year; further details are laid down in the Prospectus.

#### **Section 19 Charges**

The Specific Terms of Investment set out the expenses and fees payable to the Company, Custodian and third parties that may be charged to the UCITS fund. For fees in the sense of sentence 1, the Specific Terms of Investment shall also state the payment method, amount and basis of calculation.

#### **Section 20 Accounting**

1. The Company shall issue an annual report, including a statement of income and expenditure, in accordance with Section 101(1), (2) and (4) Investment Code no later than 4 months after the end of the financial year of the UCITS fund.

2. The Company shall issue a half-yearly report in accordance with Section 103 Investment Code no later than 2 months after the midpoint of the financial year.

3. If the right to manage the UCITS fund is transferred during the financial year to another investment management company or

the UCITS fund merges during the financial year into another UCITS fund, a UCITS variable-capital investment company or an EU UCITS, the Company shall draw up an interim report as at the transfer date that meets the requirements for an annual report as per paragraph 1.

4. If the UCITS fund is wound up, the Custodian shall draw up a winding-up report once a year and as at the completion date of the winding-up; said report shall meet the requirements for an annual report as per paragraph 1.

5. The reports shall be obtainable from the Company and the Custodian as well as from other bodies to be named in the Prospectus and the Key Investor Information; they shall also be announced in the German Federal Gazette.

#### **Section 21 Termination and winding-up of the UCITS fund**

1. The Company may terminate its management of the UCITS fund subject to the provision of at least 6 months' notice, to be announced in the German Federal Gazette and also in the annual or half-yearly report. The investors shall be promptly informed that such notice has been given via a durable medium.

2. Once termination takes effect, the Company's right to manage the UCITS fund shall expire. In such a case, the UCITS fund and the right of disposition over the fund shall pass to the Custodian, which shall wind it up and distribute it to the investors. During the winding-up period, the Custodian shall have a claim to remuneration for its winding-up activity and to the reimbursement of any expenses incurred that are necessary to the winding-up. With BaFin's approval, the Custodian may refrain from winding-up and distribution, and transfer the management of the UCITS fund to another investment management company in accordance with the previous Terms of Investment.

3. The Company shall prepare a winding-up report on the date on which its right of management expires as per Section 99 Investment Code; said report shall meet the requirements for an annual report as per Section 20(1).

#### **Section 22 Change of investment management company and custodian**

1. The Company may transfer the right to manage the UCITS fund and dispose over its assets to another investment management company. The transfer requires prior approval from BaFin.

2. The approved transfer shall be announced in the German Federal Gazette and in the annual or half-yearly report. Investors shall be promptly informed of a transfer as mentioned in sentence 1 by means of a durable medium. The transfer shall take effect no earlier than 3 months after its announcement in the German Federal Gazette.

3. The Company may change the Custodian of the UCITS fund. The change requires the approval of BaFin.

#### **Section 23 Amendments to the Terms of Investment**

1. The Company may amend the Terms of Investment.

2. Amendments to the Terms of Investment require prior approval from BaFin. If the amendments as per sentence 1 affect the investment principles of the UCITS fund, they require the prior approval of the Company's Supervisory Board.

3. All intended amendments shall be announced in the German Federal Gazette and in a financial or daily newspaper with a sufficiently wide circulation or in the electronic media referred to in the Prospectus. Any public notice as per sentence 1 must refer to the intended amendments and their date of effectiveness. In the event of amendments to charges within the meaning of Section 162(2) No. 11 Investment Code, amendments to the investment principles of the UCITS fund within the meaning of Section 163(3) Investment Code or changes in relation to material investor rights, the material content of the intended amendments to the investment principles and a notice of investors' rights as per Section 163(3) Investment Code shall be sent to the investors in a comprehensible form by way of a durable medium, in accordance with Section 163(4) Investment Code.

4. The amendments shall take effect no earlier than the day after their announcement in the German Federal Gazette, or no earlier than 3 months after the announcement in the case of amendments to costs or the investment principles.

#### **Section 24 Place of performance**

The place of performance is the Company's registered office.

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**governing the legal relationship between the investors and ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH, Düsseldorf (the “Company”) with respect to ODDO BHF Algo Global a fund managed by the Company in accordance with the UCITS Directive applicable solely in conjunction with the General Terms of Investment drawn up by the Company for this UCITS Fund.**

## Investment principles and investment limits

### Section 1 Assets

The Company may acquire the following assets for the UCITS Fund:

1. Transferable securities as per section 5 of the General Terms of Investment,
2. Money market instruments as per section 6 of the General Terms of Investment,
3. Bank deposits as per section 7 of the General Terms of Investment.
4. Fund units as per section 8 of the General Terms of Investment,
5. Derivatives as per section 9 of the General Terms of Investment,
6. Other investment instruments as per section 10 of the General Terms of Investment.

### Section 2 Investment limits

1. In total, over 51 % of the value of the UCITS Fund must be invested in equities. Securities held under repurchase contracts are to be included in the total for the purposes of the investment limits as per section 206(1) to (3) of the Investment Code.

2. The Company may invest a total of up to 49 % of the value of the UCITS Fund in money market instruments as per section 6 of the General Terms of Investment. Money market instruments held under repurchase contracts are to be included in the total for the purposes of the investment limits as per section 206(1) to (3) of the Investment Code.

3. Securities and money market instruments issued by the same issuer may be acquired in excess of the 5 % limit up to a total of 10 % of the value of the UCITS Fund, provided that the total value of securities and money market instruments issued by such issuers does not exceed 40 % of the value of the UCITS Fund.

4. The Company may invest a total of up to 49 % of the value of the UCITS Fund in bank

deposits as per section 7(1) of the General Terms of Investment.

5. The Company may use derivatives in its management of the UCITS Fund. For purposes of efficient portfolio management and achieving additional returns, the Company may use derivatives if and to the extent that it considers this to be in the interest of investors. If the Company uses the simple approach, futures, options or warrants on investment units in accordance with section 196 of the Investment Code (KAGB), bonded loans in accordance with section 198(4) of the Investment Code and credit-default swaps on bonded loans in accordance with section 198(4) of the Investment Code may not be entered into.

6. The Company may invest a total of up to 10 % of the UCITS Fund's value in fund units as per section 8 of the General Terms of Investment:

- a) For the UCITS Fund, units may be acquired up to a limit of 10 % in UCITS or EU-UCITS which, pursuant to their investment conditions, predominantly invest in equities (equity funds),
- b) For the UCITS Fund, units may be acquired up to a limit of 10 % in UCITS or EU-UCITS which, pursuant to their investment conditions, predominantly invest in interest-bearing securities (bond funds),
- c) For the UCITS Fund, units may be acquired up to a limit of 10 % in UCITS or EU-UCITS which meet the criteria of the Guideline establishing fund categories pursuant to section 4(2) of the Investment Code for short-term money market funds or money market funds.

Fund units held under repurchase contracts are to be included in the total for the purposes of the investment limits as per sections 207 and 210(3) of the Investment Code.

7. Subject to the investment limits laid down in paragraphs 1 to 6 above, over 50 % of the UCITS Fund's assets (the amount of the assets is determined according to the value of the investment fund's assets without taking liabilities into account) is invested in such equity investments (within the meaning of section 2(8) of the Investment Tax Act) which may be acquired for the UCITS Fund pursuant to these Terms of Investment (equity fund). As such, the actual equity interest rates of target investment funds can be taken into account.

### Section 3 Investment committee

The Company may take advice from an investment committee when selecting assets to be acquired or disposed of for the UCITS Fund.

## Unit classes

### Section 4 Unit classes

1. Different unit classes within the meaning of section 16(2) of the General Terms of Investment may be formed for the UCITS Fund which may differ in terms of the income distribution policy, the entry charge, the currency of the unit value including the use of currency hedging transactions, the management fee, the depositary fee, the minimum investment amount or a combination of these features. Unit classes may be issued at any time at the Company's discretion.

2. Existing unit classes shall be listed individually both in the Prospectus and in the annual and half-yearly reports. The features defining each unit class (income distribution policy, entry charge, currency of the unit value, management fee, depositary fee, minimum investment amount or combination of these features) shall be described in the Prospectus and in the annual and half-yearly report.

3. It is permitted to enter into currency hedging transactions exclusively in favour of a single currency unit class. For currency unit classes with currency hedging in favour of the currency of this unit class (reference currency), the Company may, regardless of section 9 of the General Terms of Investment, use derivatives on exchange rates or currencies within the meaning of section 197(1) of the Investment Code for the purpose of avoiding losses of unit value due to foreign exchange losses on UCITS Fund assets that are not denominated in the reference currency of the unit class.

4. The unit value shall be calculated separately for each unit class, in the process of which the set-up costs of new unit classes, distribution of income (including any taxes to be paid from the Fund's assets), management fees, depositary fees and the results of currency hedging transactions relating to a particular unit class, including any income equalisation where relevant, shall be exclusively attributed to the unit class in question.

## Units, issue price, redemption price, unit redemptions and charges

### Section 5 Units

Investors have a fractional co-ownership interest in the UCITS Fund's assets in proportion to the number of units they hold.

### Section 6 Issue and redemption price

1. For each unit class, the entry charge is up to 5 % of the unit value. The Company is free to charge a lower entry charge or to re-

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frain from charging an entry charge for one or more unit classes. No exit charge is levied.

2. In variance to section 18(3) of the General Terms of Investment, the settlement date for unit subscriptions and redemption orders shall be no later than the next-but-one valuation day after the unit subscription or redemption order is received.

#### Section 7 Charges

1. Fees payable to the Company are as follows:

a) The Company receives an annual fee for the UCITS Fund's management of up to 2 % of the average value of the UCITS Fund in the accounting period based on the net asset value as determined each valuation day. It is entitled to charge monthly pro rata advances on this amount. The management fee may be taken from the UCITS Fund at any time. The Company is free to charge a lower management fee for one or more unit classes. The Company shall state the management fee charged in the Prospectus and in the annual and half-yearly reports.

b) Performance-related remuneration

ba) Definition of the performance-related remuneration

For the UCITS Fund's management, in addition to the remuneration referred to in paragraph 1a), the Company may receive a performance-related remuneration per unit issued of up to 10 % of the amount by which the unit performance exceeds the performance of the benchmark index at the end of an accounting period (out-performance versus the benchmark index, i.e. when the unit performance deviates positively from the benchmark performance, hereinafter also referred to as "positive benchmark deviation"), but no more than 5 % of the average net asset value of the investment fund during the accounting period, which is calculated using the values at the end of each month.

The costs charged to the UCITS Fund may not be deducted from the benchmark index performance before the comparison.

If the unit performance falls below the benchmark index performance at the end of an accounting period (underperformance versus the benchmark index, i.e. when the unit performance deviates negatively from the benchmark performance, her-

ein after also referred to as "negative benchmark deviation"), the Company will not receive a performance-related remuneration. In line with the calculation of the performance-related remuneration in the event of positive benchmark deviation, in future, an underperformance amount per unit value will be calculated on the basis of the negative benchmark deviation and carried forward in the following accounting period as a negative amount carried forward ("negative amount carried forward"). The negative amount carried forward will not be capped.

For the subsequent accounting period, the Company will only receive a performance-related remuneration if the amount of the positive benchmark deviation calculated at the end of said accounting period exceeds the negative amount carried forward from the previous accounting period. In this case, the remuneration entitlement will be calculated based on the difference between both amounts. If the amount of the positive benchmark deviation does not exceed the negative amount carried forward from the previous accounting period, both amounts will be offset. The remaining underperformance amount per unit value will once again be carried forward to the next accounting period as a new "negative amount carried forward". If, at the end of the following accounting period, another negative benchmark deviation occurs, the negative amount carried forward that already exists will be increased by the underperformance amount calculated on the basis of this negative benchmark deviation. When calculating the remuneration entitlement on an annual basis, any underperformance amounts during the five previous accounting periods will be taken into account. If the UCITS Fund has existed for fewer than five previous accounting periods, all of the previous accounting periods will be taken into account.

In this case, the performance-related remuneration can only be withdrawn if the unit value at the end of the accounting period exceeds the unit value at the beginning of the accounting period ("positive unit performance").

Any positive amount per unit value resulting from positive benchmark deviation (after deduction of any negative amount carried forward that needs to be taken into account) which cannot be withdrawn is also carried forward to the next accounting period

("Positive amount carried forward"). When calculating the remuneration entitlement on an annual basis, any positive amounts from the five previous accounting periods will be taken into account.

bb) Definition of the accounting period

The accounting period begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each calendar year. The first accounting period will begin when this section 7(1)(b) comes into force and end on 31 December 2019.

bc) Benchmark index

MSCI WORLD INDEX (EUR NR) has been designated as the benchmark index. If the benchmark index ceases to exist, the Company will designate another index to replace the aforementioned index.

bd) Calculation of unit performance

Unit performance will be calculated according to the BVI method.\*

be) Provisions

Based on the outcome of a daily comparison, any performance-related remuneration incurred is set aside within the UCITS Fund per unit issued or a previous booked provision is written back accordingly. Written back provisions revert to the UCITS Fund. A performance-related remuneration can only be withdrawn if corresponding provisions have already been built up.

c) Where the Company initiates, arranges and executes securities lending and repurchase transactions for account of the UCITS Fund, the Company receives a customary market fee of up to one-third of the gross income from these transactions. Costs arising in connection with the preparation and execution of such transactions, including fees payable to third parties, are borne by the Company.

2. Fees payable to third parties are as follows:

a) The Company pays an annual fee from the UCITS Fund for market risk and liquidity risk measurement as per the German Derivatives Regulation (Derivateverordnung) of no more than 0.1 % of the average value of the UCITS Fund in the accounting period based on the net asset value as determined each valuation day.

b) The Company pays an annual fee from the UCITS Fund for the employment of a collateral manager ("collateral manager

\*An explanation of the BVI Method is published on the website of the German Investment Funds Association ([www.bvi.de](http://www.bvi.de)).

## Special Terms of Investment

fee”) of up to 0.2 % of the average value of the UCITS Fund in the accounting period based on the net asset value as determined each valuation day. The Company is entitled to charge monthly pro rata advances on this amount. The Company is free to charge a lower fee or no fee at all.

### 3. Depositary

The Depositary receives an annual fee from the UCITS Fund for its services of up to 0.12 % of the average value of the UCITS Fund in the accounting period based on the net asset value as determined each valuation day, subject to a minimum of EUR 9,800 p.a. It is entitled to charge monthly pro rata advances on this amount. The depositary fee may be withdrawn from the UCITS Fund at any time. The Depositary is free to charge a lower fee for one or more unit classes. The Company shall state the depositary fee charged in the Prospectus and in the annual and half-yearly reports.

4. Annual maximum amount permitted as per paragraphs 1(a), 2, 3 and 5(l)

The total amount withdrawn annually from the UCITS Fund pursuant to paragraphs 1(a), 2 and 3 by way of fees and pursuant to paragraph 5(l) for reimbursement of expenses may be up to 2.6 % of the average value of the UCITS Fund in the accounting period based on the net asset value as determined each valuation day.

5. In addition to the above fees, the following expenses are borne by the UCITS Fund:

- a) normal bank charges for custody accounts and bank accounts, including where relevant normal bank charges for the custody of foreign assets abroad;
- b) the costs of printing and distributing the legally prescribed marketing documents intended for the investors (annual and half-yearly reports, prospectuses, Key Investor Information);
- c) the costs of publicising the annual and half-yearly reports, the issue and redemption prices and, where applicable, any distributions or income reinvestments and the winding-up report;
- d) the costs of the audit of the UCITS Fund performed by the UCITS Fund’s auditor;
- e) the costs of the assertion and enforcement by the Company of legal claims for the account of the UCITS Fund and of defence by the Company against claims made against the Company to the detriment of the UCITS Fund;
- f) fees and charges levied by government bodies in relation to the UCITS Fund;

- g) the costs of legal and tax advice with regard to the UCITS Fund;
- h) costs and any fees that may be incurred in connection with the acquisition and/or use or setting of a benchmark or benchmark index;
- i) the costs of appointing proxy voters;
- j) costs for the analysis by third parties of the UCITS Fund’s investment performance;
- k) the costs of creating and using a durable medium, except in the case of notices about mergers of investment funds or notices about measures in connection with breaches of investment limits or calculation errors in the determination of unit values;
- l) the costs of the provision by third parties of analysis material or services in relation to one or more financial instruments or other assets or in relation to the issuers or potential issuers of financial instruments or in close connection with a particular industry or market, up to an amount of 0.1 % p. a. of the average value of the UCITS Fund in the accounting period based on the net asset value as determined each valuation day;
- m) taxes incurred in connection with the fees payable to the Company, the Depositary and third parties, in connection with the above expenses and in connection with management and custody;
- n) the costs of publicising the basis of assessment and the notice that the tax information was determined in accordance with the provisions of German tax law.

### 6. Transaction costs

In addition to the fees and expenses above, costs arising in connection with the acquisition and disposal of assets are charged to the UCITS Fund.

### 7. Acquisition of investment fund units

The Company must disclose in the annual and half-yearly report the entry charge and exit charge amounts that were charged to the UCITS Fund in the period under review for the subscription and redemption of units within the meaning of section 1(4). For the acquisition of units managed directly or indirectly by the Company itself or another company with which the Company is associated by way of a substantial direct or indirect holding, the Company or the other company may not charge any entry or exit charges for subscription and redemption. The Company must disclose in the annual and half-yearly report the fee that was charged to the UCITS Fund by the Company itself, by another (investment) management company or another company with which the Company is associ-

ated by way of a substantial direct or indirect holding for managing the units held in the UCITS Fund.

## **Income distribution policy and financial year**

### Section 8 Income distribution policy

#### Distribution

1. For unit classes that distribute their income, the Company generally distributes pro rata interest, dividends and other income earned for the account of the UCITS Fund during the financial year, minus expenses and taking account of the income equalisation process. Realised gains on disposals may also be distributed pro rata, taking account of the income equalisation process.

2. Distributable income as per paragraph 1 may be carried forward for distribution in later financial years, provided that the total income carried forward does not exceed 15 % of the value of the UCITS Fund at the end of the financial year. Income from short accounting periods may be carried forward in full.

3. Income may be partially carried forward, and in exceptional circumstances carried forward in full, for reinvestment in the UCITS Fund in the interests of preserving capital.

4. Distributions are made annually within four months of the end of the financial year.

5. Interim distributions are permitted.

#### Reinvestment

For unit classes that reinvest their income, the Company reinvests all interest, dividends and other income earned for the account of the UCITS Fund during the financial year, minus expenses and taking account of the income equalisation process, as well as all gains on disposal for the unit classes in question, allocating the reinvested income proportionately to each unit.

### Section 9 Financial year

The financial year of the UCITS Fund begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December.



# Important information for investors in France

## Additional information for French investors

### Paying and information agent in France

ODDO BHF SCA  
12 boulevard de la Madeleine  
75440 Paris Cedex 09

### Other investment funds managed by the Company

The Company also manages the following funds licensed for distribution in France, which do not form part of this Prospectus:

Fund name	ISIN
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders CRW-EUR	DE0007045437
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders DIW-EUR	DE000A0RG5Y7
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders CNW-EUR	DE000A2P5QE2
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders CPW-EUR	DE000A2P5QF9
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders DPW-EUR	DE000A2P5QG7
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders DRW-EUR	DE000A2P5QK9
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders CIW-EUR	DE000A2QBG05
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders Ad missionem	DE000A2ATAL1
ODDO BHF Frankfurt-Effekten-Fonds DR-EUR	DE0008478058
ODDO BHF Frankfurt-Effekten-Fonds DN-EUR	DE000A141WY6
ODDO BHF Green Bond CR-EUR	DE0008478082
ODDO BHF Green Bond CN-EUR	DE000A141WX8
ODDO BHF Green Bond CI-EUR	DE000A2JQGW2
ODDO BHF Green Bond DI-EUR	DE000A2JQGX0
ODDO BHF Green Bond DP-EUR	DE000A2JQGY8
ODDO BHF Money Market CI-EUR	DE000A0YCBR6
ODDO BHF Money Market CR-EUR	DE0009770206
ODDO BHF Money Market DR-EUR	DE000A0YCBQ8
ODDO BHF Money Market G-EUR	DE000A1CUGJ8
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CR-EUR	DE000A2JJ1W5
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate DRW-EUR	DE000A0D95Q0
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CI-EUR	DE000A2JJ1S3
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate GC-EUR	DE000A2JJ1T1
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CN-EUR	DE000A2JJ1V7
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CNW-EUR	DE000A1XDYL9
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate DI-EUR	DE000A2P5QA0
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate DIW-EUR	DE000A2P5QB8
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CIW-EUR	DE000A2P5QC6
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CN-CHF	DE000A2P5QD4

Redemption orders for these funds can be submitted to the French paying agent. The agency will also carry out settlement and payment of the redemption price in cooperation with the Company and the Custodian.

Current versions of the articles of association of the investment company, the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document and the annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained free of charge from the French paying agent, as can the issue and redemption prices. The documents and information can also be obtained on the website of the investment company “am.oddo-bhf.com”.

# Important information for investors in Italy

## **Additional information for Italian investors**

Please read carefully the information below.

The following Funds of the Management Company ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH, Herzogstrasse 15, 40217 Düsseldorf, Germany are available for distribution in Italy:

Fund name	ISIN
ODDO BHF Money Market CI-EUR	DE000A0YCBR6
ODDO BHF Money Market CR-EUR	DE0009770206
ODDO BHF Money Market DR-EUR	DE000A0YCBQ8
ODDO BHF Money Market G-EUR	DE000A1CUGJ8
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders CRW-EUR	DE0007045437
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders DIW-EUR	DE000A0RG5Y7
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders CNW-EUR	DE000A2P5QE2
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders CPW-EUR	DE000A2P5QF9
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders DPW-EUR	DE000A2P5QG7
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders DRW-EUR	DE000A2P5QK9
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders CIW-EUR	DE000A2QBG05
ODDO BHF Algo Sustainable Leaders Ad missionem	DE000A2ATAL1
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CR-EUR	DE000A2JJ1W5
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate DRW-EUR	DE000A0D95Q0
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CI-EUR	DE000A2JJ1S3
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate GC-EUR	DE000A2JJ1T1
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CN-EUR	DE000A2JJ1V7
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CNW-EUR	DE000A1XDYL9
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate DI-EUR	DE000A2P5QA0
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate DIW-EUR	DE000A2P5QB8
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CIW-EUR	DE000A2P5QC6
ODDO BHF Polaris Moderate CN-CHF	DE000A2P5QD4

## **Prime Transfer Agent**

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch, 5, allée Scheffer, 2520 Luxembourg, will act as Prime Transfer Agent for subscription and redemption orders of units of the above Funds placed by local Italian distributors for Italian investors. The cut-off time for placing orders with CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch, will be 13:00 CET.

ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH  
Herzogstrasse 15  
40217 Düsseldorf  
Postal address:  
PO Box 10 53 54, 40044 Düsseldorf

Phone: +49(0)211 2 39 24 - 01

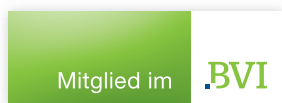
Frankfurt am Main Branch  
Bockenheimer Landstrasse 10  
60323 Frankfurt am Main  
Postal address:  
PO Box 11 07 61, 60042 Frankfurt am Main

Phone: +49(0)69 9 20 50 - 0  
Fax: +49(0)69 9 20 50 - 103

Subscribed and paid-up capital:  
EUR 10.3 million

ODDO BHF Asset Management GmbH  
is 100 % owned by ODDO BHF Aktiengesellschaft

Court of registration:  
Düsseldorf, HRB 11971



### Depository

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV,  
Asset Servicing, Frankfurt am Main branch  
MesseTurm, Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 49  
60327 Frankfurt am Main

Liable capital:  
EUR 2.9 billion

### Management

Nicolas Chaput  
CEO

Also Président of ODDO BHF Asset Management SAS  
and Président of ODDO BHF Private Equity SAS

Dr. Norbert Becker

Peter Raab  
Member of the Board of Directors of SICAV ODDO BHF, Luxembourg and  
member of the Board of Directors of ODDO BHF Asset Management Lux

### Supervisory Board

Werner Taiber  
Chairman  
Düsseldorf, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of  
ODDO BHF Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main

Grégoire Charbit  
Paris, Member of the Board of Management of ODDO BHF Aktiengesellschaft,  
Frankfurt am Main and of ODDO BHF SCA, Paris

Christophe Tadié  
Frankfurt am Main, Member of the Board of Management of ODDO BHF  
Aktiengesellschaft and ODDO BHF SCA, Chairman of the Board of Directors  
(CEO) of ODDO BHF Corporates & Markets AG

Thomas Fischer  
Kronberg, Member of the Board of Management of  
ODDO BHF Aktiengesellschaft

Michel Haski  
Lutry, Switzerland, Independent Member of the Supervisory Board

Olivier Marchal  
Suresnes, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Bain & Company France