

MAPFRE AM

SOCIÉTÉ D'INVESTISSEMENT A CAPITAL VARIABLE

PROSPECTUS

MARCH 2026

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

General

MAPFRE AM (the **Company**) is registered in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as an undertaking for collective investment pursuant to Part I of the act of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended (the **2010 Act**) and qualifies as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (**UCITS**) under the EC Directive 2009/65 of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time (**UCITS Directive**), and, for some of its Sub-Funds (as defined below) pursuant to the provisions of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on money market funds, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time (the “**MMF Regulation**”) and is regulated pursuant to such law and regulations, respectively. The Company may be offered for sale in the European Union (**EU**) Member States (subject to applicable notifications process). The Company is structured as an umbrella fund to provide both institutional and retail investors with a variety of sub-funds (the **Sub-funds**, each a **Sub-fund**).

The registration of the Company does not require any Luxembourg authority to approve or disapprove either the adequacy or accuracy of this Prospectus or the assets held in the various Sub-funds.

Definitions

Unless the context otherwise requires, or as otherwise provided in this Prospectus, capitalised words and expressions will bear the respective meanings ascribed thereto in the Section “Definitions” below.

Stock Exchange Listing

Application may be made to list certain Classes of the Shares on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or on other stock exchange, regulated market or other multilateral trading facility as determined by the board of directors of the Company (the **Board**).

The approval of any listing particulars pursuant to the listing requirements of the relevant stock exchange, regulated market or multilateral trading facility does not constitute a warranty or representation by such stock exchanges, regulated markets or multilateral trading facilities as to the competence of the service providers or as to the adequacy of information contained in the listing particulars or the suitability of the Shares for investment or for any other purpose.

Reliance

Shares in the Company are offered solely on the basis of the information and the representations contained in the current Prospectus accompanied by the KIID(s), the latest annual report and semi-annual report, if published after the latest annual report, as well as the documents mentioned herein which may be inspected by the public at the offices of the Company and Administrative Agent. The annual report and the semi-annual report form an integral part of the Prospectus. All Shareholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of, the provisions of the Prospectus and the Articles.

In addition to the General Section, investors must refer to the relevant Special Section(s) attached at the end of the Prospectus. Each Special Section sets out the specific objectives, policy and other features of the relevant Sub-fund to which the Special Section relates as well as risk factors and other information specific to the relevant Sub-fund.

No person has been authorised to issue any advertisement or to give any information, or to make any representations in connection with the offering, placing, subscription, sale, conversion or redemption of Shares other than those contained in this Prospectus and the KIID(s) and, if issued, given or made, such advertisement, information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Company. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus or of the KIID(s) nor the offer, placement, subscription or issue of any of the Shares will under any circumstances create any implication or constitute a representation that the information given in this Prospectus and in the KIID(s) is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof.

Responsibility for the Prospectus

The members of the Board, whose names appear under the Section "General Information" of the General Section, accept joint responsibility for the information and statements contained in this Prospectus and in the KIID issued for each Sub-fund. They have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information contained in this Prospectus and in the KIID(s) is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which makes misleading any statement herein, whether of fact or opinion at the date indicated on this Prospectus.

Umbrella structure and Sub-funds

Investors may, subject to applicable law, invest in any Sub-fund offered by the Company. Investors should choose the Sub-fund that best suits their specific risk and return expectations as well as their diversification needs and are encouraged to seek independent advice in that regard. A separate pool of assets will be maintained for each Sub-fund and will be invested in accordance with the Investment Policy applicable to the relevant Sub-fund in seeking to achieve its Investment Objective. The Net Asset Value and the performance of the Shares of the different Sub-funds and Classes thereof are expected to differ. Performances of Sub-funds and Classes are sometimes measured against a benchmark, as indicated in the relevant Special Section. Investors should note that the Management Company or the Administrative Agent may proceed to a currency conversion prior to comparing the performance of a specific Sub-fund or Class with the relevant benchmark.

The price of Shares and the income (if any) from them may fall as well as rise and there is no guarantee or assurance that the stated Investment Objective of a Sub-fund will be achieved. No assurance can be given with regard to future results or to the future return of the Company, neither by the Company itself, nor by the Management Company, the Investment Manager or their directors or authorised representatives.

General risk warnings

An investment in the Company involves investment risks including those set out in Schedule 3. In addition, investors should refer to the Section "Specific risk factors" of the Special Section of the relevant Sub-fund (if any) in order to assess and inform themselves on the specific risks associated with an investment in such Sub-fund.

The Company is allowed to invest in financial derivative instruments. While the prudent use of derivatives can be beneficial, derivatives also involve risks different from, and, in certain cases, greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments. A more detailed description of the risks relating to the use of derivatives is set out in Schedule 3. The Special Section relating to each Sub-fund will give more precise information on the types of derivatives, if any, which may be used by a Sub-fund for investment purposes.

Selling restrictions

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering or purchase of Shares is restricted in certain jurisdictions. This Prospectus and the KIID(s) do not constitute an offer of or invitation or solicitation to subscribe for or acquire any Shares in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not permitted, authorised or would be unlawful. Persons receiving a copy of this Prospectus or of the KIID(s) in any jurisdiction may not treat

this Prospectus or KIID(s) as constituting an offer, invitation or solicitation to them to subscribe for or acquire Shares notwithstanding that, in the relevant jurisdiction, such an offer, invitation or solicitation could lawfully be made to them without compliance with any registration or other legal requirement. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this Prospectus or of the KIID(s) and any persons wishing to apply for or acquire Shares to inform themselves of, and to observe, all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction. In particular, prospective applicants for or purchasers of Shares should inform themselves as to the legal requirements of so applying or purchasing, and any applicable exchange control regulations and taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile. Prospective investors should review this Prospectus carefully and in its entirety and consult with their legal, tax and financial advisers in relation to (i) the legal and regulatory requirements within their own countries for the subscribing, purchasing, holding, switching, redeeming or disposing of Shares; (ii) any foreign exchange restrictions to which they are subject in their own countries in relation to the subscribing, purchasing, holding, switching, redeeming or disposing of Shares; (iii) the legal, tax, financial or other consequences of subscribing for, purchasing, holding, switching, redeeming or disposing of Shares; and (iv) any other consequences of such activities.

The Shares have not been registered under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the **US Securities Act**) or the securities laws of any state or political subdivision of the United States, and may not be offered, sold, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any US Person. The Company has not registered and does not intend to register: (a) under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the **Investment Company Act**) in reliance on the exemption from such registration pursuant to Section 3(c)(7) thereunder; or (b) with the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the **CFTC**) as a commodity pool operator, in reliance on the exemption from such registration pursuant to CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(4). Accordingly, the Shares are being offered and sold only outside the United States to persons other than US Persons in offshore transactions that meet the requirements of Regulation S under the US Securities Act.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation in respect of any US Person, as defined herein. The Shares may not be offered, sold, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the United States of America, its territories or possessions or to US Persons. Neither the Shares nor any interest therein may be beneficially owned by any other US Person. Any re-offer or resale of any of the Shares in the United States or to US Persons is prohibited.

Each applicant for the Shares must certify that it is not a US person as defined in Regulation S under the US Securities Act and CFTC Rule 4.7 and not a US resident within the meaning of the Investment Company Act.

If you are in any doubt as to your status, you should consult your financial, tax, legal or other professional adviser.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA")

Sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (**FATCA**) impose a new reporting regime and, potentially, a 30% withholding tax with respect to certain payments to (i) any non-U.S. financial institution (a "foreign financial institution", or "**FFI**" (as defined by FATCA)) that does not become a "Participating FFI" by entering into an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (**IRS**) to provide the IRS with certain information in respect of its account holders and investors or is not otherwise exempt from or in deemed compliance with FATCA and (ii) any investor (unless otherwise exempt from FATCA) that does not provide information sufficient to determine whether the investor is a U.S. person or should otherwise be treated as holding a "United States Account" of the FFI (a **Recalcitrant Holder**). The new withholding regime is now in effect for payments from sources within the United States and will apply to "**foreign passthru payments**" (a term not yet defined) no earlier than 1 January 2019. The Company should be classified as an FFI.

The United States and a number of other jurisdictions entered into intergovernmental agreements to facilitate the implementation of FATCA (each an **IGA**). Pursuant to FATCA and the "**Model 1**" and "**Model 2**" IGAs

released by the United States, an FFI in an IGA signatory country could be treated as a "**Reporting Financial Institution**" or otherwise as being exempt from or in deemed compliance with FATCA (a **Non-Reporting Financial Institution**). A Reporting Financial Institution or Non-Reporting Financial Institution is not subject to withholding under FATCA on any payments it receives. Further, an FFI in a Model 1 IGA jurisdiction would not be required to withhold under FATCA or an IGA (or any law implementing an IGA) (any such withholding being a **FATCA Withholding**) from payments it makes. The Model 2 IGA leaves open the possibility that a Reporting Financial Institution might in the future be required to withhold as a Participating FFI on foreign passthru payments and payments that it makes to Recalcitrant Holders. Under each Model IGA, a Reporting Financial Institution would still be required to report certain information in respect of its account holders and investors to its home government, in the case of a Model 1 IGA jurisdiction, or to the IRS, in the case of a Model 2 IGA jurisdiction. On 28 March 2014, the United States and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg entered into an agreement (the **US-Luxembourg IGA**) based largely on the Model 1 IGA.

The Company expects to be treated as a Reporting Financial Institution pursuant to the IGA.

Against this background, the Company does not anticipate being subject to withholding under FATCA on payments it receives or being obliged to deduct any FATCA Withholding on payments it makes. There can be no assurance, however, that the Company in the future would not be required to deduct FATCA Withholding from payments it makes. Accordingly, the Company and financial institutions through which payments on the Shares are made may be required to withhold FATCA Withholding if (i) any FFI through or to which payment on such Shares is a Non-participating Financial Institution or (ii) an investor is a Recalcitrant Holder.

If an amount in respect of FATCA were to be withheld either from amounts due to the Company or from any payments on the Shares, neither the Company nor any other person would be required to pay additional amounts.

The Company reserves the right to request from any Investor any such information as may be required in order to comply with FATCA, the related U.S. Treasury Regulations or any other guidance issued or agreements entered into thereunder, or any IGA entered into by any taxing jurisdiction with the United States. Each Shareholder must waive the application of any non-U.S. laws which, but for such waiver, would prevent the Company or any other Person from reporting information in respect of FATCA, and, if necessary to effectuate the information reporting contemplated by FATCA, must obtain similar waivers from its direct and indirect owners.

To ensure the Company's compliance with FATCA and the US-Luxembourg IGA in accordance with the foregoing, the Company may:

- request information or documentation, including W-8 tax forms, a Global Intermediary Identification Number, if applicable, or any other valid evidence of a Shareholder's FATCA registration with the IRS or a corresponding exemption, in order to ascertain such Shareholder's FATCA status;
- report information concerning a Shareholder and his/her/its account holding in the Company to the Luxembourg tax authorities if such account is deemed a reportable account under the US-Luxembourg IGA; and
- possibly in the future deduct applicable US withholding taxes from certain payments made to a Shareholder by or on behalf of the Company in accordance with FATCA and the US-Luxembourg IGA.

FATCA is particularly complex and its application is uncertain at this time. The above description is based in part on regulations, official guidance and model IGAs, all of which are subject to change or may be implemented in a materially different form. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers on how these rules may apply to the Company and to payments they may receive in connection with the Shares.

Except as provided above with respect to FATCA, this summary does not address any U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to an investment in the Company, including, but not limited to, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of investments by the Company or distributions paid by the Company to Investors. Each prospective Investor should also note that this summary does not address the interaction of U.S. federal tax laws and any income or estate tax treaties between the United States and any other jurisdiction. Investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to an investment in the Company.

Exchange of information for tax purposes

The Company may be required to report certain information about its Shareholders and, as the case may be, about individuals controlling Shareholders that are entities, on an automatic and annual basis to the Luxembourg direct tax administration (*Administration des contributions directes*) in accordance with, and subject to, the Luxembourg law of 21 June 2005 implementing the Council Directive 2003/48/EC of 3 June 2003 on taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments, the Luxembourg law of 24 July 2015 concerning FATCA, and/or the Luxembourg legislation implementing Council Directive 2014/107/EU and the standard for automatic exchange of financial account information in tax matters developed by the OECD with the G20 countries (commonly referred to as the **Common Reporting Standard**), each as amended from time to time (each an **AEOI Law** and collectively the **AEOI Laws**). Such information, which may include personal data (including, without limitation, the name, address, country(ies) of tax residence, date and place of birth and tax identification number(s) of any reportable individual) and certain financial data about the relevant Shares (including, without limitation, their balance or value and gross payments made thereunder), will be transferred by the Luxembourg direct tax administration to the competent authorities of the relevant foreign jurisdictions in accordance with, and subject to, the relevant Luxembourg legislation and international agreements.

Each Shareholder and prospective investor agrees to provide, upon request by the Company (or its delegates), any such information, documents and certificates as may be required for the purposes of the Company's identification and reporting obligations under any AEOI Law. The Company reserves the right to reject any application for Shares or to redeem Shares if the prospective investor or Shareholder does not provide the required information, documents or certificates. Prospective investors and Shareholders should note that incomplete or inaccurate information may lead to multiple and/or incorrect reporting under the AEOI Laws. Neither the Company nor any other person accepts any liability for any consequences that may result from incomplete or inaccurate information provided to the Company (or its delegates).

Each Shareholder and prospective investor acknowledges and agrees that the Company will be responsible to collect, store, process and transfer the relevant information, including the personal data, in accordance with the AEOI Laws. Each individual whose personal data has been processed for the purposes of any AEOI Law has a right of access to his/her personal data and may ask for a rectification thereof in case where such data is inaccurate or incomplete.

Exchange of information pursuant to DAC 6

Under Council Directive 2018/822/EU of 25 May 2018 ("**DAC 6**"), advice given and services rendered regarding cross-border tax planning arrangements that qualify as so-called Reportable Cross-border Arrangements (within the meaning of DAC 6) may need to be reported to the relevant tax authorities by intermediaries or by the taxpayer itself. The relevant tax authorities will thereafter automatically exchange this information within the EU through a centralised database. Any person that designs, markets, organises or makes available for implementation or manages the implementation of a cross-border arrangement is to be considered an intermediary.

The Company or any arrangement relating to its activities may constitute or form part of Reportable Cross-border Arrangements for the purposes of DAC 6, as implemented from time to time in any relevant jurisdiction.

The Company is not responsible to consider potential DAC 6 implications regarding the investors. Prospective investors must consult with their own advisors with respect to the consequences of investing in the Shares in the context of DAC 6.

Prevailing language

The distribution of this Prospectus and the KIID(s) in certain countries may require that these documents be translated into the official languages of those countries. Should any inconsistency arise between the translated versions of this Prospectus, the English version will always prevail.

Benchmark Regulation

At the date of this Memorandum, only certain indices and benchmarks mentioned in this Prospectus do constitute “benchmarks” within the meaning of article 3(1)(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of 8 June 2016 (the **Benchmark Regulation**) as several of them are solely used to compare the performance of the relevant Sub-funds to the relevant index or benchmark. To the extent “benchmarks” within the meaning of the Benchmark Regulation are used (the **BR Index**), the relevant Special Section contains information on the relevant benchmark administrator and its status under the Benchmark Regulation.¹

The Company has adopted and will maintain written plans setting out the actions that it would take in the event that a benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided. Investors may access these plans free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Company.

Data protection

The Company does not intend to collect nor process any personal data of individual Investors. The Company will however ensure that, if such data is ever collected by its Service Providers on behalf of the Company, such Service Providers will be contractually bound to comply with all applicable rules on data protection in relation to relevant disclosures and the obtaining of required informed consent from the data subjects in the light of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016, on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and of applicable local rules on data protection.

Sustainability Financial Disclosures Regulation

SFDR which is part of a broader legislative package under the European Commission’s Sustainable Action Plan, will come into effect on 10 March 2021. When performing the risk management function on behalf of the Company, the Management Company integrates Sustainability Risks into the risk profile of the Company which also integrates Sustainability Risks into their investment decision-making process. The Investment Managers believe that the integration of this risk analysis could help to enhance long-term risk adjusted returns for Investors and takes into account Sustainability Risks in the investment process, in accordance with the investment objectives and policies of the Sub-funds. For this purpose, the Investment Manager uses its own methodology which, for private issuers, takes as a reference the ESG ratings from external providers as well as the publicly available information from such issuers. For public issuers, the Investment Manager has developed a methodology using data from international institutions.

Where Sustainability Risks occur for assets of a specific Sub-fund, there will be a negative impact on such Sub-fund that may result in a negative impact on the returns for the investors of such Sub-fund. The Management Company therefore requires the Investment Managers to integrate Sustainability Risks in their investment process.

¹ As at the date of this Prospectus, only the Sub-fund MAPFRE AM – Inclusion Responsible Fund is using a BR Index.

Unless otherwise provided for a specific Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section, the Sub-funds do not promote environmental or social characteristics, and do not have as objective sustainable investments (as provided by Articles 8 or 9 of SFDR). The Sub-funds which do not promote environmental or social characteristics nor have as objective sustainable investments (as provided by Articles 8 or 9 of SFDR) will remain subject to Sustainability Risks.

For the time being, except as may be otherwise disclosed at a later stage on its website the Management Company does not consider adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors. The main reason is actually the lack of information and data available to adequately assess such principal adverse impacts. When the Management Company will consider the adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors, the related disclosures (i) on its website and (ii) in the current Prospectus will be updated accordingly at the next possible time.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Registered office

60, avenue J.F. Kennedy
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Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Facilities Agent in the United Kingdom

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Members of the Board of Directors

- Patrick Philip Nielsen, Deputy Director of International Equity, MAPFRE Asset Management SGIIC, S.A.
- Juan José Pedraza Laynez, Director of the Corporate Legal Department, MAPFRE S.A.
- Alvaro Anguita Alegret, Chief Executive Officer, MAPFRE Asset Management SGIIC, S.A.
- Javier Valls, independent director, The Director's Office
- Noel Ford, independent director
- Marzena Magdalena Formosa, Chief Investment Officer, MAPFRE MSV Life p.l.c.

Management Company

Waystone Management Company (Lux) S.A.
19, rue de Bitbourg
L-1273 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Directors of the Management Company

- Timothy Madigan, Independent Non-Executive Director, and Chairman of the Board
- Denis Harty, CEO, Luxembourg Management Company Solutions
- Rachel Wheeler, CEO, Global Management Company Solutions
- Vasileios Karelakas, Managing Director Product Lead – Quantitative Solutions, Luxembourg Management Company

Depositary

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Administrative Agent

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Legal adviser

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DEFINITIONS

In this Prospectus, the following terms have the following meanings.

144A Securities means Shares sold to US Persons who are "qualified institutional buyers" within the meaning of Rule 144A under the US Securities Act and "qualified purchasers" within the meaning of Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act.

1915 Act means the Luxembourg act of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended.

2008 Regulation means the grand-ducal regulation of 8 February 2008 implementing Commission Directive 2007/16 of 19 March 2007 as regards the clarification of certain definitions.

2010 Act means the act dated 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended.

Accumulation Class means a Class for which it is not intended to make distributions, as set out in the relevant Special Section.

Administration Agreement means the agreement between the Company, the Management Company and the Administrative Agent as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time.

Administrative Agent means BNP Paribas S.A. – Luxembourg Branch (formerly, BNP Paribas Securities Services, Luxembourg Branch), in its capacity as central administration, registrar and transfer agent, paying agent and domiciliary agent of the Company.

Affiliate means in relation to any person, any entity Controlled by or Controlling such person or under common Control.

Ancillary must be read as "up to 25%" of a Sub-fund's net assets in the relevant Special Section of a Sub-fund.

Ancillary Liquid Assets refers to bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time, in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets provided under article 41 (1) of the 2010 Act or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions.

Articles means the articles of incorporation of the Company as the same may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time.

Auditor means KPMG Luxembourg.

Benchmark Regulation means Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds, as amended.

Board means the board of directors of the Company.

Business Day means, unless otherwise defined in respect of a specific Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section, a day on which banks are generally open for business in Luxembourg during the whole day (excluding Saturdays and Sundays and public holidays).

Capital Requirement Regulation means the Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions, as amended from time to time.

CFTC means the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Circular 12/546 means CSSF circular 12/546 on the authorisation and organisation of the Luxembourg management companies subject to Chapter 15 of the 2010 Act.

Circular 04/146 means the CSSF circular 04/146 on the protection of UCIs and their investors against Late Trading and Market Timing practices.

Circular 14/592 means the CSSF circular 14/592 implementing the ESMA guidelines 2014/937 of 1 August 2014 on ETFs and other UCITS issues.

Class means a class of Shares issued in any Sub-fund.

Class Launch Date means the date, as determined by the Board, on which the Company (re)opens a Class for subscription.

Clearstream means Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*.

Company means MAPFRE AM, a public limited liability company incorporated as an investment company with variable capital under the laws of Luxembourg and registered pursuant to part I of the 2010 Act.

Contingent Convertible Bonds means subordinated contingent capital securities, instruments issued by banking/insurance institutions to increase their capital buffers in the framework of new banking/insurance regulations. Under the terms of a Contingent Convertible Bond, certain triggering events (such as a decrease of the issuer's capital ratio below a certain threshold or a decision of the issuer's regulatory authority) could cause the permanent write-down to zero of principal investment and/or accrued interest, or a conversion to equity.

Control means, in relation to an entity: (a) the holding, directly or indirectly, of the majority votes which may be cast at that entity's ordinary shareholders', partners' or members' meetings or the votes necessary to direct or cause the direction of that entity's ordinary shareholders', partners' or members' meetings. and (b) any contractual relationship by virtue of which a person can direct the business activities of a company or other entity and "controlled" or "to control" will be construed accordingly.

Conversion Fee means the fee that may be paid by Shareholders in the event of a conversion of Shares as described under Section 6.4 of the General Section.

CSSF means the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*, the Luxembourg supervisory authority of the financial sector.

Depository means BNP Paribas S.A. – Luxembourg Branch (formerly, BNP Paribas Securities Services, Luxembourg Branch), in its capacity as depository of the Company.

Depository Agreement means the depository agreement between the Company, the Management Company and the Depository as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time.

Directive 2009/65/EC means Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (recast).

Directive 78/660/EEC means Council Directive 78/660/EEC of 25 July 1978 based on article 54(3)(g) of the Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies, as amended from time to time.

Directive 83/349/EEC means Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 based on article 54(3)(g) of the Treaty on consolidated accounts, as amended from time to time.

Directors means the directors of the Company, whose details are set out in this Prospectus and/or the annual and semi-annual reports.

Distribution Class means a Class for which it is intended to make distributions, as set out in the relevant Special Section.

EEA means the European Economic Area.

Eligible Investments means eligible investments for UCITS within the meaning of article 41(1) of the 2010 Act.

Eligible Investor means, in relation to each Class in each Sub-fund, an investor that satisfies the relevant criteria to invest in the relevant Class as is stipulated in the relevant Special Section and that is not a Restricted Person.

EPM Techniques means (reverse) Repurchase Transactions or securities lending transactions (and SFTs) as more fully described in Schedule 1, Section 1.7 et seq.

ESG means environmental, social and governance.

ESMA Guidelines 2014/937 means ESMA Guidelines 2014/937 of 1 August 2014 on ETFs and other UCITS issues.

EU means the European Union whose member States at the date of this Prospectus include Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

EU Member State means a member State of the EU.

EU Savings Directive means the Council Directive 2003/48/EC of 3 June 2003 on the taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments, as amended.

EUR or € means the Euro, the single currency of the Participating Member States.

Euroclear means Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. as the operator of the Euroclear System.

FATCA means Sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

FATCA Eligible Investor means (i) an "exempt beneficial owner" (as defined by FATCA), (ii) an "Active NFFE" (as defined in the IGA), (iii) a "U.S. person" that is not a "Specified U.S. Person" (each as defined in the IGA), or (iv) a "Financial Institution" that is not a "Non-participating Financial Institution" (each as defined in the IGA).

First Class Institutions means first class financial institutions selected by the Company, subject to prudential supervision and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF for the purposes of the OTC Derivative transactions and EPM Techniques and specialised in this type of transaction.

Fiscal Year means the twelve (12) month period ending on 31 December in each year.

General Section means the general section of the Prospectus that sets out the general terms and conditions applicable to all Sub-funds of the Company, unless otherwise provided in any of the Special Sections.

Global Distributor has the meaning ascribed to such term in Section 2.8 of the General Section.

Global Distribution Agreement means the global distribution agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Global Distributor as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time.

IGA means the intergovernmental agreement signed on 28 March 2014 between the Government of Luxembourg and the Government of the United States of America to improve international tax compliance and with respect to the United States information reporting provisions commonly known as FATCA.

Initial Subscription Period or **Initial Subscription Date** means, with respect to each Sub-fund, the first offering of Shares in a Sub-fund made pursuant to the terms of the Prospectus and the relevant Special Section.

Initial Subscription Price means the price at which Shares are issued in respect of subscriptions received during the Initial Subscription Period or on the Initial Subscription Date or on the Class Launch Date, as determined for each Sub-fund and Class in the relevant Special Section.

Institutional Investors means investors who qualify as institutional investors according to article 174 of the 2010 Act.

Interested Party has the meaning set out in Section 15 of the main body of the Prospectus.

Internal Credit Quality Assessment Procedure means, in relation to the Sub-Funds qualifying as MMF, the procedure required by the MMF Regulation and followed by the Investment Manager when assessing the credit quality of investments.

Investing Sub-fund has the meaning ascribed to this term in Schedule 1, Section 1.11.

Investment Adviser means such person from time to time appointed by the Investment manager as the investment adviser in relation to a particular Sub-fund and disclosed (if and to the extent required) in the relevant Special Section.

Investment Company Act means the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Investment Manager means such person from time to time appointed by the Company and the Management Company as the investment manager to a particular Sub-fund and disclosed in the relevant Special Section.

Investment Management Fee means the investment management fee to which the Investment Manager may be entitled, in accordance with the relevant Special Section of a Sub-fund.

Investment Objective means the investment objective of a Sub-fund as specified in the relevant Special Section.

Investment Policy means the investment policy of a Sub-fund as specified in the relevant Special Section.

Investment Restrictions means the investment restrictions applicable to the Sub-funds. The investment restrictions applicable to all Sub-funds are set out under Section 3.2 of the General Section, Schedule 1 and, with respect to MMFs, Schedule 2. Additional investment restrictions may be applicable to each Sub-fund as set out in the relevant Special Section.

KIID means the key investor information document in respect of each Sub-fund.

Late Trading means any market timing practice within the meaning of Circular 04/146 or as that term may be amended or revised by the CSSF in any subsequent circular, i.e., the acceptance of a subscription, conversion or redemption order after the time limit fixed for accepting orders (cut-off time) on the relevant day and the execution of such order at the price based on the net asset value applicable to such same day.

Launch Date means the date on which the Company issues Shares relating to a Sub-fund in respect of subscriptions received during the Initial Subscription Period or on the Initial Subscription Date as set out in respect of each Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio Regulation means the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/611 of 10 October 2014 to supplement the Capital Requirement Regulation with regard to liquidity coverage requirement for Credit Institutions, as amended from time to time.

Luxembourg means the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Luxembourg Law means the applicable laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Luxembourg Official Gazette means the *Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations* or the *Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations (RESA)*.

Management Company means Waystone Management Company (Lux) S.A.

Management Company Agreement means the management company services agreement entered into between the Company and the Management Company as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time.

Management Company Fee means the management company fee as set out in Section 13.1(d) of the General Section.

MAPFRE Group means a conglomerate of entities that provide insurance and reinsurance activities in Spain and in 50 other countries, and whose parent company is MAPFRE S.A.

Market Timing means any market timing practice within the meaning of Circular 04/146 or as that term may be amended or revised by the CSSF in any subsequent circular, i.e., an arbitrage method through which an investor systematically subscribes and redeems or converts units or shares of the same Luxembourg undertaking for collective investment within a short time period, by taking advantage of time differences and/or imperfections or deficiencies in the methods of determination of the net asset value of the UCI.

Minimum Holding Amount means the minimum number of Shares or amount (if any) which a Shareholder must hold at any time in a particular Class in a particular Sub-fund as set out in that Sub-fund's Special Section.

Minimum Net Asset Value means the minimum Net Asset Value for a Sub-fund to be operated in an economically efficient manner. Unless otherwise specified in respect of a Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section, the Minimum Net Asset Value per Sub-fund will be EUR 5 million (or the equivalent in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-fund). If the Net Asset Value of a Sub-fund falls below the Minimum Net Asset Value, the Board may decide to proceed to the liquidation of such Sub-fund (or to merge such Sub-fund) in accordance with the terms of Section 12.5 of the General Section.

Minimum Subscription Amount means the minimum number of Shares or amount which a Shareholder or subscriber must subscribe for in a particular Class in a particular Sub-fund in which the Shareholder or subscriber does not hold Share(s) prior to such subscription, as set out in the relevant Special Section.

Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount means the minimum number of Shares or amount which a Shareholder must subscribe for in a particular Class in a particular Sub-fund when subscribing for additional Shares of the relevant Class, as set out in the relevant Special Section.

MMF means a money market fund as defined in the MMF Regulation.

MMF Regulation means the European Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on money market funds.

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

Net Asset Value or **NAV** means the net asset value of the Company, each Sub-fund, each Class and each Share as determined in accordance with Section 11.1 of the General Section.

OECD means the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

OECD Member State means any of the member States of the OECD.

OTC means over-the-counter.

OTC Derivative means any financial derivative instrument dealt in over-the-counter.

Participating Member State means any member state of the European Union that adopts or has adopted and, in each case, continues to adopt the Euro as its lawful currency in accordance with the legislation of the European Union.

Prospectus means this prospectus, as amended or supplemented from time to time.

Redemption Cut-Off Time means the deadline for the submission of redemption requests as set out in Section 7.1 of the General Section, unless otherwise specified in respect of a specific Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section.

Redemption Fee means the fee that may be levied in case of redemption of Shares of any Class in any Sub-fund, details of which are set out in the relevant Special Section.

Reference Currency means, in relation to each Sub-fund and Class, the currency in which the Net Asset Value of such Sub-fund or Class is calculated, as stipulated in the relevant Special Section.

Regulated Market means a regulated market as defined in the Council Directive 2004/39/EEC dated 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments or any other market established in the EEA which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public.

Restricted Person means any person, determined in the sole discretion of the Board as being not entitled to subscribe or hold Shares in the Company or any Sub-fund or Class if, in the opinion of the Board, (i) such person would not comply with the eligibility criteria of a given Class or Sub-fund, (ii) a holding by such person would cause or is likely to cause the Company some pecuniary, tax or regulatory disadvantage, (iii) a holding by such person would cause or is likely to cause the Company to be in breach of the law or requirements of any country or governmental authority applicable to the Company, (iv) such person is a US Person or is acting for or on behalf of a US Person, or (v) such person is not a FATCA Eligible Investor.

Retail Investor means any investor not qualifying as an Institutional Investor.

Securities Financing Transaction or **SFT** means (i) a repurchase transaction; (ii) securities lending and securities borrowing; (iii) a buy-sell back transaction or sell-buy back transaction; (iv) a margin lending transaction as defined under the SFTR.

Service Agreements means the Depositary Agreement, the Management Company Agreement, the Administration Agreement, the Global Distribution Agreement and any other agreement between the Company and/or the Management Company on account of one or more Sub-fund(s) and any other Service Provider.

Service Providers means the Management Company, the Investment Manager, the Investment Adviser(s) (if any), the Depositary, the Administrative Agent, the Global Distributor and any other person who provides services to the Company from time to time.

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

SFT Agent means any person involved in SFTs as agent, broker, collateral agent or service provider and that is paid fees, commissions, costs or expenses out of the Company's assets or any Sub-fund's assets (which can be the counterparty of a Sub-fund in an SFT).

SFTR means Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, as amended from time to time.

STSSR means Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 December 2017 laying down a general framework for securitisation and creating a specific framework for simple, transparent and standardised securitisation, as amended from time to time.

Shareholder means any registered holder of Shares.

Shares means all shares issued by the Company from time to time, representing the total outstanding shares.

Special Section means each and every supplement to this Prospectus describing the specific features of a Sub-fund. Each such supplement is to be regarded as an integral part of the Prospectus.

Sub-Classes means each sub-class of Shares which may be issued within each Class with a distinct valuation currency.

Sub-fund means a separate portfolio of assets established for one or more Classes of the Company which is invested in accordance with a specific Investment Objective. The Sub-funds do not have a legal existence distinct from the Company; however each Sub-fund is liable only for the debts, liabilities and obligations attributable to it. The specifications of each Sub-fund will be described in the relevant Special Section.

Sub-Investment Manager means the sub-delegate to investment management pertaining to a Sub-fund, as defined in the Sub-fund's special section.

Sub-Investment Management Agreement means the sub-delegation agreement pertaining to a Sub-fund, as defined in the Sub-fund's special section.

Subscription Cut-Off Time means the deadline for the submission of subscription requests as set out in Section 5.2(a) of the General Section, unless otherwise specified in respect of a specific Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section.

Subscription Fee means the fee that may be levied in case of subscription of Shares of any Class in any Sub-fund, details of which are set out in the relevant Special Section.

Supermajority Resolution means a resolution of the Shareholders' meeting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements set out in the 1915 Act for amendments to the Articles, i.e., a resolution passed at a meeting where holders representing half of the issued share capital are present or represented and that is passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast in relation to such resolution provided that if the quorum requirement is not fulfilled at the occasion of the first general meeting, a second meeting may be convened at which meeting resolutions are passed at a two third majority of the votes cast without any quorum requirement.

Sustainability Risk means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment and potentially a total loss of its value and therefore an impact on the Net Asset Value of the concerned Sub-fund.

Target Sub-fund has the meaning ascribed to this term in Section 1.11 of Schedule 1.

Territories means the Netherlands Antilles, Aruba, Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands.

Transferable Securities means:

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

TRS means total return swap, i.e., a derivative contract as defined in point (7) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 in which one counterparty transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to another counterparty.

UCI means an undertaking for collective investment within the meaning of article 1, paragraph (2), points a) and b) of the UCITS Directive, whether situated in a EU Member State or not, provided that:

- (a) such UCI is authorised under laws which provide that it is subject to supervision that is considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in EU law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
- (b) the level of guaranteed protection for Shareholders in such UCI is equivalent to that provided for Shareholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the UCITS Directive;
- (c) the business of such UCI is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period.

UCITS means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities authorised under the UCITS Directive.

UCITS-CDR means the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of 17 December 2015 supplementing the UCITS Directive with regard to obligations of depositaries.

UCITS Directive means Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the European Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time.

UCITS Rules means the UCITS Directive, the UCITS-CDR, the 2010 Act as well as any other implementing measures of the UCITS Directive and the 2010 Act, to the extent applicable.

USD means the currency of the United States of America.

US Person means a person that is a US person for purposes of Regulation S under the US Securities Act and CFTC Rule 4.7 or a US resident within the meaning of the Investment Company Act, which includes any natural person who is a resident of the United States, any partnership or corporation organised or incorporated under the laws of the United States, any estate of which any executor or administrator is a US person and the income of such estate is subject to United States income tax regardless of source, any trust of which any trustee is a US person and the income of such trust is subject to United States income tax regardless of source and any other US person that is a US person or US resident for purposes of Regulation S under the US Securities Act, the Investment Company Act and CFTC Rule 4.7.

US Securities Act means the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Valuation Day means each Business Day as at which the Net Asset Value will be determined for each Class and Share in each Sub-fund, as specified in the relevant Special Section.

VNAV MMF means a variable net asset value money market fund as defined in the MMF Regulation.

WAL means the weighted average life corresponding to the average length of time to legal maturity of all the underlying assets invested in by a MMF.

WAM means the weighted average maturity corresponding to the average length of time to legal maturity or, if shorter, to the next interest rate reset to a money market rate, of all the underlying assets invested in by a MMF.

PART A – GENERAL SECTION

The General Section applies to all Sub-funds of the Company. Each Sub-fund is subject to specific rules which are set forth in the Special Section.

1. STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANY

1.1 The Company

The Company is an open-ended investment company organised under the laws of Luxembourg as a *société d'investissement à capital variable* (SICAV), incorporated on 21 December 2016 under the form of a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) under part I of the 2010 Act. The Company is registered with the Luxembourg trade and companies register under number B 211466. Its deed of incorporation was published in the Luxembourg Official Gazette on 2 January 2017.

The Company is subject to the provisions of the 2010 Act, of the MMF Regulation, where applicable to some of its Sub-Funds, and of the 1915 Act insofar as the 2010 Act does not derogate therefrom. The registration of the Company pursuant to the 2010 Act constitutes neither approval nor disapproval by any Luxembourg authority as to the adequacy or accuracy of this Prospectus or as to the assets held in the various Sub-funds.

The Shares are not currently listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange but the Board may decide that one or more Classes of a Sub-fund be listed or admitted to trading on the Luxembourg or any other stock exchange, regulated or alternative market.

There is no limit to the number of Shares which may be issued. Shares will be issued to subscribers in registered form or dematerialised form.

Shares will have the same voting rights and will have no pre-emptive subscription rights. In the event of the liquidation of the Company, each Share is entitled to its proportionate share of the relevant Sub-fund's assets after payment of the Company's debts and expenses, taking into account the Company's rules for the allocation of assets and liabilities.

The initial subscribed capital of the Company was EUR 31,000. The minimum share capital of the Company must at all times be EUR 1,250,000 which amount has to be attained within six months of the Company's authorisation to operate as a UCI, being provided that Shares of a Target Sub-fund held by an Investing Sub-fund will not be taken into account for the purpose of the calculation of the EUR 1,250,000 minimum capital requirement. The Company's share capital is at all times equal to its Net Asset Value. The Company's share capital is automatically adjusted when additional Shares are issued or outstanding Shares are redeemed, and no special announcements or publicity are necessary in relation thereto.

1.2 Shares

Any Eligible Investor may acquire Shares in the Company against payment of the subscription price as defined in Section 5.1 of the General Section.

Shares may be issued in registered or dematerialised form. No individual share certificate will be issued for registered Shares. A holder of dematerialised Shares will have its Shares deposited on a securities account in the name of its beneficiary. All Shares must be fully paid up. Fractional Shares may be issued up to five (5) decimal places and will carry rights in proportion to the fraction of a Share they represent but will carry no voting rights.

The register of the Shareholders will be kept by the Administrative Agent on behalf of the Company, and the register (and the Shareholders' personal data contained therein) will be available for inspection by any Shareholder. The register will contain the name of each owner of registered Shares, his/her/its residence or elected domicile as indicated to the Company and the number and Class held by him/her/it and the transfer of Shares and the dates of such transfers. The ownership of the Shares will be established by the entry in this register.

Each registered Shareholder will provide the Company with an address, fax number and email address to which all notices and announcements may be sent. Such address will also be entered into the register of Shareholders. Shareholders may, at any time, change their address as entered into the register of Shareholders by way of a written notification sent to the Company.

The Shares confer no preferential subscription rights at the time of the issue of new Shares.

Within the same Sub-fund, all Shares have equal rights as regards voting rights in all general meetings of Shareholders and in all meetings of the Sub-fund concerned.

The Special Sections indicate, for each Sub-fund, which Classes are available and their characteristics.

For each Sub-fund, the Board may, in respect of Shares in one or several Class(es) if any, decide to close subscriptions temporarily or definitively, including those arising from the conversion of Shares of another Class or another Sub-fund.

Shareholders may ask for the conversion of all or a part of their Shares from one Class to another in compliance with the provisions of Section 5 of the General Section.

1.3 Umbrella structure - Sub-funds and Classes

The Company has an umbrella structure consisting of one or several Sub-funds. A separate portfolio of assets is maintained for each Sub-fund and is invested in accordance with the Investment Objective and Investment Policy applicable to that Sub-fund. The Investment Objective, Investment Policy, as well as the other specific features of each Sub-fund (such as risk profile and duration (including limited duration)) are set forth in the relevant Special Section.

The Company is one single legal entity. However, the rights of the Shareholders and creditors relating to a Sub-fund or arising from the setting-up, operation and liquidation of a Sub-fund are limited to the assets of that Sub-fund. The assets of a Sub-fund are exclusively dedicated to the satisfaction of the rights of the Shareholders relating to that Sub-fund and the rights of those creditors whose claims have arisen in connection with the setting-up, operation and liquidation of that Sub-fund.

The Company may be comprised of one or more feeder Sub-funds, with each such feeder Sub-fund being authorised to invest up to 100% of its assets in units of another eligible master UCITS (or sub-fund thereof) under the conditions set out by applicable law, as may be set forth in the relevant Special Section.

Within a Sub-fund, the Board may decide to issue one or more Classes the assets of which will be commonly invested but subject to different fee structures, distribution, marketing targets, currency or other specific features. A separate Net Asset Value per Share, which may differ as a consequence of these variable factors, will be calculated for each Class. The Board may, at any time, create additional Classes whose features may differ from the existing Classes and additional Sub-funds whose Investment Objectives may differ from those of the Sub-funds then existing. Upon creation of new Sub-funds or Classes, the Prospectus will be updated, if necessary, or supplemented by a new Special Section. Classes of some Sub-funds, indicated in the Special Sections, may, on the decision of the

Board, be subdivided into several Sub-Classes with a different valuation currency. **The attention of investors is drawn to the fact that, depending on whether foreign exchange hedging instruments are used in respect of each Class, an investor may be exposed to the risk that the Net Asset Value of one Class denominated in a given valuation currency may fluctuate in a way that compares unfavourably to that of another Class denominated in another valuation currency. It should nevertheless be noted that all expenses associated with the financial instruments, if any, used for the purpose of hedging foreign exchange risks related to the Sub-Class concerned will be allocated to that Sub-Class.** To the extent permitted by the Prospectus, and in relation to Sub-Classes that are denominated in a currency other than the Reference Currency of a Sub-fund or Class, the Company may (but is under no obligation to) employ techniques and instruments intended to provide protection, so far as possible, against movements of the currency in which the relevant Sub-Class is denominated.

The Sub-funds are described in more detail in the relevant Special Sections.

Investors should note however that some Sub-funds or Classes may not be available to all investors. The Company retains the right to offer only one or more Classes for purchase by investors in any particular jurisdiction in order to conform to local law, customs or business practice or for fiscal or any other reason. The Company may further reserve one or more Sub-funds or Classes to Institutional Investors only.

For the time being, the Company is comprised of the following Sub-funds:

- (a) MAPFRE AM – Euro Bonds Fund;
- (b) MAPFRE AM – Euro Cash Fund²;
- (c) MAPFRE AM – Inclusion Responsible Fund;
- (d) MAPFRE AM – US Forgotten Value Fund;
- (e) MAPFRE AM – European Equities;
- (f) MAPFRE AM – Iberian Equities;
- (g) MAPFRE AM – Multi Asset Strategy;
- (h) MAPFRE AM – Good Governance Fund;
- (i) MAPFRE AM – Global Bond Fund;
- (j) MAPFRE AM – Behavioral Fund;
- (k) MAPFRE AM – Capital Responsible Fund;
- (l) MAPFRE AM – Selection Fund;
- (m) MAPFRE AM – The Social Fund.

²

Standard VNAV MMF

1.4 Term of the Company – Term of the Sub-funds

The Company will exist for an indefinite period. However, the Company will be automatically put into liquidation upon the termination of a Sub-fund if no further Sub-fund is active at that time.

The Sub-funds may be created with a limited duration in which case Shares for which no redemption request has been submitted in respect of the maturity date as set out in the relevant Special Section will be compulsory redeemed at the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at such maturity date.

2. MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION

2.1 The Board

The Company is managed by the Board. The Board is vested with the broadest powers to perform all acts of administration and disposition in the Company's interests. All powers not expressly reserved by law to the general meeting of Shareholders fall within the competence of the Board.

The Board must be composed at all times of at least three Directors (including the chairman of the Board).

Any Director may be removed with or without cause or be replaced at any time by resolution adopted by the general meeting of Shareholders, provided however that the remaining directors must (i) co-opt a new director or (ii) convene a general meeting of Shareholders with a view to appoint a new director.

The Company may indemnify any Director or officer, and his or her heirs, executors and administrators against expenses reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with any action, suit proceeding to which he or she may be made a party by reason of his or her being or having been a director or officer of the Company or, at its request, of any other company of which the Company is a shareholder or creditor and from which he or she is not entitled to be indemnified, except in relation to matters as which he or she will be finally adjudged in such action, suit or proceeding to be liable for gross negligence or wilful misconduct; in the event of a settlement, indemnification will be provided only in connection with such matters covered by the settlement as to which the Company is advised by counsel that the person to be indemnified did not commit such a breach of duty. The foregoing right of indemnification will not exclude other rights to which he or she may be entitled.

The Board is currently composed as follows:

- Patrick Philip Nielsen;
- Juan José Pedraza Laynez;
- Alvaro Anguita Alegret;
- Javier Valls;
- Noel Ford; and
- Marzena Magdalena Formosa.

The Board will appoint a chairman. The chairman will have a casting vote in case of a tied vote.

2.2 Management Company

Corporate information

The Board has appointed Waystone Management Company (Lux) S.A. (the **Management Company**) as the management company of the Company to serve as its designated management company within the meaning of Part I of the 2010 Act pursuant to the Management Company Agreement with effect as of 21 December 2016. The Management Company is a company incorporated under Luxembourg Law with registered office at 19, rue de Bitbourg, L-1273 Luxembourg. The Management Company, which is subject to Chapter 15 of the 2010 Act, was incorporated for an indeterminate period in Luxembourg on 23 October 2003 in the form of a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*), in accordance with the 1915 Act. Its fully paid-up share capital currently amounts to EUR 1,700,000.

The deed of incorporation of the Management Company was published in the Luxembourg Official Gazette on 26 November 2003 and is registered with the Luxembourg trade and companies register under number B96744. The last consolidated version of the articles of incorporation of the Management Company has been filed with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register on 8 April 2014, mention of the filing has been published in the Luxembourg Official Gazette on 7 June 2014.

Its board of directors is composed as follows:

- Timothy Madigan;
- Denis Harty;
- Rachel Wheeler; and
- Vasileios Karelakas.

Duties of the Management Company

The Management Company will provide, subject to the overall control of the Board and without limitation, (i) investment management services, (ii) administrative services and (iii) marketing, distribution and sales services to the Company as listed in Annex II of the 2010 Act. The rights and duties of the Management Company are further laid down in articles 107 et seq. of the 2010 Act. The Management Company must at all times act honestly and fairly in conducting its activities in the best interest of the Shareholders and in conformity with the 2010 Act, the MMFR Regulation, the Prospectus and the Articles.

The Management Company is vested with the day-to-day administration of the Company. In fulfilling its duties as set forth by the 2010 Act and the Management Company Agreement, the Management Company is authorised, for the purpose of more efficient conduct of its business, to delegate, under its responsibility and control, and with the prior consent of the Company and subject to the approval of the CSSF, part or all of its functions and duties to any third party, which, having regard to the nature of the functions and duties to be delegated, must be qualified and capable of undertaking the duties in question. The Management Company will remain liable to the Company in respect of all matters so delegated.

The Management Company will require any such agent to which it intends to delegate its duties to comply with the provisions of the Prospectus, the Articles and the relevant provisions of the Management Company Agreement.

In relation to any delegated duty, the Management Company will implement appropriate control mechanisms and procedures, including risk management controls, and regular reporting processes in order to ensure an effective supervision of the third parties to whom functions and duties have been delegated and that the services provided by such third party service providers are in compliance with the Articles, the Prospectus and the agreement entered into with the relevant third party service provider.

The Management Company will be careful and diligent in the selection and monitoring of the third parties to whom functions and duties may be delegated and ensure that the relevant third parties have sufficient experience and knowledge as well as the necessary authorisations required to carry out the functions delegated to them.

The following functions may be delegated by the Management Company to third parties: investment management of certain Sub-funds, administration, marketing and distribution, as further set forth in this Prospectus and in the Special Sections.

The Management Company has in place a remuneration policy in line with the UCITS Directive.

The remuneration policy sets out principles applicable to the remuneration of senior management, all staff members having a material impact on the risk profile of the financial undertakings as well as all staff members carrying out independent control functions.

In particular, the remuneration policy complies with the following principles in a way and to the extent that is appropriate to the size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of the activities of the Management Company:

- (a) it is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles, rules or the Articles;
- (b) if and to the extent applicable, the assessment of performance is set in a multi-year framework appropriate to the holding period recommended to the investors of the Company in order to ensure that the assessment process is based on the longer-term performance of the Company and its investment risks and that the actual payment of performance-based components of remuneration is spread over the same period;
- (c) it is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and the Company and of the Shareholders, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest;
- (d) fixed and variable components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced and the fixed component represents a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration to allow the operation of a fully flexible policy on variable remuneration components, including the possibility to pay no variable remuneration component.

The remuneration policy is determined and reviewed at least on an annual basis by a remuneration committee.

The details of the up-to-date remuneration policy of the Management Company, including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, the identity of the persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits, including the composition of the remuneration committee, are available on [https://www.waystone.com/wp-content/uploads/Policy/LUX/Waystone-Corporate-Services-\(Lux\)-SA/Waystone-Corporate-Services-\(Lux\)-SA-Remuneration-Policy.pdf](https://www.waystone.com/wp-content/uploads/Policy/LUX/Waystone-Corporate-Services-(Lux)-SA/Waystone-Corporate-Services-(Lux)-SA-Remuneration-Policy.pdf), a paper copy will be made available free of charge upon request.

2.3 Administrative Agent

BNP Paribas S.A. – Luxembourg Branch (formerly, BNP Paribas Securities Services, Luxembourg Branch), having its registered office at 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, is appointed as administrative agent, domiciliary agent, listing agent and registrar and transfer agent of the Company (the **Administrative Agent**) pursuant to an administrative agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Administrative Agent with effect as of 21 December 2016 (the **Administrative Agreement**). The Administrative Agreement is for an unlimited duration and can be terminated by either party by giving 90 calendar days' prior written notice.

In its capacity as:

- domiciliary agent, the Administrative Agent will be responsible for the domiciliation of the Company and will, in particular, allow the Company to establish its registered office at the registered office of the Administrative Agent and provide facilities necessary for general meetings of Shareholders;
- administration agent, the Administrative Agent will have as its principal function among other things the calculation of the NAV of the Company, each Sub-fund and each Class, the maintenance of the Company's accounting records and the preparation of the financial reports required by this Prospectus and Luxembourg Law. As such, it is empowered with the three principal functions contemplated under the CSSF circular 22/811 relating to the authorisation and organisation of entities acting as UCI administrator, namely (i) registrar duties, (ii) NAV calculation and accounting services, and (iii) handling communication with Shareholders.
- transfer agent, the Administrative Agent will be responsible for the safekeeping and maintaining of the register of Shareholders and for processing issues, repurchases and transfers of Shares in accordance with the Articles and this Prospectus.

For the purpose of determining the value of the assets of the Company, the Administrative Agent may, when calculating the Net Asset Value and without prejudice to Section 11 of the General Section, completely and exclusively rely (without any testing) upon the valuations provided by various pricing sources available on the market such as pricing agencies or any other pricing source reasonably considered to be the most reliable for any specific asset (e.g., administrators of underlying UCIs, brokers etc.) or by any other pricing source indicated by the Company or any price(s)/value(s) instructed by the Company.

It is expressly agreed that, regarding valuation/pricing of the assets of the Company with respect to which no market price or fair value is made available, the Company will select, appoint, and make the necessary contractual arrangements directly with specialised and reputable valuation/pricing providers, specialist consultants or appraisers to ensure that such assets are valued in the best interest of all Shareholders, in full compliance with the requirements of the 2010 Act.

To this end, it is expressly agreed between the Company and the Administrative Agent, that the Company will provide, with the assistance of specialised and reputable service providers, or cause third party specialised and reputable service providers to provide, the Administrative Agent with (i) the pricing/valuation of assets of the Company with respect to which no market price or fair value is made available and (ii) appropriate supporting evidence regarding the correctness and accuracy of such pricing/valuation, in accordance with the rules laid down in the Articles and the Prospectus. For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby expressly agreed that (i) the Administrative Agent will have no obligation to verify or approve the valuation methodology or criteria applied by the Company or its delegate(s) or service providers in relation to the valuation of such assets and that (ii) that the Company will provide upon first request of the Auditor (regardless if the Auditor addressed such a request to the

Administrative Agent or not), or cause the relevant third party service providers to provide with any supporting documentation or evidence relating to the pricings/valuations of such assets.

The Administrative Agent will not be liable for the Company's investment decisions nor the consequences of the Company's investment decisions on its performances.

The remuneration of the Administrative Agent is as further set out in Section 13.1(c) of the General Section.

2.4 Investment Manager

The Management Company may, with the consent of the Company, appoint one or more Investment Managers to carry out investment management services and be responsible for a Sub-fund's investment activities within the parameters and restrictions set out in this Prospectus and the relevant Special Section. Each Investment Manager will carry out investment management services pursuant to an investment management agreement and will be responsible for the Sub-funds' investment activities within the parameters and restrictions set out in this Prospectus and the relevant Special Section.

The Investment Manager will provide or procure each such Sub-fund investment advisory and investment management services, pursuant to the provisions of the Investment Management Agreement and in accordance with the investment policy, objective and restrictions of the relevant Sub-fund as set out in the Articles, the Prospectus and the relevant Special Section and with the aim to achieve the Sub-fund's investment objective.

The Investment Manager may be assisted by one or more Investment Advisers or delegate its functions, with the approval of the CSSF, the Management Company and the Board, to one or more sub-investment managers. In case sub-investment managers are appointed, the relevant Special Section will be updated.

Based on article 110(1)(g) of the 2010 Act, the Management Company may (i) give any further instructions to, and (ii) terminate the mandate of, the Investment Manager at any time when this is in the interests of the Shareholders.

Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Special Section, the Investment Manager is responsible for, among other matters, identifying and acquiring the investments of the Company. The Investment Manager is granted full power and authority and all rights necessary to enable it to manage the investments of the relevant Sub-funds and provide other investment management services to assist the Company and the Management Company to achieve the investment objectives and policy set out in this Prospectus and any specific investment objective and policy set out in the relevant Special Section. Consequently, the responsibility for making decisions to buy, sell or hold a particular security or asset rests with the Board, the Management Company, the Investment Manager and, as the case may be, the relevant sub-investment manager appointed by them, subject always to the overall policies, direction, control and responsibility of the Board and the Management Company.

The remuneration of the Investment Manager is disclosed in respect of each Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section.

2.5 Investment Adviser(s)

The Investment Manager may appoint one or more Investment Advisers to provide advisory services in respect of a Sub-fund as stipulated in the relevant Special Section.

If an Investment Adviser is remunerated directly out of the assets of the relevant Sub-fund, then such remuneration will be disclosed in the relevant Special Section.

2.6 Depositary

BNP Paribas S.A. – Luxembourg Branch (formerly, BNP Paribas Securities Services, Luxembourg Branch) is appointed as depositary of the Company (the **Depositary**) under the terms of a written agreement dated 21 December 2016 (the **Depositary Agreement**) between the Depositary, the Management Company and the Company.

BNP Paribas S.A. – Luxembourg Branch is supervised by the CSSF.

The Depositary performs three types of functions, namely (i) the oversight duties (as defined in article 34(1) of the 2010 Act), (ii) the monitoring of the cash flows of the Company (as set out in article 34(2) of the 2010 Act) and (iii) the safekeeping of the Company's assets (as set out in article 34(3) of the 2010 Act).

Under its oversight duties, the Depositary is required to:

- (a) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected on behalf of the Company are carried out in accordance with the UCITS Rules and the Articles;
- (b) ensure that the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the UCITS Rules and the Articles;
- (c) carry out the instructions of the Company or the Management Company acting on behalf of the Company, unless they conflict with the UCITS Rules or the Articles;
- (d) ensure that in transactions involving the Company's assets, the consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits;
- (e) ensure that the Company's revenues are allocated in accordance with the UCITS Rules and the Articles.

The overriding objective of the Depositary is to protect the interests of the Shareholders of the Company, which always prevail over any commercial interests.

Conflicts of interest may arise if and when the Management Company or the Company maintains other business relationships with BNP Paribas S.A. – Luxembourg Branch in parallel with an appointment of BNP Paribas S.A. – Luxembourg Branch acting as Depositary.

Such other business relationships may cover services in relation to:

- (a) Outsourcing/delegation of middle or back office functions (e.g. trade processing, position keeping, post trade investment compliance monitoring, collateral management, OTC valuation, fund administration inclusive of net asset value calculation, transfer agency, fund dealing services) where BNP Paribas S.A or its Affiliates act as agent of the Company or the Management Company, or
- (b) Selection of BNP Paribas S.A or its Affiliates as counterparty or ancillary service provider for matters such as foreign exchange execution, securities lending, bridge financing.

The Depositary is required to ensure that any transaction relating to such business relationships between the Depositary and an entity within the same group as the Depositary is conducted at arm's length and is in the best interests of Shareholders.

In order to address any situations of conflicts of interest, the Depositary has implemented and maintains a management of conflicts of interest policy, aiming namely at:

- (a) identifying and analysing potential situations of conflicts of interest;
- (b) recording, managing and monitoring the conflict of interest situations either in:
 - (i) relying on the permanent measures in place to address conflicts of interest such as segregation of duties, separation of reporting lines, insider lists for staff members;
 - (ii) implementing a case-by-case management to (i) take the appropriate preventive measures such as drawing up a new watch list, implementing a new Chinese wall, (i.e. by separating functionally and hierarchically the performance of its Depositary duties from other activities), making sure that operations are carried out at arm's length and/or informing the concerned Shareholders, or (ii) refuse to carry out the activity giving rise to the conflict of interest;
 - (iii) implementing a deontological policy;
 - (iv) recording of a cartography of conflict of interests permitting to create an inventory of the permanent measures put in place to protect the Company's interests; or
 - (v) setting-up internal procedures in relation to, for instance (i) the appointment of service providers which may generate conflicts of interests, (ii) new products/activities of the Depositary in order to assess any situation entailing a conflict of interest.

In the event that such conflicts of interest do arise, the Depositary will undertake to use its reasonable endeavours to resolve any such conflicts of interest fairly (having regard to its respective obligations and duties) and to ensure that the Company and the Shareholders are fairly treated.

The Depositary may delegate to third parties the safe-keeping of the Company's assets subject to the conditions laid down in the UCITS Rules and the provisions of the Depositary Agreement. The process of appointing such delegates and their continuing oversight follows the highest quality standards, including the management of any potential conflict of interest that should arise from such an appointment. Such delegates must be subject to effective prudential regulation (including minimum capital requirements, supervision in the jurisdiction concerned and external periodic audit) for the custody of financial instruments. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation.

A potential risk of conflicts of interest may occur in situations where the delegates may enter into or have a separate commercial and/or business relationship with the Depositary in parallel to the custody delegation relationship.

In order to prevent such potential conflicts of interest from crystalizing, the Depositary has implemented and maintains an internal organisation whereby such separate commercial and/or business relationships have no bearings on the choice of the delegate or the monitoring of the delegates' performance under the delegation agreement.

A list of these delegates and sub-delegates for its safekeeping duties is available on the website <https://securities.cib.bnpparibas/app/uploads/sites/3/2021/11/ucitsv-list-of-delegates-sub-delegates-en.pdf>. Such list may be updated from time to time.

Updated information on the Depositary's custody duties, a list of delegations and sub-delegations and conflicts of interest that may arise, may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the Depositary.

Updated information on the Depositary's duties and the conflict of interests that may arise are available to investors upon request.

BNP Paribas S.A. – Luxembourg Branch, being part of a group providing clients with a worldwide network covering different time zones, may entrust parts of its operational processes to other BNP Paribas Group entities and/or third parties, whilst keeping ultimate accountability and responsibility in Luxembourg. The entities involved in the support of internal organisation, banking services, central administration and transfer agency service are listed in the website: <https://securities.cib.bnpparibas/luxembourg/>. Further information on BNP Paribas S.A. – Luxembourg Branch international operating model linked to the Company, may be provided upon request by the Company and/or the Management Company.

The Company or the Management Company acting on behalf of the Company may release the Depositary from its duties with ninety (90) days written notice to the Depositary. Likewise, the Depositary may resign from its duties with ninety (90) days written notice to the Company. In that case, a new depositary must be designated to carry out the duties and assume the responsibilities of the Depositary, as defined in the agreement signed to this effect. The replacement of the Depositary will happen within two (2) months.

The remuneration of the Depositary is as further set out in 13.1(b) of the General Section.

2.7 Paying Agent

Under the Depositary Agreement, the Company has also appointed BNP Paribas S.A. – Luxembourg Branch (formerly, BNP Paribas Securities Services, Luxembourg Branch) as its paying agent. In its capacity as paying agent of the Company, BNP Paribas S.A. – Luxembourg Branch is in charge of the payment of the dividends to the Shareholders or of the payment of the dividends to the various paying agents that can be appointed from time to time by the Company with the prior approval of the principal paying agent.

2.8 Distributors and nominees

Waystone Management Company (Lux) S.A., in its capacity as management company of the Company will be in charge of the distribution of the Shares.

The Management Company has appointed, at the request and with the consent of the Company, one of the Company's Affiliates (the **Global Distributor**) as global distributor of the Sub-funds. The Global Distributor will provide coordination services in the context of the marketing of the Sub-funds' Shares and will appoint one or more sub-distributors in respect of the relevant Sub-fund(s).

The Company and the Management Company expect that in relation to Shares to be offered to investors the Global Distributor or any sub-distributor may offer to enter into arrangements with the relevant investors to provide nominee services to those investors in relation to the Shares or arrange for third party nominee service providers to provide such nominee services to the underlying investors.

All sub-distributors that are entitled to receive subscription monies and/or subscription, redemption or conversion orders on behalf of the Company and nominee service providers must be (i) professionals of the financial sector of a FATF member country which are subject under their local regulations to anti money laundering rules equivalent to those required by Luxembourg law or (ii) professionals established in a non-FATF member State provided they are a subsidiary of a professional of the financial sector of a FATF member State and they are obliged to follow anti money laundering and terrorism financing rules equivalent to those required by Luxembourg law because of internal group policies. Whilst and to the extent that such arrangements subsist, such underlying investors will not appear in the register of the Company and will have no direct right of recourse against the Company.

Any sub-distributor or nominee service providers holding their Shares through Euroclear or Clearstream or any other relevant clearing system as an accountholder also will not be recognised as the registered Shareholder in the register. The relevant nominee of Euroclear or Clearstream or the other relevant clearing system will be recognised as the registered Shareholder in the register in such event, and in turn would hold the Shares for the benefit of the relevant accountholders in accordance with the relevant arrangements.

The terms and conditions of any sub-distribution agreement(s) with arrangements to provide nominee services will have to allow that an underlying investor who (i) has invested in the Company through a nominee and (ii) is an Eligible Investor, may at any time, require the transfer in his/her/its name of the Shares subscribed through the nominee. After this transfer, the investor will receive evidence of his shareholding at the confirmation of the transfer from the nominee.

Investors may subscribe directly to the Company without having to go through the Management Company, the Global Distributor, a sub-distributor or a nominee.

Copies of the various agreements between the Company, the Management Company, the Global Distributor and sub-distributors or nominee(s) are available at the registered office of the Company as well as at the registered office of the Administrative Agent or of the Management Company, distributor(s)/nominee(s) during the normal business hours on any Business Day.

The Investment Manager and the Global Distributor may enter into retrocession fee arrangements with any sub-distributor in relation to their distribution services. Any such retrocession fee will be paid by the Investment Manager or the Global Distributor out of their own assets (or remuneration).

2.9 Auditor

KPMG Luxembourg, has been appointed as the Company's approved statutory auditor and will fulfil all duties prescribed by the 2010 Act.

3. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, POLICY AND RESTRICTIONS

3.1 Investment Objective and Investment Policy

The Investment Objective and Investment Policy of each Sub-fund are as set out in respect of that Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section.

Shareholders have the option to choose the level of investment that they wish to make in any of the Sub-funds, according to their requirements or to their own views on future market trends. The Company does not guarantee that the Investment Objective will be achieved; this will depend on the positive or negative performance of the markets. In consequence, the Net Asset Value may fall as well as rise.

3.2 Investment Restrictions

The Company and the Sub-funds are subject to the Investment Restrictions set forth in Schedule 1, and, with respect to MMFs, the Investment Restrictions set forth in Schedule 2.

3.3 Use of financial derivative instruments

Certain Sub-funds are authorised to use financial derivative instruments either for hedging or efficient portfolio management purposes or as part of their investment strategies as described in the relevant Special Sections. Unless stated otherwise in a Special Section, a Sub-fund which uses financial derivative instruments will do so for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes only. Sub-funds using derivatives will do so within the limits specified in Schedule 1. **Investors should refer to the risk factors in Schedule 3 for special risk considerations applicable to financial derivative instruments. The Sub-funds will only enter into OTC transactions with first class financial institutions specialised in those transactions.**

As more specifically described in Schedule 2 and the relevant Special Section, MMFs may only use financial derivative instruments for the purpose of hedging the interest rate or exchange rate risks inherent in other investments of the MMF.

3.4 Use of EPM Techniques

Certain Sub-funds are authorised to employ EPM Techniques within the limits specified in Schedule 1, and, with respect to MMFs, in Schedule 2. **Investors should refer to the risk factors in Schedule 3 for special risk considerations applicable to EPM Techniques.**

3.5 Use of SFTs and TRSs

Certain Sub-funds may employ SFTs and TRSs (funded or unfunded) for reducing risks (hedging), generating additional capital or income or for cost reduction purposes. Any use of SFTs and TRSs for investment purposes will be in line with the risk profile and risk diversification rules applicable to any Sub-funds. SFTs and TRSs include the transactions specified in Schedule 1 and, with respect to MMFs, in Schedule 2. Investors should refer to the risk factors in Schedule 3 for special risk considerations applicable to the use of SFTs and TRSs.

4. CO-MANAGEMENT

Subject to the general provisions of the Articles, the Board may choose to co-manage the assets of certain Sub-funds on a pooled basis for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. In these cases, assets of the Sub-funds participating in the co-management process will be managed according to a common investment objective and will be referred to as a "pool". These pools, however, are used solely for internal management efficiency purposes or to reduce management costs.

The pools do not constitute separate legal entities and are not directly accessible to Shareholders. Cash, or other assets, may be allocated from one or more Sub-funds into one or more of the pools established by the Company. Further allocations may be made, from time to time, thereafter. Transfers from the pool(s) back to the Sub-funds may only be made up to the amount of that Sub-fund's participation in the pool(s).

The proportion of any Sub-fund's participation in a particular pool will be measured by reference to its initial allocation of cash and/or other assets to such a pool and, on an ongoing basis, according to adjustments made for further allocations or withdrawals.

The entitlement of each Sub-fund participating in the pool, to the co-managed assets applies proportionally to each and every single asset of such pool.

Where the Company incurs a liability relating to any asset of a particular pool or to any action taken in connection with an asset of a particular pool, such liability is allocated to the relevant pool. Assets or liabilities of the Company which cannot be attributed to a particular pool, are allocated to the Sub-fund they belong or relate to. Assets or expenses which are not directly attributable to a particular Sub-fund are allocated among the various Sub-funds pro rata, in proportion to the Net Asset Value of each Sub-fund.

Upon dissolution of the pool, the pool's assets will be allocated to the Sub-fund(s) in proportion to its/their participation in the pool.

Dividends, interest, and other distributions of an income nature earned in respect of the assets of a particular pool will be immediately credited to the Sub-funds in proportion to its respective participation in the pool at the time such income is recorded.

Expenses directly attributable to a particular pool will be recorded as a charge to that pool and, where applicable, will be allocated to the Sub-funds in proportion to their respective participation in the pool at the time such expense is incurred. Expenses, that are not attributable to a particular pool, will be charged to the relevant Sub-fund(s).

In the books and accounts of the Company the assets and liabilities of a Sub-fund, whether participating or not in a pool, will, at all times, be identified or identifiable as an asset or liability of the Sub-fund concerned including, as the case may be, between two accounting periods a proportionate entitlement of a Sub-fund to a given asset. Accordingly such assets can, at any time, be segregated. On the Depositary's records for the Sub-fund such assets and liabilities will also be identified as a given Sub-fund's assets and liabilities and, accordingly, segregated on the Depositary's books.

5. SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES

5.1 Initial Subscription Period/Date and Ongoing Subscriptions

During the Initial Subscription Period or on the Initial Subscription Date or on the Class Launch Date, the Company is offering the Shares under the terms and conditions as set forth in the relevant Special Section. The Company may offer Shares in one or several Sub-funds or in one or more Classes in each Sub-fund. If so provided for in a Special Section, the Board may extend the Initial Subscription Period and/or postpone the Launch Date subject to the terms of the relevant Special Section.

After the Initial Subscription Period, the Initial Subscription Date or the Class Launch Date, the Company may offer Shares of each existing Class in each existing Sub-fund on any day that is a Valuation Day, as stipulated in the relevant Special Section. The Company may decide that for a particular Class or Sub-fund no further Shares will be issued after the Initial Subscription Period or Initial Subscription Date (as will be set forth in the relevant Special Section). However, the Board reserves the right to authorise at any time and without notice the issue and sale of Shares for Classes or Sub-funds that were previously closed for further subscriptions. Such decision will be made by the Board with due regard to the interest of the existing Shareholders in the relevant Class or Sub-fund.

The Board may in its discretion decide to cancel the offering of a Sub-fund. The Board may also decide to cancel the offering of a new Class. In such case, investors having made an application for subscription will be duly informed and any subscription monies already paid will be returned. For the avoidance of doubt, no interest will be payable on such amount prior to their return to the relevant investors.

Shareholders or prospective investors may subscribe for a Class in a Sub-fund at a subscription price per Share equal to:

- (a) the Initial Subscription Price where the subscription relates to the Initial Subscription Period, the Initial Subscription Date or the Class Launch Date; or
- (b) the Net Asset Value per Share as of the Valuation Day on which the subscription is effected where the subscription relates to a subsequent offering (other than the Initial Subscription Period, the Initial Subscription Date or the Class Launch Date) of Shares of an existing Class in an existing Sub-fund.

A Subscription Fee may be added to the subscription price to be paid by the investor. The applicable Subscription Fee will be stipulated in the relevant Special Section. This fee will be payable to the Company, the Management Company, the Global Distributor or sub-distributors, unless otherwise specified in respect of a Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section.

Subscriptions will be accepted in amounts and number of Shares.

With regard to the Initial Subscription Period or Initial Subscription Date, Shares will be issued on the Initial Subscription Date or the first Business Day following the end of the Initial Subscription Period. With regards to the Class Launch Date, Shares will be issued on the Class Launch Date.

5.2 Subscription procedure

After the end of the Initial Subscription Period, the Initial Subscription Date or the Class Launch Date, subscriptions may be made only by investors who are Eligible Investors by:

- (a) submitting a written subscription request by fax, swift or any other transmission method allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or any sub-distributor to be received by the Administrative Agent by such time as set out in the relevant Special Section (the **Subscription Cut-Off Time**). Subscription orders for Shares received by the Administrative Agent in respect of a Valuation Day prior to the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time, will be processed on the first NAV Calculation Day following such Valuation Day on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such NAV Calculation Day. As a result, subscriptions will be dealt with on the basis of an unknown NAV at the time where the subscription requests are submitted. Any applications received after the Subscription Cut-Off Time in respect of the relevant Valuation Day will be deferred to the next Valuation Day and will be dealt with on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the NAV Calculation Day immediately following such next Valuation Day; and
- (b) delivering to the account of the Depositary funds for the full amount of the subscription price (plus any Subscription Fee) of the Shares being subscribed for pursuant to the subscription request by such time as set out in the relevant Special Section.

The Company may permit different dealing cut-off times for certain types of investors, such as investors in jurisdictions where a different time zone so justifies. The dealing cut-off time applied must in principle always precede the time when the applicable Net Asset Value is determined. Different cut-off times may either be specifically agreed upon with the relevant sub-distributor or be published in any supplement to the Prospectus or other marketing document used in the jurisdiction concerned.

If the Depositary does not receive the funds in time the investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment in which the case the Board will have the power to redeem all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the Company in order to meet such costs. In circumstances where it is not practical

or feasible to recoup a loss from an applicant for Shares, any losses incurred by the Company due to late or non-payment of the subscription proceeds in respect of subscription applications received may be borne by the relevant Sub-fund.

Subscribers for Shares must make payment in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-fund or Class, or in any other major freely convertible currency accepted by the Board, provided that the costs of the foreign exchange conversion will be borne by the relevant Shareholder and that the foreign exchange conversion will be done at the risk of the relevant Shareholder.

Subscribers for Shares are to indicate the allocation of the subscription monies among one or more of the Sub-funds and/or Classes offered by the Company. Subscription requests are irrevocable, unless in the period during which the calculation of the Net Asset Value is suspended in accordance with Section 11.2 of the General Section.

In the event that the subscription order is incomplete (i.e., all requested papers are not received by the Administrative Agent, the Global Distributor, or a sub-distributor by the relevant deadline set out above) the subscription order will be rejected and a new subscription order will have to be submitted.

The applicable Minimum Subscription Amount and Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount may be waived or varied on a case-by-case basis, by the Company.

In the event that the Company or the Management Company decide to reject any application to subscribe for Shares the monies transferred by a relevant applicant will be returned to the prospective investor without undue delay (unless otherwise provided for by law or regulations).

5.3 Ownership Restrictions

A person who is a Restricted Person may not invest in the Company. In addition, each applicant for Shares must certify that it is either (a) not a US Person or (b) a "qualified institutional buyer" within the meaning of Rule 144A under the US Securities Act and a "qualified purchaser" within the meaning of Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act. The Company may, in its sole discretion, decline to accept an application to subscribe for Shares from any prospective subscriber, including any Restricted Person or any person failing to make the certification set forth in (a) or (b) above. Shares may not be transferred to or owned by any Restricted Person. The Shares are subject to restrictions on transferability to a US Person and may not be transferred or re-sold except pursuant to an exemption from registration under the US Securities Act or an effective registration statement under the US Securities Act. In the absence of an exemption or registration, any resale or transfer of any of the Shares in the United States or to US Persons may constitute a violation of US law (See "Important Information – Selling Restrictions"). It is the responsibility of the Board to verify that Shares are not transferred in breach of the above. The Company reserves the right to redeem any Shares which are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by a Restricted Person or (a) in the case of Regulation S Shares, are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by a US Person or (b) in the case of 144 A Securities, are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by a US Person who is not a "qualified institutional buyer" within the meaning of Rule 144A under the US Securities Act and a "qualified purchaser" within the meaning of Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act in accordance with the Articles. Any prospective investor will only be issued Shares for Institutional Investor if such person provides a representation that it qualifies as an Institutional Investor pursuant to Luxembourg law.

5.4 Subscription in kind

At the entire discretion of the Board, Shares may be issued against contributions of Transferable Securities or other eligible assets to the Sub-funds provided that these assets are Eligible Investments and the contributions comply with the investment policies and restrictions laid out in the Prospectus

and the relevant Special Sections and have a value equal to the issue price of the Shares concerned. The assets contributed to the Sub-fund, as described above, will be valued separately in a special report of the Auditor. These contributions in kind of assets are not subject to brokerage costs. The Board will only have recourse to this possibility (i) at the request of the relevant investor and (ii) if the transfer does not negatively affect current Shareholders. All costs related to a contribution in kind will be paid for by the Sub-fund concerned provided that they are lower than the brokerage costs which the Sub-fund would have paid if the assets concerned had been acquired on the market. If the costs relating to the contribution in kind are higher than the brokerage costs which the Sub-fund concerned would have paid if the assets concerned had been acquired on the market, the exceeding portion thereof will be supported by the subscriber.

5.5 Institutional Investors

The sale of Shares of certain Sub-funds or Classes may be restricted to Institutional Investors and the Company will not issue or give effect to any transfer of Shares of such Sub-funds or Classes to any investor who may not be considered as an Institutional Investor. The Company may, at its discretion, delay the acceptance of any subscription for shares of a Sub-fund or Class restricted to Institutional Investors until such date as it has received sufficient evidence on the qualification of the investor as an Institutional Investor. If it appears at any time that a holder of Shares of a Sub-fund or Class restricted to Institutional Investors is not an Institutional Investor, the Company will, at its discretion, either redeem the relevant shares in accordance with Section 7.9 of this General Section or convert such Shares into Shares of a Sub-fund or Class which is not restricted to Institutional Investors (provided there exists such a Sub-fund or Class with similar characteristics) and which is essentially identical to the restricted Sub-fund or Class in terms of its investment object (but, for avoidance of doubt, not necessarily in terms of the fees and expenses payable by such Sub-fund or Class), unless such holding is the result of an error of the Company or its agents, and notify the relevant Shareholder of such conversion.

Considering the qualification of a subscriber or a transferee as Institutional Investor, the Company will have due regard to the guidelines or recommendations (if any) of the competent supervisory authorities.

Institutional Investors subscribing in their own name, but on behalf of a third party, may be required to certify that such subscription is made either on behalf of an Institutional Investor or on behalf of a Retail Investor provided in the latter case that the Institutional Investor is acting within the framework of a discretionary management mandate and that the Retail Investor has no right to lay a claim against the Company for direct ownership of the Shares.

6. CONVERSION OF SHARES

6.1 General

Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Special Section, Shareholders are allowed to convert all, or part, of the Shares of a given Class into Shares of the same or another Class of the same or another Sub-fund. However, the right to convert Shares is subject to compliance with any condition (including any Minimum Subscription Amounts and eligibility requirements) applicable to the Class into which conversion is to be effected. Therefore, if, as a result of a conversion, the value of a Shareholder's holding in the new Class would be less than the applicable Minimum Subscription Amount, the Board may decide not to accept the request for conversion of the Shares. Shareholders are not allowed to convert all, or part, of their Shares into Shares of a Sub-fund which is closed for further subscriptions after the Initial Subscription Period or Initial Subscription Date (as will be set forth in the relevant Special Section).

6.2 Procedure

If the criteria to become a Shareholder of such other Class and/or such other Sub-fund are fulfilled, the Shareholder will make an application to convert Shares by sending a written request by swift or fax for conversion to the Global Distributor, a sub-distributor or the Administrative Agent. Shares may be converted at the request of the Shareholders on any day that is a Valuation Day that both the Shares whose conversion is requested and the new Shares have in common. The conversion request must be received by the Global Distributor, a sub-distributor or the Administrative Agent by such time as set out in the relevant Special Section on the relevant Valuation Day. As a result, conversions will be dealt with on the basis of an unknown NAV at the time where the conversion requests are submitted. Conversion requests received after this deadline will be deemed received at the next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first Valuation Day after the relevant Valuation Day. The conversion request must state the number of Shares of the relevant Classes in the relevant Sub-fund, which the Shareholder wishes to convert as well as the details of the Sub-fund of the new Shares and their Class.

6.3 10% Gate

If any application for conversion is received in respect of any one Valuation Day (the **First Valuation Day**) which either singly or when aggregated with other applications so received (including redemption requests), is more than 10% of the total net assets of the relevant Sub-fund, the Company reserves the right in its sole and absolute discretion (and taking into account the best interests of the remaining Shareholders) to scale down pro rata each application with respect to such First Valuation Day so that not more than 10% of the total net assets of the Sub-fund be redeemed or converted on such First Valuation Day. To the extent that any application is not given full effect on such First Valuation Day by virtue of the exercise of the power to prorate applications, it will be treated with respect to the unsatisfied balance thereof as if a further request had been made by the Shareholder in respect of the next Valuation Day and, if necessary, subsequent Valuation Days. With respect to any application received in respect of the First Valuation Day, to the extent that subsequent applications will be received in respect of following Valuation Days, such later applications will be postponed in priority to the satisfaction of applications relating to the First Valuation Day, but subject thereto will be dealt with as set out in the preceding sentence.

6.4 Conversion Fee

A Conversion Fee, in favour of Sub-fund from which the Shares are converted, of up to 1% of the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the relevant Class of the relevant new Sub-fund to be issued may be levied to cover conversion costs. The same rate of Conversion Fee will be applied to all conversion requests (deemed) received on the same Valuation Day.

6.5 Conversion process

Conversion of Shares will be effected on the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day on which the conversion request is deemed received, by the simultaneous:

- (a) redemption of the number of Shares of the relevant Class in the relevant Sub-fund specified in the conversion request at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class in the relevant Sub-fund; and
- (b) issue of Shares on that Valuation Day in the new Sub-fund or Class, into which the original Shares are to be converted, at the Net Asset Value per Share for Shares of the relevant Class in the (new) Sub-fund.

Subject to any currency conversion (if applicable) the proceeds resulting from the redemption of the original Shares will be applied immediately as the subscription monies for the Shares in the new Class or Sub-fund into which the original Shares are converted.

Where Shares denominated in one currency are converted into Shares denominated in another currency, the number of such Shares to be issued will be calculated by converting the proceeds resulting from the redemption of the Shares into the currency in which the Shares to be issued are denominated. The exchange rate for such currency conversion will be calculated by the Depositary in accordance with the rules laid down in Section 11 of the General Section.

If conversion requests would result in a residual holding in any one Sub-fund or Class of less than the Minimum Net Asset Value applicable, the Company reserves the right to compulsorily redeem the residual Shares in that Sub-fund or Class at the relevant redemption price and make payment of the proceeds thereof to the Shareholders.

7. REDEMPTION OF SHARES

7.1 Timing, form of redemption request

Shares in a Sub-fund may be redeemed at the request of the Shareholders on any day that is a Valuation Day. Redemption requests must be sent in writing by mail, fax or swift allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor or such other place as the Company may advise. Redemption requests must be received by the time specified in the relevant Special Section (the **Redemption Cut-Off Time**) to be eligible for processing as of such Valuation Day (unless another Redemption Cut-Off Time is specified in respect of a Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section). As a result, redemptions will be dealt with on the basis of an unknown NAV at the time where the redemption requests are submitted. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Cut-Off Time will be deemed received at the next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day.

The Board, the Administrative Agent and the Global Distributor, or a relevant sub-distributor(s) will ensure that the relevant Redemption Cut-Off Times of each Sub-fund are strictly complied with and will therefore take all adequate measures to prevent practices known as "Late Trading".

Requests for redemption must be for either a number of Shares or an amount denominated in the Reference Currency of the Class of the Sub-fund. Redemption requests must be addressed to the Administrative Agent, the Global Distributor or the sub-distributor. Redemption requests will not be accepted by telephone or telex. Redemption requests are irrevocable (except during any period where the determination of the Net Asset Value, the issue, redemption and conversion of Shares is suspended) and proceeds of the redemption will be remitted to the account indicated by the Shareholder in its subscription request. The Company reserves the right not to redeem any Shares if it has not been provided with evidence satisfactory to the Company that the redemption request was made by a Shareholder of the Company. Failure to provide appropriate documentation to the Administrative Agent may result in the withholding of redemption proceeds.

7.2 Redemption Price

A Shareholder who redeems his/her/its Shares will receive an amount per Share redeemed equal to the Net Asset Value per Share as of the applicable Valuation Day for the relevant Class in the relevant Sub-fund, less, as the case may be, the Redemption Fee as stipulated in the relevant Special Section and any tax or duty imposed on the redemption of the Shares.

7.3 Redemption Fee

If a Shareholder wants to redeem Shares of the Company, a Redemption Fee may be levied on the amount to be paid to the Shareholder. The applicable Redemption Fee will be stipulated in the relevant Special Section. This fee will be payable to the Company, unless otherwise specified in respect of a Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section. For the avoidance of doubt, the Redemption Fee is calculated on the redemption price of the Shares.

7.4 Payment of the redemption price

Payment of the redemption proceeds will be made generally within 3 (three) Business Days following the relevant Valuation Day (unless otherwise specified in respect of a Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section, or the transfer of the redemption proceeds proves impossible as a result of restrictions or circumstances beyond the Depositary's control). Where a Shareholder redeems Shares that he/she/it has not paid for within the required subscription settlement period, in circumstances where the redemption proceeds would exceed the subscription amount that he/she/it owes, the Company will be entitled to retain such excess for the benefit of the Company.

7.5 Minimum Net Asset Value

If redemption requests would result in a residual holding in any one Sub-fund or Class of less than the Minimum Net Asset Value applicable, the Company reserves the right to compulsorily redeem the residual Shares in that Sub-fund or Class at the relevant redemption price and make payment of the proceeds thereof to the Shareholder.

7.6 Suspension of redemption

Redemption of Shares may be suspended for certain periods of time as described under Section 11.2 of the General Section.

7.7 10% Gate

If any application for redemption is received in respect of a Valuation Day which either singly or when aggregated with other applications so received (including conversion requests), is more than 10% of the total net assets of the relevant Sub-fund, the Company reserves the right in its sole and absolute discretion (and taking into account the best interests of the remaining Shareholders) to scale down pro rata each application with respect to such Valuation Day so that not more than 10% of the total net assets of the Sub-fund be redeemed or converted on such Valuation Day. To the extent that any application is not given full effect on such Valuation Day by virtue of the exercise of the power to prorate applications, it will be treated with respect to the unsatisfied balance thereof as if a further request had been made by the Shareholder in respect of the next Valuation Day and, if necessary, subsequent Valuation Days. With respect to any application received in respect of the relevant Valuation Day, to the extent that subsequent applications will be received in respect of following Valuation Days, such later applications will be postponed in priority to the satisfaction of applications relating to the relevant Valuation Day, but subject thereto will be dealt with as set out in the preceding sentence.

7.8 Redemption in-kind

The Company may, at the request of a Shareholder, agree to make, in whole or in part, a distribution in-kind of securities of the Sub-fund to that Shareholder in lieu of paying to that Shareholder redemption proceeds in cash. The Company will agree to do so if it determines that such a transaction would not be detrimental to the best interests of the remaining Shareholders of the relevant Sub-fund.

Such redemption will be effected at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class of the Sub-fund which the Shareholder is redeeming, and thus will constitute a pro rata portion of the Sub-fund's assets attributable in that Class in terms of value. The assets to be transferred to such Shareholder will be determined by the Company and the Depositary, with regard to the practicality of transferring the assets and to the interests of the Sub-fund and continuing participants therein and to the Shareholder. Such a Shareholder may incur brokerage and/or local tax charges on any transfer or sale of securities so received in satisfaction of redemption. The net proceeds from this sale by the redeeming Shareholder of such securities may be more or less than the corresponding redemption price of Shares in the relevant Sub-fund due to market conditions and/or differences in the prices used for the purposes of such sale or transfer and the calculation of the Net Asset Value of Shares of the Sub-fund. The selection, valuation and transfer of assets will be subject to the review and approval of the Auditor of the Company.

Any costs incurred in connection with a redemption in-kind will be borne by the relevant Shareholder.

7.9 Compulsory redemptions by the Company

The Company may redeem Shares of any Shareholder if the Board or the Management Company whether on its own initiative or at the initiative of the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor, determines that:

- (a) any of the representations given by the Shareholder to the Company or the Management Company were not true and accurate or have ceased to be true and accurate; or
- (b) the Shareholder is not or ceases to be an Eligible Investor; or
- (c) the continuing ownership of Shares by the Shareholder would cause an undue risk of adverse tax consequences to the Company or any of its Shareholders; or
- (d) the continuing ownership of Shares by such Shareholder may be prejudicial to the Company or any of its Shareholders.
- (e) further to the satisfaction of a redemption request submitted by a Shareholder, the number or aggregate amount of Shares of the relevant Class of Share held by this Shareholder is less than the Minimum Holding Amount.

8. PRICE ADJUSTMENT POLICY

The basis on which the assets of each Sub-fund are valued for the purposes of calculating the Net Asset Value per Shares is set out in Section 11.1 of the General Section. The actual cost of purchasing or selling assets and investments for a Sub-fund may however deviate from the latest available price or net asset value used, as appropriate, in calculating the Net Asset Value per Shares due to duties and charges and spreads from buying and selling prices of the underlying investments. These costs have an adverse effect on the value of a Sub-fund and are known as "dilution". To mitigate the effects of dilution, the Company may, at its discretion, make a dilution adjustment to the Net Asset Value per Shares.

Shares will in principle be issued and redeemed on the basis of a single price, i.e., the Net Asset Value per Share. However – to mitigate the effect of dilution – the Net Asset Value per Share may be adjusted on any Valuation Day in the manner set out below depending on whether or not a Sub-fund is in a net subscription position or in a net redemption position on such Valuation Day. Where there is no dealing on a Sub-fund or Class of a Sub-fund on any Valuation Day, the applicable price will be the unadjusted Net Asset Value per Share. The Company will retain the discretion in relation to the circumstances

under which to make such a dilution adjustment. As a general rule, the requirement to make a dilution adjustment will depend upon the volume of subscriptions or redemptions of Shares in the relevant Sub-fund. The Company may make a dilution adjustment if, in their opinion, the existing Shareholders (in case of subscriptions) or remaining Shareholders (in case of redemptions) might otherwise be adversely affected. In particular, the dilution adjustment may be made where, for example but without limitation:

- (a) a Sub-fund is in continual decline (i.e. is experiencing a net outflow of redemptions);
- (b) a Sub-fund is experiencing large levels of net subscriptions relevant to its size;
- (c) a Sub-fund is experiencing a net subscription position or a net redemption position on any Valuation Day;
- (d) in any other case where the Company is of the opinion that the interests of Shareholders require the imposition of a dilution adjustment.

The dilution adjustment will involve adding to, when the Sub-fund is in a net subscription position, and deducting from, when the Sub-fund is in a net redemption position, the Net Asset Value per Share such figure as the Board considers represents an appropriate figure to meet duties and charges and spreads. In particular, the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-fund will be adjusted (upwards or downwards) by an amount which reflects (i) the estimated fiscal charges, (ii) dealing costs that may be incurred by the Sub-fund and (iii) the estimated bid/offer spread of the assets in which the Sub-fund invests. As certain stock markets and jurisdictions may have different charging structures on the buy and sell sides, the resulting adjustment may be different for net inflows than for net outflows. Adjustments will however be limited to a maximum of 2.5% of the then applicable Net Asset Value per Share.

The Net Asset Value of each Class in the Sub-fund will be calculated separately but any dilution adjustment will in percentage terms affect the Net Asset Value of each Class in an identical manner.

9. RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER OF SHARES

All transfers of Shares will be effected by a transfer in writing in any usual or common form or any other form approved by the Company and every form of transfer will state the full name and address of the transferor and the transferee. The instrument of transfer of a Share will be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and the transferee. The transferor will be deemed to remain the holder of the Share until the name of the transferee is entered on the Share register in respect thereof. The Company may decline to register any transfer of a Share if, in consequence of such transfer, the value of the holding of the transferor or transferee does not meet the minimum subscription or holding levels of the relevant Share Class or Sub-fund as set out in this Prospectus or the relevant Special Section. The registration of transfer may be suspended at such times and for such periods as the Company may from time to time determine, provided, however, that such registration will not be suspended for more than five (5) days in any calendar year. The Company may decline to register any transfer of Shares unless the original instruments of transfer, and such other documents that the Company may require are deposited at the registered office of the Company or at such other place as the Company may reasonably require, together with such other evidence as the Company may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer and to verify the identity of the transferee. Such evidence may include a declaration as to whether the proposed transferee (i) is a US Person or acting for or on behalf of a US Person, (ii) is a Restricted Person or acting for or on behalf of a Restricted Person or (iii) does qualify as Institutional Investor.

The Company may decline to register a transfer of Shares:

- (a) if in the opinion of the Company, the transfer will be unlawful or will result or be likely to result in any adverse regulatory, tax or fiscal consequences to the Company or its Shareholders; or
- (b) if the transferee is a US Person or is acting for or on behalf of a US Person; or
- (c) if the transferee is a Restricted Person or is acting for or on behalf of a Restricted Person; or
- (d) in relation to Classes reserved for subscription by Institutional Investors, if the transferee is not an Institutional Investor; or
- (e) in circumstances as set out in Section 10.2 of this General Section; or
- (f) if in the opinion of the Company, the transfer of the Shares would lead to the Shares being registered in a depository or clearing system in which the Shares could be further transferred otherwise than in accordance with the terms of this Prospectus or the Articles.

10. ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING REQUIREMENTS – MARKET TIMING AND LATE TRADING

10.1 Anti-money laundering and terrorist financing requirements

Measures aimed towards the prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing as provided by Luxembourg Laws, regulations and circulars as issued by the CSSF are the responsibility of the Company, who delegates to the Administrative Agent (acting in capacity as registrar and transfer agent) such controls.

These measures may require the Administrative Agent to request verification of the identity of any prospective investor. By way of example, an individual may be required to produce a copy of his passport or identification card duly certified by a competent authority (e.g. embassy, consulate, notary, police officer, solicitor, financial institution domiciled in a country imposing equivalent identification requirements or any other competent authority). In the case of corporate applicants, this may require, amongst others, production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name) and investor's memorandum and articles of association (or equivalent), a recent list of its shareholders showing a recent stake in its capital in order to identify, where applicable, any beneficial owner(s) holding 25% or more of the participations of the corporate applicant, printed on the letterhead of the investor duly dated and signed, an authorised signature list and an excerpt of the trade register. It should be noted that the above list is not exhaustive and that the investors may be required to provide further information to the Administrative Agent in order to ensure the identification of the final beneficial owner of the Shares.

Until satisfactory proof of identity is provided by potential investors or transferees as determined by the Administrative Agent, it reserves the right to withhold issue or approval of registration of transfers of Shares. Similarly, redemption proceeds will not be paid unless compliance with these requirements has been made in full. In any such event, the Administrative Agent will not be liable for any interest, costs or compensation.

In case of a delay or failure to provide satisfactory proof of identity, the Administrative Agent may take such action as it thinks fit.

These identification requirements may be waived by the Administrative Agent in the following circumstances (to be analysed on a case by case basis on a risk based approach):

- (a) in the case of a subscription through a financial intermediary which is supervised by a regulatory authority which imposes an investors' or transferees' identification obligation equivalent to that required under Luxembourg Law for the prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing and to which the financial intermediary is subject;
- (b) in the case of a subscription through a financial intermediary whose parent is supervised by a regulatory authority which imposes an investors' or transferees' identification obligation equivalent to that required under Luxembourg Law for the prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing and where the law applicable to the parent or the group policy imposes an equivalent on its subsidiaries or branches.

10.2 Market Timing and Late Trading

Prospective investors and Shareholders should note that the Company may reject or cancel any subscription, conversion or redemption orders for any reason and in particular in order to comply with the Circular 04/146 relating to the protection of UCIs and their investors against Late Trading and Market Timing practices.

For example, excessive trading of Shares in response to short-term fluctuations in the market, a trading technique sometimes referred to as Market Timing, has a disruptive effect on portfolio management and increases the Sub-funds' expenses. Accordingly, the Company may, in the sole discretion of the Board, compulsorily redeem Shares or reject any subscription orders and conversions orders from any investor that the Company reasonably believes has engaged in Market Timing activity. For these purposes, the Company may consider an investor's trading history in the Sub-funds and accounts under common control or ownership.

In addition to the Subscription or Conversion Fees which may be of application to such orders as set forth in the Special Section of the relevant Sub-fund, the Company may impose a penalty of maximum 2% (two per cent.) of the Net Asset Value of the Shares subscribed or converted where the Company reasonably believes that an investor has engaged in Market Timing activity. The penalty will be credited to the relevant Sub-fund. Neither the Company nor the Board will be held liable for any loss resulting from rejected orders or mandatory redemption.

Furthermore, the Company will ensure that the relevant deadlines for requests for subscriptions, redemptions or conversions are strictly complied with and will therefore take all adequate measures to prevent practices known as Late Trading.

11. CALCULATION AND SUSPENSION OF NET ASSET VALUE

11.1 Net Asset Value calculation

The Company, each Sub-fund and each Class in a Sub-fund have a Net Asset Value determined in accordance with the Articles. The Reference Currency of the Company is the EUR. The Net Asset Value of each Sub-fund and Class will be calculated in the Reference Currency of the Sub-fund or Class, as it is stipulated in the relevant Special Section, and will be determined by the Administrative Agent for each Valuation Day as at each NAV Calculation Day as stipulated in the relevant Special Section, by calculating the aggregate of:

- (a) the value of all assets of the Company which are allocated to the relevant Sub-fund in accordance with the provisions of the Articles; less

- (b) all the liabilities of the Company which are allocated to the relevant Sub-fund and Class in accordance with the provisions of the Articles, and all fees attributable to the relevant Sub-fund and Class, which fees have accrued but are unpaid on the relevant Valuation Day.

The Net Asset Value per Share for a Valuation Day will be calculated in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-fund and will be calculated by the Administrative Agent as at the NAV Calculation Day of the relevant Sub-fund by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-fund by the number of Shares which are in issue on such Valuation Day in the relevant Sub-fund (including Shares in relation to which a Shareholder has requested redemption on such Valuation Day in relation to such NAV Calculation Day). The Net Asset Value will be calculated up to five decimal places, provided that the Administrative Agent can apply its own rounding policy to such calculation.

If the Sub-fund has more than one Class in issue, the Administrative Agent will calculate the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class for a Valuation Day by dividing the portion of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-fund attributable to a particular Class by the number of Shares of such Class in the relevant Sub-fund which are in issue on such Valuation Day (including Shares in relation to which a Shareholder has requested redemption on such Valuation Day in relation to such NAV Calculation Day).

The Net Asset Value per Share may be rounded up or down to the nearest whole hundredth share of the currency in which the Net Asset Value of the relevant Shares are calculated.

The allocation of assets and liabilities of the Company between Sub-funds (and within each Sub-fund between the different Classes) will be effected so that:

- (a) The subscription price received by the Company on the issue of Shares, and reductions in the value of the Company as a consequence of the redemption of Shares, will be attributed to the Sub-fund (and within that Sub-fund, the Class) to which the relevant Shares belong.
- (b) Assets acquired by the Company upon the investment of the subscription proceeds and income and capital appreciation in relation to such investments which relate to a specific Sub-fund (and within a Sub-fund, to a specific Class) will be attributed to such Sub-fund (or Class in the Sub-fund).
- (c) Assets disposed of by the Company as a consequence of the redemption of Shares and liabilities, expenses and capital depreciation relating to investments made by the Company and other operations of the Company, which relate to a specific Sub-fund (and within a Sub-fund, to a specific Class) will be attributed to such Sub-fund (or Class in the Sub-fund).
- (d) Where the use of foreign exchange transactions, instruments or financial techniques relates to a specific Sub-fund (and within a Sub-fund, to a specific Class) the consequences of their use will be attributed to such Sub-fund (or Class in the Sub-fund).
- (e) Where assets, income, capital appreciations, liabilities, expenses, capital depreciations or the use of foreign exchange transactions, instruments or techniques relate to more than one Sub-fund (or within a Sub-fund, to more than one Class), they will be attributed to such Sub-funds (or Classes, as the case may be) in proportion to the extent to which they are attributable to each such Sub-fund (or each such Class).
- (f) Where assets, income, capital appreciations, liabilities, expenses, capital depreciations or the use of foreign exchange transactions, instruments or techniques cannot be attributed to a particular Sub-fund they will be divided equally between all Sub-funds or, in so far as is justified by the amounts, will be attributed in proportion to the relative Net Asset Value of the

Sub-funds (or Classes in the Sub-fund) if the Company, in its sole discretion, determines that this is the most appropriate method of attribution.

- (g) Upon payment of dividends to the Shareholders of a Sub-fund (and within a Sub-fund, to a specific Class) the net assets of this Sub-fund (or Class in the Sub-fund) are reduced by the amount of such dividend.

The assets of the Company will be valued as follows:

- (a) Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments quoted or traded on an official stock exchange or any other Regulated Market, are valued on the basis of the last known price as of the relevant Valuation Day, and, if the securities or Money Market Instruments are listed on several stock exchanges or Regulated Markets, the last known price of the stock exchange which is the principal market for the security or Money Market Instrument in question, unless these prices are not representative.
- (b) For Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments not quoted or traded on an official stock exchange or any other Regulated Market, and for quoted Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments, but for which the last known price as of the relevant Valuation Day is not representative, valuation is based on the probable sales price estimated prudently and in good faith by the Board.
- (c) Units and shares issued by UCITS or other UCIs will be valued at their last available net asset value as of the relevant Valuation Day.
- (d) The liquidating value of futures, forward or options contracts that are not traded on exchanges or on other Regulated Markets will be determined pursuant to the policies established in good faith by the Board, on a basis consistently applied. The liquidating value of futures, forward or options contracts traded on exchanges or on other Regulated Markets will be based upon the last available settlement prices as of the relevant Valuation Day of these contracts on exchanges and Regulated Markets on which the particular futures, forward or options contracts are traded; provided that if a futures, forward or options contract could not be liquidated on such Business Day with respect to which a Net Asset Value is being determined, then the basis for determining the liquidating value of such contract will be such value as the Board may, in good faith and pursuant to verifiable valuation procedures, deem fair and reasonable.
- (e) Liquid assets and Money Market Instruments with a maturity of less than 12 months may be valued at nominal value plus any accrued interest or using an amortised cost method (it being understood that the method which is more likely to represent the fair market value will be retained). This amortised cost method may result in periods during which the value deviates from the price the Company would receive if it sold the investment. The Board may, from time to time, assess this method of valuation and recommend changes, where necessary, to ensure that such assets will be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Board. If the Board believes that a deviation from the amortised cost may result in material dilution or other unfair results to Shareholders, the Board will take such corrective action, if any, as it deems appropriate, to eliminate or reduce, to the extent reasonably practicable, the dilution or unfair results.
- (f) The swap transactions will be consistently valued based on a calculation of the net present value of their expected cash flows. For certain Sub-funds using OTC Derivatives as part of their main Investment Policy, the valuation method of the OTC Derivative will be further specified in the relevant Special Section.

- (g) Accrued interest on securities will be taken into account if it is not reflected in the share price.
- (h) Cash will be valued at nominal value, plus accrued interest.
- (i) All assets denominated in a currency other than the Reference Currency of the respective Sub-fund/Class will be converted at the mid-market conversion rate as of the relevant Valuation Day between the Reference Currency and the currency of denomination.
- (j) All other securities and other permissible assets as well as any of the above mentioned assets for which the valuation in accordance with the above paragraphs would not be possible or practicable, or would not be representative of their probable realisation value, will be valued at probable realisation value, as determined with care and in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Board.

In the context of Sub-funds which invest in other UCIs, valuation of their assets may be complex in some circumstances and the administrative agents of such UCIs may be late or delay communicating the relevant net asset values. Consequently, the Administrative Agent, under the responsibility of the Board, may estimate the assets of the relevant Sub-funds as of the Valuation Day considering, among other things, the last valuation of these assets, market changes and any other information received from the relevant UCIs. In this case, the Net Asset Value estimated for the Sub-funds concerned may be different from the value that would have been calculated on the said Valuation Day using the official net asset values calculated by the administrative agents of the UCIs in which the Sub-fund invested. Nevertheless, the Net Asset Value calculated using this method will be considered as final and applicable despite any future divergence.

For the purpose of determining the value of the Company's assets, the Administrative Agent, having due regards to the standard of care and due diligence in this respect, may, when calculating the Net Asset Value, completely and exclusively rely, unless there is manifest error or negligence on its part, upon the valuations provided either (i) by the Board, (ii) by various pricing sources available on the market such as pricing agencies (i.e., Bloomberg, Reuters, etc.) or administrators of underlying UCIs, (iii) by prime brokers and brokers, or (iv) by (a) specialist(s) duly authorised to that effect by the Board.

In particular, for the valuation of any assets for which market quotations or fair market values are not publicly available (including but not limited to non-listed structured or credit-related instruments and other illiquid assets), the Administrative Agent will exclusively rely on valuations provided either by the Board or by third party pricing sources appointed by the Board under its responsibility or other official pricing sources like UCIs' administrators and others like Telekurs, Bloomberg, Reuters and will not check the correctness and accuracy of the valuations so provided. If the Board gives instructions to the Administrative Agent to use a specific pricing source, the Board will make its own prior due diligence on such agents as far as its competence, reputation, professionalism are concerned so as to ensure that the prices which will be given to the Administrative Agent are reliable and the Administrative Agent will not, and will not be required to, carry out any additional due diligence or testing on any such pricing source.

If one or more sources of quotation are not able to provide relevant valuations to the Administrative Agent, the latter is authorised to not calculate the Net Asset Value and, consequently, not to determine subscription, redemption and conversion prices. The Administrative Agent will immediately inform the Board if such a situation arises. If necessary, the Board may decide to suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value in accordance with the procedures described in Section 11.2 of the General Section.

11.2 Suspension of Determination of Net Asset Value, Issue, Redemption and Conversion of Shares

The Company may at any time and from time to time suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value of Shares of any Sub-fund or Class and/or the issue of the Shares of such Sub-fund or Class to subscribers and/or the redemption of the Shares of such Sub-fund or Class from its Shareholders as well as conversions of Shares of any Class in a Sub-fund:

- (a) when one or more stock exchanges or markets, which provide the basis for valuing a substantial portion of the assets of the relevant Sub-fund or Class, or when one or more foreign exchange markets in the currency in which a substantial portion of the assets of the relevant Sub-fund or Class are denominated, are closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays or if dealings therein are restricted or suspended;
- (b) when, as a result of political, economic, military or monetary events or any circumstances outside the responsibility and the control of the Board, disposal of the assets of the relevant Sub-fund or Class is not reasonably or normally practicable without being seriously detrimental to the interests of the Shareholders;
- (c) in the case of a breakdown in the normal means of communication used for the valuation of any investment of the relevant Sub-fund or Class or if, for any reason beyond the responsibility of the Board, the value of any asset of the relevant Sub-fund or Class may not be determined as rapidly and accurately as required;
- (d) if, as a result of exchange restrictions or other restrictions affecting the transfer of funds, transactions on behalf of the Company are rendered impracticable or if purchases and sales of the Sub-fund's assets cannot be effected at normal rates of exchange;
- (e) when the Board so decides, provided that all Shareholders are treated on an equal footing and all relevant laws and regulations are applied (i) upon publication of a notice convening a general meeting of Shareholders of the Company or of a Sub-fund for the purpose of deciding on the liquidation, dissolution, the merger or absorption of the Company or the relevant Sub-fund and (ii) when the Board is empowered to decide on this matter, upon their decision to liquidate, dissolve, merge or absorb the relevant Sub-fund;
- (f) in case of the Company's liquidation or in the case a notice of termination has been issued in connection with the liquidation of a Sub-fund or a Class;
- (g) where, in the opinion of the Board, circumstances which are beyond the control of the Board make it impracticable or unfair vis-à-vis the Shareholders to continue trading the Shares.

Any such suspension may be notified by the Company or the Management Company in such manner as it may deem appropriate to the persons likely to be affected thereby. The Company or the Management Company will notify Shareholders requesting redemption or conversion of their Shares of such suspension.

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

Any request for subscription, redemption and conversion will be irrevocable except in the event of a suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share in the relevant Sub-fund. Withdrawal of a subscription or of an application for redemption or conversion will only be effective if written notification (by electronic mail, regular mail, courier or fax) is received by the Administrative Agent before termination of the period of suspension, failing which subscription, redemption applications

not withdrawn will be processed on the first Valuation Day following the end of the suspension period, on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share determined for such Valuation Day.

12. GENERAL INFORMATION

12.1 Fiscal Year – Reporting

The Fiscal Year will begin on 1 January and terminate on 31 December of each year, except for the first Fiscal Year which began on the date of incorporation of the Company and will end on 31 December 2017.

Audited annual reports of the end of each Fiscal Year will be established as at 31 December of each year and, for the first time as at 31 December 2017. In addition, unaudited semi-annual reports will be established as per the last day of the month of June and for the first time in June 2017. Those financial reports will provide for information on each of the Sub-fund's assets as well as the consolidated accounts of the Company and be made available to the Shareholders free of charge at the registered office of the Company and of the Administrative Agent.

The financial statements of each Sub-fund will be established in the Reference Currency of the Sub-fund but the consolidated accounts will be in EUR.

Audited annual reports will be published within 4 months following the end of the accounting year and unaudited semi-annual reports will be published within 2 months following the end of period to which they refer.

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Class within each Sub-fund will be made public at the offices of the Company, the Management Company and the Administrative Agent on each NAV Calculation Day.

12.2 Documents available to Shareholders

Documents available for inspection by Shareholders free of charge, during usual business hours at the offices of the Company, the Management Company and the Administrative Agent in Luxembourg (copies of these documents may also be delivered without cost to Shareholders at their request) or on the following website <http://www.mdo-manco.com/our-clients>:

- (a) the Articles;
- (b) the Depositary Agreement;
- (c) the Management Company Agreement;
- (d) the Investment Management Agreements;
- (e) the Global Distribution Agreement;
- (f) the most recent annual and semi-annual financial statements of the Company;
- (g) the total amount of remuneration for the relevant fiscal year, split into fixed and variable remuneration, paid by the Management Company to its staff, and number of beneficiaries; and
- (h) the aggregate amount of remuneration broken down by senior management and members of the staff of the Management Company whose actions have a material impact on the risk profile of the Company and the Sub-funds.

The above documents may be amended from time to time.

A copy of the Prospectus, KIID, the most recent financial statements and the Articles may be obtained free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Company.

12.3 General Meeting of Shareholders

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held within four (4) months from the end of the Fiscal Year at such date and place specified in the convening notice.

Notice of any general meeting of Shareholders (including those considering amendments to the Articles or the dissolution and liquidation of the Company or of any Sub-fund) will be mailed to each registered Shareholder at least eight days prior to the meeting and will be published to the extent required by Luxembourg law in the RESA and in any Luxembourg and other newspaper(s) that the Board may determine.

Such notices will contain the agenda, the date, the time and place of the meeting, the conditions of admission to the meeting and they will refer to the applicable quorum and majority requirements. The meetings of Shareholders of Shares of a particular Sub-fund may decide on matters which are relevant only for the Sub-fund concerned.

The convening notice to a General Meeting may provide that the quorum and majority requirements will be assessed against the number of Shares issued and outstanding at midnight (Luxembourg time) on the fifth day prior to the relevant meeting (the **Record Date**) in which case, the right of any Shareholder to participate in the meeting will be determined by reference to his/her/its holding as at the Record Date. The right of a holder of dematerialised Shares to attend a General Meeting and to exercise the voting rights attached to such Shares will be determined by reference to the Shares held by this holder as at the time and date provided for by Luxembourg laws and regulations.

General meetings of the Shareholders of a Class or Sub-fund may be held on any matters which relate exclusively to that Class or Sub-fund.

12.4 Dividend policy

Each year the general meeting of Shareholders will decide, based on a proposal from the Board, for each Sub-fund, on the use of the balance of the year's net income of the investments. A dividend may be distributed, either in cash or Shares. Further, dividends may include a capital distribution, provided that after distribution the net assets of the Company total more than EUR 1,250,000 (being provided that Shares of a Target Sub-fund held by an Investing Sub-fund will not be taken into account for the purpose of the calculation of the EUR 1,250,000 minimum capital requirement).

The Company may issue Accumulation Classes and Distribution Classes within the Classes of each Sub-fund, as indicated in the Special Section. Accumulation Classes capitalise their entire earnings whereas Distribution Classes pay dividends.

For Distribution Classes, dividends, if any, will be declared and distributed on an annual basis as determined by the Board. The Board may also decide to pay interim dividends to Distribution Classes in accordance with statutory provisions.

With regard to Shares held through Euroclear or Clearstream (or their successors), dividends will be paid by bank transfer to the relevant bank. Dividends remaining unclaimed for five years after their declaration will be forfeited and revert to the relevant Sub-fund.

No interest will be paid on a dividend declared by the Company and kept by it at the disposal of its beneficiary. Unless otherwise stated for a particular Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section, the Company is authorised to make in-kind distributions/payments of securities or other assets with the consent of the relevant Shareholder(s). Any such distributions/payments in kind will be valued in a report established by an auditor qualifying as a *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* drawn up in accordance with the requirements of Luxembourg Law, the costs of which report will be borne by the relevant Shareholder.

12.5 Liquidation-dissolution and merger of the Company or Sub-funds or Classes

(a) Liquidation-dissolution of the Company

The duration of the Company is not limited by the Articles. The Company may be wound up by decision of an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders. If the total net assets of the Company falls below two-thirds of the minimum capital prescribed by law (i.e. EUR 1,250,000), the Board must submit the question of the Company's dissolution to a general meeting of Shareholders for which no quorum is prescribed and which will pass resolutions by simple majority of the Shares represented at the meeting.

If the total net assets of the Company fall below one-fourth of the minimum capital prescribed by law, the Board must submit the question of the Company's dissolution to a general meeting of Shareholders for which no quorum is prescribed. A resolution dissolving the Company may be passed by Shareholders holding one-fourth of the voting rights represented at the meeting.

The meeting must be convened so that it is held within a period of forty days from the date of ascertainment that the net assets have fallen below two-thirds or one-fourth of the legal minimum, as the case may be.

If the Company is dissolved, the liquidation will be carried out by one or several liquidators appointed in accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Act. The decision to dissolve the Company will be published in the Luxembourg Official Gazette and two newspapers with adequate circulation, one of which must be a Luxembourg newspaper. The liquidator(s) will realise each Sub-fund's assets in the best interests of the Shareholders and apportion the proceeds of the liquidation, after deduction of liquidation costs, amongst the Shareholders of the relevant Sub-fund according to their respective pro rata entitlement. Any amounts unclaimed by the Investors at the closing of the liquidation and, at the latest, at the expiration of a period of nine (9) months following the decision to liquidate the Company will be deposited with the *Caisse de Consignation* in Luxembourg for a duration of thirty (30) years. If amounts deposited remain unclaimed beyond the prescribed time limit, they will be forfeited.

As soon as the decision to wind up the Company is made, the issue, redemption or conversion of Shares in all Sub-funds will be prohibited and will be deemed void.

(b) Liquidation-dissolution of Sub-funds or Classes

If, for any reason, the net assets of a Sub-fund or of any Class fall below the equivalent of the Minimum Net Asset Value, or if a change in the economic or political environment of the relevant Sub-fund or Class may have material adverse consequences on the Sub-fund or Class's investments, or if an economic rationalisation so requires, the Board may decide on a compulsory redemption of all Shares outstanding in such Sub-fund or Class on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share (after taking account of current realisation prices of the investments as well as realisation expenses), calculated as of the day the decision becomes effective. The Company will serve a notice to the holders of the relevant Shares at the latest on the effective date for the compulsory redemption, which will indicate the reasons of and the procedure for the redemption operations. Registered Shareholders will be

notified in writing. Unless the Board decides otherwise in the interests of, or in order to keep equal treatment between the Shareholders, the Shareholders of the Sub-fund or Class concerned may continue to request redemption or conversion of their Shares free of redemption or conversion charge. However, the liquidation costs will be taken into account in the redemption and conversion price. Any amounts unclaimed by the Investors at the closing of the liquidation will be deposited with the *Caisse de Consignation* in Luxembourg for a duration of thirty (30) years. If amounts deposited remain unclaimed beyond the prescribed time limit, they will be forfeited.

Notwithstanding the powers granted to the Board as described in the previous paragraph, a general meeting of Shareholders of a Sub-fund or Class may, upon proposal of the Board, decide to repurchase all the Shares in such Sub-fund or Class and to reimburse the Shareholders on the basis of the Net Asset Value of their Shares (taking account of current realisation prices of the investments as well as realisation expenses) calculated as of the Valuation Day on which such decision will become effective. No quorum will be required at this general meeting and resolutions will be passed by a simple majority of the Shareholders present or represented, provided that the decision does not result in the liquidation of the Company.

All the Shares redeemed will be cancelled.

(c) Merger of the Company Sub-funds and Classes

In accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Act and of the Articles, the Board may decide to merge or consolidate the Company with, or transfer substantially all or part of the Company's assets to, or acquire substantially all the assets of, another UCITS established in Luxembourg or another EU Member State. For the purpose of this Section 12.5(c), the term UCITS also refers to a sub-fund of a UCITS and the term Company also refers to a Sub-fund.

Any merger leading to termination of the Company must be approved by Supermajority Resolution at the Shareholders' meeting.

Shareholders will receive shares of the surviving UCITS or sub-fund and, if applicable, a cash payment not exceeding 10% of the net asset value of those shares.

The Company will provide appropriate and accurate information on the proposed merger to its Shareholders so as to enable them to make an informed judgment of the impact of the merger on their investment and to exercise their rights under this Section 12.5(c) and the 2010 Act.

The Shareholders have the right to request, without any charge other than those retained by the Company to meet disinvestment costs, the redemption of their Shares.

The Board may decide to allocate the assets of a Sub-fund to those of another existing Sub-fund within the Company or to another Luxembourg UCITS or to another sub-fund within such other Luxembourg UCITS (the **New Sub-fund**) and to repatriate the Shares of the Class or Classes concerned as Shares of another Class (following a split or consolidation, if necessary, and the payment of the amount corresponding to any fractional entitlement to Shareholders). Such decision will be published one month before its effectiveness (and, in addition, the publication will contain information in relation to the New Sub-fund), in order to enable the Shareholders to request redemption of their Shares, free of charge, during such period.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred to the Board by the paragraph above, a contribution of the assets and of the liabilities attributable to any Sub-fund to another Sub-fund within the Company may in any other circumstances be decided by a general meeting of Shareholders of the Class or Classes issued in the Sub-fund concerned for which there will be no quorum requirements and which will decide upon

such a merger by resolution taken by simple majority of those present or represented and voting at such meeting.

If the interest of the Shareholders of the relevant Sub-fund or in the event that a change in the economic or political situation relating to a Sub-fund so justifies, the Board may proceed to the reorganisation of a Sub-fund by means of a division into two or more Sub-funds. Information concerning the New Sub-fund(s) will be provided to the relevant Shareholders. Such publication will be made one month prior to the effectiveness of the reorganisation in order to permit Shareholders to request redemption of their Shares free of charge during such one month prior period.

13. FEES AND EXPENSES

13.1 Fees and expenses payable directly by the Company

(a) Operation and administration expenses

The Company will pay out of the assets of the relevant Sub-fund all expenses incurred by it, which will include but not be limited to: all taxes which may be due on the assets and the income of the Company; the reasonable disbursements and out-of-pocket expenses (including without limitation telephone, telex, cable and postage expenses) incurred by the Depositary and any custody charges of banks and financial institutions to whom custody of assets of the Company is entrusted; usual banking fees due on transactions involving securities or other assets (including derivatives) held in the portfolio of the Company (such fees to be included in the acquisition price and to be deducted from the selling price); the fees, expenses and all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses properly incurred by the Company, the Service Providers and any other agent appointed by the Company; legal expenses incurred by the Company or the Service Providers while acting in the interests of the Shareholders; the cost and expenses of preparing and/or filing and printing the Articles and all other documents concerning the Company (in such languages as are necessary), including registration statements, prospectuses and explanatory memoranda with all authorities (including local securities dealers' associations) having jurisdiction over the Company or the offering of Shares of the Company; the cost of preparing, in such languages as are necessary for the benefit of the Shareholders (including the beneficial holders of the Shares), and distributing annual and semi-annual reports and such other reports or documents as may be required under applicable laws or regulations; the cost of accounting, bookkeeping and calculating the Net Asset Value; the cost of preparing and distributing notices to the Shareholders; a reasonable share of the cost of promoting the Company, as determined in good faith by the Company, including reasonable marketing and advertising expenses; the costs incurred with the admission and the maintenance of the Shares on the stock exchanges on which they are listed (if listed). The Company may accrue in its accounts for administrative and other expenses of a regular or recurring nature based on an estimated amount rateably for yearly or other periods.

(b) Remuneration of the Depositary

The Depositary is entitled to receive out of the assets of each Sub-fund a fee of up to 0.5% p.a. calculated on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Sub-fund over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

(c) Remuneration of the Administrative Agent

The Administrative Agent is entitled to receive out of the assets of each Sub-fund a fee of up to 1.0% p.a. calculated on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Sub-fund over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

(d) Remuneration of the Management Company

The Management Company is exclusively entitled to receive fees out of the assets of the Company for the services it renders to the Company under the Management Company Agreement. Fees in relation to the provision of investment management, global distribution and fund administration will be paid by the Company separately without flowing through the Management Company.

The Management Company is entitled to receive out of the assets of the Company a variable fee of up to 0.03% per annum, subject to a minimum annual fee of EUR 10,000 per Sub-fund. This fee will be calculated as the average of the month-end Net Asset Value of the previous quarter and will be paid quarterly in arrears.

In addition, for the performance of risk management and investment compliance services, the Management Company is entitled to receive from the Company a fee of up to EUR 10,000 per annum per Sub-fund.

The Management Company will also be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Company additional fees corresponding to the provision of additional services, as agreed from time to time, allowing the Company to comply with any new regulatory requirements impacting the Company.

Moreover, the Management Company will be entitled to receive from the Company, if any, reimbursement for its reasonable and duly documented disbursements including, but not limited to, reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, incurred in the performance of its duties.

In addition, where applicable, any value added tax associated with the above fees and reimbursements will be charged to the Sub-fund.

(e) Remuneration of the Investment Manager

The Investment Manager is entitled to receive out of the assets of each Sub-fund an investment management fee (the **Investment Management Fee**) as disclosed in the relevant Special Section.

(f) Formation and launching expenses

All formation and launching expenses (including but not limited to legal fees related to the set-up of the Company, travel expenses, etc.) incurred on behalf of, or in connection with, the formation of the Company except for the direct costs in relation to the launching of the initial sub-funds will be borne by the Company (and the initial sub-funds). Expenses incurred in connection with the creation of any additional Sub-fund may be borne by the relevant Sub-fund and be written off over a period not exceeding five years.

(g) Annual subscription tax (*Taxe d'abonnement*)

The Company's assets are subject to tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) in Luxembourg at a rate of 0.05% p.a. on net assets (except for Sub-funds or Classes which are reserved to Institutional Investors which are subject to a tax at a reduced rate of 0.01% p.a. on net assets or if a reduction or exemption applies), payable quarterly. Some Sub-funds are exempt from the subscription tax, as more fully described in Section 14.1 of the General Section.

13.2 Fees and expenses payable directly by the investor

(a) Subscription Fee

If an investor wants to subscribe for Shares, a Subscription Fee may be added to the subscription price to be paid by the investor. The applicable Subscription Fee will be stipulated in the relevant Special Section. This fee will be payable to the Company, the Management Company, the Global Distributor or the relevant sub-distributor, unless otherwise specified in respect of a Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section.

(b) Redemption Fee

If a Shareholder wants to redeem Shares of the Company, a Redemption Fee may be levied on the amount to be paid to the Shareholder. The applicable Redemption Fee will be stipulated in the relevant Special Section. This fee will be payable to the Company, unless otherwise specified in respect of a Sub-fund in the relevant Special Section.

(c) Conversion Fee

A Conversion Fee, in favour of Sub-fund from which the Shares are converted, of up to 2% of the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the relevant Class of the relevant new Sub-fund to be issued may be levied to cover conversion costs. The same rate of Conversion Fee will be applied to all conversion requests received on the same Valuation Day. The applicable Conversion Fee will be stipulated in the relevant Special Section.

14. TAXATION

The summary below is general in nature and is not intended to be exhaustive. The summary below is based on current Luxembourg tax law as at the date of this Prospectus which is subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect. The summary below relates to the position of persons who are beneficial owners of Shares and may not apply to certain classes of persons. It is not intended to constitute advice to any person and should not be so construed. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers as to the tax implications of acquiring, holding and disposing of Shares in the Company and as to the provisions of the laws of the jurisdiction in which they are subject to tax.

14.1 General

The Company

Under present Luxembourg law and administrative practice, the Company and relevant Sub-Fund is not liable for any Luxembourg corporate income tax, net worth tax or municipal business tax. The Company and relevant Sub-Fund is, however, liable in Luxembourg to a subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) of in principle 0.05 % per annum of its net assets, such tax being payable quarterly on the basis of the value of the aggregate net assets of the Company/Sub-Fund (as applicable) at the end of the relevant calendar quarter.

The 2010 Act provides for various exemptions or reductions of the subscription tax, for instance the value of assets represented by units or shares held in other Luxembourg funds is exempt from the subscription tax provided such units or shares have already been subject to this tax.

In particular, there is an exemption from subscription tax available to the Company/Sub-Fund (as applicable) that cumulatively fulfils the following conditions, i.e. (i) whose securities are reserved for institutional investors, and (ii) that are authorised as short-term money market funds in accordance

with the MMF Regulation, and (iii) that have obtained the highest possible rating from a recognised rating agency.

The Company/Sub-Fund (as applicable) can benefit from a subscription tax rate reduced to 0.01% if the Company/Sub-Fund (as applicable) is authorised as money market funds in accordance with the MMF Regulation.

Also, if the Company/Sub-Fund (as applicable) invests in sustainable economic activities as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the annual subscription tax may be reduced to 0.04%, 0.03%, 0.02% or 0.01%, depending on the proportion of net assets of the Company/Sub-Fund invested in such sustainable economic activities.

No stamp duty or other tax is payable in Luxembourg on the issue of Shares. No Luxembourg tax is payable on the realised capital appreciation of the assets of the Company/Sub-Fund (as applicable).

The Company is liable for a fixed registration duty of seventy-five Euro (EUR 75) which was paid upon establishment and which shall be paid also upon future modification (if any) of its Articles.

Nevertheless, income received from the Company's/Sub-Fund's portfolio (i.e., dividends, interest, capital gain) can be subject to taxation deducted at source (i.e. withholding tax) in the country of origin.

The Company and relevant Sub-Fund is not subject to withholding tax on dividend distributions to the Shareholders.

Management services (including portfolio/asset management services, administrative services, investment advisory services and risk management services) rendered to the Company and located in Luxembourg should in principle be VAT exempt as per the VAT Law. Such VAT exemption also applies to "outsourced" management/advisory services provided certain conditions are met. Given that the Company will be performing a VAT exempt activity, it will have no right to recover input VAT on services which do not qualify as management services or otherwise do not fall within any other categories of VAT exempt services (i.e. any such VAT incurred on costs will be a final cost) unless it performs an activity allowing for VAT recovery.

The Company and the relevant Sub-Fund will undertake to ensure that it is not resident for tax purposes in any jurisdiction other than Luxembourg.

Luxembourg taxation of Shareholders

Under current legislation, Shareholders are not subject to any capital gains, income or withholding taxes in Luxembourg (except for those domiciled, resident or having a permanent establishment in Luxembourg to which the Shares can be attributed and except also with respect to Luxembourg gift tax but only in the event that a gift is made pursuant to a deed signed before a Luxembourg notary or is registered in Luxembourg).

14.2 Other jurisdictions

Interest, dividend and other income realised by the Company on the sale of securities, may be subject to withholding and other taxes levied by the jurisdictions in which the income is sourced. It is impossible to predict the rate of foreign tax the Company will bear since the amount of the assets to be invested in various countries and the ability of the Company to reduce such taxes is not known.

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

15. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Directors, the Management Company, the Global Distributor, the sub-distributor(s), the Investment Manager, the Investment Adviser (if any), the Depositary and the Administrative Agent may, in the course of their business, have potential conflicts of interests with the Company. Each of the Directors, the Management Company, the Global Distributor, the sub-distributor(s), the Investment Manager, the Investment Adviser (if any), the Depositary and the Administrative Agent will have regard to their respective duties to the Company and other persons when undertaking any transactions where conflicts or potential conflicts of interest may arise. In the event that such conflicts do arise, each of such persons has undertaken or will be requested by the Company to undertake to use its reasonable endeavours to resolve any such conflicts of interest fairly (having regard to its respective obligations and duties) and to ensure that the Company and the Shareholders are fairly treated.

In particular, the Management Company and Depositary have each established a conflicts of interest policy in line with applicable UCITS Rules. The Depositary will not carry out any activities with regard to the Company (or the Management Company on behalf of the Company) that may create conflicts of interest between the Company, investors of the Company, the Management Company and itself unless it had functionally and hierarchically separated performance of its depositary tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks and these potential conflicts are properly identified, managed, monitored and disclosed to investors of the Company.

Interested dealings

The Directors, the Management Company, the Global Distributor, the sub-distributor(s), the Investment Manager, the Investment Adviser (if any), the Depositary and the Administrative Agent and any of their respective subsidiaries, affiliates, associates, agents, directors, officers, employees or delegates (together the **Interested Parties** and, each, an **Interested Party**) may:

- contract or enter into any financial, banking or other transaction with one another or with the Company including, without limitation, investment by the Company, in securities in any company or body any of whose investments or obligations form part of the assets of the Company or any Sub-fund, or be interested in any such contracts or transactions;
- invest in and deal with Shares, securities, assets or any property of the kind included in the property of the Company for their respective individual accounts or for the account of a third party;
- act as counterparty to the derivative transactions or contracts entered on behalf of the Company or act as index sponsor or calculation agent in respect of underlyings to which the Company will be exposed via derivative transactions;
- act as agent or service provider in the context of EPM Techniques/SFTs; and
- deal as agent or principal in the sale, issue or purchase of securities and other investments to, or from, the Company through, or with, the Investment Manager or the Depositary or any subsidiary, affiliate, associate, agent or delegate thereof.

Any assets of the Company in the form of cash may be invested in certificates of deposit or banking investments issued by any Interested Party. Banking or similar transactions may also be undertaken with or through an Interested Party (provided it is licensed to carry out this type of activity).

There will be no obligation on the part of any Interested Party to account to Shareholders for any benefits so arising and any such benefits may be retained by the relevant party.

Any such transactions must be carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein and unless otherwise provided for in a Special Section for a particular Sub-fund, the Management Company, the Investment Manager or the Investment Adviser (if any) and their respective Affiliates may actively engage in transactions on behalf of other investment funds and accounts which involve the same securities and instruments in which the Sub-funds will invest. The Management Company, the Investment Manager or the Investment Adviser (if any) and their respective Affiliates may provide investment management/advisory services to other investment funds and accounts that have investment objectives similar or dissimilar to those of the Sub-funds and/or which may or may not follow investment programs similar to the Sub-funds, and in which the Sub-funds will have no interest. The portfolio strategies of the Management Company, the Investment Manager or the Investment Adviser (if any) and their respective Affiliates used for other investment funds or accounts could conflict with the transactions and strategies advised by the Management Company, the Investment Manager or the Investment Adviser (if any) in managing a Sub-fund and affect the prices and availability of the securities and instruments in which such Sub-fund invests.

The Management Company, the Global Distributor, the sub-distributor(s), the Investment Manager or the Investment Adviser (if any) and their respective Affiliates may give advice or take action with respect to any of their other clients which may differ from the advice given or the timing or nature of any action taken with respect to investments of a Sub-fund. The Management Company, the Investment Manager or the Investment Adviser (if any) have no obligation to advise any investment opportunities to a Sub-fund which they may advise to other clients.

The Management Company, the Global Distributor, the sub-distributor(s), the Investment Manager or the Investment Adviser (if any) will devote as much of their time to the activities of a Sub-fund as they deem necessary and appropriate. The Management Company, the Global Distributor, the sub-distributor(s), the Investment Manager or the Investment Adviser (if any) and their respective Affiliates are not restricted from forming additional investment funds, from entering into other investment advisory/management relationships, or from engaging in other business activities, even though such activities may be in competition with a Sub-fund. These activities will not qualify as creating a conflict of interest.

Additional considerations relating to conflicts of interest may be applicable, as the case may be, for a specific Sub-fund as further laid down in the relevant Special Section.

PART B – SPECIAL SECTIONS

SPECIAL SECTION 1 – MAPFRE AM – EURO BONDS FUND

This Special Section must be read in conjunction with the General Section of the Prospectus. This Special Section refers only to the MAPFRE AM – Euro Bonds Fund (the **Sub-fund**).

1. PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Sub-fund aims to provide long term growth potential through investment in fixed income assets. The Sub-fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within five (5) years.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Sub-fund is to invest exclusively in fixed income assets. At least 70% of the Sub-fund's net assets will be invested in public debt, supranational or agencies debt issued or guaranteed by an OECD Member State.

Up to 30% of the Sub-fund's net assets may be invested in corporate debt instruments issued by private entities established in an OECD Member State.

The Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in (i) deposits with EU credit institutions, (ii) repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions or (iii) Money Market Instruments.

At least 50% of the Sub-fund's fixed income portfolio will have a high investment grade credit quality (with a rating of not less than AA- by any of the well-known rating agencies). Up to 30% of the Sub-fund's fixed income portfolio may be invested in medium investment grade credit quality assets (with a rating between BBB+ and BBB- by any of the well-known rating agencies).

The Sub-fund will seek to systematically hedge currency risk. When investing in assets that are not denominated in euro, the foreign exchange risk will be hedged.

The Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in shares or units of UCITS and other UCIs, but may not invest in UCITS or other UCIs managed by the Investment Manager or an Affiliate thereof. The Sub-fund may invest in financial derivative instruments traded on a Regulated Market for hedging or investment purposes. The Sub-fund may use OTC Derivatives for hedging purposes only.

The average duration of the portfolio will be between 0 and 10 years.

The Sub-fund is actively managed. The Sub-fund's benchmark is a basket of three indices: ICE BofAML 1-10 Year Euro Government Index (EG05 Index), ICE BoA Merrill Lynch Euro Treasury Bill Index (EGB0) and ICE BofAML 1-10 Year Euro Large Cap Corporate Index (ERL5 Index) (the **Benchmark**), solely used as a reference to compare the performance of the Sub-fund but not for the construction or choice of constituents in the portfolio. The Sub-fund does not track the index and can deviate significantly or entirely from the Benchmark index.

The Sub-fund may hold Ancillary Liquid Assets (up to 20% of its net assets). Under exceptional circumstances and where financial market conditions so require, up to 100% of the assets of the Sub-fund may be held on a temporary basis in Ancillary Liquid Assets, subject to compliance with the Investment Restrictions.

Save as regards repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions, the Sub-fund does not intend to use SFTs in the short and medium term, and should it intend to use them, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The Sub-fund will use TRS on a temporary basis. The maximum proportion of assets that may be subject to TRS will not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Sub-fund. It is expected that the use of TRS will generally not exceed 30% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The investments underlying this Sub-fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

3. GLOBAL EXPOSURE

The Sub-fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

4. VALUATION DAY

Each Business Day is a Valuation Day.

5. INVESTMENT MANAGER

With the approval of the Company, the Management Company has appointed MAPFRE Asset Management S.G.I.I.C. S.A. as the investment manager of the Sub-fund (the **Investment Manager**) pursuant to an investment management agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager on 21 December 2016 (the **Investment Management Agreement**).

The Investment Manager is a public limited liability company formed under the laws of Spain, with registered office at Edificio 4, Carretera de Pozuelo 50, 28222 Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain.

The Investment Manager will be remunerated out of the assets of the Sub-fund and will be entitled to the Investment Management Fee described in Section 10 of this Special Section.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party upon a three (3) months written notice. It may be terminated without notice in certain circumstances as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

6. CLASSES

For the time being, the following Class is available for subscription by investors:

Class of Shares	Class I
ISIN	LU1509931215
Eligible Investors	Institutional
Currency	EUR

NAV Frequency	Daily
Initial Issue Price	See section 7.1 below
Minimum Subscription Amount	EUR 10,000
Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount	EUR 1,000
Minimum Holding Amount	EUR 10,000
Subscription Fee	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A
Conversion Fees	N/A
Investment Management Fee	0.5%
Dividend policy	Distribution (D)

7. SUBSCRIPTIONS – REDEMPTIONS – CONVERSIONS

7.1 Initial Offering Date

The initial offering date of this Sub-fund will occur on a date which will be decided by the Board (the **Initial Offering Date**).

All the assets of Paretum MAPFRE Euro Bonds Fund, a Luxembourg UCITS, will be contributed in kind to the Sub-fund on the Initial Offering Date. In exchange, the contributing investors of Paretum MAPFRE Euro Bonds Fund (the **Contributing Investors**) will receive Shares of the Sub-fund, on the basis of the latest net asset value per unit of Paretum MAPFRE Euro Bonds Fund.

Class I Shares will be allocated to Contributing Investors holding Class I Shares of Paretum MAPFRE Euro Bonds Fund, respectively.

The Sub-fund will benefit from the track record of Paretum MAPFRE Euro Bonds Fund.

Other investors may also be authorised to subscribe for Shares of the Sub-fund on the Initial Offering Date. Subscriptions must be sent in writing to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor and be received by the Administrative Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Initial Offering Date. Payments for subscriptions must be received in the reference currency of the relevant Class at the latest 4 (four) Business Days following the Initial Offering Date.

If the Depositary does not receive the funds in time the investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment in which the case the Board will have the power to redeem all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the Company in order to meet such costs.

On the Initial Offering Date, Shares in the relevant Class will be issued at a Subscription Price equal to the net asset value per unit of the corresponding class of Paretum MAPFRE Euro Bonds Fund, plus the subscription fee as set out in the table in Section 6 of this Special Section. However, no Subscription Fee will be levied on Shares that will be issued to Contributing Investors.

7.2 Ongoing Subscriptions

Ongoing subscriptions for Shares can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 5 of the General Section. Subscriptions may be made only by investors who are Eligible Investors by:

- (a) submitting a written subscription request by fax, swift or any other transmission method allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor to be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day at the latest (the **Subscription Cut-Off Time**). Subscription orders for Shares received by the Administrative Agent in respect of a Valuation Day prior to the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time, will be processed on the first NAV Calculation Day following such Valuation Day on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such NAV Calculation Day. Any applications received after the Subscription Cut-Off Time in respect of the relevant Valuation Day will be deferred to the next Valuation Day and will be dealt with on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the NAV Calculation Day immediately following such next Valuation Day;
- (b) delivering to the account of the Depositary funds for the full amount of the subscription price (plus any Subscription Fee) of the Shares being subscribed for pursuant to the subscription request at the latest 4 (four) Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

7.3 Redemption

Redemption requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 7 of the General Section. Redemption requests must be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day (the **Redemption Cut-Off Time**) to be eligible for processing as of such Valuation Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Cut-Off Time will be deemed received at the next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day. Payment of the redemption proceeds will be made generally within 5 (five) Business Days following the relevant NAV Calculation Day.

7.4 Conversion

Conversion requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 6 of the General Section. Conversion request must be received by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Days before the relevant Valuation Day by the Administrative Agent.

8. PRICE ADJUSTMENT

With respect to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares of the Sub-fund, the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Valuation Day may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section.

9. REFERENCE CURRENCY AND HEDGING

The Reference Currency of the Sub-fund is the EUR.

In relation to investments that are denominated in a currency other than the currency of any particular Class, the Company may decide (but is not obliged) to enter into hedging transactions so as to mitigate the risk arising out of (adverse) currency exchange rate changes.

10. MANAGEMENT COMPANY FEE AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

10.1 Management Company Fee

The Management Company is entitled to the Management Company Fee as described in Section 13 of the General Section, based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

10.2 Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to an investment management fee at such rate as set out in respect of each Class in Section 6 of this Special Section (the **Investment Management Fee**). The Investment Management Fee is based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable monthly in arrears.

11. SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out below, Shareholders should refer to the risk factors set out in Schedule 3 and in particular the following risks:

- (a) market-related risks;
- (b) interest rate risk;
- (c) fixed-interest securities;
- (d) credit risk;
- (e) liquidity risk.

12. PRICE ADJUSTMENT POLICY

Investors should note that in certain circumstances the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Sub-fund may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section (by increasing or decreasing the applicable Net Asset Value per Share by up to 2.5%).

SPECIAL SECTION 2 – MAPFRE AM – EURO CASH FUND

This Special Section must be read in conjunction with the General Section of the Prospectus. This Special Section refers only to the MAPFRE AM – Euro Cash Fund (the **Sub-fund**).

1. PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Sub-fund is a standard money market fund with a variable net asset value within the meaning of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of 14 June 2017 on money market funds (the “**MMF Regulation**”).

The main objective of the Sub-fund is to preserve the Sub-fund’s capital and to obtain a return in line with money market rates. The maximum average duration of the Sub-fund’s portfolio will be one year. The Sub-fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within one year.

A Money Market Fund like the Sub-fund is not a guaranteed investment.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Sub-fund aims to provide short term growth potential offered through investment in short-term assets, which may or may not be traded on a Regulated Market, regardless of the EEA Member State in which they are registered, in accordance with the requirements of the MMF Regulation. These instruments may be issued by supranational entities, agencies or OECD member states.

The Sub-fund will, in particular, invest in one or more categories of eligible financial assets in compliance with and under the conditions set out in the MMF Regulation. The investments of the Sub-fund shall be sufficiently diversified in accordance with Article 17(1) of the MMF Regulation, except where those assets take the form of money market instruments that fulfil the requirements of Article 17(7) of the MMF Regulation.

The Sub-fund may invest in shares or units of other money market funds that are considered eligible in line with the requirements of Article 16 of the MMF Regulation. The Sub-fund may, in aggregate, invest a maximum of 17,5% of its net assets in shares or units of other money market funds. The management fees charged to such other money market funds by their respective service providers generally amount to a maximum of 0,8%.

The Sub-fund intends to make use of the exception under Article 17(7) of the MMF Regulation, which allows it to invest more than 5% and up to 100% of the Sub-fund's assets in money market instruments of eligible issuers, in accordance with Section 1.3b 'Exceptions which can be made' of the Investment Restrictions (Schedule 1) and Schedule 2.

The Sub-fund will make short-term investments, with a weighted average maturity (“**WAM**”) of the portfolio equal to or lower than 6 months and a weighted average life of the portfolio (“**WAL**”) equal to or lower than 12 months. Notwithstanding this, the Sub-fund may also invest in MMF instruments with a residual maturity until the legal redemption date of less than or equal to 2 years as long as the remaining time until the next date of revision of the interest rate is 397 days or less. The minimum short-term credit rating of eligible investments shall be high quality as determined by the Investment Manager, or of investment grade or its equivalent according to the main rating agencies, or if lower, the rating of the Kingdom of Spain at any given time, all in line with the procedures set out in the MMF Regulation. For non-rated emissions, the rating of the issuer shall be taken into consideration with the same preference and currency as the relevant asset. At least 7.5% of the Sub-fund’s assets will be daily maturing assets, in particular reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of one working day, deposits, or cash which is able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of one working day.

At least 15% of the Sub-fund's assets will be weekly maturing assets, in particular reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of five working days, deposits, or cash which is able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of five working days.

The Sub-fund may invest in financial derivative instruments traded on Regulated Markets or OTC Derivatives (such as interest rate swaps (IRS), forward contracts, and futures), exclusively for hedging purposes, in euros and issued in the Eurozone. Use of OTC Derivatives carries risks due to the possibility of imperfect hedging, inherent leverage, and the lack of a clearinghouse. Shareholders should refer to the risk factors set out in Schedule 3 for a full list of risks relating to the use of OTC Derivatives. The derivatives will have fixed-income assets as their underlying. The impact of these financial derivative instruments will be taken into account in the calculation of the WAM (interest rate risk) of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-fund is actively managed. The Sub-fund's benchmark is the Euro Short Term Rate (€STR) (the **Benchmark**) and solely used as a reference to compare the performance of the Sub-fund but not for the construction or choice of constituents in the portfolio. The Sub-fund does not track the index and can deviate significantly or entirely from the Benchmark index.

The Sub-fund may hold Ancillary Liquid Assets (up to 20% of its net assets). Under exceptional circumstances and where financial market conditions so require, up to 100% of the assets of the Sub-fund may be held on a temporary basis in Ancillary Liquid Assets, subject to compliance with the Investment Restrictions. Save as regards repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions, the Sub-fund does not intend to use SFTs nor invest in securitisation or asset-backed commercial papers (ABCPs) in the short and medium term, and should it intend to use them, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The Sub-fund will have no direct or indirect exposure to equity or commodities. Investors are invited to refer to section 11 "Specific Risk Factors" below for a more complete overview of the risk factors applying to the Sub-fund. The investments underlying this Sub-fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

3. GLOBAL EXPOSURE

The Sub-fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

4. VALUATION DAY

Each Business Day is a Valuation Day.

5. INVESTMENT MANAGER

With the approval of the Company, the Management Company has appointed MAPFRE Asset Management S.G.I.I.C. S.A. as the investment manager of the Sub-fund (the **Investment Manager**) pursuant to an investment management agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager on 21 December 2016 (the **Investment Management Agreement**).

The Investment Manager is a public limited liability company formed under the laws of Spain with registered office at Edificio 4, Carretera de Pozuelo 50, 28222 Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain.

The Investment Manager will be remunerated out of the assets of the Sub-fund and will be entitled to the Investment Management Fee described in Section 10 of this Special Section.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party upon a three (3) months written notice. It may be terminated without notice in certain circumstances as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

6. CLASSES

For the time being, the following Classes are available for subscription by investors:

Class of Shares		Class A	Class R	Class C
Sub-Classes available		EUR	EUR	EUR
ISIN		LU1509931306	LU1509931488	LU3086255919
Eligible Investors		Institutional	Retail	* Specific Institutional
NAV Frequency		Daily	Daily	Daily
Initial Issue Price		10	10	10
Minimum Subscription Amount		500,000	10	1,000
Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount		50,000	1	100
Minimum Holding Amount		500,000	10	1,000
Subscription Fee		N/A	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee		N/A	N/A	N/A
Conversion Fees		N/A	N/A	N/A
Investment Management Fee		0.20%	0.30%	0,08%
Dividend policy		Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation
Subscription tax rates		0.01%	0.05%	0.01%

(*) Specific Institutional means other UCITS, pension funds and portfolios (with direct or indirect mandate) managed by MAPFRE ASSET MANAGEMENT, SGIIC, SA or by other entities from Mapfre Group, as well as any other investors with whom the Company and/or MAPFRE ASSET MANAGEMENT SGIIC, S.A. in each case have reached an agreement to invest in this class.

7. SUBSCRIPTIONS – REDEMPTIONS – CONVERSIONS

7.1 Initial subscriptions

The Initial Offering Date of this Sub-fund will occur on a date which will be decided by the Board.

Subscription requests during the Initial Subscription Period must be sent in writing to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor and be received by the Administrative Agent no later than 12:30 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the last day of the Initial Subscription Period. Payments for subscriptions must be received in the reference currency of the

relevant Class at the latest 1 (one) Business Day following the last day of the Initial Subscription Period.

If the Depositary does not receive the funds in time the investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment in which the case the Board will have the power to redeem all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the Company in order to meet such costs.

7.2 Ongoing Subscriptions

Ongoing subscriptions for Shares can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 5 of the General Section.

Subscriptions may be made only by investors who are Eligible Investors by:

- (a) submitting a written subscription request by fax, swift or any other transmission method allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor to be received by the Administrative Agent by 12:30 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day at the latest (the **Subscription Cut-Off Time**). Subscription orders for Shares received by the Administrative Agent in respect of a Valuation Day prior to the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time, will be processed on the first NAV Calculation Day following such Valuation Day on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such NAV Calculation Day. Any applications received after the Subscription Cut-Off Time in respect of the relevant Valuation Day will be deferred to the next Valuation Day and will be dealt with on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the NAV Calculation Day immediately following such next Valuation Day;
- (b) delivering to the account of the Depositary funds for the full amount of the subscription price (plus any Subscription Fee) of the Shares being subscribed for pursuant to the subscription request at the latest 1 (one) Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

7.3 Redemption

Redemption requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 7 of the General Section. Redemption requests must be received by the Administrative Agent by 12:30 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day (the **Redemption Cut-Off Time**) to be eligible for processing as of such Valuation Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Cut-Off Time will be deemed received at the next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day. Payment of the redemption proceeds will be made generally within 1 (one) Business Day following the relevant NAV Calculation Day.

7.4 Conversion

Conversion requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or the sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 6 of the General Section. Conversion request must be received by 12:30 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day by the Administrative Agent.

8. PRICE ADJUSTMENT

With respect to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares of the Sub-fund, the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Valuation Day may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section.

9. REFERENCE CURRENCY AND HEDGING

The Reference Currency of the Sub-fund is the EUR.

In relation to investments that are denominated in a currency other than the currency of any particular Class, the Company may decide (but is not obliged) to enter into hedging transactions so as to mitigate the risk arising out of (adverse) currency exchange rate changes.

10. MANAGEMENT COMPANY FEE AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

10.1 Management Company Fee

The Management Company is entitled to the Management Company Fee as described in Section 13 of the General Section, based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

10.2 Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to an investment management fee at such rate as set out in respect of each Class in Section 6 of this Special Section (the **Investment Management Fee**). The Investment Management Fee is based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable monthly in arrears.

11. SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out below, Shareholders should refer to the risk factors set out in Schedule 3 and in particular the following risks:

- (a) investments in emerging markets;
- (b) market-related risks;
- (c) interest rate risk;
- (d) fixed-interest securities;
- (e) credit risk;
- (f) liquidity risk; and
- (g) derivatives risk.

12. PRICE ADJUSTMENT POLICY

Investors should note that in certain circumstances the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Sub-fund may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section (by increasing or decreasing the applicable Net Asset Value per Share by up to 2.5%).

SPECIAL SECTION 3 – MAPFRE AM – INCLUSION RESPONSABLE FUND

This Special Section must be read in conjunction with the General Section of the Prospectus. This Special Section refers only to the MAPFRE AM – Inclusion Responsible Fund (the **Sub-fund**).

1. PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Sub-fund aims to provide long term capital growth, by the construction and management of a portfolio of European equities. The investment process incorporates a framework to analyse ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) practices of companies and aims to invest in companies that are committed to people with disabilities inclusion under the believe they present a better risk return profile. Such ESG criteria will be binding for the Sub-fund. The Sub-fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within five (5) years.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Sub-fund is to carry out sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR by providing long term capital growth by investing in European equity of companies that combine positive business trends and commitment to the inclusion of people with disability. Investing in such selected responsible companies may generate performance in the long run and bring support to responsible companies committed to the inclusion of people with disabilities.

The Sub-fund will invest in equities compliant with SRI (Socially Responsible Investment) European standards. The goal is to favour companies and entities having an ESG (environment, social, governance) strategy in the belief that this gives a better risk return profile. This SRI methodology allows for a reduction of, at least, 20% of the ESG investment universe.

It is expected that the Sub-fund will invest at least 90% of its assets in equity of companies that are listed in European countries. Despite a main focus on the Eurozone, the Sub-fund will also be permitted to invest up to 25% of its assets in equity of companies listed in other European OECD Member Countries.

Without prejudice to the requirement under the previous paragraph, the Sub-fund intends to hold a diversified equity portfolio, both in terms of sectors or countries, but without pre-commitment to hold minimum or maximum levels in certain sectors or countries.

The Sub-fund may invest on an Ancillary basis in (i) liquid assets, (ii) Money Market Instruments and (iii) Money Market Funds.

The Sub-fund intends to make use of the possibility referred to under Section 1.3(b) of the Investment Restrictions (Schedule 1).

The Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in shares or units of UCITS and other UCIs, provided that such UCITS or UCIs qualify themselves under article 9 of the SFDR as per their applicable fund documentation, but may not invest in UCITS or other UCIs that are managed by the Investment Manager or an Affiliate thereof.

The Sub-fund may use all types of financial derivative instruments traded on a Regulated Market for hedging purposes. The Sub-fund may use OTC Derivatives for hedging purposes.

The Sub-fund is actively managed. The Sub-fund's benchmark is EURO STOXX 50 Net Return EUR (the **Benchmark**) and solely used as a reference to compare the performance of the Sub-fund but not

for the construction or choice of constituents in the portfolio. The Sub-fund does not track the index and can deviate significantly or entirely from the Benchmark index.

The Sub-fund may hold Ancillary Liquid Assets (up to 10% of its net assets). Under exceptional circumstances and where financial market conditions so require, up to 100% of the assets of the Sub-fund may be held on a temporary basis in Ancillary Liquid Assets, subject to compliance with the Investment Restrictions.

The Sub-fund does not intend to use SFTs in the short and medium term, and should it intend to use them, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

3. SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURES AND TAXONOMY INFORMATION

The Sub-fund classifies as Article 9(2) under SFDR as it has sustainable investment as its objective, although no reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining such objective.

The Sub-fund integrates Sustainability Risks in investment decisions by following a specific own SRI selection methodology. This methodology focuses on eco-social factors based on more than 145 indicators and allows to identify high-value companies, committed to sustainable development and growth. This selection methodology is combined furthermore with an evaluation of the level of commitment of eligible companies using a questionnaire that quantifies, classifies and supervises a series of specific practices of companies in their inclusion policies (such as employment policies, adaptation of offices, inclusion programs and others). The integration of Sustainability Risks also forms part of the binding elements of the Sub-fund's investment strategy to attain its sustainable investment objective, and more information on the integration of Sustainability Risks can be found in annex 1 of this Sub-fund appendix.

In accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards (the SFDR RTS), further information related to the sustainable investment is available in annex 1 of this Sub-fund's appendix (the SFDR RTS Annex).

Taxonomy Regulation

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, and as a consequence thereof, the "do no significant harm" principle does not apply to the investments underlying this Sub-fund.

4. GLOBAL EXPOSURE

The Sub-fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

5. VALUATION DAY

Each Business Day is a Valuation Day.

6. INVESTMENT MANAGER

With the approval of the Company, the Management Company has appointed MAPFRE Asset Management S.G.I.I.C. S.A. as the investment manager of the Sub-fund (the **Investment Manager**) pursuant to an investment management agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager on 21 December 2016 (the **Investment Management Agreement**).

The Investment Manager is a public limited liability company formed under the laws of Spain with registered office at Edificio 4, Carretera de Pozuelo 50, 28222 Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain.

The Investment Manager will be remunerated out of the assets of the Sub-fund and will be entitled to the Investment Management Fee described in Section 11 of this Special Section.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party upon a three (3) months written notice. It may be terminated without notice in certain circumstances as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

7. CLASSES

For the time being, the following Classes are available for subscription by investors:

Class of Shares	Class I	Class R
Sub-Classes available	EUR	EUR
ISIN	LU2020673955	LU2020674094
Eligible Investors	Institutional	Retail
NAV Frequency	Daily	Daily
Initial Issue Price	100	10
Minimum Subscription Amount	50,000	10
Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount	1,000	1
Minimum Holding Amount	50,000	10
Subscription Fee	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A

Conversion Fees	N/A	N/A
Investment Management Fee	0.5 %	1.25%
Performance fees	25%*	25%*
Dividend policy	Accumulation	Accumulation
Subscription tax rates	0.01%	0.05%

(*) provided that the performance of the Sub-fund since the beginning of the year is positive and exceeds the performance of the reference indicator described hereafter, 25% of the positive difference between the change in the NAV based on the number of units outstanding at each calculation date and the change in the benchmark as described in Section 11.3 below.

8. SUBSCRIPTIONS – REDEMPTIONS – CONVERSIONS

8.1 Initial subscriptions

The Initial Offering Date of this Sub-fund will occur on a date which will be decided by the Board. Subscription requests during the Initial Subscription Period must be sent in writing to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor and be received by the Administrative Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the last day of the Initial Subscription Period. Payments for subscriptions must be received in the reference currency of the relevant Class at the latest 4 (four) Business Days following the last day of the Initial Subscription Period.

If the Depository does not receive the funds in time the investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment in which the case the Board will have the power to redeem all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the Company in order to meet such costs.

8.2 Ongoing Subscriptions

Ongoing subscriptions for Shares can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 5 of the General Section.

Subscriptions may be made only by investors who are Eligible Investors by:

- (a) submitting a written subscription request by fax, swift or any other transmission method allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor to be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day at the latest (the **Subscription Cut-Off Time**). Subscription orders for Shares received by the Administrative Agent in respect of a Valuation Day prior to the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time, will be processed on the first NAV Calculation Day following such Valuation Day on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such NAV Calculation Day. Any applications received after the Subscription Cut-Off Time in respect of the relevant Valuation Day will be deferred to the

next Valuation Day and will be dealt with on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the NAV Calculation Day immediately following such next Valuation Day;

- (b) delivering to the account of the Depositary funds for the full amount of the subscription price (plus any Subscription Fee) of the Shares being subscribed for pursuant to the subscription request at the latest 4 (four) Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

8.3 Redemption

Redemption requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 7 of the General Section. Redemption requests must be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day (the **Redemption Cut-Off Time**) to be eligible for processing as of such Valuation Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Cut-Off Time will be deemed received at the next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day. Payment of the redemption proceeds will be made generally within 5 (five) Business Days following the relevant NAV Calculation Day.

8.4 Conversion

Conversion requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 6 of the General Section. Conversion request must be received by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Days before the relevant Valuation Day by the Administrative Agent.

9. PRICE ADJUSTMENT

With respect to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares of the Sub-fund, the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Valuation Day may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section.

10. REFERENCE CURRENCY AND HEDGING

The Reference Currency of the Sub-fund is the Euro. However, the Net Asset Value of each Class will be calculated and subscriptions and redemptions in each Class will be made in the currency of the Class concerned.

In relation to investments that are denominated in a currency other than the currency of any particular Class, the Company may decide (but is not obliged) to enter into hedging transactions so as to mitigate the risk arising out of (adverse) currency exchange rate changes.

11. MANAGEMENT COMPANY FEE AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

11.1 Management Company Fee

The Management Company is entitled to the Management Company Fee as described in Section 13 of the General Section, based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

11.2 Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to an investment management fee at such rate as set out in respect of each Class in Section 7 of this Special Section (the **Investment Management Fee**). The Investment Management Fee is based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable monthly in arrears.

11.3 Performance Fee

The Investment Manager will be entitled to receive from the Sub-fund a performance fee (the **Performance Fee**) calculated and accrued daily as an expense of the relevant Class, over the relevant calendar year (the **Performance Period**). Provided that the performance of the Sub-Fund since the beginning of the year is positive and exceeds the performance of EURO STOXX 50 Net Return EUR³ (the **Reference Index**) described hereafter, a daily provision of a maximum of 25 % of the positive difference between the change in the NAV based on the number of units outstanding at the end of the relevant Performance Period (the **Calculation Date**) and the change in the Reference Index is established and any underperformance in the previous five (5) accounting years, if applicable, has been clawed back. In the event of redemptions, the portion of the performance fee provision corresponding to the redeemed Shares is transferred to the Investment Manager under the crystallization. The whole performance fee is paid to the Investment Manager at year-end.

Provision will be made for the Performance Fee on each Valuation Day. If the NAV per Share decreases during the Performance Period, the provisions made in respect of the Performance Fee will be reduced accordingly. If these provisions fall to zero, no Performance Fee will be payable.

The Performance Fee is calculated on the basis of the NAV after deduction of all expenses, liabilities (but not the Performance Fee), and is adjusted to take account all subscriptions, redemptions, dividends and distributions.

In case of subscription, the Performance Fee calculation is adjusted to avoid that this subscription impacts the amount of Performance Fee accruals. To perform this adjustment, the outperformance of the NAV per Share against the Reference Index until the subscription date is not taken into account in the Performance Fee calculation. This cumulated adjustment amount is used in the Performance Fee calculation until the end of the relevant Performance Period and is adjusted in case of subsequent redemptions during the period.

If Shares are redeemed on a date other than that on which a Performance Fee is paid while provision has been made for Performance Fees, the Performance Fees for which a provision has been made and which are attributable to the Shares redeemed will be paid at the end of the period even if a provision for Performance Fees is no longer made at that date. Gains which have not been realized may be taken into account in the calculation and payment of Performance Fees.

Performance fee example

Examples are illustrative only, and are not intended to reflect any actual past performance or potential future performance.

³ Calculated with net dividends reinvested. The Reference Index is administered by STOXX Ltd. As at the date of this Prospectus, STOXX Ltd is registered on the list of administrators held with ESMA in accordance with article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation.

DATE	NAV BEFORE PERFORMANCE	INDEX	YEARLY NAV PER SHARE PERFORMANCE	YEARLY INDEX PERFORMANCE	DIFF. OF PERFORMANCE NAV VS. INDEX	CUMULATIVE UNDERPERFORMANCE	ACTIVE CLAWBACK	PF (25%)	NAV AFTER PF
Year 0	100,0	100,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,00
Year 1	112,0	102,0	12,00%	2,00%	10,00%		N	2,50	109,20
Year 2	101,0	105,0	-9,82%	2,94%	-12,76%	-12,76%	Y	0	101,00
Year 3	108,0	104,0	6,93%	-0,95%	7,88%	-4,88%	Y	0	108,00
Year 4	107,0	100,0	-0,93%	-3,85%	2,92%	-1,96%	Y	0	107,00
Year 5	115,0	107,0	7,48%	7,00%	0,48%	-1,48%	Y	0	115,00
Year 6	130,0	120,0	13,04%	12,15%	0,89%	-0,59%	Y	0	130,00
Year 7	140,0	125,0	7,69%	4,17%	3,53%	2,94%	N	0,73	138,97

With a performance fee rate equal to 25%:

- Year 1: the NAV per Share performance (12%) is superior to the index performance (2%). The excess of performance is 10% and generates a performance fee equal to 2.5.
- Year 2: the NAV per Share performance (-9.82%) is lower than the index performance (2.94%). This activates the claw back clause. Besides, the fund is under the Index Year -1. Both criteria result in no performance fee.
- Year 3: the NAV per Share performance (6.93%) is superior to the index performance (-0.95%). However, the claw back clause is still active as the previous 5 years accumulative performance is still negative. Therefore, there is no performance fee payable.
- Year 4: the NAV per Share performance (-0.93%) is superior to the index performance (-3.85%). However, the claw back clause is still active as the previous 5 years accumulative performance is still negative. Therefore, there is no performance fee payable.
- Year 5: the NAV per Share performance (7.48%) is superior to the index performance (7.00%). However, the claw back clause is still active as the previous 5 years accumulative performance is still negative. Therefore, there is no performance fee payable.
- Year 6: the NAV per Share performance (13.04%) is superior to the index performance (12.15%). However, the claw back clause is still active as the previous 5 years accumulative performance is still negative. Therefore, there is no performance fee payable.

- Year 7: the NAV per Share performance (7.69%) is superior to the index performance (4.17%). The claw back clause is no longer active as the previous 5 years accumulative performance is positive. The excess of performance is 2,94% and generates a performance fee equal to 0.73.

12. SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out below, Shareholders should refer to the risk factors set out in Schedule 3 and in particular the following risks:

- (a) market-related risks;
- (b) interest rate risk;
- (c) fixed-interest securities;
- (d) credit risk;
- (e) liquidity risk.

Risks related to using ESG criteria for investments

Applying ESG and sustainability criteria to the investment process may exclude securities of certain issuers for non-investment reasons and therefore some market opportunities available to funds that do not use ESG or sustainability criteria may be unavailable for the Sub-fund, and the Sub-fund's performance may at times be better or worse than the performance of comparable funds that do not use ESG or sustainability criteria. The selection of assets may in part rely on a proprietary ESG scoring process or ban lists that rely partially on third party data. The lack of common or harmonised definitions and labels integrating ESG and sustainability criteria at EU level may result in different approaches by managers when setting ESG objectives and determining that these objectives have been met by the funds they manage. This also means that it may be difficult to compare strategies integrating ESG and sustainability criteria to the extent that the selection and weightings applied to select investments may to a certain extent be subjective or based on metrics that may share the same name but have different underlying meanings. Investors should note that the subjective value that they may or may not assign to certain types of ESG criteria may differ substantially from the Investment Manager's methodology. The lack of harmonised definitions may also potentially result in certain investments not benefitting from preferential tax treatments or credits because ESG criteria are assessed differently than initially thought.

13. PRICE ADJUSTMENT POLICY

Investors should note that in certain circumstances the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Sub-fund may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section (by increasing or decreasing the applicable Net Asset Value per Share by up to 2.5%).

SUB-FUND ANNEX 1: SFDR RTS ANNEX

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

Product name: MAPFRE AM - INCLUSION RESPONSABLE FUND

Legal entity identifier: 5493005OUW3LFQSIF119

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
●● <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	●● <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 90%	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments
<input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: 90%	<input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments

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

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



What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

MAPFRE AM Inclusion Responsible Fund (the “Fund”) is a sub-fund composed by a selection of European listed companies (at least, 90% of the total net assets) and which objective is to contribute to the development of socially responsible companies.

The methodology used by La Financière Responsable for the analysis of values prior to an investment by the Fund, called IVA ® *Integral Value Approach*, consists of the concrete application of such approach. This methodology needs a systematic analysis without exception of the three pillars E, S and G, of all the selected listed assets prior to the financial and stocks analysis.

For the Investment Manager, a responsible company is a company that demonstrates practices that integrate the expectations of the various stakeholders. Responsibility involves necessary interactions between parties and it therefore requires a global view of the company, and the examination of the three dimensions E, S and G, which are themselves inseparable from the financial analysis.

Thus, all selected listed securities must, without exception, be systematically analyzed according to their Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) financial and stock market qualities prior to being invested in by the Fund. The SRI typology applied to the companies in this analysis only allows the Fund to retain issuers with the quality of “leader”, “good student” or “promising” under ESG and validated as such by the Investment Committee. This classification may change over time during annual ESG updates or in the event of controversies that could lead to their being “placed under surveillance”.

The integral analysis of all these criteria, without exception, and the existence of a shareholders engagement policy, are the essential characteristic of a responsible and sustainable investment.

This is why the Fund aims at a double environmental and social objective in the sense of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

No benchmark index has been designated to measure the achievement of the sustainable investment objective.

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

The ESG analysis carried out as part of La Financière Responsable’s selection methodology (IVA® *Integral Value Approach*), involves the examination and analysis of a series of indicators E, S and G, thanks to its two own databases:

- Empreinte Ecosociale® (Ecosocial Footprint), dedicated to ESG data compiling more than 178 ESG indicators for more than 270 European companies. This is informed by a questionnaire sent to companies each year.
- Inclusion Indicators Database 2ID® dedicated to the analysis of the disabilities policies of companies consisting of 67 indicators distributed in 7 evaluation axes (quantitative data; implementation of disabilities policies; accessibility and ergonomics, recruitment and integration; retention;

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

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

	<p>initiatives, and; protected sector). This is fed by a specific questionnaire sent to companies every year and specific to their disability policy.</p> <p>However, two main indicators have been chosen to measure the achievement of the sustainable investment objective pursued by the Fund within the framework of the SFDR regulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An environmental indicator: the annual energy consumption of the selected companies, expressed in Mwh/M€ of turnover. • A social indicator: the progression from one year to the next in the number of employees. This indicator appears to us to be the most significant with regard to both our management style (growth values) and the social impact of the selected companies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?</i>
	<p>All listed securities selected by the Fund must, without exception, be systematically analyzed according to their environmental, social and governance (ESG), financial and stock market qualities. This is the essence of the responsible financial management process (IVA® Integral Value Approach).</p> <p>This analysis is based on the Empreinte Ecosociale® (Ecosocial Footprint), a proprietary database dedicated to ESG data compiling more than 178 ESG indicators for more than 270 European companies. It is informed by a specific questionnaire developed internally and sent to companies and it is the subject of an annual update campaign. This questionnaire integrates the mandatory and optional Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators of the SFDR regulation on all the extra-financial pillars defined in the regulation. They are assessed for each company with regard to its sector, its strategy and also the progression of the company's practices over time.</p> <p>It is of course necessary that the company examined provides sufficient information in its annual reference documents, or in response to our questionnaire, so that we can carry out the analyses that we deem necessary. Although we have found that very high response rates are rare, we reserve the right to exclude entries whose disclosure of information is insufficient or superficial.</p> <p>This information that we collect takes on meaning, both in the Environmental and Social fields, when we establish links of consistency with the strategy chosen by the company (in the sense of Michael Porter's generic strategies). This search for consistency brings a very particular strength to ESG information which is no longer the simple juxtaposition of data, but rather proof that management action is implemented rationally in the company. Financial results and their future projections thus gain solidity and credibility.</p>

	<p>Our detailed analyzes make it possible to identify, depending on the issues specific to the sector of activity and/or the professions practiced, the sustainability risks that the company could encounter.</p> <p>Finally, opportunities for improvement identified in the ESG and financial aspects are the subject of commitments to the company's management, who are expected, in response to our requests and suggestions, to make the appropriate decisions.</p>
	<p><i>How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?</i></p>
	<p>Through the IVA Integral Value Approach® management process, the analysis provides, as part of the research carried out by the manager-analysts, the taking into account of the main negative impacts at several stages of the process, via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application of exclusion criteria; - The assessment grid for the different sustainability risks for each ESG pillar for each of the selected companies; - The assessment of the climate transition plan, directly linked to the climate-related PAI indicators in table 1 of Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288. This climate transition plan helps ensure the consistency and credibility of companies' climate commitments; - Management of controversies; - The integration of all the PAI indicators, as well as two optional indicators namely investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives and investments in companies without workplace accident prevention policies, within the ESG questionnaire of the 'Empreinte Ecosociale® (Ecosocial Footprint). These indicators will also be the subject of a periodic report. - Direct engagement with companies in the event of a lack of response, particularly to the mandatory PAI criteria, obtaining the latter being necessary for analysis before decision-making by the Investment Committee, which could lead to exclusion of the value if it is considered relevant.
	<p><i>How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?</i></p>
	<p>The companies selected by the Fund must be exemplary in terms of Human Rights.</p>



	<p>To ensure this, the team of manager-analysts excludes companies that are the subject of controversies and proven infractions in social or Human Rights matters.</p> <p>Furthermore, as part of the SRI label, an extra-financial objective has been set up for the Fund: companies that are signatories to the United Nations Global Compact must represent at least half of the companies present in the portfolio.</p> <p>In addition, the IVA[®] analysis process also considers indicators relating to company practices in matters of taxation as well as an evaluation of controversies on the company's value chain (policy for monitoring and managing controversies).</p>
	<p>Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?</p>
	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
	<p>Taking into account PAI involves selecting quality issuers committed to a sustainable development approach within the Fund. Indeed, such a selection helps to reduce the negative externalities induced by its investments.</p> <p>To achieve this, it has developed several systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Empreinte Ecosociale[®] (Ecosocial Footprint): proprietary database including more than 178 indicators (72 social, 39 environmental and 67 linked to governance practices) updated annually since 2009 using a questionnaire developed by LFR and transmitted annually to more than 270 issuers; - This database already includes the mandatory and optional PAI indicators of the SFDR regulation on all the extra-financial pillars defined in the regulation. The PAI indicators are also integrated into the ESG questionnaire of the Empreinte Ecosociale[®] (Ecosocial Footprint). The indicators are assessed for each company with regard to its sector, its strategy and also the progress of the company's practices. - Inclusion Indicators Database 2ID[®]: the extra-financial database compiling 67 indicators on 7 themes relating to the inclusion of people with disabilities (148 European companies covered). - An original investment process, particularly through the SRI typology presented below; - A formalized exclusion policy; - A controversy management policy; - A voting and engagement policy; <p>Finally, from 2023, the Investment Manager's annual report for the Fund will provide for the integration of indicators relating to PAI to report on Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) approach. This report will be available on the</p>

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



	Investment Manager's website: https://www.mapfream.com/en/fondos-asg/mapfre-am-inclusion-responsable-fund/
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	<p>What investment strategy does this financial product follow?</p> <p>The Fund, a labelled SRI financial product⁴, is composed by a series of listed European companies (at least 90% of the net assets) where the selection process is based, in particular, on extra-financial criteria and according to an SRI methodology - IVA Integral Value Approach®.</p> <p>This unique and proprietary management method is a conviction-based approach and applies to all listed securities in the portfolio without exception.</p> <p>It consists of selecting growth companies, after a detailed analysis divided into 3 inseparable parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategic analysis: analysis of the business and strategy of the company, in its economic context; 2. Extra-financial analysis & analysis of the disability policy: analysis of the implementation of this strategy, the practices of the management team, relations with all of the company's stakeholders and the company's disability policy (commitment to the inclusion of people with disabilities). This analysis is carried out completely internally using 2 proprietary databases, the Empreinte Ecosociale® (Ecosocial Footprint) dedicated to ESG data and the Inclusion Indicators Database 2ID® dedicated to disability policy; 3. Financial and valuation analysis: analysis of the financial strength of the company, its profitability (past and future) and the level of valuation of its stock on the stock market. <p>Taking into account extra-financial data, upstream of carrying out the financial analysis of companies, is a strong characteristic of IVA® Integral Value Approach.</p> <p>At least 30% of issuers in the investment universe are excluded when applying this investment strategy. This is also a requirement of the SRI Label to which the Fund is subject.</p> <p>In addition, as part of the SRI Label, the Fund has set the following extra-financial objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take into account the climate impact of its investments by ensuring a carbon footprint of portfolios (scopes 1 + 2) less than or equal to that of the Eurostoxx 50 DNR. To do this, the following indicator is considered: carbon intensity expressed per million € of turnover. • Anchoring ourselves in the real economy by selecting companies that are more dynamic in terms of employment than those in the Eurostoxx 50 DNR. To do this, the following indicator is considered: average annual growth rate of workforce over 5 years.

4

The “SRI Label” is a government-endorsed label in France designed to identify investment funds that integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria into their investment process, promoting socially responsible investment (SRI). For more information, please visit <https://www.economie.gouv.fr>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage businesses to strengthen employment and inclusion of people with disabilities. <p>The implementation of sustainable and ESG investment objectives defined within the framework of SRI Label ensures a selection of listed players committed to all the sustainable development pillars (Social, Economy and Environment).</p> <p>These ESG indicators are monitored monthly as part of the portfolio monitoring process and are integrated into the Fund's monthly report as well as the dedicated ESG annual report.</p> <p>Finally, by selecting companies that promote the inclusion of people with disabilities, the Fund directly contributes to the achievement of two Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG number 8, target 5: "Promote social cohesion and invest in systems of resilience and action taken in hand by communities." • SDG number 2, target 2: "By 2030, empower all people and promote their social, economic and political integration regardless of their age, gender, disability, race, ethnic background, of their origins, their religion or their economic or other status."
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?</i>
	<p>Several binding elements occurring throughout the investment and company selection process make it possible to achieve the sustainable investment objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Application of exclusion criteria:</u> Prior to the study of values according to the IVA® Integral Value Approach, the investment process provides for the systematic exclusion of companies according to the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental (E) with consideration of the nature of the company's activities and their direct and indirect impacts, consistent with consideration of sustainable development issues. Excluded are companies affected by the criteria of the Fossil Fuel Exclusion Policy. ○ Social (S) based on the company's operational practices and compliance with the standards and legislation of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and human rights. Excluded are companies that have carried out unaccompanied layoffs (other than those provided for by law and collective agreements) in the last three years. Also excluded are companies with a high level of controversy or suspected of serious and/or repeated violations of one or more principles of the United Nations Global Compact. ○ Governance (G) based on sustainable business practices throughout the value chain and with respect to all stakeholders. Companies with a direct and/or indirect link to controversial weapons are excluded, according to the criteria defined in the Non-Conventional Weapons Exclusion Policy.

In addition, in accordance with the rules of the SRI label, the Sub-fund will exclude activities in the following:

- Any company which activity relates to the production and cultivation of tobacco or products containing tobacco;
- Any company which activity relates to the distribution of tobacco or products containing tobacco, more than 5%;
- Any company which registered office is domiciled in a country or territory included in the latest available EU list of non-cooperative countries and territories for tax purposes;
- Any company which head office is domiciled in a country or territory included in the blacklist or gray list of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).
- Companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;
- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
- Companies that benchmark administrators find in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- companies that derive 1 % or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
- companies that derive 10 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
- companies that derive 50 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels; and
- companies that derive 50 % or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO₂/kWh.

The Investment Manager's exclusion criteria are subject to constant monitoring by the management team. The list of excluded companies is documented and updated periodically.

The classification of companies according to their disability and SRI typology allowing their eligibility or not:

As part of the assessment of companies' disability practices and policies, depending on the issues and strategies, the manager-analysts are led to classify companies according to the following typology:

Eligible	Leader	Very committed actor and ahead of the seven pillars. The disability policy is handled in its entirety.
	Engaged	Very committed actor and ahead of most of the seven

			Promising	<p>pillars. The main subjects of disability policy are covered.</p> <p>Actor committed to certain pillars. The overall disability strategy is satisfactory but can be more structured.</p>
		Non-Eligible	Emerging	<p>Beginner disability approach. Areas for improvement merit monitoring.</p>
<p>Only companies with a “Leader”, “Engaged” or “Promising” status are eligible for investment within the portfolio.</p> <p>The desired objective is to encourage companies to improve their positioning on this grid. The impact thus sought is to contribute to the increase and structuring of the effort to include people with disabilities in companies.</p> <p>In addition, as part of the investment process and the IVA analysis, each company is assigned a classification according to the SRI typology. This classification makes it possible to assess its extra-financial practices and to classify companies subject to investments as follows:</p>				
		Eligible	<p>Leader</p> <p>Good student</p> <p>Promising</p>	<p>Very committed actor and ahead of the seven pillars. The disability policy is handled in its entirety.</p> <p>Very committed actor and ahead of most of the seven pillars. The main subjects of disability policy are covered.</p> <p>Actor committed to certain pillars. The overall disability strategy is satisfactory but can be more structured.</p>
		Non-Eligible	Emerging	<p>Practices deemed insufficient. Minimum commitment required.</p>

			No notable improvement.
		Communicative	Priority to communication for limited extra-financial practices. Significant extra-financial risk.
		Not concerned	Absence or lack of interest in extra-financial issues. Few indicators provided.

The classification of companies according to this SRI typology makes it possible to define whether or not the company analyzed is investable as well as the quality of its extra-financial practices.

Only companies with a “Leader” “Good student” or “Promising” status are eligible for investment in the portfolio of the Fund.

However, it should be noted that a company benefiting from this status may be subject to “placement under surveillance” for a period of 6 months (renewable once) if it is the subject of a controversy likely to go against the SRI principles of La Financière Responsable. This “placement under surveillance” can lead, after analysis and in-depth study, to the deterioration of the SRI status of the company and therefore to its possible ineligibility for investment.

Thus, only companies benefiting from a dual SRI and handicap classification “Eligible” can be eligible for investment within the portfolio of the Fund.

- The assessment of sustainability risks that could lead to the eligibility or otherwise of companies:

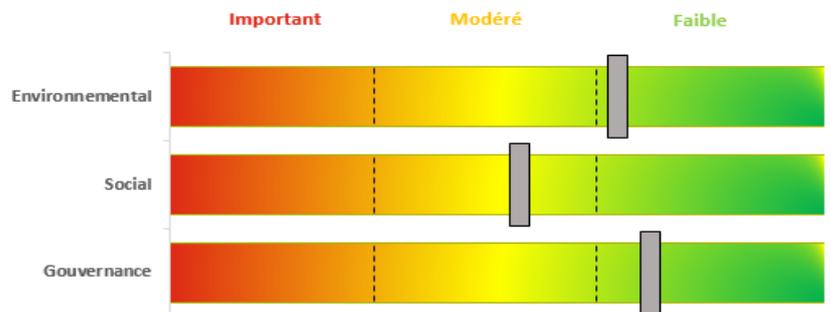
In order to reduce investors' exposure to sustainability risks introduced by SFDR, an assessment system has been put in place.

Sustainability risks are addressed according to the following axes:

- o **Environmental:** questions relating to physical risks and transition in the field of climate/climate change (air pollution, carbon intensity, greenhouse gas emissions, etc.), management of natural resources and waste within companies, impact on habitat, resources (water, natural disasters, etc.) or questions relating to local and international environmental regulations.

- **Social:** issues relating to the rights, well-being, health and safety of employees and customers, parity, discrimination and relations with suppliers.
- **Governance:** questions relating to company strategy, reputation, creation of value for shareholders, corporate culture, balance of powers, risk linked to shareholder disengagement, risk of lack of dialogue, risk prevention policies money laundering and terrorist financing or even corruption prevention policies.

As part of his extra-financial analysis, the manager-analyst will assess the following sustainability risks using a grid and will integrate the following sustainability risk scale into its analysis:



Legend for sustainability risk assessment:

- **GREEN:** Well identified risk and probable good control of the company; low to medium impact.
- **ORANGE:** Low to medium risk; low to acceptable mastery; medium impact; necessary follow-up and where applicable via engagement activity.
- **RED:** Significant risk with weak to insufficient control of the company; potential impact on value considered medium or significant, put under surveillance if the company is in the portfolio or even not invest.

The manager-analyst, as part of his extra-financial research, must base his analysis using an assessment grid for each risk E, S and G and will determine:

1. If the potential impact on the title is low, medium or significant;
2. Whether the probability of potential occurrence is low, medium or significant;
3. And if the identification and control of the risk is low, medium or significant.

The evaluation proposed by the analyst-manager is assessed and validated by the monthly Investment Committee.

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

	<p>When examining the value, the latter identifies the relevant extra-financial indicators depending on the business and/or the strategy, or even the extra-financial issues of the company's sector of activity.</p> <p>The manager-analysts reserve the right to consider the most relevant extra-financial indicators with regard to the company's sector of activity using a case-by-case approach allowing them to adopt a conviction on the value.</p> <p>Therefore, only stocks which sustainability risks are deemed low or moderate are eligible for investment in the portfolio.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?
	<p>The IVA® analysis process aims to integrate good governance practices on the part of the companies selected in the portfolios through the analysis of the organization of corporate governance, its missions and its functions.</p> <p>The issue is therefore systematically examined and measured according to objective criteria. This not only allows us to assess the quality of the practice, but also to identify the sustainability risks that the company could encounter.</p> <p>This analysis occurs at several levels within the management process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When applying exclusion criteria linked to Governance mentioned above. ● When collecting extra-financial indicators within the Empreinte Ecosociale® (Ecosocial Footprint) questionnaire, such as compliance with the Laws and Regulations in force, the distribution of men/women within the management bodies, the organization of the President/Management Managing Director, the integration of ESG criteria into executive remuneration, the functioning of boards and management committees, etc. It is of course necessary for the company examined to provide sufficient information in its annual reference documents, or in response to our questionnaire, so that we can carry out the analyses we deem necessary. Although we have found that very high response rates are rare, we reserve the right to exclude companies whose communication of information is intentionally insufficient or superficial. ● When identifying and monitoring controversies: this is a demonstrative element of the quality of corporate governance practices in the context of their activities and allows monitoring of portfolio companies. These events can affect the issuer's stakeholders: staff, customers, suppliers, partners, the environment, society and shareholders. ● During dialogue with the company on governance issues that could lead to acts of engagement. ● As part of the voting policy: this is one of the acts of engagement carried out in the area of governance. Votes in this area are tracked and published in the annual exercise report, available on the website https://www.mapfream.com/en/policies/:

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

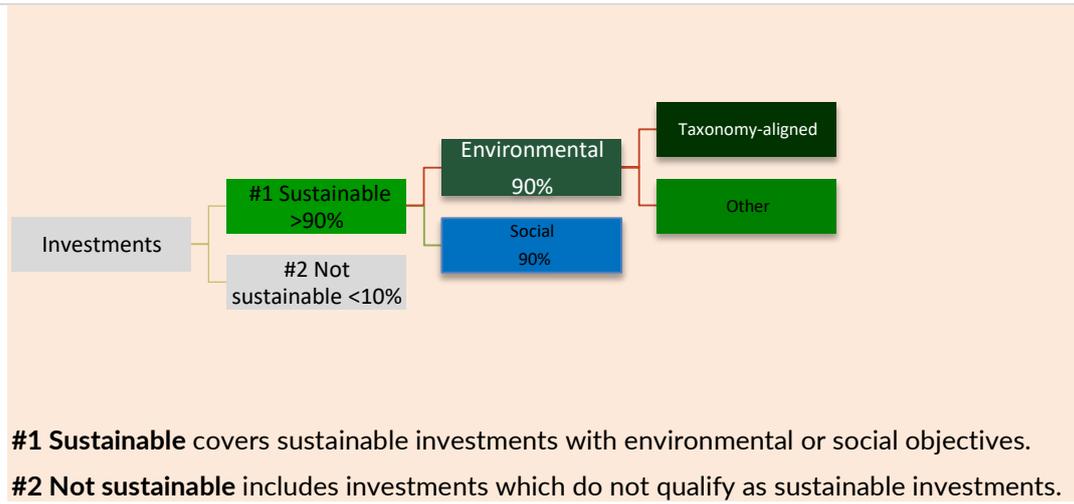
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.



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

The Fund is made up of a selection of listed European companies (at least 90% of net assets) within the limits described in the prospectus.

The Fund may also hold, up to 10% of its net assets, shares in one or more SRI funds (UCITS under French or European law; FIAs under French law or established ones meeting the conditions set out in 1° EU 4 ° of article R214 -13 of the Monetary and Financial Code) which pursue the same sustainable investment objective and which are subject to the same investment process (Integral IVA® Management).



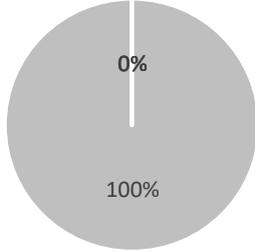
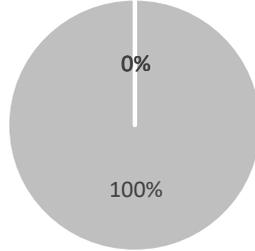
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?
	<p>The Fund may invest in derivatives for hedging purposes only and such derivatives are therefore not used to attain the sustainable investment objective of the Fund.</p>
	<p>To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?</p> <p>The Fund has not defined an alignment threshold with the Taxonomy Regulation and as result, none of the investments underlying the Fund take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, 100% of the listed securities present in the portfolio are subject to an ESG analysis. Assets not covered by an ESG analysis correspond to liquid assets.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁵?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes:
	<input type="checkbox"/> In fossil gas
	<input type="checkbox"/> In nuclear energy

⁵ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

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

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="363 573 861 965"> <p>1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas ■ Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear ■ Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas & nuclear) ■ Non Taxonomy-aligned  </div> <div data-bbox="885 573 1383 965"> <p>2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas ■ Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear ■ Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas & nuclear) ■ Non Taxonomy-aligned  <p style="font-size: small;">This graph represents x% of the total investments.</p> </div> </div> <p>* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?
	<p>The Fund has not defined a minimum share of investments in the transitional and enabling activities of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p>
	<p>What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?</p>
	<p>The Fund has defined a minimum share of 90% of the listed securities present in the portfolio which are part of the achievement of the sustainable investment objective on the environmental pillar defined previously. The investment process (IVA®) combining quantitative and qualitative analysis, does not make it possible to set an alignment objective with the EU Taxonomy, nevertheless, the Investment Manager teams are committed to a publication, a posteriori, of the alignment of its portfolios with this framework for defining activities considered sustainable by EU Regulation 2020/852 known as "Taxonomy."</p>
	<p>Assets not covered by an ESG analysis correspond to liquid assets.</p> <p>What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?</p>
	<p>The Fund has defined a minimum share of 90% of the listed securities present in the portfolio which are part of the achievement of the sustainable investment objective on the social pillar defined previously.</p> <p>Assets not covered by an ESG analysis correspond to liquid assets.</p>
	<p>What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?</p>

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



	Investments included in the “#2 Non-sustainable” category correspond to the possible pocket of cash (liquidities, including money market instruments and money market funds) which can evolve within the limits defined in the fund prospectus and within regulatory limits.
	Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?
	No. However, as part of the SRI Label, the Sub-Fund will use the Eurostoxx 50 DNR as one of its sustainability indicators to assess achievement of its sustainable objective.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?
	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?
	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?
	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?
	Not applicable.
	Where can I find more product specific information online?
	<p>More product-specific information can be found on the website:</p> <p>More details of the investment strategy and the Fund are available on its website www.mapfream.com</p> <p>https://www.mapfream.com/en/fondos-asg/mapfre-am-inclusion-responsible-fund/</p>



SPECIAL SECTION 4 – MAPFRE AM – US FORGOTTEN VALUE FUND

This Special Section must be read in conjunction with the General Section of the Prospectus. This Special Section refers only to the MAPFRE AM – US Forgotten Value Fund (the **Sub-fund**).

1. PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Sub-fund aims to provide long term capital growth, by the construction and management of a portfolio of mainly US equities. The Sub-fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within five (5) years

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Sub-fund is to provide long term capital growth, by the construction and management of a portfolio of mainly US equities, applying a rigorous investment process. The investment strategy will put emphasis on analysing overlooked securities or those with little coverage from the financial analysts, reducing the risk of purchasing overvalued companies or sectors. The portfolio will not rely exclusively on those “forgotten securities”.

The Sub-fund will invest, either directly or through the use of financial derivative instruments, at least 75% of its net assets in Transferable Securities (mainly equities) of companies that are domiciled in or listed in North America.

The Sub-fund will hold a diversified portfolio, both in terms of sectors, countries (predominantly US of America or Canada), or size, but without pre-commitment to hold minimum or maximum levels in certain sectors, countries or size of company.

The Sub-fund may invest on an Ancillary basis in fixed income instruments, denominated in EUR, USD (US Dollars) or CAD (Canadian Dollars), including government, supra-national or corporate debt securities which are listed on a Regulated Market in an OECD Member State with an investment grade credit rating (with a rating of not less than the BBB- by any of the well-known rating agencies). The Sub-fund may also invest in deposits, liquid assets and Money Market Instruments in euros, USD or CAD.

The Sub-fund intends to make use of the possibility referred to under Section 1.3(b) of the Investment Restrictions (Schedule 1).

The Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset in shares or units of UCITS and other UCIs, which may include UCITS or other UCIs that are managed by the Investment Manager or an Affiliate thereof.

The Sub-fund may invest in financial derivative instruments traded on a Regulated Market for hedging and investment purposes. The Sub-fund may only use OTC Derivatives for hedging purposes.

The Sub-fund is actively managed. The Sub-fund’s benchmark is Standard and Poor’s 1500 Value USD Total Net Return (the **Benchmark**) and is solely used as a reference to compare the performance of the Sub-fund but not for the construction or choice of constituents in the portfolio. The Sub-fund does not track the index and can deviate significantly or entirely from the Benchmark index.

The Sub-fund may hold Ancillary Liquid Assets (up to 20% of its net assets). Under exceptional circumstances and where financial market conditions so require, up to 100% of the assets of the Sub-fund may be held on a temporary basis in Ancillary Liquid Assets, subject to compliance with the Investment Restrictions.

The Sub-fund does not intend to use SFTs in the short and medium term, and should it intend to use them, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The Sub-fund will use TRS on a temporary basis. The maximum proportion of assets that may be subject to TRS will not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Sub-fund. It is expected that the use of TRS will generally not exceed 30% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The investments underlying this Sub-fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

3. GLOBAL EXPOSURE

The Sub-fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

4. VALUATION DAY

Each Business Day is a Valuation Day.

5. INVESTMENT MANAGER

With the approval of the Company, the Management Company has appointed MAPFRE Asset Management S.G.I.I.C. S.A. as the investment manager of the Sub-fund (the **Investment Manager**) pursuant to an investment management agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager on 21 December 2016 (the **Investment Management Agreement**).

The Investment Manager is a public limited liability company formed under the laws of Spain with registered office at Edificio 4, Carretera de Pozuelo 50, 28222 Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain.

The Investment Manager will be remunerated out of the assets of the Sub-fund and will be entitled to the Investment Management Fee described in Section 10 of this Special Section.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party upon a three (3) months written notice. It may be terminated without notice in certain circumstances as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

6. CLASSES

For the time being, the following Classes are available for subscription by investors:

Class of Shares	Class I		Class R		Class L
	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR
Sub-Classes available					
ISIN	LU2020674177	LU2020674250	LU2020674334	LU2020674417	LU2390860471
Eligible Investors	Institutional		Retail		*Specific Institutional

NAV Frequency	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Initial Price	10	10	10	10	10
Issue					
Minimum Subscription Amount	50,000	50,000	10	10	1,000
Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount	5,000	5,000	1	1	1
Minimum Holding Amount	50,000	50,000	10	10	1,000
Subscription Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conversion Fees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investment Management Fee	1.25%	1.25%	1.75%	1.75%	0.75%
Dividend policy	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation
Subscription tax rates	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%	0.05%	0.01%

(*) Specific Institutional means other UCITS, pension funds and other investment funds from Mapfre Group, as well as any other Institutional Investors with whom Mapfre AM and/or MAPFRE ASSET MANAGEMENT SGIIC, S.A. in each case have reached an agreement to invest in this class.

7. SUBSCRIPTIONS – REDEMPTIONS – CONVERSIONS

7.1 Initial subscriptions

The Initial Offering Date of this Sub-fund will occur on a date which will be decided by the Board.

Subscription requests during the Initial Subscription Period must be sent in writing to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor and be received by the Administrative Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the last day of the Initial Subscription Period. Payments for subscriptions must be received in the reference currency of the relevant Class at the latest 4 (four) Business Days following the last day of the Initial Subscription Period.

If the Depositary does not receive the funds in time the investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment in which the case the Board will have the power to redeem all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the Company in order to meet such costs.

7.2 Ongoing Subscriptions

Ongoing subscriptions for Shares can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 5 of the General Section.

Subscriptions may be made only by investors who are Eligible Investors by:

- (a) submitting a written subscription request by fax, swift or any other transmission method allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor to be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day at the latest (the **Subscription Cut-Off Time**). Subscription orders for Shares received by the Administrative Agent in respect of a Valuation Day prior to the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time, will be processed on the first NAV Calculation Day following such Valuation Day on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such NAV Calculation Day. Any applications received after the Subscription Cut-Off Time in respect of the relevant Valuation Day will be deferred to the next Valuation Day and will be dealt with on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the NAV Calculation Day immediately following such next Valuation Day;
- (b) delivering to the account of the Depositary funds for the full amount of the subscription price (plus any Subscription Fee) of the Shares being subscribed for pursuant to the subscription request at the latest 4 (four) Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

7.3 Redemption

Redemption requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 7 of the General Section. Redemption requests must be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day (the **Redemption Cut-Off Time**) to be eligible for processing as of such Valuation Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Cut-Off Time will be deemed received at the next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day. Payment of the redemption proceeds will be made generally within 5 (five) Business Days following the relevant NAV Calculation Day.

7.4 Conversion

Conversion requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 6 of the General Section. Conversion request must be received by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Days before the relevant Valuation Day by the Administrative Agent.

8. PRICE ADJUSTMENT

With respect to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares of the Sub-fund, the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Valuation Day may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section.

9. REFERENCE CURRENCY AND HEDGING

The Reference Currency of the Sub-fund is the EUR. However, the Net Asset Value of each Class will be calculated and subscriptions and redemptions in each Class will be made in the currency of the Class concerned.

In relation to investments that are denominated in a currency other than the currency of any particular Class, the Company may decide (but is not obliged) to enter into hedging transactions so as to mitigate the risk arising out of (adverse) currency exchange rate changes.

10. MANAGEMENT COMPANY FEE AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

10.1 Management Company Fee

The Management Company is entitled to the Management Company Fee as described in Section 13 of the General Section, based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

10.2 Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to an investment management fee at such rate as set out in respect of each Class in Section 6 of this Special Section (the **Investment Management Fee**). The Investment Management Fee is based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable monthly in arrears.

11. SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out below, Shareholders should refer to the risk factors set out in Schedule 3 and in particular the following risks:

- (a) investments in emerging markets;
- (b) market-related risks;
- (c) interest rate risk;
- (d) fixed-interest securities;
- (e) credit risk;
- (f) liquidity risk.

12. PRICE ADJUSTMENT POLICY

Investors should note that in certain circumstances the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Sub-fund may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section (by increasing or decreasing the applicable Net Asset Value per Share by up to 2.5%).

SPECIAL SECTION 5 – MAPFRE AM – EUROPEAN EQUITIES

This Special Section must be read in conjunction with the General Section of the Prospectus. This Special Section refers only to the MAPFRE AM – European Equities (the **Sub-fund**).

1. PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Sub-fund aims to provide long term capital growth, by the construction and management of a portfolio of mainly European equities. The investment process incorporates a framework to analyse the environmental and social impact of the entity related to the investment, as well as its governance. The goal is to favour companies and entities having a sound ESG (environmental, social, governance) strategy as the investment manager believes that this gives a better risk return profile. The Sub-fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within five (5) years.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Sub-fund is to provide long term capital growth, by the construction and management of a portfolio of mainly European equities, applying a rigorous investment process.

The Sub-fund will invest, either directly or through financial derivative instruments, at least 75% of its net assets in equity securities of companies that are domiciled in or listed in the European region. At least 65% of the Sub-fund's net assets will be actively promoting social and environmental characteristics.

The Sub-fund will hold a diversified portfolio, both in terms of sectors or countries, but without pre-commitment to hold minimum or maximum levels in certain sectors or countries.

The Sub-fund may invest on an Ancillary basis in fixed income instruments denominated in euro, including government or corporate debt securities which are listed on a Regulated Market in an OECD Member State with an investment grade credit rating (with a rating of not less than the BBB- by any of the well-known rating agencies). The Sub-fund may also invest in deposits, liquid assets and Money Market Instruments.

The Sub-fund intends to make use of the possibility referred to under Section 1.3(b) of the Investment Restrictions (Schedule 1).

The Sub-fund may invest in below investment grade fixed income instruments if the credit rating of the issuer is at least equal to the rating of Spain at the time of the investment by the Sub-fund.

The Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in shares or units of UCITS and other UCIs, which may include UCITS or other UCIs that are managed by the Investment Manager or an Affiliate thereof.

The Sub-fund may invest in financial derivative instruments traded on a Regulated Market for hedging and investment purposes. The Sub-fund may only use OTC Derivatives for hedging purposes.

The Sub-fund is actively managed. The Sub-fund's benchmark is the STOXX Europe 50 Index (total return net) (the **Benchmark**) and is solely used as a reference to compare the performance of the Sub-fund but not for the construction or choice of constituents in the portfolio. The Sub-fund does not track the index and can deviate significantly or entirely from the Benchmark index.

The Sub-fund may hold Ancillary Liquid Assets (up to 20% of its net assets). Under exceptional circumstances and where financial market conditions so require, up to 100% of the assets of the Sub-

fund may be held on a temporary basis in Ancillary Liquid Assets, subject to compliance with the Investment Restrictions.

The Sub-fund does not intend to use SFTs in the short and medium term, and should it intend to use them, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The Sub-fund will use TRS on a temporary basis. The maximum proportion of assets that may be subject to TRS will not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Sub-fund. It is expected that the use of TRS will generally not exceed 30% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

3. SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURES AND TAXONOMY INFORMATION

The Sub-fund classifies as Article 8(1) under the SFDR as it promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics, although no reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the ESG characteristics. The Sub-fund integrates Sustainability Risks in investment decisions by following a specific own ESG selection methodology.

In accordance with the SFDR RTS, further information related to environmental and/or social characteristics is available in annex 1 of this Sub-fund's appendix (the SFDR RTS Annex).

Taxonomy Regulation

In the context of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Sub-fund promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, although the “do no significant harm” principle applies to the investments underlying this Sub-fund.

4. GLOBAL EXPOSURE

The Sub-fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

5. VALUATION DAY

Each Business Day is a Valuation Day.

6. INVESTMENT MANAGER

With the approval of the Company, the Management Company has appointed MAPFRE Asset Management S.G.I.I.C. S.A. as the investment manager of the Sub-fund (the **Investment Manager**) pursuant to an investment management agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager on 21 December 2016 (the **Investment Management Agreement**).

The Investment Manager is a public limited liability company formed under the laws of Spain with registered office at Edificio 4, Carretera de Pozuelo 50, 28222 Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain.

The Investment Manager will be remunerated out of the assets of the Sub-fund and will be entitled to the Investment Management Fee described in Section 11 of this Special Section.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party upon a three (3) months written notice. It may be terminated without notice in certain circumstances as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

7. CLASSES

For the time being, the following Classes are available for subscription by investors

Class of Shares	Class I		Class R		Class I	Class L
	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR	EUR
Sub-Classes available						
ISIN	LU1509932882	LU1509933187	LU1509932965	LU1509933260	LU2032667581	LU2390860554
Eligible Investors	Institutional		Retail	Institutional	*Specific Institutional	
NAV Frequency	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Initial Issue Price	10	10	10	10	10	10
Minimum Subscription Amount	50,000	50,000	10	10	1,000,000	1,000
Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount	5,000	5,000	1	1	250,000	1
Minimum Holding Amount	50,000	50,000	10	10	1,000,000	1,000
Subscription Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conversion Fees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investment Management Fee	1.25%	1.25%	1.75%	1.75%	0.5%	0.75%
Dividend policy	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Distribution	Accumulation
Subscription tax rates	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%	0.05%	0.01%	0.01%

(*) Specific Institutional means other UCITS, pension funds and other investment funds from Mapfre Group, as well as any other Institutional Investors with whom Mapfre AM and/or MAPFRE ASSET MANAGEMENT SGIIC, S.A. in each case have reached an agreement to invest in this class.

8. SUBSCRIPTIONS – REDEMPTIONS – CONVERSIONS

8.1 Initial subscriptions

Shares will be offered from 22 December 2016 to 27 December 2016 at the Initial Subscription Price set out under Section 1 of this Special Section (the **Initial Subscription Period**).

Subscription requests during the Initial Subscription Period must be sent in writing to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor and be received by the Administrative Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the last day of the Initial Subscription Period. Payments for subscriptions must be received in the reference currency of the relevant Class at the latest 4 (four) Business Days following the last day of the Initial Subscription Period.

If the Depositary does not receive the funds in time the investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment in which the case the Board will have the power to redeem all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the Company in order to meet such costs.

8.2 Ongoing Subscriptions

Ongoing subscriptions for Shares can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 5 of the General Section.

Subscriptions may be made only by investors who are Eligible Investors by:

- (a) submitting a written subscription request by fax, swift or any other transmission method allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor to be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day at the latest (the **Subscription Cut-Off Time**). Subscription orders for Shares received by the Administrative Agent in respect of a Valuation Day prior to the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time, will be processed on the first NAV Calculation Day following such Valuation Day on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such NAV Calculation Day. Any applications received after the Subscription Cut-Off Time in respect of the relevant Valuation Day will be deferred to the next Valuation Day and will be dealt with on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the NAV Calculation Day immediately following such next Valuation Day;
- (b) delivering to the account of the Depositary funds for the full amount of the subscription price (plus any Subscription Fee) of the Shares being subscribed for pursuant to the subscription request at the latest 4 (four) Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

8.3 Redemption

Redemption requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 7 of the General Section. Redemption requests must be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant

Valuation Day (the **Redemption Cut-Off Time**) to be eligible for processing as of such Valuation Day Redemption requests received after the Redemption Cut-Off Time will be deemed received at the next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day. Payment of the redemption proceeds will be made generally within 5 (five) Business Days following the relevant NAV Calculation Day.

8.4 Conversion

Conversion requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 6 of the General Section. Conversion request must be received by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Days before the relevant Valuation Day by the Administrative Agent.

9. PRICE ADJUSTMENT

With respect to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares of the Sub-fund, the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Valuation Day may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section.

10. REFERENCE CURRENCY AND HEDGING

The Reference Currency of the Sub-fund is the EUR. However, the Net Asset Value of each Class will be calculated and subscriptions and redemptions in each Class will be made in the currency of the Class concerned.

In relation to investments that are denominated in a currency other than the currency of any particular Class, the Company may decide (but is not obliged) to enter into hedging transactions so as to mitigate the risk arising out of (adverse) currency exchange rate changes.

11. MANAGEMENT COMPANY FEE AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

11.1 Management Company Fee

The Management Company is entitled to the Management Company Fee as described in Section 13 of the General Section, based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

11.2 Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to an investment management fee at such rate as set out in respect of each Class in Section 1 of this Special Section (the **Investment Management Fee**). The Investment Management Fee is based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable monthly in arrears.

12. SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out below, Shareholders should refer to the risk factors set out in Schedule 3 and in particular the following risks:

- (a) investments in emerging markets;

- (b) market-related risks;
- (c) interest rate risk;
- (d) fixed-interest securities;
- (e) credit risk;
- (f) liquidity risk.

13. PRICE ADJUSTMENT POLICY

Investors should note that in certain circumstances the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Sub-fund may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section (by increasing or decreasing the applicable Net Asset Value per Share by up to 2.5%).

SUB-FUND ANNEX 1: SFDR RTS ANNEX

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: MAPFRE AM – EUROPEAN EQUITIES

Legal entity identifier: 2221006DIJHUMDFTTL87

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of _25_% of sustainable investments</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p>

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

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



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

The Sub-fund promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics.

More specifically, the Sub-fund aims at promoting environmental characteristics related to the reduction of carbon emissions and to support on reaching the objectives set in the “Paris Agreement”.

In what regards social characteristics, the Sub-fund takes into consideration the Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations.

However, no reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining such characteristics.

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

The Sub-fund uses several principal adverse impact (PAI) indicators, specifically the carbon footprint (indicator 2); as well as carbon intensity (indicator 3) based in the calculations that we have defined in our own methodology. Additionally, the Sub-fund will follow up on decarbonization plans so that it can be determined whether they are aligned or not with the Paris Agreement objectives.

The Sub-fund also considers whether or not a company has had significant allegations regarding breach of human rights. For such purpose, there will be a follow-up on violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (indicator 10); on exposure to controversial weapons (indicator 14); and on the number of identified cases of severe Human Rights issues and incidents (additional social indicator 14) in the last 3 years.

In order to promote in an active manner other environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-fund applies filters based on exclusions (for instance, considering UN Global Compact; UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights; strong SDGs misalignments; severe controversies regarding Human Rights). Subsequently, we take as a basis the ESG note (average) set out by an ESG specialist which is complemented with the investment manager analysis, who is closely following up on any occurrence, controversy or negative warning that may arise through engagement with the entities. This engagement will happen as a minimum once a year to address sustainability matters.

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

The sustainable investments made by this Sub-fund contribute to social and climate goals, specifically to those set out in the Paris Agreement.

Furthermore, investments considered sustainable of this Sub-fund shall be publicly committed to the SDGs, positively contributing to at least one of the goals established by UN and not misaligned with any other SDGs.

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

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

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

The Sub-fund will take into consideration the indicators as set out in Annex I of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, focusing on indicators number 2, 3, 10, 14 and additional social 14 as previously mentioned.

In addition, several exclusion criteria are set in activities considered as controversial. Assets with significant exposure to sensitive sectors (such as tar sands, carbon, oil and gas and controversial weapons, among others) as well as investments exposed to severe controversies, mainly in the area of Human Rights, are analysed and excluded.

Any other type of non-severe controversy or alert of any type in what relates to social, environmental and governance matters, will be addressed directly with the entities to make a first-hand evaluation of the content of the controversy, how it is being treated and to decide if it should constitute an exclusion.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The main indicators for adverse impacts referred to before have been taken into account by their follow-up, publication and integration in our investment decision making processes.

The valuation of the sustainability investments takes into account systematically all the mandatory indicators of each defined principal adverse impact. Taking them into account, MAPFRE ASSET MANAGEMENT, SGIIC, SA has set out certain thresholds and criteria both quantitative and qualitative to determine if an investment causes significant harm to any of the social or environmental goals.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Respect to Human Rights is an integral part of MAPFRE's corporate values and a minimum standard to take on its activities.

MAPFRE is part, at corporate level, of several initiatives that grant respect to Human Rights, for instance, the adherence to UN Global Compact. We are also part of the UNPRI with a clear commitment to focus on responsible and sustainable management of all our investments. In is context, the activity of the investment area of MAPFRE Group is based in the corporate commitments and therefore the Sub-fund periodically monitors if the investments comply with these international guidelines or if any kind of controversy occurs. In such case, it is analysed and managed according to its relevance, with the possibility to disinvest totally in the affected asset.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



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

- Yes, the Sub-fund takes into consideration PAIs on sustainability factors. These are measured, published and assessed with the intention to keep a close follow up so that it is part of the investment decision making criteria. PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions and Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises play an important role when it comes to defining the sustainable characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund, as explained further in this document.
- No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-fund follows a strategy based on European equities as main investment strategy. At least 75% of the portfolio is invested in equity which is also analysed under the ESG criteria described, actively promoting social and environmental characteristics.

The Sub-fund promotes social, environmental and governance characteristics as a complimentary method to the financial analysis. The Sub-fund does not seek to generate impact with its investments.

To promote such characteristics, the Sub-fund will follow an own methodology which includes a first filter of exclusions performed together with an internal analysis that measures both quantitative and qualitative investments, supplemented with an analysis from an external data provider.

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

The first binding element of the investment strategy is the exclusion filter applied. This exclusion filter includes the commitments adopted by the MAPFRE Group regarding investments. Further to the MAPFRE Group’s main environmental commitments, the Sub-fund will not invest in coal, gas and oil companies that are not committed to an energy transition plan. Among others, the Sub-fund will not make any investments in companies where more than 15% of their revenues are directly or indirectly linked to oil sands activity, and the Sub-fund will not make any investments in companies where 20% or more of their revenues and/or proceeds comes from coalfired power. The full scope of these commitments can be found in our corporate web page: <https://www.mapfre.com/media/MAPFRE-ENVIRONMENTAL-COMMITMENTS-IN-INVESTMENT-AND-UNDERWRITING.pdf>

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

Once the possible investment universe is defined, after the exclusions, a second filter is applied to define the consideration of sustainable investment. For that, the Sub-fund requires a strategy or commitment of decarbonization aligned with the Paris Agreement and take into consideration human right controversies, among others. It will also be established that any asset shall contribute in a positive manner to, at least, one of the 17 SDGs without doing significant harm to any of the others.

As a supplement to this, the ratings of a specific ESG data provider will be analyzed and help to discard laggards, taking the opportunity to focus on leader and average companies. Any moderate or low controversies in which an entity may incur, will be analysed and followed-up

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

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

Not applicable.

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

The initial filter applied to define our investment universe based on exclusions is already a first guarantee of good governance, considering that we will not invest in entities that do not comply with: UN Global Compact, OECD, Guidelines for multinational companies or United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

We also perform an internal analysis with data provided by an external party with which we analyse any type of controversy related to the good governance of the companies we invest in, via engagement.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 65% of the portfolio will be actively promoting social and environmental characteristics.

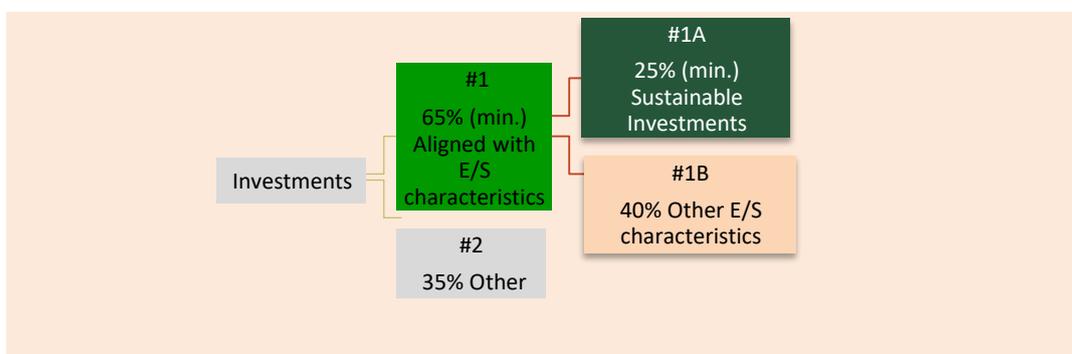
Furthermore, from the entire portfolio, at least 25% will be classified as sustainable investments as defined in art. 2(17) of the SFDR and according to the described criteria (aligned with the Paris Agreement, generate positive impact, at least one SDGs with no significant harm and good governance).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.



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

Considering the low amount of data available, the Sub-fund does not set a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective according to EU Taxonomy.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁶?**

Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

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

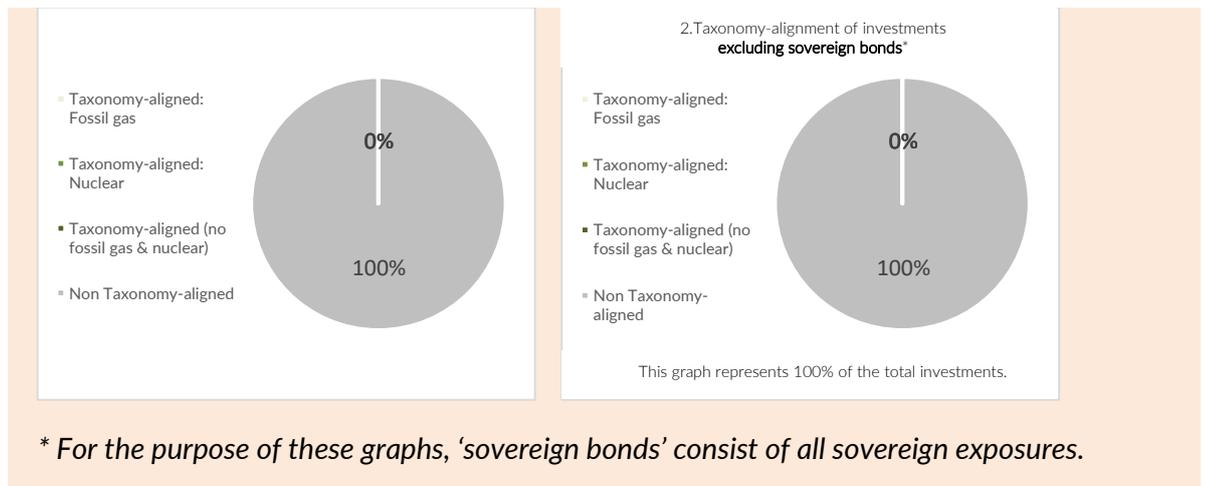
1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*

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

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

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

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels



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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally and socially sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



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

As mentioned, the Sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective, but at least 25% of the portfolio will be invested in assets aligned with the Paris Agreement; that generate positive impact; that contribute to at least one SDGs causing no significant harm to any other; At the time being we cannot indicate a differentiated percentage of the environmental part but cumulatively, both environmental and social sustainable investments will represent, as a minimum, 25% of the total portfolio.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

As mentioned, the Sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with a socially sustainable investment, but at least 25 % of the portfolio will be invested in assets aligned with the Paris Agreement; that generate positive impact; that contribute to at least one SDGs causing no significant harm to any other; At the time being we cannot indicate a differentiated percentage of the social part but cumulatively, both environmental and social sustainable investments will represent, as a minimum, 25% of the total portfolio.



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

We consider cash to be allocated under #2 Other. In addition, we include under “Other” equity (or other assets allowed under the investment policy of this Sub-fund) that are not complying with our own ESG methodology to promote environmental and social characteristics, as defined in this annex.

As safeguards, we apply a first exclusion filter that considers: UN Global Compact, UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights; utilities that are not aligned with the Paris Agreement; and investments in thermal coal and tar sands, applying internal thresholds.



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

No

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://www.mapfreem.com/>

SPECIAL SECTION 6 – MAPFRE AM – IBERIAN EQUITIES

This Special Section must be read in conjunction with the General Section of the Prospectus. This Special Section refers only to the MAPFRE AM – Iberian Equities (the **Sub-fund**).

1. PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Sub-fund aims to provide long term capital growth by the construction and management of a portfolio of Spanish and Portuguese equities. The investment process incorporates a framework to analyse the environmental and social impact of the entity related to the investment, as well as its governance. The goal is to favour companies and entities having a sound ESG (environmental, social, governance) strategy as the investment manager believes that this gives a better risk return profile. The Sub-fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within five (5) years.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Sub-fund will invest, either directly or through financial derivative instruments, at least 75% of its net assets in equity securities of companies that are listed or domiciled in Spain and/or Portugal. Additionally, the Sub-fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in companies that, not being listed or domiciled in Spain and/or Portugal, carry out a significant part of their economic activity in Spain and/or Portugal. At least 65% of the portfolio will be actively promoting social and environmental characteristics.

Without prejudice to the requirement under the previous paragraph, the Sub-fund intends to hold a diversified portfolio, but without pre-commitment to hold minimum or maximum levels in certain sectors, market capitalisation size or countries.

The Sub-fund may invest on an Ancillary basis in (i) fixed income instruments denominated in euro, such as government or corporate debt securities which are listed on a Regulated Market in an OECD Member State with an investment grade credit rating (with a rating of not less than the BBB- by any of the well-known rating agencies), (ii) deposits, (iii) liquid assets and (iv) Money Market Instruments.

The Sub-fund intends to make use of the possibility referred to under Section 1.3(b) of the Investment Restrictions (Schedule 1).

The Sub-fund may invest in below investment grade fixed income instruments if the credit rating of the issuer is at least equal to the rating of Spain at the time of the investment by the Sub-fund.

The Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset in shares or units of UCITS and other UCIs, which may include UCITS or other UCIs that are managed by the Investment Manager or an Affiliate thereof.

The Sub-fund may invest in financial derivative instruments traded on a Regulated Market for hedging and investment purposes. The Sub-fund may use OTC Derivatives for hedging purposes only.

The Sub-fund is actively managed. The Sub-fund's benchmark is the Spanish Ibex-35 (total return net) (the **Benchmark**) and is solely used as a reference to compare the performance of the Sub-fund but not for the construction or choice of constituents in the portfolio. The Sub-fund does not track the index and can deviate significantly or entirely from the Benchmark index.

The Sub-fund may hold Ancillary Liquid Assets (up to 20% of its net assets). Under exceptional circumstances and where financial market conditions so require, up to 100% of the assets of the Sub-

fund may be held on a temporary basis in Ancillary Liquid Assets, subject to compliance with the Investment Restrictions.

The Sub-fund does not intend to use SFTs in the short and medium term, and should it intend to use them, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The Sub-fund will use TRS on a temporary basis. The maximum proportion of assets that may be subject to TRS will not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Sub-fund. It is expected that the use of TRS will generally not exceed 30% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

3. SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURES AND TAXONOMY INFORMATION

The Sub-fund classifies as Article 8(1) under the SFDR as it promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics, although no reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the ESG characteristics. The Sub-fund integrates Sustainability Risks in investment decisions by following a specific own ESG selection methodology.

In accordance with the SFDR RTS, further information related to environmental and/or social characteristics is available in annex 1 of this Sub-fund's appendix (the SFDR RTS Annex).

Taxonomy Regulation

In the context of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Sub-fund promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, although the “do no significant harm” principle applies to the investments underlying this Sub-fund.

4. GLOBAL EXPOSURE

The Sub-fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

5. VALUATION DAY

Each Business Day is a Valuation Day.

6. INVESTMENT MANAGER

With the approval of the Company, the Management Company has appointed MAPFRE Asset Management S.G.I.I.C. S.A. as the investment manager of the Sub-fund (the **Investment Manager**) pursuant to an investment management agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager on 21 December 2016 (the **Investment Management Agreement**).

The Investment Manager is a public limited liability company formed under the laws of Spain with registered office at Edificio 4, Carretera de Pozuelo 50, 28222 Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain.

The Investment Manager will be remunerated out of the assets of the Sub-fund and will be entitled to the Investment Management Fee described in Section 111 of this Special Section.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party upon a three (3) months written notice. It may be terminated without notice in certain circumstances as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

7. CLASSES

For the time being, the following Classes are available for subscription by investors:

Class of Shares	Class I		Class R		Class I	Class L
	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR	EUR
Sub-Classes available						
ISIN	LU1509933427	LU1509933856	LU1509933690	LU1509933930	LU2032667821	LU2390860638
Eligible Investors	Institutional		Retail		Institutional	*Specific Institutional
NAV Frequency	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Initial Issue Price	10	10	10	10	10	10
Minimum Subscription Amount	50,000	50,000	10	10	1,000,000	1,000
Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount	5,000	5,000	1	1	250,000	1
Minimum Holding Amount	50,000	50,000	10	10	1,000,000	1,000
Subscription Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conversion Fees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investment Management Fee	1.25%	1.25%	1.75%	1.75%	0.5%	0.75%
Dividend policy	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Distribution	Accumulation
Subscription tax rates	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%	0.05%	0.01%	0.01%

(*) Specific Institutional means other UCITS, pension funds and other investment funds from Mapfre Group, as well as any other Institutional Investors with whom Mapfre AM and/or MAPFRE ASSET MANAGEMENT in each case have reached an agreement to invest in this class.

8. SUBSCRIPTIONS – REDEMPTIONS – CONVERSIONS

8.1 Initial subscriptions

Shares will be offered from 22 December 2016 to 27 December 2016 at the Initial Subscription Price set out under Section 7 of this Special Section (the **Initial Subscription Period**).

Subscription requests during the Initial Subscription Period must be sent in writing to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor and be received by the Administrative Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the last day of the Initial Subscription Period. Payments for subscriptions must be received in the reference currency of the relevant Class at the latest 4 (four) Business Days following the last day of the Initial Subscription Period.

If the Depositary does not receive the funds in time the investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment in which the case the Board will have the power to redeem all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the Company in order to meet such costs.

8.2 Ongoing Subscriptions

Ongoing subscriptions for Shares can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 5 of the General Section.

Subscriptions may be made only by investors who are Eligible Investors by:

- (a) submitting a written subscription request by fax, swift or any other transmission method allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor to be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day at the latest (the **Subscription Cut-Off Time**). Subscription orders for Shares received by the Administrative Agent in respect of a Valuation Day prior to the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time, will be processed on the first NAV Calculation Day following such Valuation Day on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such NAV Calculation Day. Any applications received after the Subscription Cut-Off Time in respect of the relevant Valuation Day will be deferred to the next Valuation Day and will be dealt with on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the NAV Calculation Day immediately following such next Valuation Day;
- (b) delivering to the account of the Depositary funds for the full amount of the subscription price (plus any Subscription Fee) of the Shares being subscribed for pursuant to the subscription request at the latest 4 (four) Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

8.3 Redemption

Redemption requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 7 of the General Section. Redemption requests must be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day (the **Redemption Cut-Off Time**) to be eligible for processing as of such Valuation

Day Redemption requests received after the Redemption Cut-Off Time will be deemed received at the next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day. Payment of the redemption proceeds will be made generally within 5 (five) Business Days following the relevant NAV Calculation Day.

8.4 Conversion

Conversion requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 6 of the General Section. Conversion requests must be received by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day by the Administrative Agent.

9. PRICE ADJUSTMENT

With respect to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares of the Sub-fund, the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Valuation Day may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section.

10. REFERENCE CURRENCY AND HEDGING

The Reference Currency of the Sub-fund is the EUR. However, the Net Asset Value of each Class will be calculated and subscriptions and redemptions in each Class will be made in the currency of the Class concerned.

In relation to investments that are denominated in a currency other than the currency of any particular Class, the Company may decide (but is not obliged) to enter into hedging transactions so as to mitigate the risk arising out of (adverse) currency exchange rate changes.

11. MANAGEMENT COMPANY FEE AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

11.1 Management Company Fee

The Management Company is entitled to the Management Company Fee as described in Section 13 of the General Section, based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

11.2 Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to an investment management fee at such rate as set out in respect of each Class in Section 7 of this Special Section (the **Investment Management Fee**). The Investment Management Fee is based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable monthly in arrears.

12. SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out below, Shareholders should refer to the risk factors set out in Schedule 3 and in particular the following risks:

- (a) investments in emerging markets;
- (b) market-related risks;

- (c) interest rate risk;
- (d) fixed-interest securities;
- (e) credit risk;
- (f) liquidity risk.

13. PRICE ADJUSTMENT POLICY

Investors should note that in certain circumstances the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Sub-fund may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section (by increasing or decreasing the applicable Net Asset Value per Share by up to 2.5%).

SUB-FUND ANNEX 1: SFDR RTS ANNEX

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: MAPFRE AM – IBERIAN EQUITIES **Legal entity identifier:** 222100LYKYZYM4QLFY48

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
●● <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	●● <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of _25_% of sustainable investments
<input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
<input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments

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

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



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

The Sub-fund promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics.

More specifically, the Sub-fund aims at promoting environmental characteristics related to the reduction of carbon emissions and to support on reaching the objectives set in the “Paris Agreement”.

In what regards social characteristics, the Sub-fund takes into consideration the Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations.

However, no reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining such characteristics.

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

The Sub-fund uses several principal adverse impact (PAI) indicators, specifically the carbon footprint (indicator 2); as well as carbon intensity (indicator 3) based in the calculations that we have defined in our own methodology. Additionally, the Sub-fund will follow up on decarbonization plans so that it can be determined whether they are aligned or not with the Paris Agreement objectives.

The Sub-fund also considers whether or not a company has had significant allegations regarding breach of human rights. For such purpose, there will be a follow-up on violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (indicator 10); on exposure to controversial weapons (indicator 14); and on the number of identified cases of severe Human Rights issues and incidents (additional social indicator 14) in the last 3 years.

In order to promote in an active manner other environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-fund applies filters based on exclusions (for instance, considering UN Global Compact; UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights; strong SDGs misalignments; severe controversies regarding Human Rights). Subsequently, we take as a basis the ESG note (average) set out by an ESG specialist which is complemented with the investment manager analysis, who is closely following up on any occurrence, controversy or negative warning that may arise through engagement with the entities. This engagement will happen as a minimum once a year to address sustainability matters.

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

The sustainable investments made by this Sub-fund contribute to social and climate goals, specifically to those set out in the Paris Agreement.

Furthermore, investments considered sustainable of this Sub-fund shall be publicly committed to the SDGs, positively contributing to at least one of the goals established by UN and not misaligned with any other SDGs.

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

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

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

The Sub-fund will take into consideration the indicators as set out in Annex I of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, focusing on indicators number 2, 3, 10, 14 and additional social 14 as previously mentioned.

In addition, several exclusion criteria are set in activities considered as controversial. Assets with significant exposure to sensitive sectors (such as tar sands, carbon, oil and gas and controversial weapons, among others) as well as investments exposed to severe controversies, mainly in the area of Human Rights, are analysed and excluded.

Any other type of non-severe controversy or alert of any type in what relates to social, environmental and governance matters, will be addressed directly with the entities to make a firsthand evaluation of the content of the controversy, how it is being treated and to decide if it should constitute an exclusion.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The main indicators for adverse impacts referred to before, have been taken into account by their follow-up, publication and integration in our investment decision making processes.

The valuation of the sustainability investments takes into account systematically all the mandatory indicators of each defined principal adverse impact. Taking them into account, MAPFRE ASSET MANAGEMENT, SGIIC, SA has set out certain thresholds and criteria both quantitative and qualitative to determine if an investment causes significant harm to any of the social or environmental goals.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Respect to Human Rights is an integral part of MAPFRE's corporate values and a minimum standard to take on its activities.

MAPFRE is part, at corporate level, of several initiatives that grant respect to Human Rights, for instance, the adherence to UN Global Compact. We are also part of the UNPRI with a clear commitment to focus on responsible and sustainable management of all our investments. In is context, the activity of the investment area of MAPFRE Group is based in the corporate commitments and therefore the Sub-fund periodically monitors if the investments comply with these international guidelines or if any kind of controversy occurs. In such case, it is analysed and managed according to its relevance, with the possibility to disinvest totally in the affected asset.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



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

- Yes, the Sub-fund takes into consideration PAIs on sustainability factors. These are measured, published and assessed with the intention to keep a close follow up so that it is part of the investment decision making criteria. PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions and Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises play an important role when it comes to defining the sustainable characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund, as explained further in this document.
- No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

investment strategy. At least 75% of the portfolio is invested in equity which is also analysed under the ESG criteria described, actively promoting social and environmental characteristics.

The Sub-fund promotes social, environmental and governance characteristics as a complimentary method to the financial analysis. The Sub-fund does not seek to generate impact with its investments.

To promote such characteristics, the Sub-fund will follow an own methodology which includes a first filter of exclusions performed together with an internal analysis that measures both quantitative and qualitative investments, supplemented with an analysis from an external data provider.

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

The first binding element of the investment strategy is the exclusion filter applied. This exclusion filter includes the commitments adopted by the MAPFRE Group regarding investments. Further to the MAPFRE Group’s main environmental commitments, the Sub-fund will not invest in coal, gas and oil companies that are not committed to an energy transition plan. Among others, the Sub-fund will not make any investments in companies where more than 15% of their revenues are directly or indirectly linked to oil sands activity, and the Sub-fund will not make any investments in companies where 20% or more of their revenues and/or proceeds comes from coalfired power. The full scope of these commitments can be found in our corporate web page: <https://www.mapfre.com/media/MAPFRE-ENVIRONMENTAL-COMMITMENTS-IN-INVESTMENT-AND-UNDERWRITING.pdf>

Once the possible investment universe is defined, after the exclusions, a second filter is applied to define the consideration of sustainable investment. For that, the Sub-fund requires a strategy or commitment of decarbonization aligned with the Paris Agreement and

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

take into consideration human right controversies, among others. It will also be established that any asset shall contribute in a positive manner to, at least, one of the 17 SDGs without doing significant harm to any of the others.

As a supplement to this, the ratings of a specific ESG data provider will be analysed and help to discard laggards, taking the opportunity to focus on leader and average companies. Any moderate or low controversies in which an entity may incur, will be analysed and followed-up.

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

Not applicable.

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

The initial filter applied to define our investment universe based on exclusions is already a first guarantee of good governance, considering that we will not invest in entities that do not comply with: UN Global Compact, OECD, Guidelines for multinational companies or United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

We also perform an internal analysis with data provided by an external party with which we analyse any type of controversy related to the good governance of the companies we invest in, via engagement.

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



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

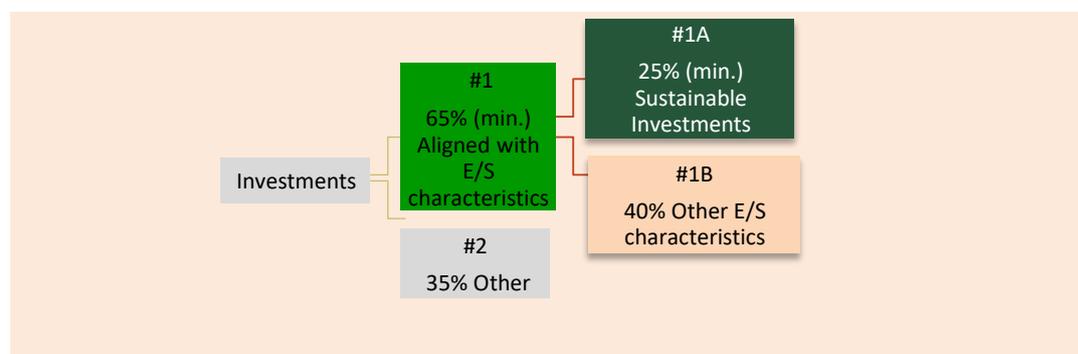
At least 65% of the portfolio will be actively promoting social and environmental characteristics.

Furthermore, from the entire portfolio, at least 25% will be classified as sustainable investments as defined in art. 2(17) of the SFDR and according to the described criteria (aligned with the Paris Agreement, generate positive impact, at least one SDGs with no significant harm and good governance).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.



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

Considering the low amount of data available, the Sub-fund does not set a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective according to EU Taxonomy.

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

Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

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

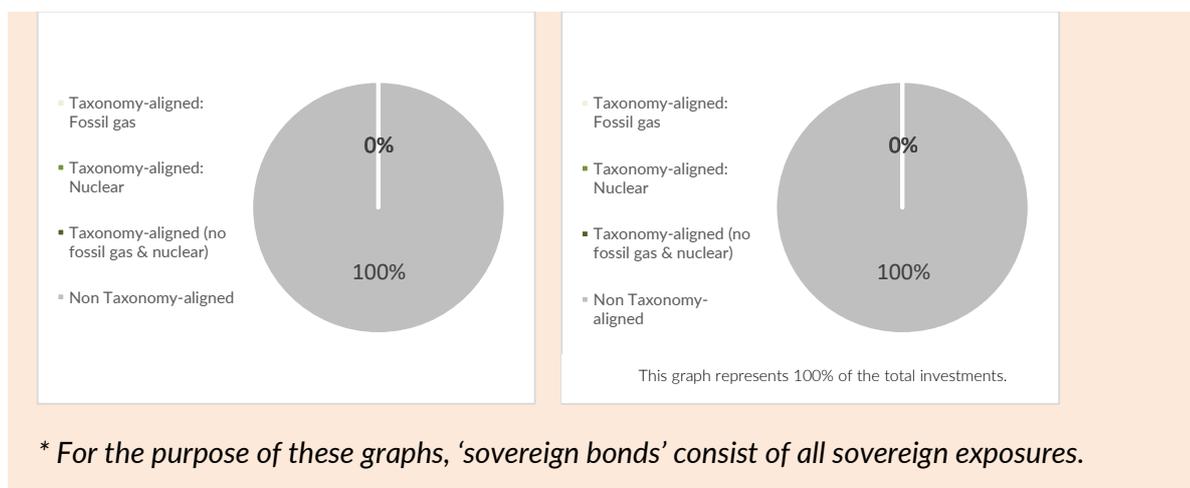


To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels

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



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

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally and socially sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



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

As mentioned, the Sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective according to the EU Taxonomy, but at least 25% of the portfolio will be invested in assets aligned with the Paris Agreement; that generate positive impact; that contribute to at least one SDGs causing no significant harm to any other; and good governance of the companies. At the time being we cannot indicate a differentiated percentage of the environmental part but cumulatively, both environmental and social sustainable investments will represent, as a minimum, 25% of the total portfolio.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

As mentioned, the Sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with a socially sustainable investment, but at least 25 % of the portfolio will be invested in assets aligned with the Paris Agreement; that generate positive impact; that contribute to at least one SDGs causing no significant harm to any other;

At the time being we cannot indicate a differentiated percentage of the social part but cumulatively, both environmental and social sustainable investments will represent, as a minimum, 25% of the total portfolio.



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

We consider cash to be allocated under #2 Other. In addition, we include under “Other” equity (or other assets allowed under the investment policy of this Sub-fund) that are not complying with our own ESG methodology to promote environmental and social characteristics, as defined in this annex.

As safeguards, we apply a first exclusion filter that considers: UN Global Compact, UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights; utilities that are not aligned with the

Paris Agreement; and investments in thermal coal and tar sands, applying internal thresholds.



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

No

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://www.mapfream.com/>



Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

SPECIAL SECTION 7 – MAPFRE AM – MULTI ASSET STRATEGY

This Special Section must be read in conjunction with the General Section of the Prospectus. This Special Section refers only to the MAPFRE AM – Multi Asset Strategy (the **Sub-fund**).

1. PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Sub-fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation in excess of its cash benchmark by investing primarily in securities, globally, using financial derivative instruments where appropriate. The maximum average duration of the portfolio will be ten (10) years. The Sub-fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within five (5) years.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Sub-fund seeks to achieve long term capital growth by investing primarily in securities, globally, and using financial derivatives instruments where appropriate.

The Sub-fund will invest, either directly or through the use of financial derivative instruments, in equity securities, commodity index instruments, currencies, debt securities, deposits with credit institutions and Money Market Instruments. Up to 10% of the Sub-fund's net assets may be invested in Contingent Convertible Bonds. The Sub-fund may also invest up to 5% of its net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and up to 5% of its net assets in mortgage-backed securities (MBS).

The Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset in shares or units of UCITS and other UCIs, which may include UCITS or other UCIs that are managed by the Investment Manager or an Affiliate thereof.

The Sub-fund may also invest in below investment grade and unrated debt securities.

Under certain conditions the Sub-fund may also use financial derivative instruments, such as futures, options, credit linked instruments, total return swaps and OTC derivatives either for investment or hedging purposes (to reduce the risk of the portfolio).

The Sub-fund may invest directly or indirectly, up to 10% of net assets in non-listed securities.

The Sub-fund is actively managed. The Sub-fund's benchmark is the Euro Short Term Rate (€STR) (the **Benchmark**) for reporting purposes only. The Sub-fund does not track the index and can deviate significantly or entirely from the Benchmark index.

The Sub-fund may hold Ancillary Liquid Assets (up to 10% of its net assets). Under exceptional circumstances and where financial market conditions so require, up to 100% of the assets of the Sub-fund may be held on a temporary basis in Ancillary Liquid Assets, subject to compliance with the Investment Restrictions.

The Sub-fund's net asset will be allocated as follows:

	Minimum	Maximum
Debt securities	50%	100%
Equity Securities	0	40%

Cash	0	10%
UCITS and other UCIs	0	10%

The Sub-fund does not intend to use SFTs in the short and medium term, and should it intend to use them, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The Sub-fund will use TRS on a temporary basis. The maximum proportion of assets that may be subject to TRS will not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Sub-fund. It is expected that the use of TRS will generally not exceed 30% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The investments underlying this Sub-fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

3. GLOBAL EXPOSURE

The Sub-fund will use the absolute value-at-risk approach to monitor its global exposure. The VaR of the Sub-fund's portfolio will not exceed 20% of the Sub-fund's Net Asset Value.

The leverage of the Sub-fund (defined as the sum of the absolute values of the derivatives notional (with neither netting nor hedging arrangement) divided by NAV) is expected to be around 150%.

	Expected Leverage	Maximum Leverage
Total	150%	200%

4. VALUATION DAY

Each Business Day is a Valuation Day.

5. INVESTMENT MANAGER

With the approval of the Company, the Management Company has appointed MAPFRE Asset Management S.G.I.I.C. S.A. as the investment manager of the Sub-fund (the **Investment Manager**) pursuant to an investment management agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager on 21 December 2016 (the **Investment Management Agreement**).

The Investment Manager is a public limited liability company formed under the laws of Spain with registered office at Edificio 4, Carretera de Pozuelo 50, 28222 Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain.

The Investment Manager will be remunerated out of the assets of the Sub-fund and will be entitled to the Investment Management Fee described in Section 10 of this Special Section.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party upon a three (3) months written notice. It may be terminated without notice in certain circumstances as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

6. CLASSES

For the time being, the following Classes are available for subscription by investors:

Class of Shares	Class I		Class R		Class I		Class R	
	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR	USD
ISIN	LU1527121039	LU1527121203	LU1527121468	LU1527121625	LU1527121112	LU1527121385	LU1527121542	LU1527121971
Eligible Investors	Institutional		Retail		Institutional		Retail	
NAV Frequency	Daily		Daily		Daily		Daily	
Initial Issue Price	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Minimum Subscription Amount	250,000	250,000	500	500	250,000	250,000	500	500
Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount	50,000	50,000	50	50	50,000	50,000	50	50
Minimum Holding Amount	250,000	250,000	500	500	250,000	250,000	500	500
Subscription Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conversion Fees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investment Management Fee	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%
Dividend policy	Accumulation		Accumulation		Distribution		Distribution	
Subscription tax rates	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%	0.05%	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%	0.05%

7. SUBSCRIPTIONS – REDEMPTIONS – CONVERSIONS

7.1 Initial subscriptions

Shares will be offered from 22 December 2016 to 27 December 2016 at the Initial Subscription Price set out under Section 5 of this Special Section (the **Initial Subscription Period**).

Subscription requests during the Initial Subscription Period must be sent in writing to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor and be received by the Administrative Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the last day of the Initial Subscription Period. Payments for subscriptions must be received in the reference currency of the relevant Class at the latest 4 (four) Business Days following the last day of the Initial Subscription Period.

If the Depositary does not receive the funds in time the investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment in which the case the Board will have the power to redeem all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the Company in order to meet such costs.

7.2 Ongoing Subscriptions

Ongoing subscriptions for Shares can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 5 of the General Section.

Subscriptions may be made only by investors who are Eligible Investors by:

- (a) submitting a written subscription request by fax, swift or any other transmission method allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor to be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day at the latest (the **Subscription Cut-Off Time**). Subscription orders for Shares received by the Administrative Agent in respect of a Valuation Day prior to the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time, will be processed on the first NAV Calculation Day following such Valuation Day on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such NAV Calculation Day. Any applications received after the Subscription Cut-Off Time in respect of the relevant Valuation Day will be deferred to the next Valuation Day and will be dealt with on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the NAV Calculation Day immediately following such next Valuation Day;
- (b) delivering to the account of the Depositary funds for the full amount of the subscription price (plus any Subscription Fee) of the Shares being subscribed for pursuant to the subscription request at the latest 4 (four) Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

7.3 Redemption

Redemption requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 7 of the General Section. Redemption requests must be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day (the **Redemption Cut-Off Time**) to be eligible for processing as of such Valuation Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Cut-Off Time will be deemed received at the next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day. Payment of the redemption

proceeds will be made generally within 5 (five) Business Days following the relevant NAV Calculation Day.

7.4 Conversion

Conversion requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 6 of the General Section. Conversion request must be received by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Days before the relevant Valuation Day by the Administrative Agent.

8. PRICE ADJUSTMENT

With respect to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares of the Sub-fund, the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Valuation Day may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section.

9. REFERENCE CURRENCY AND HEDGING

The Reference Currency of the Sub-fund is the EUR. However, the Net Asset Value of each Class will be calculated and subscriptions and redemptions in each Class will be made in the currency of the Class concerned.

In relation to investments that are denominated in a currency other than the currency of any particular Class, the Company may decide (but is not obliged) to enter into hedging transactions so as to mitigate the risk arising out of (adverse) currency exchange rate changes.

10. MANAGEMENT COMPANY FEE AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

10.1 Management Company Fee

The Management Company is entitled to the Management Company Fee as described in Section 13 of the General Section, based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

10.2 Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to an investment management fee at such rate as set out in respect of each Class in Section 6 of this Special Section (the **Investment Management Fee**). The Investment Management Fee is based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable monthly in arrears.

11. SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out below, Shareholders should refer to the risk factors set out in Schedule 3 and in particular the following risks:

- (a) investments in emerging markets;
- (b) market-related risks;
- (c) interest rate risk;
- (d) use of structured finance securities;

- (e) fixed-interest securities;
- (f) credit risk;
- (g) liquidity risk;
- (h) investments in Contingent Convertible Bonds.

12. PRICE ADJUSTMENT POLICY

Investors should note that in certain circumstances the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Sub-fund may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section (by increasing or decreasing the applicable Net Asset Value per Share by up to 2.5%).

SPECIAL SECTION 8 – MAPFRE AM – GOOD GOVERNANCE FUND

This Special Section must be read in conjunction with the General Section of the Prospectus. This Special Section refers only to the MAPFRE AM – Good Governance Fund (the **Sub-fund**).

1. PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Sub-fund seeks to achieve long term capital growth by investing across a wide range of asset classes globally including other UCITS and using financial derivative instruments where appropriate. The investment process incorporates a framework to analyse the environmental and social impact of the entity related to the investment, as well as its governance. The goal is to favour companies and entities having a sound ESG (environmental, social, governance) strategy as the investment manager believes that this gives a better risk return profile. The Sub-fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within five (5) years.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Sub-fund is to provide long term capital growth. The investment philosophy of the Sub-fund is based on the belief that companies with good governance offer superior returns. Thus the Sub-fund will thrive to identify those companies, together with proprietary and rigorous valuations techniques in order to manage a portfolio of mainly international equities.

The Sub-fund will invest, either directly or through the use of financial derivative instruments, at least 75% of its net assets in equity securities of companies. At least 80% of the portfolio will be actively promoting social and environmental characteristics.

Without prejudice to the requirement under the previous paragraph, the Sub-fund intends to hold a diversified portfolio, both in terms of sectors or countries, but without pre-commitment to hold minimum or maximum levels in certain sectors or countries. As the selection of companies will rely heavily on the availability of data, both quantitative and qualitative, that illustrate the good governance of target companies, it is expected that the presence of corporates from countries that promote transparency and accountability will be much more important.

The Sub-fund will invest on an Ancillary basis in (i) fixed income instruments denominated in euro, such as government or corporate debt securities which are listed on a Regulated Market in an OECD Member State with an investment grade credit rating (with a rating of not less than the BBB- by any of the well-known rating agencies), (ii) deposits, (iii) liquid assets and (iv) Money Market Instruments.

The Sub-fund intends to make use of the possibility referred to under Section 1.3(b) of the Investment Restrictions (Schedule 1).

The Sub-fund may invest in below investment grade fixed income instruments if the credit rating of the issuer is at least equal to the rating of Spain at the time of the investment by the Sub-fund.

The Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset in shares or units of UCITS and other UCIs, which may include UCITS or other UCIs that are managed by the Investment Manager or an Affiliate thereof.

The Sub-fund may use all types of financial derivative instruments traded on a Regulated Market for hedging or investment purposes. The Sub-fund may only use OTC Derivatives for hedging purposes.

The Sub-fund is actively managed. The Sub-fund's benchmark is the STOXX Global Total Market (total return net) (the **Benchmark**) and is solely used as a reference to compare the performance of

the Sub-fund but not for the construction or choice of constituents in the portfolio. The Sub-fund does not track the index and can deviate significantly or entirely from the Benchmark index.

The Sub-fund may Ancillary Liquid Assets (up to 20% of its net assets). Under exceptional circumstances and where financial market conditions so require, up to 100% of the assets of the Sub-fund may be held on a temporary basis in Ancillary Liquid Assets, subject to compliance with the Investment Restrictions.

The Sub-fund does not intend to use SFTs in the short and medium term, and should it intend to use them, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The Sub-fund will use TRS on a temporary basis. The maximum proportion of assets that may be subject to TRS will not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Sub-fund. It is expected that the use of TRS will generally not exceed 30% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

3. SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURES AND TAXONOMY INFORMATION

The Sub-fund classifies as Article 8(1) under the SFDR as it promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics, although no reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the ESG characteristics. The Sub-fund integrates Sustainability Risks in investment decisions by following a specific own ESG selection methodology.

In accordance with the SFDR RTS, further information related to environmental and/or social characteristics is available in annex 1 of this Sub-fund's appendix (the SFDR RTS Annex).

Taxonomy Regulation

In the context of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Sub-fund promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, although the “do no significant harm” principle applies to the investments underlying this Sub-fund.

4. GLOBAL EXPOSURE

The Sub-fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

5. VALUATION DAY

Each Business Day is a Valuation Day.

6. INVESTMENT MANAGER

With the approval of the Company, the Management Company has appointed MAPFRE Asset Management S.G.I.I.C. S.A. as the investment manager of the Sub-fund (the **Investment Manager**) pursuant to an investment management agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager on 21 December 2016 (the **Investment Management Agreement**).

The Investment Manager is a public limited liability company formed under the laws of Spain with registered office at Edificio 4, Carretera de Pozuelo 50, 28222 Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain.

The Investment Manager will be remunerated out of the assets of the Sub-fund and will be entitled to the Investment Management Fee described in Section 11 of this Special Section.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party upon a three (3) months written notice. It may be terminated without notice in certain circumstances as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

7. CLASSES

For the time being, the following Classes are available for subscription by investors:

Class of Shares	Class I		Class R		Class L
	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR
Sub-Classes available	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR
ISIN	LU1509934235	LU1509934581	LU1509934318	LU1509934664	LU2390860711
Eligible Investors	Institutional		Retail		*Specific Institutional
NAV Frequency	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Initial Issue Price	10	10	10	10	10
Minimum Subscription Amount	50,000	50,000	10	10	1,000
Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount	5,000	5,000	1	1	1
Minimum Holding Amount	50,000	50,000	10	10	1,000
Subscription Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conversion Fees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investment Management Fee	1.25%	1.25%	1.75%	1.75%	0.75%
Dividend policy	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation
Subscription tax rates	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%	0.05%	0.01%

(*) Specific Institutional means other UCITS, pension funds and other investment funds from Mapfre Group, as well as any other Institutional Investors with whom Mapfre AM and/or MAPFRE ASSET MANAGEMENT S.G.I.I.C. S.A. in each case have reached an agreement to invest in this class.

8. SUBSCRIPTIONS – REDEMPTIONS – CONVERSIONS

8.1 Initial subscriptions

Shares will be offered from 22 December 2016 to 27 December 2016 at the Initial Subscription Price set out under Section 7 of this Special Section (the **Initial Subscription Period**).

Subscription requests during the Initial Subscription Period must be sent in writing to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor and be received by the Administrative Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the last day of the Initial Subscription Period. Payments for subscriptions must be received in the reference currency of the relevant Class at the latest 4 (four) Business Days following the last day of the Initial Subscription Period.

If the Depositary does not receive the funds in time the investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment in which the case the Board will have the power to redeem all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the Company in order to meet such costs.

8.2 Ongoing Subscriptions

Ongoing subscriptions for Shares can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 5 of the General Section.

Subscriptions may be made only by investors who are Eligible Investors by:

- (a) submitting a written subscription request by fax, swift or any other transmission method allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor to be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day at the latest (the **Subscription Cut-Off Time**). Subscription orders for Shares received by the Administrative Agent in respect of a Valuation Day prior to the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time, will be processed on the first NAV Calculation Day following such Valuation Day on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such NAV Calculation Day. Any applications received after the Subscription Cut-Off Time in respect of the relevant Valuation Day will be deferred to the next Valuation Day and will be dealt with on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the NAV Calculation Day immediately following such next Valuation Day;
- (b) delivering to the account of the Depositary funds for the full amount of the subscription price (plus any Subscription Fee) of the Shares being subscribed for pursuant to the subscription request at the latest 4 (four) Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

8.3 Redemption

Redemption requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 7 of the General Section. Redemption requests must be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day (the **Redemption Cut-Off Time**) to be eligible for processing as of such Valuation Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Cut-Off Time will be deemed received at the next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day. Payment of the redemption

proceeds will be made generally within 5 (five) Business Days following the relevant NAV Calculation Day.

8.4 Conversion

Conversion requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 6 of the General Section. Conversion requests must be received by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day by the Administrative Agent.

9. PRICE ADJUSTMENT

With respect to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares of the Sub-fund, the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Valuation Day may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section.

10. REFERENCE CURRENCY AND HEDGING

The Reference Currency of the Sub-fund is the EUR. However, the Net Asset Value of each Class will be calculated and subscriptions and redemptions in each Class will be made in the currency of the Class concerned.

In relation to investments that are denominated in a currency other than the currency of any particular Class, the Company may decide (but is not obliged) to enter into hedging transactions so as to mitigate the risk arising out of (adverse) currency exchange rate changes.

11. MANAGEMENT COMPANY FEE AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

11.1 Management Company Fee

The Management Company is entitled to the Management Company Fee as described in Section 13 of the General Section, based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

11.2 Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to an investment management fee at such rate as set out in respect of each Class in Section 7 of this Special Section (the **Investment Management Fee**). The Investment Management Fee is based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable monthly in arrears.

12. SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out below, Shareholders should refer to the risk factors set out in Schedule 3 and in particular the following risks:

- (a) investments in emerging markets;
- (b) market-related risks;
- (c) interest rate risk;
- (d) fixed-interest securities;

- (e) credit risk;
- (f) liquidity risk.

13. PRICE ADJUSTMENT POLICY

Investors should note that in certain circumstances the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Sub-fund may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section (by increasing or decreasing the applicable Net Asset Value per Share by up to 2.5%).

SUB-FUND ANNEX 1: SFDR RTS ANNEX

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: MAPFRE AM – GOOD GOVERNANCE FUND

Legal entity identifier: 222100AR3SEPTWTOCH77

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

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

It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of **_25_%** of sustainable investments

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

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

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

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

with a social objective

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

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

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

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



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

The Sub-fund promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics.

More specifically, the Sub-fund aims at promoting environmental characteristics related to the reduction of carbon emissions and to support on reaching the objectives set in the “Paris Agreement”.

In what regards social characteristics, the Sub-fund takes into consideration the Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations.

However, no reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining such characteristics.

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

The Sub-fund uses several principal adverse impact (PAI) indicators⁸, specifically the carbon footprint (indicator 2); as well as carbon intensity (indicator 3) based in the calculations that we have defined in our own methodology. Additionally, the Sub-fund will follow up on decarbonization plans so that it can be determined whether they are aligned or not with the Paris Agreement objectives.

The Sub-fund also considers whether or not a company has had significant allegations regarding breach of human rights. For such purpose, there will be a follow-up on violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (indicator 10); on exposure to controversial weapons (indicator 14); and on the number of identified cases of severe Human Rights issues and incidents (additional social indicator 14) in the last 3 years.

In order to promote in an active manner other environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-fund applies filters based on exclusions (for instance, considering UN Global Compact; UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights; strong SDGs misalignments; severe controversies regarding Human Rights). Subsequently, we take as a basis the ESG note (average) set out by an ESG specialist which is complemented with the investment manager analysis, who is closely following up on any occurrence, controversy or negative warning that may arise through engagement with the entities. This engagement will happen as a minimum once a year to address sustainability matters.

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

The sustainable investments made by this Sub-fund contribute to social and climate goals, specifically to those set out in the Paris Agreement.

Furthermore, investments considered sustainable of this Sub-fund shall be publicly committed to the SDGs, positively contributing to at least one of the goals established by UN and not misaligned with any other SDGs.

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

⁸ Principal Adverse Impact indicators as defined in Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

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

The Sub-fund will take into consideration the indicators as set out in Annex I of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, focusing on indicators number 2, 3, 10, 14 and additional social 14 as previously mentioned.

In addition, several exclusion criteria are set in activities considered as controversial. Assets with significant exposure to sensitive sectors (such as tar sands, carbon, oil and gas and controversial weapons, among others) as well as investments exposed to severe controversies, mainly in the area of Human Rights, are analysed and excluded.

In particular, the Sub-fund will exclude activities in the following:

- Companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;
- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
- Companies that benchmark administrators find in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Any other type of non-severe controversy or alert of any type in what relates to social, environmental and governance matters, will be addressed directly with the entities to make a firsthand evaluation of the content of the controversy, how it is being treated and to decide if it should constitute an exclusion.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The main indicators for adverse impacts referred to before have been taken into account by their follow-up, publication and integration in our investment decision making processes.

The valuation of the sustainability investments takes into account systematically all the mandatory indicators of each defined principal adverse impact. Taking them into account, MAPFRE ASSET MANAGEMENT, SGIIC, SA has set out certain thresholds and criteria both quantitative and qualitative to determine if an investment causes significant harm to any of the social or environmental goals.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Respect to Human Rights is an integral part of MAPFRE's corporate values and a minimum standard to take on its activities.

MAPFRE is part, at corporate level, of several initiatives that grant respect to Human Rights, for instance, the adherence to UN Global Compact. We are also part of the UNPRI with a clear commitment to focus on responsible and sustainable management of all our investments. In is context, the activity of the investment area of MAPFRE Group is based in the corporate commitments and therefore the Sub-fund periodically monitors if the

investments comply with these international guidelines or if any kind of controversy occurs. In such case, it is analysed and managed according to its relevance, with the possibility to disinvest totally in the affected asset.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



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

Yes, the Sub-fund takes into consideration PAIs on sustainability factors. These are measured, published and assessed with the intention to keep a close follow up so that it is part of the investment decision making criteria. PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions and Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises play an important role when it comes to defining the sustainable characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund, as explained further in this document.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-fund seeks to achieve long-term capital growth by investing across a wide range of asset classes globally including other UCITS and using financial derivative instruments where appropriate. At least 75% of the portfolio is invested in equity which is also analyzed under the ESG criteria described, actively promoting social and environmental characteristics.

The Sub-fund promotes social, environmental and governance characteristics as a complimentary method to the financial analysis. The Sub-fund does not seek to generate impact with its investments.

To promote such characteristics, the Sub-fund will follow an own methodology which includes a first filter of exclusions performed together with an internal analysis that measures both quantitative and qualitative investments, supplemented with an analysis from an external data provider.

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

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

The first binding element of the investment strategy is the exclusion filter applied. This exclusion filter includes the commitments adopted by the MAPFRE Group regarding investments. Further to the MAPFRE Group's main environmental commitments, the Sub-fund will not invest in coal, gas and oil companies that are not committed to an energy transition plan. Among others, the Sub-fund will not make any investments in companies where more than 15% of their revenues are directly or indirectly linked to oil sands activity, and the Sub-fund will not make any investments in companies where 20% or more of their revenues and/or proceeds comes from coal-fired power. The full scope of these commitments can be found in our corporate web page: <https://www.mapfre.com/media/MAPFRE-ENVIRONMENTAL-COMMITMENTS-IN-INVESTMENT-AND-UNDERWRITING.pdf>

Once the possible investment universe is defined, after the exclusions, a second filter is applied to define the consideration of sustainable investment. For that, the Sub-fund requires a strategy or commitment of decarbonization aligned with the Paris Agreement and take into consideration human right controversies, among others. It will also be established that any asset shall contribute in a positive manner to, at least, one of the 17 SDGs without doing significant harm to any of the others.

As a supplement to this, the ratings of a specific ESG data provider will be analysed and help to discard laggards, taking the opportunity to focus on leader and average companies. Any moderate or low controversies in which an entity may incur, will be analysed and followed-up.

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

Not applicable.

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

The initial filter applied to define our investment universe based on exclusions is already a first guarantee of good governance, considering that we will not invest in entities that do not comply with: UN Global Compact, OECD, Guidelines for multinational companies or United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

We also perform an internal analysis with data provided by an external party with which we analyse any type of controversy related to the good governance of the companies we invest in, via engagement.

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



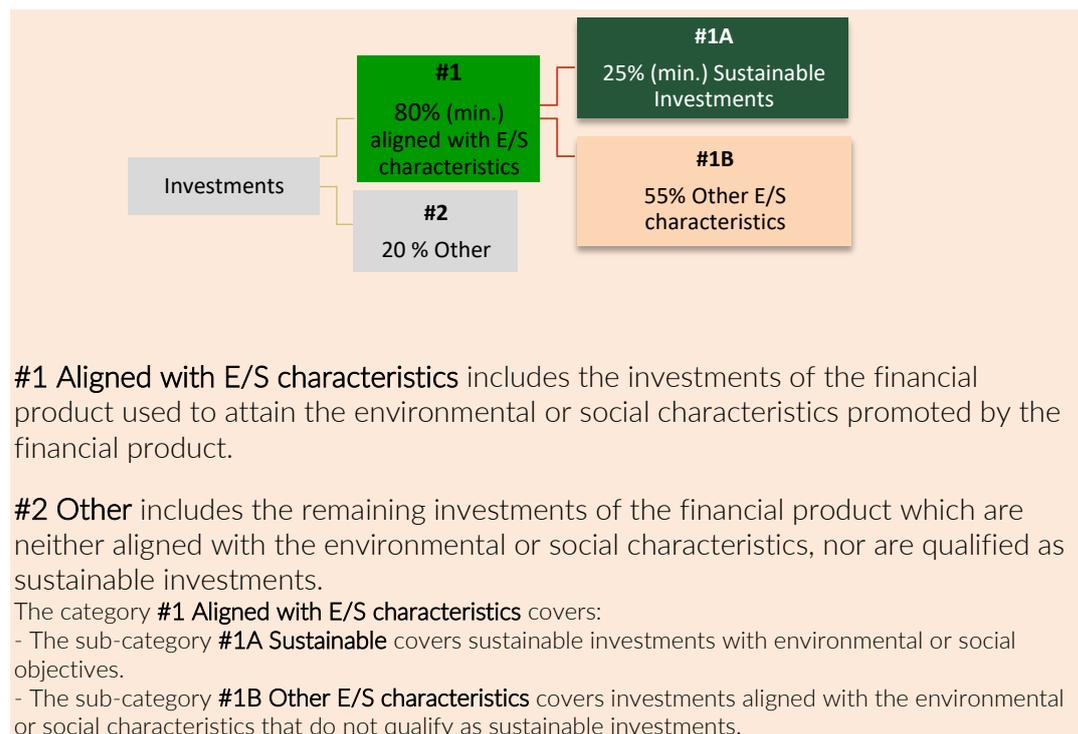
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 80% of the portfolio will be actively promoting social and environmental characteristics.

Furthermore, from the entire portfolio, at least 25% will be classified as sustainable investments as defined in article 2(17) of the SFDR and according to the described criteria

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

(aligned with the Paris Agreement, generate positive impact, at least one SDGs with no significant harm and good governance).



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

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

Considering the low amount of data available, the Sub-fund does not set a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective according to EU Taxonomy.

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

Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No



Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

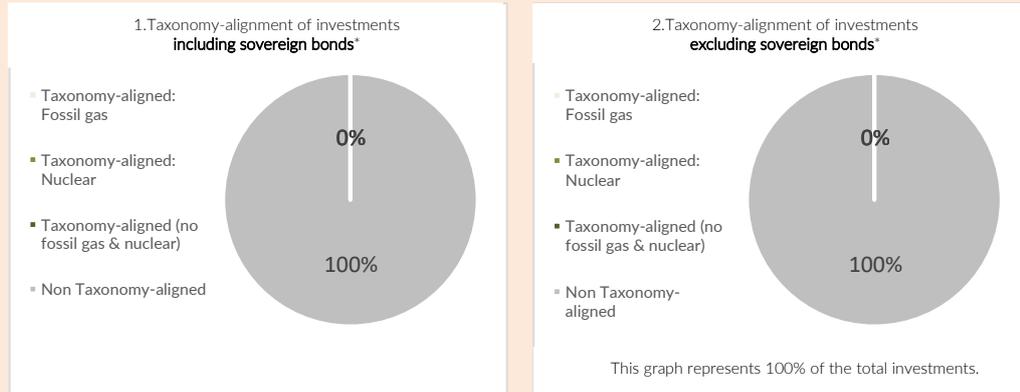
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

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

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

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



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

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

Not applicable.

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



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

As mentioned, the Sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective according to the EU Taxonomy, but at least 25% of the portfolio will be invested in assets aligned with the Paris Agreement; that generate positive impact; that contribute to at least one SDGs causing no significant harm to any other;

At the time being we cannot indicate a differentiated percentage of the environmental part but cumulatively, both environmental and social sustainable investments will represent, as a minimum, 25% of the total portfolio.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

As mentioned, the Sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with a socially sustainable investment, but at least 25 % of the portfolio will be invested in assets aligned with the Paris Agreement; that generate positive impact; that contribute to at least one SDGs causing no significant harm to any other;

At the time being we cannot indicate a differentiated percentage of the social part but cumulatively, both environmental and social sustainable investments will represent, as a minimum, 25% of the total portfolio.



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

We consider cash to be allocated under #2 Other. In addition, we include under “Other” equity (or other assets allowed under the investment policy of this Sub-fund) that are not complying with our own ESG methodology to promote environmental and social characteristics, as defined in this annex.

As safeguards, we apply a first exclusion filter that considers: UN Global Compact, UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights; utilities that are not aligned with the Paris Agreement; and investments in thermal coal and tar sands, applying internal thresholds.



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

No

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://www.mapfream.com/>

SPECIAL SECTION 9 – MAPFRE AM – GLOBAL BOND FUND

This Special Section must be read in conjunction with the General Section of the Prospectus. This Special Section refers only to the MAPFRE AM – Global Bond Fund (the **Sub-fund**).

1. PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Sub-fund aims to provide long term capital growth, by the construction and management of a portfolio of fixed income securities issued by governments, corporate and financial institutions. The investment process incorporates a framework to analyse the environmental and social impact of the entity related to the investment, as well as its governance. The goal is to favour companies and entities having a sound ESG (environmental, social, governance) strategy as the Sub-Investment Manager believes that this gives a better risk return profile. The Sub-fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within five (5) years.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Sub-fund is to provide long term capital growth, by the construction and management of a portfolio of fixed income securities issued by governments, corporate and financial institutions, applying a rigorous investment process, while achieving an ESG score greater than that of the investment universe. At least 75% of the portfolio will be actively promoting social and environmental characteristics.

This Sub-fund will invest in fixed income assets with a minimum rating of BBB- (or equivalent) granted by at least any of the well-known rating agencies at the time of acquisition. Said assets may be:

- i) Fixed income instruments issued or guaranteed by governments, government agencies or supranational organizations;
- ii) Fixed income instruments issues by corporate or financial issuers;
- iii) Deposits or other liquid money market assets;
- iv) Currencies of OECD Member States;

However, the Sub-fund may invest up to 30% of its assets in fixed income instruments issued or guaranteed by a government or government agency denominated in any OECD currency, with a minimum rating of BB- in foreign currency, granted by any of the well-known rating agencies.

The Sub-fund is actively managed. The Sub-fund's benchmark is the 100 % FTSE WGBI ALL MATURITIES EUR (the **Benchmark**) and is solely used as a reference to compare the performance of the Sub-fund but not for the construction or choice of constituents in the portfolio. The Sub-fund does not track the index and can deviate significantly or entirely from the Benchmark index.

The Sub-fund may also invest in deposits, liquid assets and Money Market Instruments.

The Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in shares or units of UCITS and other UCIs but may not invest in UCITS or other UCIs that are managed by the Investment Manager or an Affiliate thereof.

The Sub-fund may invest in financial derivative instruments on fixed income and/or currencies, traded on organized or OTC markets, for hedging and investment purposes.

The Sub-fund may hold Ancillary Liquid Assets (up to 20% of its net assets). Under exceptional circumstances and where financial market conditions so require, up to 100% of the assets of the Sub-fund may be held on a temporary basis in Ancillary Liquid Assets, subject to compliance with the Investment Restrictions.

The maximum proportion of assets that may be subject to SFT (repurchase transactions only) will not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Sub-fund. It is expected that the use of these transactions will generally not exceed 30% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The Sub-fund will only use SFT on a temporary basis.

The Sub-Investment Manager has appointed Amundi Intermediation as SFT Agent for the Sub-fund. Transaction costs of 0.005% of the total gross revenue generated from repurchase transactions will be charged by the SFT Agent and all remaining revenue will accrue to the Sub-fund. The SFT Agent is an affiliate of the Sub-Investment Manager.

The Sub-fund will use TRS on a temporary basis. The maximum proportion of assets that may be subject to TRS will not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Sub-fund. It is expected that the use of TRS will generally not exceed 30% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The investments underlying this Sub-fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

3. SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURES AND TAXONOMY INFORMATION

The Sub-fund classifies as Article 8(1) under the SFDR as it promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics, although no reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the ESG characteristics. The Sub-fund integrates Sustainability Risks in investment decisions by following a specific own ESG selection methodology.

In accordance with the SFDR RTS, further information related to environmental and/or social characteristics is available in annex 1 of this Sub-fund's appendix (the SFDR RTS Annex).

Taxonomy Regulation

In the context of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Sub-fund promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, although the “do no significant harm” principle applies to the investments underlying this Sub-fund.

4. GLOBAL EXPOSURE

The Sub-fund will use the absolute value-at-risk approach to monitor its global exposure. The VaR of the Sub-fund's portfolio will not exceed 20% of the Sub-fund's Net Asset Value.

The leverage of the Sub-fund (defined as the sum of the absolute values of the derivatives notional (with neither netting nor hedging arrangement) divided by NAV) is expected to be around 350%. Under certain market conditions, it may exceed this level temporarily.

5. VALUATION DAY

Each Business Day is a Valuation Day.

6. INVESTMENT MANAGER

With the approval of the Company, the Management Company has appointed MAPFRE Asset Management S.G.I.I.C. S.A. as the investment manager of the Sub-fund (the **Investment Manager**) pursuant to an investment management agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager on 21 December 2016 (the **Investment Management Agreement**).

The Investment Manager is a public limited liability company formed under the laws of Spain with registered office at Edificio 4, Carretera de Pozuelo 50, 28222 Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain.

The Investment Manager will be remunerated out of the assets of the Sub-fund and will be entitled to the Investment Management Fee described in Section 11 of this Special Section.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party upon a three (3) months written notice. It may be terminated without notice in certain circumstances as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

7. SUB-DELEGATION

With the approval of the Company, the Investment Manager has sub-delegated its functions as investment manager of the Sub-fund to Amundi (UK) Limited (the **Sub-Investment Manager**), pursuant to a Sub-Investment management agreement entered into between the Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager (the **Sub-Investment Management Agreement**).

The Sub-Investment Manager is a joint stock company incorporated under the laws of England, with corporate address at 41 Lothbury, London EC2R 7HF, United Kingdom.

The Sub-Investment Manager will be remunerated by the Sub-Investment Management Fee as defined and described in Schedule 1 of the Sub-Investment Management Agreement.

The Sub-Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party upon a three (3) months written notice. It may be terminated without notice in certain circumstances as set out in the Sub-Investment Management Agreement.

8. CLASSES

For the time being, the following Classes are available for subscription by investors:

Class of Shares	Class I		Class R	
	EUR	USD	EUR	USD
Sub-Classes available				
ISIN	LU1691783135	LU1691785007	LU1691784612	LU1691785262
Eligible Investors	Institutional		Retail	
NAV Frequency	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Initial Issue Price	10	10	10	10

Minimum Subscription Amount	50,000	50,000	10	10
Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount	5,000	5,000	1	1
Minimum Holding Amount	50,000	50,000	10	10
Subscription Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conversion Fees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investment Management Fee	0.50%	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%
Dividend policy	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation
Subscription tax rates	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%	0.05%

9. SUBSCRIPTIONS – REDEMPTIONS – CONVERSIONS

9.1 Initial subscriptions

The Initial Offering Date of this Sub-fund will occur on a date which will be decided by the Board.

Subscription requests during the Initial Subscription Period must be sent in writing to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor and be received by the Administrative Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the last day of the Initial Subscription Period. Payments for subscriptions must be received in the reference currency of the relevant Class at the latest 4 (four) Business Days following the last day of the Initial Subscription Period.

If the Depositary does not receive the funds in time the investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment in which the case the Board will have the power to redeem all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the Company in order to meet such costs.

9.2 Ongoing Subscriptions

Ongoing subscriptions for Shares can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 5 of the General Section.

Subscriptions may be made only by investors who are Eligible Investors by:

- (a) submitting a written subscription request by fax, swift or any other transmission method allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor to be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day at the latest (the **Subscription Cut-Off Time**). Subscription orders for Shares received by the Administrative Agent in respect of a Valuation Day prior to the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time, will be processed on the first NAV Calculation Day following such Valuation Day on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such NAV Calculation Day. Any applications received after the Subscription Cut-Off Time in respect of the relevant Valuation Day will be deferred to the next Valuation Day and will be dealt with on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the NAV Calculation Day immediately following such next Valuation Day;
- (b) delivering to the account of the Depository funds for the full amount of the subscription price (plus any Subscription Fee) of the Shares being subscribed for pursuant to the subscription request at the latest 4 (four) Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

9.3 Redemption

Redemption requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 7 of the General Section. Redemption requests must be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day (the **Redemption Cut-Off Time**) to be eligible for processing as of such Valuation Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Cut-Off Time will be deemed received at the next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day. Payment of the redemption proceeds will be made generally within 5 (five) Business Days following the relevant NAV Calculation Day.

9.4 Conversion

Conversion requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 6 of the General Section. Conversion request must be received by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Days before the relevant Valuation Day by the Administrative Agent.

10. PRICE ADJUSTMENT

With respect to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares of the Sub-fund, the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Valuation Day may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section (by increasing or decreasing the applicable Net Asset Value per Share by up to 2.5%).

11. REFERENCE CURRENCY AND HEDGING

The Reference Currency of the Sub-fund is the EURO. However, the Net Asset Value of each Class will be calculated and subscriptions and redemptions in each Class will be made in the currency the Class concerned.

In relation to investments that are denominated in a currency other than the currency of any particular Class, the Company may decide (but is not obliged) to enter into hedging transactions so as to mitigate the risk arising out of (adverse) currency exchange rate changes.

12. MANAGEMENT COMPANY FEE AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

12.1 Management Company Fee

The Management Company is entitled to the Management Company Fee as described in Section 13 of the General Section, based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

12.2 Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to an investment management fee at such rate as set out in respect of each Class in Section 7 of this Special Section (the **Investment Management Fee**). The Investment Management Fee is based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable monthly in arrears.

13. SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out below, Shareholders should refer to the risk factors set out in Schedule 3 and in particular the following risks:

- (a) market-related risks;
- (b) interest rate risk;
- (c) fixed-interest securities;
- (d) credit risk;
- (e) liquidity risk.

SUB-FUND ANNEX 1: SFDR RTS ANNEX

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: MAPFRE AM – GLOBAL BOND FUND **Legal entity identifier:** 549300L3F4IRFEMB9U31

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

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

It promotes **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of **_5_%** of sustainable investments

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

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

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

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

with a social objective

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

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

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

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



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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than that of the Investment Universe (as defined below).

In determining the ESG score of the Sub-fund and the Investment Universe, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

For the purpose of this measurement, the Investment Universe is defined as 65 % FTSE WGBI ALL MATURITIES EUR; 15% ICE BofA GLOBAL QUASI-GOVERNMENT INDEX EUR and 20% ICE BofA US Emerging Markets External Debt Sovereign & Corporate Plus Index EUR composite index (the "**Investment Universe**"). No ESG Reference Index has been designated.

Sustainability indicators

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

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

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Sub-fund that is measured against the ESG score of the Investment Universe.

ESG rating for corporates:

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the "Best-in-class" approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of their industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- **Environmental dimension:** this examines issuers' ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.

- **Social dimension:** this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general.

- **Governance dimension:** This assesses the capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

ESG rating for sovereigns:

The purpose of the sovereign entities rating methodology is to assess the ESG performance of sovereign issuers. Environmental, social and governance factors can have an impact on the ability of States to repay their medium and long-term debts. They may also reflect how countries are addressing the major sustainability issues that affect global stability.

Amundi's methodology is based on approximately 50 ESG indicators deemed relevant by Amundi's ESG research to address sustainability risks and sustainability drivers. Each indicator may combine several data points from different sources, including open international databases (such as those of the Bank Group; the United Nations, etc.) or proprietary databases. Amundi has defined the weights of each ESG indicator contributing to the final ESG scores and the different components (E, S and G).

Indicators are sourced from an independent supplier. The indicators have been grouped into eight categories for greater clarity, each category falling under one of the pillars E, S or G. Like the corporate ESG rating scale, the sovereign issuers' ESG score is translated by an ESG rating from A to G.

For more information on ESG scores and criteria, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at www.amundi.lu

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

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

- 1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
- 2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi's ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For the energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy; biodiversity and pollution; health and security; local communities and human rights.

For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at www.amundi.lu

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to 20 activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

Moreover, sovereign bonds are considered sustainable investments as long as the issuer is not excluded by Amundi ESG policy.

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

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

- The first DNSH test filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

- Beyond the specific Principal Adverse Impacts indicators sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not have badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the SFDR RTS where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and

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

- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution.

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary 21 ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labor relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts will evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



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

Yes, the Sub-fund considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS applying to the Sub-fund's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches:

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the SFDR.

- ESG factors integration: Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.

- Engagement: Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories : to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.

- Vote: Amundi's voting policy responds to an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy.

- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any indication on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are used, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at www.amundi.lu

No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

This financial product seeks to achieve a combination of income and capital growth (total return) and outperform the benchmark 100 % FTSE WGBI ALL MATURITIES EUR (the Benchmark) over the recommended holding period, while achieving an ESG score greater than that of the Investment Universe.

The Sub-fund invests mainly in investment-grade securities (bonds and money market instruments) of issuers around the world, including emerging markets. The Sub-fund uses derivatives to reduce various risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain long or short exposure to various assets, markets or other investment opportunities.

Management Process: In actively managing the Sub-fund, the Sub-Investment Manager applies a global top-down and bottom-up approach to identify opportunities across markets and market cycles. In particular, the Sub-Investment Manager analyses interest rate, currency and economic trends (top-down) to identify geographic areas and sectors that appear likely offer the best risk-adjusted returns. The Sub-Investment Manager then uses both fundamental and quantitative screening analysis, including credit analysis, to select issuers and securities (bottom-up) and to construct a diversified portfolio focused on short-term bonds.

The Sub-fund uses the Benchmark for the purpose of performance comparison but not for the construction or choice of constituents in the portfolio. The management of the Sub-fund is discretionary, and the Sub-fund will invest in issuers not included in the Benchmark.



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

The Sub-fund monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark. The Benchmark does not take into account environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors.

The Sub-fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the Investment Universe. In seeking to achieve an ESG score greater than the Investment Universe, the Sub-Investment Manager considers sustainability risks and opportunities integral to the investment process. It favours companies with higher ESG characteristics and excludes issuers based on their controversial behaviour or products.

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

All securities held in the Sub-fund are subject to the ESG criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Sub-fund first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website www.amundi.lu).

The Sub-fund as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Investment Universe.

The Sub-fund's ESG criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

However, investors should note that it may not be practicable to perform ESG analysis on cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes, to the same standards as for the other investments. The ESG calculation methodology will not include those securities that do not have an ESG rating, nor cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes.

Furthermore and in consideration of the minimum commitment of 5% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective, the Sub-fund invests in investee companies considered as "best performer" when benefiting over the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within their sector on at least one material environmental or social factor.

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

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

Not applicable.

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

The Investment Manager relies on Amundi's ESG scoring methodology. Amundi's ESG scoring is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework, which accounts for 38 general and sector-specific criteria, including governance criteria.

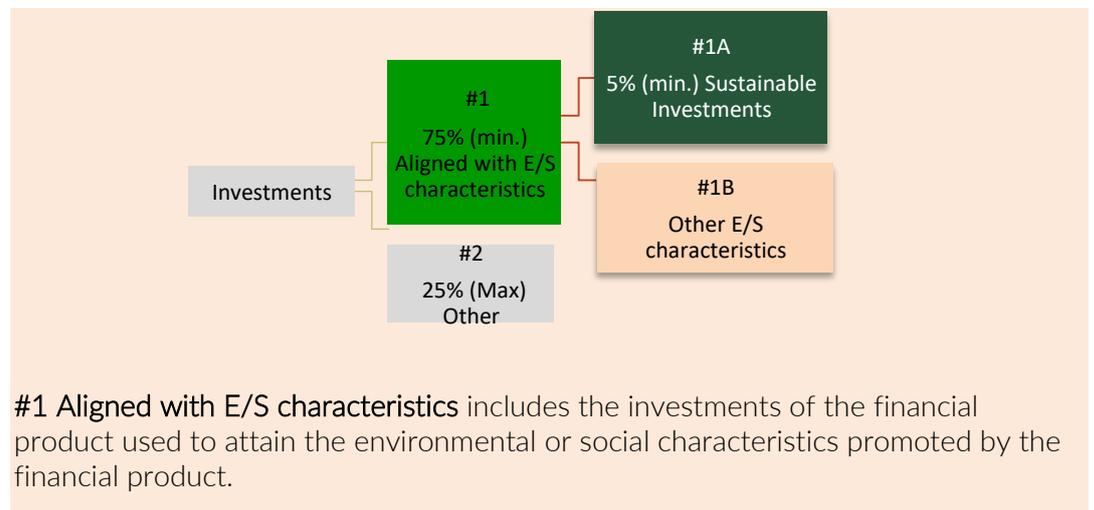
In the Governance dimension, the Sub-Investment Manager assesses an issuer's ability to ensure an effective corporate governance framework that guarantees it will meet its long-term objectives (e.g. guaranteeing the issuer's value over the long term). The governance sub-criteria considered are: board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders' rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy. Amundi's ESG Rating scale contains seven grades, ranging from A to G, where A is the best and G the worst rating. G-rated companies are excluded from the Investment Universe.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Sub-fund.

Furthermore, the Sub-fund commits to have a minimum of 5% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. Investments aligned with other E/S characteristics (#1B) will represent the difference between the actual proportion of investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics (#1) and the actual proportion of sustainable investments (#1A).

The planned proportion of other environmental investments represents a minimum of 5% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund.



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

The Sub-fund currently has no minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The Sub-fund does not commit to make taxonomy-compliant investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy as illustrated below. Nevertheless, as part of the investment strategy, it may invest in companies that are also active in these industries. Such investments may or may not be taxonomy aligned.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹⁰?**

Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

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

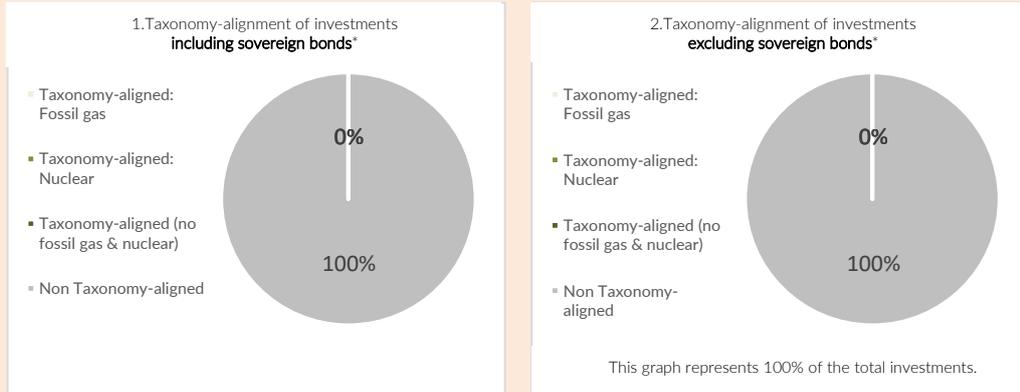
¹⁰Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

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

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally and socially sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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



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

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

Not applicable. / The Sub-fund has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities are sustainable investments.



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

The Sub-fund will have a minimum commitment of 5% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.



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

The Sub-fund has no minimum defined minimum share.



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

Included in “#2 Other” are cash and instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management, such as derivatives to reduce various risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain long or short exposure to various assets, markets or other investment opportunities. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



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

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental

This Sub-fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://www.mapfreem.com/>

SPECIAL SECTION 10 – MAPFRE AM – BEHAVIORAL FUND

This Special Section must be read in conjunction with the General Section of the Prospectus. This Special Section refers only to the MAPFRE AM – Behavioral Fund (the **Sub-fund**).

1. PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Sub-fund aims to provide long term capital growth by the construction and management of a portfolio of mainly European equities and securities similar to equities, without constraints as to the capitalisation of the target companies. The Sub-fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within five (5) years.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Sub-fund is to provide long term capital growth. The investment philosophy of the Sub-fund is based on the belief that the investigation on the field of behavioral finance can help to find attractive investment opportunities.

Behavioral finance means that the Sub-fund tries to identify situations in which cognitive biases may cause investor misperceptions and to find companies than can be affected by them. Once a situation where a likely mispricing of an asset has been identified, the fundamentals of the company are checked in depth. Finally, a decision on whether to invest or not is made using a value investing approach, selecting undervalued assets with high upside potential under a long-term view.

The Sub-fund will invest, either directly or through financial derivative instruments, at least 75% of its net assets in equity securities of companies that are listed in the European region. Despite the focus on Europe, it will also be possible to diversify by investing in the equity of companies listed in non-European OECD Member Countries up to 25% of Sub-fund's assets.

Without prejudice to the requirement under the previous paragraph, the Sub-fund intends to hold a diversified portfolio, both in terms of sectors or countries, but without pre-commitment to hold minimum or maximum levels in certain sectors or countries.

The Sub-fund may invest on an Ancillary basis in fixed income instruments, including government or corporate debt securities which are listed on a Regulated Market in an OECD Member State with an investment grade credit rating (with a rating of not less than the BBB by any of the well-known rating agencies). The Sub-fund may also invest in deposits, liquid assets and Money Market Instruments.

The Sub-fund intends to make use of the possibility referred to under Section 1.3(b) of the Investment Restrictions (Schedule 1).

The Sub-fund may invest in below investment grade fixed income instruments if the credit rating of the issuer is at least equal to the rating of Spain at the time of the investment by the Sub-fund. This type of investment shall at no point in time amount to more than 10% of the Sub-fund's assets.

The Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset in shares or units of UCITS and other UCIs, which may include UCITS or other UCIs that are managed by the Investment Manager or an Affiliate thereof.

The Sub-fund may use all types of financial derivative instruments traded on a Regulated Market for hedging or investment purposes. The Sub-fund may only use OTC Derivatives for hedging purposes.

The Sub-fund is actively managed. The Sub-fund's benchmark is the STOXX Europe 600 Index (total return net) (the **Benchmark**) and is solely used as a reference to compare the performance of the Sub-

fund but not for the construction or choice of constituents in the portfolio. The Sub-fund does not track the index and can deviate significantly or entirely from the benchmark index.

The Sub-fund may hold Ancillary Liquid Assets (up to 20% of its net assets). Under exceptional circumstances and where financial market conditions so require, up to 100% of the assets of the Sub-fund may be held on a temporary basis in Ancillary Liquid Assets, subject to compliance with the Investment Restrictions.

The Sub-fund does not intend to use SFTs in the short and medium term, and should it intend to use them, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The Sub-fund will use TRS on a temporary basis. The maximum proportion of assets that may be subject to TRS will not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Sub-fund. It is expected that the use of TRS will generally not exceed 30% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The investments underlying this Sub-fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

3. GLOBAL EXPOSURE

The Sub-fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

4. VALUATION DAY

Each Business Day is a Valuation Day.

5. INVESTMENT MANAGER

With the approval of the Company, the Management Company has appointed MAPFRE Asset Management S.G.I.I.C. S.A. as the investment manager of the Sub-fund (the **Investment Manager**) pursuant to an investment management agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager on 21 December 2016 (the **Investment Management Agreement**).

The Investment Manager is a public limited liability company formed under the laws of Spain with registered office at Edificio 4, Carretera de Pozuelo 50, 28222 Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain.

The Investment Manager will be remunerated out of the assets of the Sub-fund and will be entitled to the Investment Management Fee described in Section 10 of this Special Section.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party upon a three (3) months written notice. It may be terminated without notice in certain circumstances as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

6. CLASSES

For the time being, the following Classes are available for subscription by investors:

Class of Shares		Class I		Class R		Class L
Sub-Classes available		EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR
ISIN		LU1860584967	LU1860585188	LU1860585006	LU1860585261	LU2390860984
Eligible Investors		Institutional		Retail		*Specific Institutional
NAV Frequency		Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Initial Price	Issue	10	10	10	10	10
Minimum Subscription Amount		50,000	50,000	10	10	1,000
Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount		5,000	5,000	1	1	1
Minimum Holding Amount		50,000	50,000	10	10	1,000
Subscription Fee		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conversion Fees		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investment Management Fee		1.25%	1.25%	1.75%	1.75%	0.75%
Dividend policy		Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation
Subscription tax rates		0.01%	0.01%	0.05%	0.05%	0.01%

(*) Specific Institutional means other UCITS, pension funds and other investment funds from Mapfre Group, as well as any other Institutional Investors with whom Mapfre AM and/or MAPFRE ASSET MANAGEMENT S.G.I.I.C. S.A in each case have reached an agreement to invest in this class.

7. SUBSCRIPTIONS – REDEMPTIONS – CONVERSIONS

7.1 Initial subscriptions

The Initial Offering Date of this Sub-fund will occur on a date which will be decided by the Board.

Subscription requests during the Initial Subscription Period must be sent in writing to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor and be received by the Administrative Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the last day of the Initial Subscription Period. Payments for subscriptions must be received in the reference currency of the relevant Class at the latest 4 (four) Business Days following the last day of the Initial Subscription Period.

If the Depositary does not receive the funds in time the investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment in which the case the Board will have the power to redeem all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the Company in order to meet such costs.

7.2 Ongoing Subscriptions

Ongoing subscriptions for Shares can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 5 of the General Section.

Subscriptions may be made only by investors who are Eligible Investors by:

- (a) submitting a written subscription request by fax, swift or any other transmission method allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor to be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day at the latest (the **Subscription Cut-Off Time**). Subscription orders for Shares received by the Administrative Agent in respect of a Valuation Day prior to the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time, will be processed on the first NAV Calculation Day following such Valuation Day on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such NAV Calculation Day. Any applications received after the Subscription Cut-Off Time in respect of the relevant Valuation Day will be deferred to the next Valuation Day and will be dealt with on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the NAV Calculation Day immediately following such next Valuation Day;
- (b) delivering to the account of the Depositary funds for the full amount of the subscription price (plus any Subscription Fee) of the Shares being subscribed for pursuant to the subscription request at the latest 4 (four) Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

7.3 Redemption

Redemption requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 7 of the General Section. Redemption requests must be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day (the **Redemption Cut-Off Time**) to be eligible for processing as of such Valuation Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Cut-Off Time will be deemed received at the

next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day. Payment of the redemption proceeds will be made generally within 5 (five) Business Days following the relevant NAV Calculation Day.

7.4 Conversion

Conversion requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 6 of the General Section. Conversion request must be received by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Days before the relevant Valuation Day by the Administrative Agent.

8. PRICE ADJUSTMENT

With respect to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares of the Sub-fund, the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Valuation Day may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section.

9. REFERENCE CURRENCY AND HEDGING

The Reference Currency of the Sub-fund is the Euro. However, the Net Asset Value of each Class will be calculated and subscriptions and redemptions in each Class will be made in the currency of the Class concerned.

In relation to investments that are denominated in a currency other than the currency of any particular Class, the Company may decide (but is not obliged) to enter into hedging transactions so as to mitigate the risk arising out of (adverse) currency exchange rate changes.

10. MANAGEMENT COMPANY FEE AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

10.1 Management Company Fee

The Management Company is entitled to the Management Company Fee as described in Section 13 of the General Section, based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

10.2 Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to an investment management fee at such rate as set out in respect of each Class in Section 6 of this Special Section (the **Investment Management Fee**). The Investment Management Fee is based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable monthly in arrears.

11. SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out below, Shareholders should refer to the risk factors set out in Schedule 3 and in particular the following risks:

- (a) market-related risks;
- (b) interest rate risk;
- (c) fixed-interest securities;

- (d) credit risk;
- (e) liquidity risk.

12. PRICE ADJUSTMENT POLICY

Investors should note that in certain circumstances the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Sub-fund may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section (by increasing or decreasing the applicable Net Asset Value per Share by up to 2.5%).

SPECIAL SECTION 11 – MAPFRE AM – CAPITAL RESPONSABLE FUND

This Special Section must be read in conjunction with the General Section of the Prospectus. This Special Section refers only to the MAPFRE AM – Capital Responsible Fund (the **Sub-fund**).

1. PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Sub-fund aims to provide balance between long term capital growth and protection of capital by the construction and management of a balanced portfolio of European equities and bonds. The investment process incorporates a framework to analyse the environmental and social impact of the entity related to the investment, as well as its governance. The goal is to favour companies and entities having a sound ESG (environment, social, governance) strategy as the managers believe that this gives a better risk return profile. Accordingly, the Sub-fund is to be considered as an ESG investment. The Sub-fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within five years.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Sub-fund will invest in equity and fixed income assets of SRI (Socially Responsible Investment) compliant European public and private entities. Selection of assets will thrive to comply with commonly recognized SRI standards. Fixed income investments will include government or corporate debt securities both with an investment grade credit rating (a rating of not less than BBB by any of the well-known rating agencies). However, up to 15% of the total exposure may be invested in issues/issuers with low credit quality (lower than BBB- or equivalent) or even unrated. Up to 10% of the Sub-fund's net assets may be invested in deposits.

The Sub-fund will invest a maximum of 50% of its assets in equities. Up to a maximum of 70% of the Sub-fund's net assets may be invested in debt instruments issued by EU Member States or Supranational Entities with at least an investment grade rating and complying with SRI criteria. This SRI methodology allows for a reduction of, at least, 20% of the ESG investment universe.

The Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net asset in shares or units of UCITS and other UCIs, but may not invest in UCITS or other UCIs that are managed by the Investment Manager or an Affiliate thereof.

The Sub-fund may invest in financial derivative instruments traded on a Regulated Market for hedging or investment purposes. The Sub-fund may only use OTC Derivatives for hedging purposes.

The Sub-fund is actively managed. The Sub-fund's benchmark is a basket of three indices:

- (a) the Stoxx 50 (net dividend reinvested);
- (b) ICE BofAML Euro Broad Market Index;
- (c) ICE BofAML Euro Treasury Bill Index,

(the **Benchmark**) and is solely used as a reference to compare the performance of the Sub-fund but not for the construction or choice of constituents in the portfolio. The Sub-fund does not track the index and can deviate significantly or entirely from the Benchmark index.

The Sub-fund may hold Ancillary Liquid Assets (up to 20% of its net assets). Under exceptional circumstances and where financial market conditions so require, up to 100% of the assets of the Sub-fund may be held on a temporary basis in Ancillary Liquid Assets, subject to compliance with the Investment Restrictions.

The Sub-fund does not intend to use SFTs in the short and medium term, and should it intend to use them, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The Sub-fund will use TRS on a temporary basis. The maximum proportion of assets that may be subject to TRS will not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Sub-fund. It is expected that the use of TRS will generally not exceed 30% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

3. SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURES AND TAXONOMY INFORMATION

The Sub-fund classifies as Article 8(1) under the SFDR as it promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics, although no reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the ESG characteristics. The Sub-fund integrates Sustainability Risks in investment decisions by following a specific own SRI selection methodology. This methodology focuses on eco-social factors (such as carbon footprint, use of water and others) based on more than 145 indicators and allows to identify high-value companies, committed to sustainable development and growth.

In view of its ESG strategy, the Sub-fund promotes environmental characteristics but does not invest in environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying this Sub-fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

In accordance with the SFDR RTS, further information related to environmental and/or social characteristics is available in annex 1 of this Sub-fund's appendix (the SFDR RTS Annex).

Taxonomy Regulation

In the context of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Sub-Fund promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics, but does not invest in environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, and as a consequence thereof, the “do no significant harm” principle does not apply to the investments underlying this Sub-fund.

4. GLOBAL EXPOSURE

The Sub-fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

5. VALUATION DAY

Each Business Day is a Valuation Day.

6. INVESTMENT MANAGER

With the approval of the Company, the Management Company has appointed MAPFRE Asset Management S.G.I.I.C. S.A. as the investment manager of the Sub-fund (the **Investment Manager**) pursuant to an investment management agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager on 21 December 2016 (the **Investment Management Agreement**).

The Investment Manager is a public limited liability company formed under the laws of Spain with registered office at Edificio 4, Carretera de Pozuelo 50, 28222 Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain.

The Investment Manager will be remunerated out of the assets of the Sub-fund and will be entitled to the Investment Management Fee described in Section 11 of this Special Section.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party upon a three (3) months written notice. It may be terminated without notice in certain circumstances as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

7. CLASSES

For the time being, the following Classes are available for subscription by investors:

Class of Shares	Class I	Class R	Class L
Sub-Classes available	EUR	EUR	EUR
ISIN	LU1860585345	LU1860585428	LU2390861016
Eligible Investors	Institutional	Retail	*Specific Institutional
NAV Frequency	Daily	Daily	Daily
Initial Issue Price	10	10	10
Minimum Subscription Amount	50,000	10	1,000
Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount	1,000	1	1
Minimum Holding Amount	50,000	10	1,000
Subscription Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conversion Fees	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investment Management Fee	1%	1.50%	0.75%
Dividend policy	Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation
Subscription tax rates	0.01%	0.05%	0.01%

(*). Specific Institutional means other UCITS, pension funds and other investment funds from Mapfre Group, as well as any other Institutional Investors with whom Mapfre AM and/or MAPFRE ASSET MANAGEMENT S.G.I.I.C. S.A in each case have reached an agreement to invest in this class.

8. SUBSCRIPTIONS – REDEMPTIONS – CONVERSIONS

8.1 Initial subscriptions

The Initial Offering Date of this Sub-fund will occur on a date which will be decided by the Board.

Subscription requests during the Initial Subscription Period must be sent in writing to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor and be received by the Administrative Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the last day of the Initial Subscription Period. Payments for subscriptions must be received in the reference currency of the relevant Class at the latest 4 (four) Business Days following the last day of the Initial Subscription Period.

If the Depositary does not receive the funds in time the investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment in which the case the Board will have the power to redeem all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the Company in order to meet such costs.

8.2 Ongoing Subscriptions

Ongoing subscriptions for Shares can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 5 of the General Section.

Subscriptions may be made only by investors who are Eligible Investors by:

- (a) submitting a written subscription request by fax, swift or any other transmission method allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor to be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day at the latest (the **Subscription Cut-Off Time**). Subscription orders for Shares received by the Administrative Agent in respect of a Valuation Day prior to the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time, will be processed on the first NAV Calculation Day following such Valuation Day on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such NAV Calculation Day. Any applications received after the Subscription Cut-Off Time in respect of the relevant Valuation Day will be deferred to the next Valuation Day and will be dealt with on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the NAV Calculation Day immediately following such next Valuation Day;
- (b) delivering to the account of the Depositary funds for the full amount of the subscription price (plus any Subscription Fee) of the Shares being subscribed for pursuant to the subscription request at the latest 4 (four) Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

8.3 Redemption

Redemption requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 7 of the General Section. Redemption requests must be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day (the **Redemption Cut-Off Time**) to be eligible for processing as of such Valuation Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Cut-Off Time will be deemed received at the next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day. Payment of the redemption proceeds will be made generally within 5 (five) Business Days following the relevant NAV Calculation Day.

8.4 Conversion

Conversion requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 6 of the General Section. Conversion request must be received by 4:00

p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Days before the relevant Valuation Day by the Administrative Agent.

9. PRICE ADJUSTMENT

With respect to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares of the Sub-fund, the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Valuation Day may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section.

10. REFERENCE CURRENCY AND HEDGING

The Reference Currency of the Sub-fund is the EURO. However, the Net Asset Value of each Class will be calculated and subscriptions and redemptions in each Class will be made in the currency of the Class concerned.

In relation to investments that are denominated in a currency other than the currency of any particular Class, the Company may decide (but is not obliged) to enter into hedging transactions so as to mitigate the risk arising out of (adverse) currency exchange rate changes.

11. MANAGEMENT COMPANY FEE AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

11.1 Management Company Fee

The Management Company is entitled to the Management Company Fee as described in Section 13 of the General Section, based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

11.2 Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to an investment management fee at such rate as set out in respect of each Class in Section 7 of this Special Section (the **Investment Management Fee**). The Investment Management Fee is based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable monthly in arrears.

12. SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out below, Shareholders should refer to the risk factors set out in Schedule 3 and in particular the following risks:

- (a) market-related risks;
- (b) interest rate risk;
- (c) fixed-interest securities;
- (d) credit risk;
- (e) liquidity risk.

Risks related to using ESG criteria for investments

Applying ESG and sustainability criteria to the investment process may exclude securities of certain issuers for non-investment reasons and therefore some market opportunities available to funds that do not use ESG or sustainability criteria may be unavailable for the Sub-fund, and the Sub-fund's

performance may at times be better or worse than the performance of comparable funds that do not use ESG or sustainability criteria. The selection of assets may in part rely on a proprietary ESG scoring process or ban lists that rely partially on third party data. The lack of common or harmonised definitions and labels integrating ESG and sustainability criteria at EU level may result in different approaches by managers when setting ESG objectives and determining that these objectives have been met by the funds they manage. This also means that it may be difficult to compare strategies integrating ESG and sustainability criteria to the extent that the selection and weightings applied to select investments may to a certain extent be subjective or based on metrics that may share the same name but have different underlying meanings. Investors should note that the subjective value that they may or may not assign to certain types of ESG criteria may differ substantially from the Investment Manager's methodology. The lack of harmonised definitions may also potentially result in certain investments not benefitting from preferential tax treatments or credits because ESG criteria are assessed differently than initially thought.

13. PRICE ADJUSTMENT POLICY

Investors should note that in certain circumstances the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Sub-fund may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section (by increasing or decreasing the applicable Net Asset Value per Share by up to 2.5%).

SUB-FUND ANNEX 1: SFDR RTS ANNEX

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

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

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: MAPFRE AM CAPITAL RESPONSABLE FUND

Legal entity identifier: 549300UKS8K2JK5EXR78

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

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

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments

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

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

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

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

with a social objective

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

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



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

The Sub-fund promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics, although no reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-fund integrates Sustainability Risks in investment decisions by following a specific own selection methodology. This methodology focuses on eco-social factors based on more than 145 indicators and allows to identify high-value companies, committed to sustainable development and growth.

The Sub-fund uses an innovative methodology, the “IVA® Integral Management”-process, which allows it to identify financially competitive companies. The approach of the IVA® Integral Management belongs to La Financière Responsable and it is based on a triple analysis of the portfolio companies, successively: a strategic analysis; an extra-financial analysis; and a financial and stock market analysis.

Prior to the application of the IVA® Integral Management method and positive selection of companies that are part of an integral development approach, the Investment Manager applies the following ESG excluding criteria to the portfolio companies:

- (E) Direct and indirect impacts on the environment incompatible with sustainable development issues;
- (E) Exclusions related to thermal coal under the provisions of our Coal Policy;
- (S) Proven controversies in the field of Human Rights;
- (S) Unaccompanied dismissal practices over the past three years;
- (G) Engaging in illegal activities such as cluster munitions and anti-personnel mines;
- (G) Refusal to disclose sufficient extra-financial and/or financial information.

After the exclusion process, the IVA® Integral Management is applied through the following triple analysis:

1. Strategic analysis: study of the strategic and competitive positioning of the companies in order to draw the company's future and assess the solidity of its growth model. The following are in particular reviewed :
 - the business and the competitive position of the company, in order to determine the different strategic segments; and,
 - the search for the generic strategy model (Michael Porter matrix) to which the company is attached, thus making it possible to draw the broad outlines of future actions, if they are consistent.
2. Extra-financial analysis: based on this knowledge of the company, its profession and an appreciation of the strategic project, the management team determines the main extra-financial challenges for the company and analyses their concrete extra-financial practices. This work is carried out only internally thanks to our own extra-financial data base (« Empreinte Ecosociale »). This analysis leads to a classification of the companies into an SRI typology: Leader / Good student / Promising student (concerning the categories of eligible values); Under surveillance; and Dilettante / Communicative / Not concerned (concerning the categories of non-eligible securities). The SRI analysis and classification of securities is prior to their financial analysis. The SRI analysis

Sustainability indicators

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

makes possible to verify the consistency of the organization of the company in view of its strategic project, and to assess the quality of management.

3. Financial analysis: the management team finally validates the consistency of its strategic and extra-financial diagnosis with financial and stock market value analysis. In particular the growth potential of the company, its profitability (profitability ratios, acquisitions / sales of assets, potential for improvement, etc.), its financial flexibility (debt ratios, shareholder controls, evolution of profits, etc.), its liquidity and its market potential are taken into consideration. A valuation analysis is carried out using a method developed internally from DCF (Discounted Cash Flow).

At the end of all these stages, integrating a joint analysis of the strategy, extra-financial practices and the financial quality of the companies, the value will be retained in the portfolio, sold or placed under surveillance.

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

The Sub-fund follows the ISR- Integral Value approach – IVA® methodology based on non-financial criteria. The investment pool is based on a specific database (the Empreinte Ecosociale ® which includes more than 170 ESG indicators concerning more than 240 European companies considered compliant with these indicators), owned by La Financière Responsable and regularly updated.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Indicators have been integrated through the ESG Ecosocial Footprint questionnaire® which is daily updated and allows to follow the extra-financial practices of companies in the investment universe. Fully integrated into the IVA® analysis, indicators concerning adverse impacts are followed up by the investment managers seeking to select companies according to a conviction approach and “best-in-universe”.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The Sub-fund does not define sustainability objectives, however in the context of the promotion of E/S characteristics, the IVA® investment process demands a portfolio that takes ESG aspects into consideration

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

using a strict monitoring and management of controversies policy and on a voluntary engagement policy.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



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

Yes,

The consideration of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors implies the selection of quality and engaged issuers in the context of the sustainability process. Such a selection contributes to reduce the negative externalities caused by the investments. To avoid this, we have developed several systems, in particular, the Empreinte Ecosociale® which is a database that includes 135 historical indicators (65 social, 23 environmental and 47 linked to governance practices) annually updated since 2006 via a questionnaire developed by the investment teams and shared with more than 200 entities:

- A specific typology based investment process as described in this document;
- An exclusion policy;
- A controversies management policy;
- An engagement policy.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The selection process described allows for an integration of the sustainability characteristics on the investment process of the Sub-fund at the same time that it aims at seeking coherence between the strategic, non-financial and financial analysis of companies.

The following non-financial exclusion criteria are analysed in the context of the described methodology:

- Environmental: companies using carbon as energy or heat source are excluded. In addition, the following environmental indicators can be taken into account in the context of the non-financial analysis of companies and their practices: the carbon footprint; waste; use of renewable energies; water consumption; etc.
- Social: companies involved in controversies concerning Human Rights are excluded; companies having carried out layoffs during the past three years. In addition, the following social indicators can be taken into account in the context of the non-financial analysis of companies and their practices:

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

defined term contracts; absenteeism rate; work accident rate; the number of training hours per employee; percentage of shares owned by employees; women employees rate; etc.

- Governance: companies with direct link with activities concerning cluster bombs and anti-personnel mines; companies that refuse to communicate financial or non-financial information. In addition, the following indicators can be taken into account in the context of the non-financial analysis of companies and their governance practices: the separation between the functions of the president and executive director; the integration of non-financial criteria into the remuneration policies; etc.

In particular, the Sub-fund will exclude activities in the following:

- Companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;
- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
- Companies that benchmark administrators find in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- Companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
- Companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
- Companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
- Companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO₂ e/kWh.

Once the selection process has taken place and after the corresponding approval from the internal committee, analysts will assess using a specific template, the different sustainability characteristics and will integrate them, according to the IVA®, into a scale of sustainability risks. The scale will mark from a color range from green to red different aspects (Environmental, Social and Governance). Red would mean a risk is significant, with a potential impact on value. Green would mean the risk is well identified and the impact is very weak. Analysts will refrain from investing in companies ranging red. Analysts must adequately base their assessment and determine if the the potential impact on the share; the probability of occurrence; and the identification and control of the risk are each of them weak, medium or important.

The assessment proposed by the analyst will be approved by the investment committee, which meets monthly. When examining the value, the analyst will identify the non-financial indicators according to the business and/or the strategy, even the non-financial aspects of the activity of the company. Analysts will keep at their discretion on a case-by-case basis the ability to consider the most pertinent non-financial indicators concerning the activity of the company, allowing to make a decision on the consideration of the issuer.

The identification of controversies can be a relevant aspect demonstrating the governance practices of the companies in the context of their activities. Such events can affect the stakeholders of the company: employees, clients, providers, partners, environment, society and shareholders. When such an event is being examined, there is an assessment process in place formalised in controversies management policy.

100% of the titles in the portfolio have been subject to the ESG analysis and the promotion of social and/or environmental characteristics but they do not have as objective sustainable investments in the sense of SFDR nor alignment with sustainable activities in the sense of the EU Taxonomy.

Furthermore, the Sub-fund aims at generating a positive impact on the environment as well as socially by investing in companies which are deemed to be committed with society and the protection of the environment, and considered at the same time financially competitive, as identified according to the methodology explained.

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

The investment process allows to attribute each issuer a classification according to an ISR typology developed by the investment manager by screening their non-financial practices. The classification of companies follows different categories:

- First class: means the eligible company provides complete information; its non-financial results are high quality; and it has solid development plans.
- Good student: means the eligible company provides almost complete information; its non-financial results are satisfactory; and the dialogue is engaged and constructive.
- Promising: means the eligible company is starting to engage in communications and progressively providing information; its results are limited but satisfactory; and there is active dialogue to define the means of improvement.

In these three cases, companies are considered eligible for investment in the context of the investment process and methodology.

- Dilettante: the company practices are considered insufficient; the communication engagement is at the minimum required; and there is an absence of noticeable improvement.
- Communicating: the company prioritises communication on non-financial practices however there is an important non-financial risk.
- Not concerned: the company shows an absence or lack of interest on non-financial matters and it feeds information into very few indicators.

These three last categories mean the company is non-eligible for investing.

The resulting classification is assessed and validated by an investment committee on the basis of the information and data collected.

All in all, this is how the Sub-fund aims at generating a positive impact in what regards E and S aspects.

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

At least 20% of the entities in the investment universe are excluded after the application of this strategy.

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

IVA® analysis process aims at integrating the good governance practices of the selected companies in the portfolio. To reduce the exposure of investors to sustainability risks, the process foresees the collection of extrafinancial indicators such as absentism rate; average remuneration; type of working contract; work accident rate; etc.

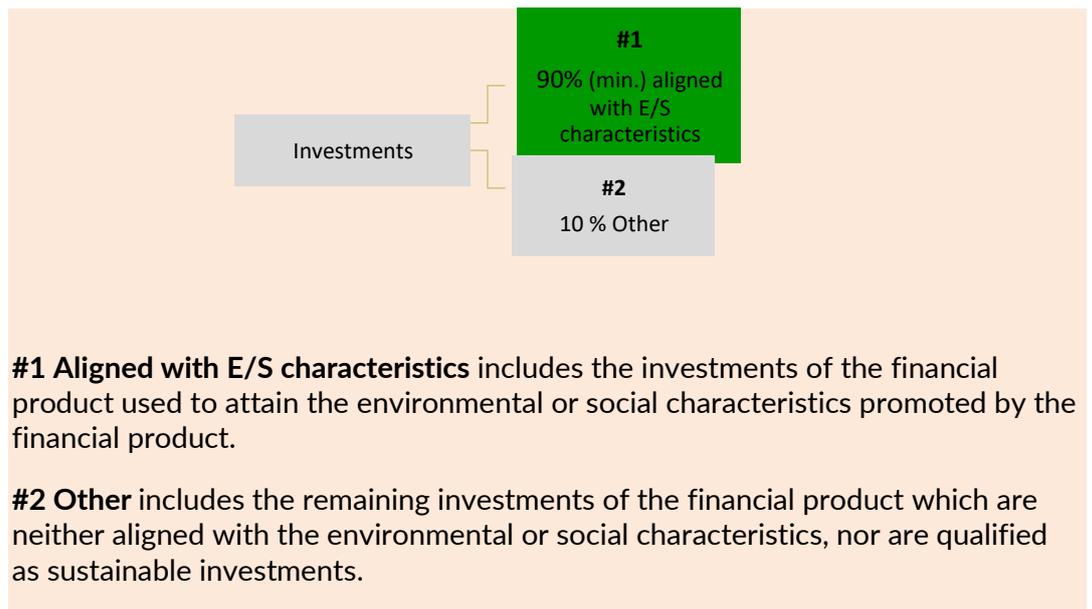
Additionally, the identification of controversies can constitute an element confirming the quality of governance practices in the context of their activities and allows to follow the behavior of companies within the portfolio. Such events may affect a company counterparties: employees; clients; shareholders; the environment. If an event of this type takes place, there is a process in place on what treatment it must be given as there is a controversies monitoring and management policy, available.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Sub-fund intends to invest at least 90% of its net assets in investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

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



Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

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

Not applicable.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹¹?**

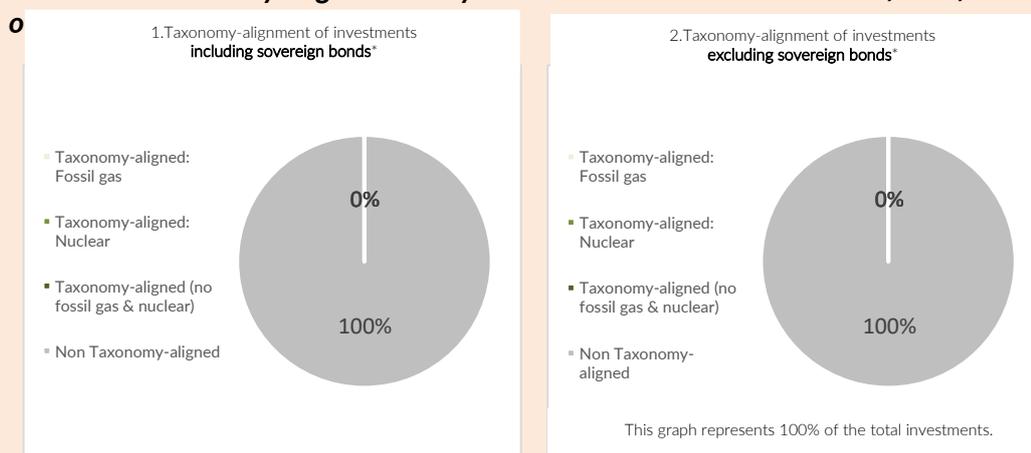
Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

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



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

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

Not applicable.

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



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

Not applicable



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable

¹¹Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



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

We consider cash to be allocated under #2 Other.



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

Not applicable

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://www.mapfre.es/ahorro-inversion/inversion/mapfre-am-capital-responsible-fund/>

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

SPECIAL SECTION 12 – MAPFRE AM – SELECTION FUND

This Special Section must be read in conjunction with the General Section of the Prospectus. This Special Section refers only to the MAPFRE AM – Selection Fund (the **Sub-fund**).

1. PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Sub-fund aims to provide long term capital growth by the construction and management of a portfolio of mainly equity securities. The Sub-fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within five (5) years.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Sub-fund is to provide long term capital growth by the construction and management of a portfolio of mainly international equities, applying a rigorous investment process.

The Sub-fund may invest at least 75% of its net assets in Transferable Securities (mainly equity securities) of companies.

Without prejudice to the requirement under the previous paragraph, the Sub-fund intends to hold a diversified portfolio, both in terms of sectors or countries, but without pre-commitment to hold minimum or maximum levels in certain sectors or countries.

The Sub-fund will invest on an Ancillary basis in (i) fixed income instruments, such as government or corporate debt securities which are listed on a Regulated Market in an OECD Member State with an investment grade credit rating (with a rating of not less than the BBB- by any of the well-known rating agencies), (ii) deposits, (iii) liquid assets and (iv) Money Market Instruments.

The Sub-fund intends to make use of the possibility referred to under Section 1.3(b) of the Investment Restrictions (Schedule 1).

The Sub-fund may invest in below investment grade fixed income instruments if the credit rating of the issuer is at least equal to the rating of Spain at the time of the investment by the Sub-fund.

The Sub-fund may invest up to 20% of its net asset in shares or units of UCITS and other UCIs, which may include UCITS or other UCIs that are managed by the Investment Manager or an Affiliate thereof.

The Sub-fund is actively managed. The Sub-fund's benchmark is the STOXX Global Total Market (total return net) (the **Benchmark**) and is solely used as a reference to compare the performance of the Sub-fund but not for the construction or choice of constituents in the portfolio. The Sub-fund does not track the index and can deviate significantly or entirely from the Benchmark index.

The Sub-fund may hold Ancillary Liquid Assets (up to 20% of its net assets). Under exceptional circumstances and where financial market conditions so require, up to 100% of the assets of the Sub-fund may be held on a temporary basis in Ancillary Liquid Assets, subject to compliance with the Investment Restrictions.

The Sub-fund does not intend to use SFTs in the short and medium term, and should it intend to use them, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The Sub-fund will use TRS on a temporary basis. The maximum proportion of assets that may be subject to TRS will not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Sub-fund. It is expected that the use of TRS will generally not exceed 30% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The investments underlying this Sub-fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

3. GLOBAL EXPOSURE

The Sub-fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

4. VALUATION DAY

Each Business Day is a Valuation Day.

5. INVESTMENT MANAGER

With the approval of the Company, the Management Company has appointed MAPFRE Asset Management S.G.I.I.C. S.A. as the investment manager of the Sub-fund (the **Investment Manager**) pursuant to an investment management agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager on 21 December 2016 (the **Investment Management Agreement**) and as subsequently updated.

The Investment Manager is a public limited liability company formed under the laws of Spain with registered office at Edificio 4, Carretera de Pozuelo 50, 28222 Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain.

The Investment Manager will be remunerated out of the assets of the Sub-fund and will be entitled to the Investment Management Fee described in Section 11 of this Special Section.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party upon a three (3) months written notice. It may be terminated without notice in certain circumstances as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

6. CLASSES

For the time being, the following Classes are available for subscription by investors:

Class of Shares	Class R	Class I	Class L
Sub-Classes available	EUR	EUR	EUR
ISIN	LU2399171433	LU2399171516	LU2399171789
Eligible Investors	Retail	Institutional	*Specific Institutional
NAV Frequency	Daily	Daily	Daily
Initial Issue Price	10	10	10
Minimum Subscription Amount	10	50,000	500,000
Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount	1		

Minimum Amount	Holding	1	50,000	500,000
Subscription Fee		N/A	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee		N/A	N/A	N/A
Conversion Fees		N/A	N/A	N/A
Investment Management Fee		1.75%	1.25%	0.45%
Dividend policy		Accumulation	Accumulation	Accumulation
Subscription tax rates		0.01%	0.05%	0.01%

(*). Specific Institutional means other UCITS, pension funds and other investment funds from Mapfre Group, as well as any other Institutional Investors with whom Mapfre AM and/or MAPFRE ASSET MANAGEMENT S.G.I.I.C. S.A. in each case have reached an agreement to invest in this class.

7. SUBSCRIPTIONS – REDEMPTIONS – CONVERSIONS

7.1 Initial subscriptions

The Initial Offering Date of this Sub-fund will occur on a date which will be decided by the Board.

Subscription requests during the Initial Subscription Period must be sent in writing to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor and be received by the Administrative Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the last day of the Initial Subscription Period. Payments for subscriptions must be received in the reference currency of the relevant Class at the latest 4 (four) Business Days following the last day of the Initial Subscription Period.

If the Depositary does not receive the funds in time the investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment in which the case the Board will have the power to redeem all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the Company in order to meet such costs.

7.2 Ongoing Subscriptions

Ongoing subscriptions for Shares can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 5 of the General Section.

Subscriptions may be made only by investors who are Eligible Investors by:

- (a) submitting a written subscription request by fax, swift or any other transmission method allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor to be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day at the latest (the **Subscription Cut-Off Time**). Subscription orders for Shares received by the Administrative Agent in respect of a Valuation Day prior to the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time, will be processed on the first

NAV Calculation Day following such Valuation Day on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such NAV Calculation Day. Any applications received after the Subscription Cut-Off Time in respect of the relevant Valuation Day will be deferred to the next Valuation Day and will be dealt with on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the NAV Calculation Day immediately following such next Valuation Day;

- (b) delivering to the account of the Depositary funds for the full amount of the subscription price (plus any Subscription Fee) of the Shares being subscribed for pursuant to the subscription request at the latest 4 (four) Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

7.3 Redemption

Redemption requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 7 of the General Section. Redemption requests must be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day (the **Redemption Cut-Off Time**) to be eligible for processing as of such Valuation Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Cut-Off Time will be deemed received at the next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day. Payment of the redemption proceeds will be made generally within 5 (five) Business Days following the relevant NAV Calculation Day.

7.4 Conversion

Conversion requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 6 of the General Section. Conversion request must be received by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Days before the relevant Valuation Day by the Administrative Agent.

8. PRICE ADJUSTMENT

With respect to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares of the Sub-fund, the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Valuation Day may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section.

9. REFERENCE CURRENCY

The Reference Currency of the Sub-fund is the EURO. However, the Net Asset Value of each Class will be calculated and subscriptions and redemptions in each Class will be made in the currency of the Class concerned.

10. MANAGEMENT COMPANY FEE AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

10.1 Management Company Fee

The Management Company is entitled to the Management Company Fee as described in Section 13 of the General Section, based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

10.2 Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to an investment management fee at such rate as set out in respect of each Class in Section 7 of this Special Section (the **Investment Management Fee**). The Investment Management Fee is based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable monthly in arrears.

11. SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out below, Shareholders should refer to the risk factors set out in Schedule 3 and in particular the following risks:

- (a) market-related risks;
- (b) interest rate risk;
- (c) fixed-interest securities;
- (d) credit risk;
- (e) liquidity risk.

12. PRICE ADJUSTMENT POLICY

Investors should note that in certain circumstances the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Sub-fund may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section (by increasing or decreasing the applicable Net Asset Value per Share by up to 2.5%).

SPECIAL SECTION 13 – MAPFRE AM – THE SOCIAL FUND

This Special Section must be read in conjunction with the General Section of the Prospectus. This Special Section refers only to the MAPFRE AM – The Social Fund (the **Sub-fund**).

1. PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Sub-fund aims to provide long term capital growth by the construction and management of a portfolio of mainly equity securities. The investment process incorporates a framework to analyse the environmental and social impact of the entity related to the investment, as well as its governance. The goal is to favour companies and entities having a sound ESG (environment, social, governance) strategy as the investment manager believe that this gives a better risk return profile. The Sub-fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within five (5) years.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Sub-fund is to provide long term capital growth by the construction and management of a portfolio of mainly international equities, applying a rigorous investment process.

The Sub-fund may invest at least 75% of its net assets in equity securities. At least 80% of the Sub-fund's net assets will be actively promoting social and environmental characteristics.

The Sub-fund intends to hold a diversified portfolio, both in terms of sectors or countries, but without pre-commitment to hold minimum or maximum levels in certain sectors or countries.

The Sub-fund will invest on an Ancillary basis in (i) fixed income instruments, such as government or corporate debt securities which are listed on a Regulated Market in an OECD Member State with an investment grade credit rating (with a rating of not less than the BBB- by any of the well-known rating agencies), (ii) deposits, (iii) liquid assets and (iv) Money Market Instruments. The Sub-fund does not intend to invest in assets without credit rating.

The Sub-fund intends to make use of the possibility referred to under Section 1.3(b) of the Investment Restrictions (Schedule 1).

The Sub-fund may invest up to 20% of its net asset in shares or units of UCITS and other UCIs, which may include UCITS or other UCIs that are managed by the Investment Manager or an Affiliate thereof.

The Sub-fund is actively managed. The Sub-fund's benchmark is the STOXX Global Total Market (total return net) (the **Benchmark**) and is solely used as a reference to compare the performance of the Sub-fund but not for the construction or choice of constituents in the portfolio. The Sub-fund does not track the index and can deviate significantly or entirely from the Benchmark index.

The Sub-fund may hold Ancillary Liquid Assets (up to 20% of its net assets). Under exceptional circumstances and where financial market conditions so require, up to 100% of the assets of the Sub-fund may be held on a temporary basis in Ancillary Liquid Assets, subject to compliance with the Investment Restrictions.

The Sub-fund does not intend to use SFTs in the short and medium term, and should it intend to use them, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The Sub-fund will use TRS on a temporary basis. The maximum proportion of assets that may be subject to TRS will not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Sub-fund. It is expected that the use of TRS will generally not exceed 30% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

3. SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURES AND TAXONOMY INFORMATION

The Sub-fund classifies as Article 8(1) under SFDR as it promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics, although no reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the ESG characteristics. The Sub-fund integrates Sustainability Risks in investment decisions by following a specific own ESG selection methodology.

In accordance with the SFDR RTS, further information related to environmental and/or social characteristics is available in annex 1 of this Sub-fund's appendix (the SFDR RTS Annex).

Taxonomy Regulation

In the context of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Sub-Fund promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, although the “do no significant harm” principle applies to the investments underlying this Sub-fund.

4. GLOBAL EXPOSURE

The Sub-fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

5. VALUATION DAY

Each Business Day is a Valuation Day.

6. INVESTMENT MANAGER

With the approval of the Company, the Management Company has appointed Mapfre Asset Management S.G.I.I.C. S.A. as the investment manager of the Sub-fund (the **Investment Manager**) pursuant to an investment management agreement entered into between the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager on 21 December 2016 (the **Investment Management Agreement**), as subsequently updated.

The Investment Manager is a public limited liability company formed under the laws of Spain with registered office at Edificio 4, Carretera de Pozuelo 50, 28222 Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain.

The Investment Manager will be remunerated out of the assets of the Sub-fund and will be entitled to the Investment Management Fee described in Section 11 of this Special Section.

The Investment Management Fee (as defined below) of this Sub-fund will be assigned to a non-governmental organisation. In that respect, information on the non-governmental organisation will be provided in the financial report of the Sub-fund.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party upon a three (3) months written notice. It may be terminated without notice in certain circumstances as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

7. CLASSES

For the time being, the following Classes are available for subscription by investors:

Class of Shares	Class R	Class I
Sub-Classes available	EUR	EUR
ISIN	LU2514533145	LU2514533228
Eligible Investors	Retail	Institutional
NAV Frequency	Daily	Daily
Initial Issue Price	10	10
Minimum Subscription Amount	10	50,000
Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount	1	5,000
Minimum Holding Amount	10	50,000
Subscription Fee	N/A	N/A
Redemption Fee	N/A	N/A
Conversion Fees	N/A	N/A
Investment Management Fee	1,00%	0,5%
Performance fees	25%	25%
Dividend policy	Accumulation	Accumulation
Subscription tax rates	0.01%	0.05%

8. SUBSCRIPTIONS – REDEMPTIONS – CONVERSIONS

8.1 Initial subscriptions

The Initial Offering Date of this Sub-fund will occur on a date which will be decided by the Board.

Subscription requests during the Initial Subscription Period must be sent in writing to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor and be received by the Administrative Agent no later than 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the last day of the Initial Subscription Period. Payments for subscriptions must be received in the reference currency of the

relevant Class at the latest 4 (four) Business Days following the last day of the Initial Subscription Period.

If the Depositary does not receive the funds in time the investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment in which the case the Board will have the power to redeem all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the Company in order to meet such costs.

8.2 Ongoing Subscriptions

Ongoing subscriptions for Shares can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 5 of the General Section.

Subscriptions may be made only by investors who are Eligible Investors by:

- (a) submitting a written subscription request by fax, swift or any other transmission method allowed by the Administrative Agent to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor to be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day at the latest (the **Subscription Cut-Off Time**). Subscription orders for Shares received by the Administrative Agent in respect of a Valuation Day prior to the relevant Subscription Cut-Off Time, will be processed on the first NAV Calculation Day following such Valuation Day on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such NAV Calculation Day. Any applications received after the Subscription Cut-Off Time in respect of the relevant Valuation Day will be deferred to the next Valuation Day and will be dealt with on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the NAV Calculation Day immediately following such next Valuation Day;
- (b) delivering to the account of the Depositary funds for the full amount of the subscription price (plus any Subscription Fee) of the Shares being subscribed for pursuant to the subscription request at the latest 4 (four) Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

8.3 Redemption

Redemption requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 7 of the General Section. Redemption requests must be received by the Administrative Agent by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day (the **Redemption Cut-Off Time**) to be eligible for processing as of such Valuation Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Cut-Off Time will be deemed received at the next forthcoming Valuation Day and will be processed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share as of the first NAV Calculation Day after the relevant Valuation Day. Payment of the redemption proceeds will be made generally within 5 (five) Business Days following the relevant NAV Calculation Day.

8.4 Conversion

Conversion requests for Shares in part or in whole can be made to the Administrative Agent or the Global Distributor or a sub-distributor on any day that is a Valuation Day in accordance with and subject to the terms of Section 6 of the General Section. Conversion requests must be received by 4:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) 1 (one) Business Day before the relevant Valuation Day by the Administrative Agent.

9. PRICE ADJUSTMENT

With respect to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares of the Sub-fund, the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Valuation Day may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section.

10. REFERENCE CURRENCY

The Reference Currency of the Sub-fund is the EURO. However, the Net Asset Value of each Class will be calculated and subscriptions and redemptions in each Class will be made in the currency of the Class concerned.

11. MANAGEMENT COMPANY FEE AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

11.1 Management Company Fee

The Management Company is entitled to the Management Company Fee as described in Section 13 of the General Section, based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable quarterly in arrears.

11.2 Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to an investment management fee at such rate as set out in respect of each Class in Section 7 of this Special Section (the **Investment Management Fee**). The Investment Management Fee is based on the average of the value of the NAV of the relevant Class over the relevant period and is payable monthly in arrears.

However, the Investment Manager will assign the entirety of the Investment Management Fee to a non-governmental organisation. Before its selection, a due diligence of the non-governmental organisation will be performed. Details on the chosen non-governmental organisation will be provided to investors in the financial report of the Sub-fund.

11.3 Performance Fee

The Investment Manager will be entitled to receive from the Sub-fund a performance fee (the **Performance Fee**) calculated and accrued daily as an expense of the relevant Class, over the relevant calendar year (the **Performance Period**). Provided that the performance of the Sub-fund since the beginning of the year is positive and exceeds the performance of STOXX Global Total Market (total return net)¹² (the **Reference Index**) described hereafter, a daily provision of a maximum of 25 % of the positive difference between the change in the NAV based on the number of units outstanding at the end of the relevant Performance Period (the **Calculation Date**) and the change in the Reference Index is established and any underperformance in the previous five (5) accounting years, if applicable, has been clawed back. In the event of redemptions, the portion of the performance fee provision corresponding to the redeemed Shares is transferred to the Investment Manager under the crystallization. The whole performance fee is paid to the Investment Manager at year-end.

Provision will be made for the Performance Fee on each Valuation Day. If the NAV per Share decreases during the Performance Period, the provisions made in respect of the Performance Fee will be reduced accordingly. If these provisions fall to zero, no Performance Fee will be payable.

¹² Calculated with net dividends reinvested. The Reference Index is administered by STOXX Ltd. As at the date of this Prospectus, STOXX Ltd is registered on the list of administrators held with ESMA in accordance with article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation.

The Performance Fee is calculated on the basis of the NAV after deduction of all expenses, liabilities (but not the Performance Fee), and is adjusted to take into account all subscriptions, redemptions, dividends and distributions.

In case of subscription, the Performance Fee calculation is adjusted to avoid that this subscription impacts the amount of Performance Fee accruals. To perform this adjustment, the outperformance of the NAV per Share against the Reference Index until the subscription date is not taken into account in the Performance Fee calculation. This cumulated adjustment amount is used in the Performance Fee calculation until the end of the relevant Performance Period and is adjusted in case of subsequent redemptions during the period.

If Shares are redeemed on a date other than that on which a Performance Fee is paid while provision has been made for Performance Fees, the Performance Fees for which a provision has been made and which are attributable to the Shares redeemed will be paid at the end of the period even if a provision for Performance Fees is no longer made at that date. Gains which have not been realized may be taken into account in the calculation and payment of Performance Fees.

Performance fee example:

Examples are illustrative only and are not intended to reflect any actual past performance or potential future performance.

DATE	NAV BEFORE PERFORMANCE	INDEX	YEARLY NAV PER SHARE PERFORMANCE	YEARLY INDEX PERFORMANCE	DIFF. OF PERFORMANCE NAV VS. INDEX	CUMULATIVE UNDERPERFORMANCE	ACTIVE CLAWBACK	PF (25%)	NAV AFTER PF
Year 0	100,0	100,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,00
Year 1	112,0	102,0	12,00%	2,00%	10,00%		N	2,50	109,20
Year 2	101,0	105,0	-9,82%	2,94%	-12,76%	-12,76%	Y	0	101,00
Year 3	108,0	104,0	6,93%	-0,95%	7,88%	-4,88%	Y	0	108,00
Year 4	107,0	100,0	-0,93%	-3,85%	2,92%	-1,96%	Y	0	107,00
Year 5	115,0	107,0	7,48%	7,00%	0,48%	-1,48%	Y	0	115,00
Year 6	130,0	120,0	13,04%	12,15%	0,89%	-0,59%	Y	0	130,00
Year 7	140,0	125,0	7,69%	4,17%	3,53%	2,94%	N	0,73	138,97

With a performance fee rate equal to 25%:

- Year 1: the NAV per Share performance (12%) is superior to the index performance (2%). The excess of performance is 10% and generates a performance fee equal to 2.5.
- Year 2: the NAV per Share performance (-9.82%) is lower than the index performance (2.94%). This activates the claw back clause. Besides, the fund is under the Index Year -1. Both criteria result in no performance fee.
- Year 3: the NAV per Share performance (6.93%) is superior to the index performance (-0.95%). However, the claw back clause is still active as the previous 5 years accumulative performance is still negative. Therefore, there is no performance fee payable.

- Year 4: the NAV per Share performance (-0.93%) is superior to the index performance (-3.85%). However, the claw back clause is still active as the previous 5 years accumulative performance is still negative. Therefore, there is no performance fee payable.
- Year 5: the NAV per Share performance (7.48%) is superior to the index performance (7.00%). However, the claw back clause is still active as the previous 5 years accumulative performance is still negative. Therefore, there is no performance fee payable.
- Year 6: the NAV per Share performance (13.04%) is superior to the index performance (12.15%). However, the claw back clause is still active as the previous 5 years accumulative performance is still negative. Therefore, there is no performance fee payable.
- Year 7: the NAV per Share performance (7.69%) is superior to the index performance (4.17%). The claw back clause is no longer active as the previous 5 years accumulative performance is positive. The excess of performance is 2,94% and generates a performance fee equal to 0.73.

12. SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risk factors set out below, Shareholders should refer to the risk factors set out in Schedule 3 and in particular the following risks:

- market-related risks;
- interest rate risk;
- fixed-interest securities;
- credit risk;
- liquidity risk.

Risks related to using ESG criteria for investments

Applying ESG and sustainability criteria to the investment process may exclude securities of certain issuers for non-investment reasons and therefore some market opportunities available to funds that do not use ESG or sustainability criteria may be unavailable for the Sub-fund, and the Sub-fund's performance may at times be better or worse than the performance of comparable funds that do not use ESG or sustainability criteria. The selection of assets may in part rely on a proprietary ESG scoring process or ban lists that rely partially on third party data. The lack of common or harmonised definitions and labels integrating ESG and sustainability criteria at EU level may result in different approaches by managers when setting ESG objectives and determining that these objectives have been met by the funds they manage. This also means that it may be difficult to compare strategies integrating ESG and sustainability criteria to the extent that the selection and weightings applied to select investments may to a certain extent be subjective or based on metrics that may share the same name but have different underlying meanings. Investors should note that the subjective value that they may or may not assign to certain types of ESG criteria may differ substantially from the Investment Manager's methodology. The lack of harmonised definitions may also potentially result in certain investments not benefitting from preferential tax treatments or credits because ESG criteria are assessed differently than initially thought.

13. PRICE ADJUSTMENT POLICY

Investors should note that in certain circumstances the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Sub-fund may be adjusted in accordance with Section 8 of the General Section (by increasing or decreasing the applicable Net Asset Value per Share by up to 2.5%).

SUB-FUND ANNEX 1: SFDR RTS ANNEX

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: MAPFRE AM – THE SOCIAL FUND

Legal entity identifier: 549300L0PWPF8BLSI608

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

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

It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30% of sustainable investments

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

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

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

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

with a social objective

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

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

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

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



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

The Sub-fund promotes a combination of social and environmental characteristics.

More specifically, the sub-fund aims at promoting environmental characteristics related to the reduction of carbon emissions and to support on reaching the objectives set in the “Paris Agreement”.

In what regards social characteristics, the sub-fund takes into consideration the Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations.

However, no reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining such characteristics.

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

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

The Sub-fund uses several principal adverse impact indicators, specifically the carbon footprint (indicator 2); as well as carbon intensity (indicator 3) based in the calculations that we have defined in our own methodology. Additionally, the sub-fund will follow up on decarbonization plans so that it can be determined whether they are aligned or not with the Paris Agreement objectives.

The Sub-fund also considers whether or not a company has had significant allegations regarding breach of human rights. For such purpose, there will be a follow-up on violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (indicator 10); on exposure to controversial weapons (indicator 14); and on the number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents (additional social indicator 14) in the last 3 years.

In order to promote in an active manner other environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-fund applies filters based on exclusions (for instance, considering UN Global Compact; UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights; strong SDGs misalignments; severe controversies regarding Human Rights). Subsequently, we take as a basis the ESG note (average) set out by an ESG specialist which is complemented with the investment manager analysis, who is closely following up on any occurrence, controversy or negative warning that may arise through engagement with the entities. This engagement will happen as a minimum once a year to address sustainability matters.

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

The sustainable investments made by this Sub-fund contribute to social and climate goals, specifically to those set out in the Paris Agreement.

Furthermore, investments considered sustainable of this Sub-fund shall be publicly committed to the SDGs, positively contributing to at least one of the goals established by UN.

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

	<p>● How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?</p>
	<p>The Sub-fund will take into consideration the indicators as set out in Annex I of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, focusing on indicators number 2, 3, 10, 14 and additional social 14 as previously mentioned.</p> <p>In addition, several exclusion criteria are set in activities considered as controversial. Assets with significant exposure to sensitive sectors (such as carbon, oil and gas and controversial weapons, among others) as well as investments exposed to severe controversies, mainly in the area of Human Rights, are analysed and excluded.</p> <p>In particular, the Sub-fund will exclude activities in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons; - Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco; - Companies that benchmark administrators find in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. <p>Any other type of non-severe controversy or alert of any type in what relates to social, environmental and governance matters, will be addressed directly with the entities to make a first hand evaluation of the content of the controversy, how it is being treated and to decide if it should constitute an exclusion.</p>
	<p>----- How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?</p>
	<p>The main indicators for adverse impacts referred to before have been taken into account by their follow-up, publication and integration in our investment decision making processes.</p> <p>The valuation of the sustainability investments takes into account systematically all the mandatory indicators of each defined principal adverse impact. Taking them into account, MAPFRE ASSET MANAGEMENT, SGIIC, SA has set out certain thresholds and criteria both quantitative and qualitative to determine if an investment causes significant harm to any of the social or environmental goals.</p>
	<p>----- How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:</p>
	<p>Respect to Human Rights is an integral part of MAPFRE´s corporate values and a minimum standard to take on its activities.</p> <p>MAPFRE is part, at corporate level, of several initiatives that grant respect to Human Rights, for instance, the adherence to UN Global Compact. We are also part of the UNPRI with a clear commitment to focus on responsible and sustainable management of all our investments. In is context, the activity of the investment area of MAPFRE Group is based in the corporate commitments and therefore the Sub-fund periodically monitors if the investments comply with these international guidelines or if any kind of controversy occurs. In such case, it is analysed and managed according to its relevance, with the possibility to disinvest totally in the affected asset.</p>

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



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

Yes, the Sub-fund takes into consideration principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. These are measured, published and assessed with the intention to keep a close follow up so that it is part of the investment decision making criteria. PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions and Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises play an important role when it comes to defining the sustainable characteristics promoted by the sub-fund, as explained further in this document.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-fund follows a strategy based on equity as main investment strategy. At least 75% of the portfolio is invested in equity which is also analysed under the ESG criteria described, actively promoting social and environmental characteristics.

The Sub-fund promotes social, environmental and governance characteristics as a complimentary method to the financial analysis. The Sub-fund does not seek to generate impact with its investments.

To promote such characteristics, the Sub-fund will follow an own methodology which includes a first filter of exclusions performed together with an internal analysis that measures both quantitative and qualitative investments, supplemented with an analysis from an external data provider.

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

The first binding element of the investment strategy is the exclusion filter applied. This exclusion filter includes the commitments adopted by the MAPFRE Group regarding investments. Further to the MAPFRE Group’s main environmental commitments, the Sub-fund will not invest in coal, gas and oil companies that are not committed to an energy transition plan. Among others, the Sub-fund will not make any investments in companies where more than 15% of their revenues are directly or indirectly linked to oil sands activity, and the Sub-fund will not make any investments in companies where 20% or more of their revenues and/or proceeds comes from coalfired power. The full scope of these commitments can be found in our corporate web page: <https://www.mapfre.com/media/MAPFRE-ENVIRONMENTAL-COMMITMENTS-IN-INVESTMENT-AND-UNDERWRITING.pdf>

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

Once the possible investment universe is defined, after the exclusions, a second filter is applied to define the consideration of sustainable investment. For that, the Sub-fund requires a strategy or commitment of decarbonization aligned with the Paris Agreement and take into consideration human right controversies, among others. It will also be established that any asset shall contribute in a positive manner to, at least, one of the 17 SDGs without doing significant harm to any of the others.

As a supplement to this, the ratings of a specific ESG data provider will be analysed and help to discard laggards, taking the opportunity to focus on leader and average companies. Any moderate or low controversies in which an entity may incur, will be analysed and followed-up.

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

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

Not applicable.

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

The initial filter applied to define our investment universe based on exclusions is already a first guarantee of good governance, considering that we will not invest in entities that do not comply with: UN Global Compact, OECD Guidelines for multinational companies or United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

We also perform an internal analysis with data provided by an external party with which we analyse any type of controversy related to the good governance of the companies we invest in, via engagement.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

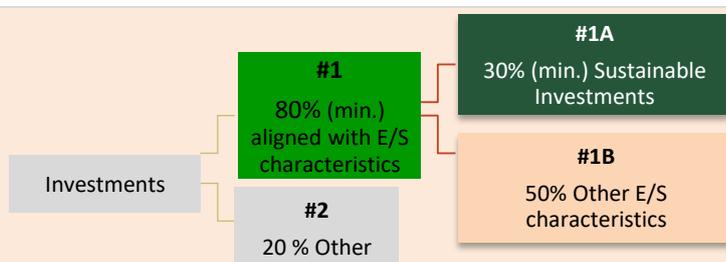


At least 80% of the portfolio will be actively promoting social and environmental characteristics.

Furthermore, from the entire portfolio, at least 30% will be classified as sustainable investment as defined in Art. 2(17) of the SFDR and according to the described criteria (aligned with the Paris Agreement, generate positive impact, at least one SDGs with no significant harm).

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

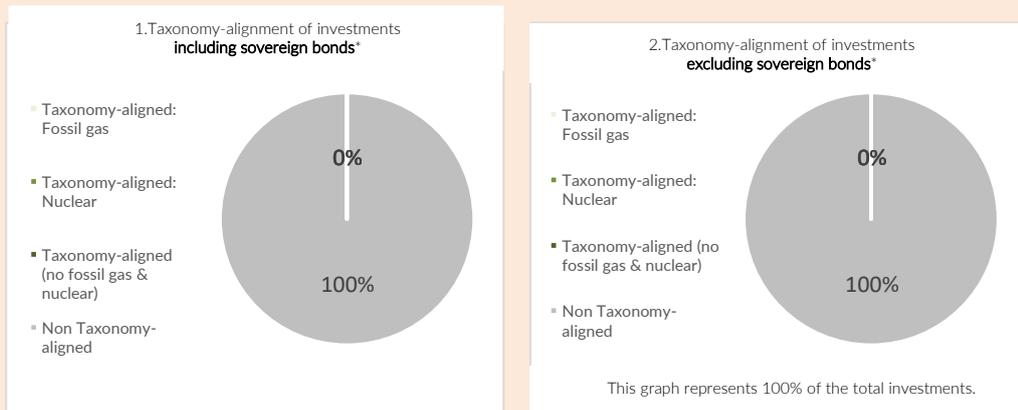
The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:
 - The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
 - The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?
	Not applicable.
	<p>To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?</p> <p>Considering the low amount of data available, the Sub-fund does not set a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective according to EU Taxonomy.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes:
	<input type="checkbox"/> In fossil gas <input type="checkbox"/> In nuclear energy
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

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

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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



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

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

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally and socially sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?
	Not applicable.
	<p>What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?</p> <p>As mentioned, the Sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective according to the EU Taxonomy, but at least 30% will be in assets aligned with the Paris Agreement; that generate positive impact; that contribute to at least one SDGs causing no significant harm to any other; and good governance of the companies. At the time being we cannot indicate a differentiated percentage of the environmental part but cumulatively, both environmental and social sustainable investments will represent, as a minimum, 30% of the total portfolio.</p>
	<p>What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?</p> <p>As mentioned, the Sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with a socially sustainable investment, but at least 30% will be in assets aligned with the Paris Agreement; that generate positive impact; that contribute to at least one SDGs causing no significant harm to any other; and good governance of the companies. At the time being we cannot indicate a differentiated percentage of the social part but cumulatively, both environmental and social sustainable investments will represent, as a minimum, 30% of the total portfolio.</p>
	<p>What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?</p> <p>We consider cash to be allocated under #2 Other. In addition, we include under “Other” equity (or other assets allowed under the investment policy of this Sub-fund) that are not complying with our own ESG methodology to promote environmental and social characteristics, as defined in this annex.</p> <p>As safeguards, we apply a first exclusion filter that considers: UN Global Compact, UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights; utilities that are not aligned with the Paris Agreement; and investments in thermal coal and tar sands, applying internal thresholds.</p>
	<p>Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?</p> <p>No</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?
	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?
	Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?</i>
	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?</i>
	Not applicable.
	Where can I find more product specific information online?
	More product-specific information can be found on the website:
	https://www.mapfream.com/

PART C – SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1 – INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS AND USE OF EPM TECHNIQUES

1. INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Company and the Sub-funds are subject to the restrictions and limits set forth below.

The management of the assets of the Sub-funds will be undertaken within the following investment restrictions. **A Sub-fund may be subject to additional investment restrictions set out in the relevant Special Section. In the case of any conflict, the provisions of the relevant Special Section will prevail.**

1.1 Eligible Investments

- (a) The Company's investments may consist solely of:
- (i) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in an EU Member State;
 - (ii) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments dealt on another Regulated Market;
 - (iii) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or dealt in on another market in any country of Western or Eastern Europe, Asia, Oceania, the American continents or Africa;
 - (iv) new issues of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, provided that:
 - (A) the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on any stock exchange or other Regulated Market referred to in Sections 1.1(a)(i), (ii) and (iii) of this Schedule;
 - (B) such admission is secured within a year of issue;
 - (v) units of UCITS and/or other UCIs within the meaning of Article 1, paragraph (2), points a) and b) of the UCITS Directive, whether situated in an EU Member State or not, provided that:
 - such other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in Community law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
 - the level of protection for unitholders in the other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for share/unitholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on assets segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the UCITS Directive;
 - the business of the other UCIs is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
 - no more than 10% of the net assets of the UCITS or other UCI whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their fund rules or constitutional documents, be invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or other UCIs;
 - (vi) deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in an EU Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution

is situated in a non-EU Member State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;

- (vii) financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a Regulated Market referred to in Sections 1.1(a)(i), (ii) and (iii) of this Schedule; and/or OTC Derivatives, provided that:
 - (A) the underlying consists of instruments covered by this Section 1.1(a), financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which a Sub-fund may invest according to its investment objectives as stated in the relevant Special Section,
 - (B) the counterparties to OTC Derivative transactions are First Class Institutions, and
 - (C) the OTC Derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative;
 - (viii) Money Market Instruments other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market if the issue or issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that they are:
 - (A) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or central bank of an EU Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, a non-EU Member State or, in the case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong; or
 - (B) issued by an undertaking, any securities of which are listed on a stock exchange or dealt in on Regulated Markets referred to in Sections 1.1(a)(i), (ii) or (iii) of this Schedule; or
 - (C) issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as stringent as those laid down by EU law; or
 - (D) issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection rules equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least EUR10 million and which (i) presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with Directive 78/660/EEC, (ii) is an entity which, within a group of companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or (iii) is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.
- (b) However, each Sub-fund may:
- (i) invest up to 10% of its net assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments other than those referred to under Section 1.1(a) above; and
 - (ii) hold Ancillary Liquid Assets within the limits set out in the relevant special section of each Sub-fund.

1.2 Risk diversification

- (a) In accordance with the principle of risk diversification, the Company is not permitted to invest more than 10% of the net assets of a Sub-fund in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments of one and the same issuer. The total value of the Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments in each issuer in which more than 5% of the net assets are invested, must not exceed 40% of the value of the net assets of the respective Sub-fund. This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC Derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.
- (b) The Company is not permitted to invest more than 20% of the net assets of a Sub-fund in deposits made with the same body.
- (c) Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in Sections 1.2(a), 1.2(b) above and 1.7(l) below, a Sub-fund may not combine:
 - (i) investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by a given single body,
 - (ii) deposits made with that single body, and/or
 - (iii) exposures arising from OTC Derivative transactions undertaken with that single body, in excess of 20% of its net assets.
- (d) The 10% limit laid down in Sections 1.2(a) and 1.2(b) above is raised to a maximum of 25% for debt securities which fall under the definition of covered bonds in point (1) of article 3 of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council and for bonds issued by a credit institution whose registered office is in a EU Member State and which is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect the holders of debt securities that were issued before 8 July 2022. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of such debt securities must be invested pursuant to the law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the debt securities that were issued before 8 July 2022, are capable of covering claims attaching to the debt securities and which, in event of bankruptcy of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of accrued interest. To the extent that a Sub-fund invests more than 5% of its assets in such debt securities, issued by the same issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the Sub-fund's net assets.
- (e) The 10% limit set forth in Section 1.2(a) above can be raised to a maximum of 35% for Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments that are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities, by a third country or by public international organisations of which one or more EU Member States are members.
- (f) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments which fall under the special ruling given in Sections 1.2(c) 1.2(d) above are not counted when calculating the 40% risk diversification ceiling mentioned in Section 1.2(a) above.
- (g) The limits provided for in Sections 1.2(a) to 1.2(d) above may not be combined, and thus investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by the same body, in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body will under no circumstances exceed in total 35% of the net assets of a Sub-fund.
- (h) Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, are regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits contained in this Section 1.2.

- (i) A Sub-fund may invest, on a cumulative basis, up to 20% of its net assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of the same group.

1.3 Exceptions which can be made

- (a) Without prejudice to the limits laid down in Section 1.6 below, the limits laid down in Section 1.2 above are raised to a maximum of 20% for investment in shares and/or bonds issued by the same body if, according to the relevant Special Section, the investment objective and policy of that Sub-fund is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or debt securities index which is recognised by the CSSF, on the following basis:

- (i) its composition is sufficiently diversified,
- (ii) the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers,
- (iii) it is published in an appropriate manner.

The above 20% limit may be raised to a maximum of 35%, but only in respect of a single body, where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions in particular in Regulated Markets where certain Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments are highly dominant.

- (b) **The Company is authorised, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, to invest up to 100% of the net assets of a Sub-fund in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments from various offerings that are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities, by a G20 Member State, by another OECD Member State, Singapore, Hong-Kong or by public international organisations in which one or more EU Member States are members. That Sub-fund must hold securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any one issue may not account for more than 30% of its net assets.**

1.4 Investment in UCITS and/or other UCIs

- (a) A Sub-fund may acquire the units of UCITS and/or other UCIs referred to in Section 1.1(a)(v) of this Schedule provided that no more than 20% of its net assets are invested in units of a single UCITS or other UCI. If a UCITS or other UCI has multiple compartments (within the meaning of article 181 of the 2010 Act) and the assets of a compartment may only be used to satisfy the rights of the investors relating to that compartment and the rights of those creditors whose claims have arisen in connection with the setting-up, operation and liquidation of that compartment, each compartment is considered as a separate issuer for the purposes of applying the above limit.
- (b) Investments made in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not exceed, in aggregate, 30% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.
- (c) When a Sub-fund has acquired units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of the respective UCITS or other UCIs do not have to be combined for the purposes of the limits laid down in Section 1.2 above.
- (d) When a Sub-fund invests in the units of UCITS and/or other UCIs that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the same management company or by any other company with which the management company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, (regarded as more than 10% of the voting rights or share capital), that management company or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the Sub-fund's investment in the units of such UCITS and/or other UCIs.
- (e) If a Sub-fund invests a substantial proportion of its assets in other UCITS and/or other UCIs, the maximum level of the management fees that may be charged both to the Sub-fund itself and to the

other UCITS and/or other UCIs in which it intends to invest, will be disclosed in the relevant Special Section.

- (f) In the annual report of the Company it will be indicated for each Sub-fund the maximum proportion of management fees charged both to the Sub-fund and to the UCITS and/or other UCIs in which the Sub-fund invests.

1.5 Tolerances and multiple compartment issuers

If, because of reasons beyond the control of the Company or the exercising of subscription rights, the limits mentioned in this Section 1 are exceeded, the Company must have as a priority objective in its sale transactions to reduce these positions within the prescribed limits, taking into account the best interest of the Shareholders.

Provided that they continue to observe the principles of risk diversification, newly established Sub-funds may deviate from the limits mentioned under Sections 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 above as well as from the limits set out in the Special Sections for a period of six months following the date of their initial launch.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, if an issuer of Eligible Investments is a legal entity with multiple compartments and the assets of a compartment may only be used to satisfy the rights of the investors relating to that compartment and the rights of those creditors whose claims have arisen in connection with the setting-up, operation and liquidation of that compartment, each compartment is considered as a separate issuer for the purposes of applying the limits set forth under Sections 1.2 and 1.4, and 1.3(a) above of this Schedule.

1.6 Investment prohibitions

The Company is prohibited from:

- (i) acquiring equities with voting rights that would enable the Company to exert a significant influence on the management of the issuer in question;
- (ii) acquiring, for the account of a Sub-fund, more than
 1. 10% of the non-voting equities of one and the same issuer,
 2. 10% of the debt securities issued by one and the same issuer,
 3. 10% of the Money Market Instruments issued by one and the same issuer, or
 4. 25% of the units of one and the same UCITS and/or other UCI.

The limits laid down in 2 above, 3 above, and 4 above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the Money Market Instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue, cannot be calculated.

Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments which, in accordance with article 48, paragraph 3 of the 2010 Act are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities, an OECD Member State or which are issued by public international organisations of which one or more EU Member States are members are exempted from the above limits.

- (iii) selling short Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments and other Eligible Investments mentioned under Sections 1.1(a)(v), (vii) and (viii) of this Schedule;
- (iv) acquiring precious metals or related certificates;

- (v) investing in real estate and purchasing or selling commodities or commodities contracts;
- (vi) borrowing on behalf of a particular Sub-fund, unless:
 1. the borrowing is in the form of a back-to-back loan for the purchase of foreign currency;
 2. the loan is only temporary and does not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Sub-fund in question;
- (vii) granting credits or acting as guarantor for third parties. This limitation does not refer to the purchase of Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments and other Eligible Investments mentioned under Sections 1.1(a)(v), (vii) and (viii) above of this Schedule that are not fully paid up.

1.7 Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of EPM Techniques

- (a) The Company must employ (i) a risk-management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio and (ii) a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC Derivatives.
- (b) Each Sub-fund will ensure that its global exposure relating to derivative instruments does not exceed the total net value of its portfolio.
- (c) The exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions. This will also apply to the following subparagraphs.
- (d) A Sub-fund may invest, as a part of its investment policy, in financial derivative instruments provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in Section 1.2 of this Schedule. Under no circumstances will these operations cause a Sub-fund to diverge from its investment objectives as laid down in the Prospectus and the relevant Special Section. When a Sub-fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits laid down in Section 1.2 of this Schedule.
- (e) When a Transferable Security or Money Market Instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of this Section.
- (f) In accordance with Circular 14/592, the Company's annual reports will contain, in respect of each Sub-fund that has entered into financial derivative instruments over the relevant reporting period, details of:
 - the underlying exposure obtained through financial derivative instruments;
 - the identity of the counterparty(ies) to these financial derivative instruments;
 - the type and amount of collateral received to reduce counterparty risk exposure.
- (g) The Sub-funds are authorised to employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments (**EPM Techniques**) subject to the following conditions:
 - (i) they are economically appropriate in that they are realised in a cost-effective way;
 - (ii) they are entered into for one or more of the following specific aims:
 - (A) reduction of risk;

- (B) reduction of cost;
 - (C) generation of additional capital or income for the relevant Sub-fund with a level of risk which is consistent with its risk profile and the applicable risk diversification rules;
- (iii) their risks are adequately captured by the Company's risk management process;
 - (iv) they cannot result in a change to the Sub-fund's declared investment objective or add significant supplementary risks in comparison to the general risk policy as described in this Prospectus and relevant KIID;
 - (v) they are taken into account by the Management Company when developing its liquidity risk management process in order to ensure that the Company is able to comply at any time with its redemption obligations.
- (h) The EPM Techniques that may be employed by the Sub-funds in accordance with Section 1.7(g) above include securities lending, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements as further described in Section 1.8 below.
 - (i) Except as otherwise set out in the relevant Special Section, any revenues from EPM Techniques not received directly by the relevant Sub Fund will be returned to that Sub-fund, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees (which do not include hidden revenue). The operational costs charged by any SFT Agent involved in EPM Techniques or SFT will be disclosed in the relevant Special Section (and will not include any hidden revenue). The costs and expenses linked to these transactions are borne by the relevant Sub-fund. The remaining income will accrue to the relevant Sub-fund. The revenues (if any) linked to the TRS will be fully allocated to the relevant Sub-fund and will be included in the valuation of the TRS. There will neither be any costs nor fees specific to TRS charged to any Sub-fund that would constitute revenue for the relevant Investment Manager.
 - (j) To the extent a Sub-fund engages in securities lending, the Investment Manager may appoint an SFT Agent, which may or may not be an Affiliate and which may receive a fee in relation to its securities lending activities. Any operational costs arising from such securities lending activities shall be borne by the securities lending agent out of its fee. SFT Agents or counterparties to the OTC Derivatives (including TRS) may be Affiliates of the Investment Manager.
 - (k) The Company's annual report will include the following information:
 - (i) the exposure obtained through EPM Techniques;
 - (ii) the identity of the counterparty(ies) to these EPM Techniques;
 - (iii) the type and amount of collateral received by the Company to reduce counterparty exposure;
 - (iv) the revenues arising from EPM Techniques for the entire reporting period together with the direct and indirect operational costs and fees incurred;
 - (v) where collateral received from an issuer has exceeded 20% of the NAV of a Sub-fund, the identity of that issuer; and
 - (vi) whether a Sub-fund has been fully collateralised in securities issued or guaranteed by a Member State.
 - (l) The counterparty risk arising from OTC Derivatives and EPM Techniques may not exceed 10% of the assets of a Sub-fund when the counterparty is a credit institution domiciled in the EU or in a country

where the CSSF considers that supervisory regulations are equivalent to those prevailing in the EU. This limit is set at 5% in any other case.

- (m) The counterparty risk of a Sub-fund vis-à-vis a counterparty is equal to the positive mark-to-market value of all OTC Derivatives and EPM Techniques transactions with that counterparty, provided that:
- if there are legally enforceable netting arrangements in place, the risk exposure arising from OTC Derivative and EPM Techniques transactions with the same counterparty may be netted; and
 - if collateral is posted in favour of a Sub-fund and such collateral complies at all times with the criteria set out in Section 1.10(a) below, the counterparty risk of such Sub-fund is reduced by the amount of such collateral. Sub-funds will use collateral to monitor compliance with the counterparty risk limit set out in Section 1.7(1) above. The level of collateral used, with respect to each Sub-fund, will be in line with applicable law and regulations as well as the provisions set out in this Prospectus and particularly Section (b) below. In order to reduce each Sub-fund's counterparty risk in accordance with applicable law and regulation in the context of OTC financial derivative transactions and EPM Techniques, it is expected that typically, the Sub-fund will require a level of collateral from each of its counterparty equal to 90-95% of the Sub-fund's positive mark-to-market value of all OTC Derivatives and EPM Techniques transactions entered into with the relevant counterparty in the context of the relevant transaction(s), taking into account the nature and characteristics of the relevant transactions, the creditworthiness and identity of the counterparty, prevailing market conditions and the existence of enforceable netting arrangements with such counterparty.

Unless otherwise set out in a Special Section, none of the counterparties in OTC Derivative transactions will have discretion over the composition or management of the relevant Sub-fund's investment portfolio or over the assets underlying the relevant OTC Derivative.

- (n) The counterparties to TRS and SFT, subject potentially to other criteria, have at least to:
- (i) qualify as First Class Institutions;
 - (ii) be domiciled in OECD countries; and
 - (iii) have a minimum investment grade rating (rating greater than or equal to BBB- by any of the well-known rating agencies or equivalent, or a rating deemed equivalent by the Investment Manager / Management Company).

1.8 Securities financing transaction

This Section 1.8 shall apply notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Schedule 2 below regarding Money Market Funds.

(a) Transparency of Securities Financing Transactions and of Reuse (SFTR)

- (i) The Company and any of its Sub-funds may employ SFTs for reducing risks (hedging), generating additional capital or income or for cost reduction purposes. Any use of SFTs for investment purposes will be in line with the risk profile and risk divarication rules applicable to the Company and any of its Sub-funds. SFTs include the following transactions:
 1. "*securities lending*" or "*securities borrowing*" means a transaction by which a counterparty transfers securities subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities on a future date or when requested to do so by the transferor, that transaction being considered as securities lending for the counterparty transferring the

securities and being considered as securities borrowing for the counterparty to which they are transferred;

2. "*buy-sell back transaction*" or "*sell-buy back transaction*" means a transaction by which a counterparty buys or sells securities, commodities, or guaranteed rights relating to title to securities, agreeing, respectively, to sell or to buy back securities, or such guaranteed rights of the same description at a specified price on a future date, that transaction being a buy-sell back transaction for the counterparty buying the securities, or guaranteed rights, and a sell-buy back transaction for the counterparty selling them, such buy- sell back transaction or sell-buy back transaction not being governed by a repurchase agreement or by a reverse- repurchase agreement within the meaning of item 3 below;
3. "*repurchase transaction*" means a transaction governed by an agreement by which a counterparty transfers securities or guaranteed rights relating to title to securities where that guarantee is issued by a recognised exchange which holds the rights to the securities and the agreement does not allow a counterparty to transfer or pledge a particular security to more than one counterparty at a time, subject to a commitment to repurchase them, or substituted securities of the same description at a specified price on a future date specified, or to be specified, by the transferor, being a repurchase agreement for the counterparty selling the securities and a reverse repurchase agreement for the counterparty buying them;
4. "*margin lending transaction*" means a transaction in which a counterparty extends credit in connection with the purchase, sale, carrying or trading of securities, but not including other loans that are secured by collateral in the form of securities.

- (ii) The Company and any Sub-funds may further enter into swap contracts relating to any financial instruments or indices, including TRSs. Total return swaps involve the exchange of the right to receive the total return, coupons plus capital gains or losses, of a specified reference asset, index or basket of assets against the right to make fixed or floating payments. As such, the use of TRSs or other derivatives with similar characteristics allows gaining synthetic exposure to certain markets or underlying assets without investing directly (and/or fully) in these underlying assets.
- (iii) **Unless otherwise indicated in their relevant Special Section, the Sub-funds do not currently use SFTs described in this Section 1.8.**
- (iv) The Company or any of its delegates will report the details of any SFT and TRSs concluded to a trade repository or ESMA, as the case may be in accordance with the SFTR. SFTs and TRSs may be used in respect of any instrument that is eligible under article 50 of the UCITS Directive.

(b) Repurchase Transactions and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

- (i) A Sub-fund can enter into repurchase transaction as buyer or seller so long as:
 1. where the Sub-fund acts as buyer and during the lifetime of a repurchase transaction, the securities subject to such repurchase transaction cannot be sold before the repurchase of the securities by the counterparty has been carried out or before the repurchase period has expired, unless the Sub-fund has other means of coverage;
 2. where the Sub-fund acts as seller, it must ensure that, on maturity of the transaction, it has sufficient assets to pay the agreed-upon price for the restitution of the securities;

3. commitments arising from repurchase transactions do not prevent the Sub-fund from meeting redemption obligations; and
 4. where the Sub-fund enters into a repurchase transaction, it must be able, at any time, to recall any securities subject to the repurchase agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered. Fixed term repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Sub-fund.
- (ii) A Sub-fund can enter into reverse repurchase transaction as buyer or seller so long as:
1. during the reverse repurchase transaction, the securities subject to such reverse repurchase transaction cannot be sold, pledged or be provided as guarantee, unless the Sub-fund has other means of coverage;
 2. the Sub-fund must ensure that the value of the reverse repurchase transactions is kept at a level such that it is at all times able to meet the redemption requests; and
 3. where the Sub-fund enters into reverse repurchase transaction, it must be able, at any time, to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the reverse repurchase transaction. Fixed-term reverse repurchase transactions that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Fund.
- (iii) Assets that can be subject to repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions include shares, stocks, debentures, bonds, notes or other like obligations, whether issued in certificated or uncertificated form, and any certificates, receipts, warrants or other instruments representing rights to receive, purchase or subscribe for the same that are commonly traded or dealt in on securities exchanges or financial markets.
- (iv) Assets subject to repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions must be compliant with the relevant Sub-fund's investment objective and strategy and must comply in aggregate with the investment restrictions of the Company.
- (v) Please refer to the section entitled "*Collateral policy OTC Derivatives transactions and EPM techniques*" below for details in relation to the use of collateral.

(c) Securities Lending

- (i) Where indicated in their relevant Special Section, the Sub-funds may enter into securities lending transactions on a continuous basis. Under such arrangements, a Sub-fund's securities are transferred temporarily to approved borrowers in exchange for collateral. Securities lending may involve additional risks for the Company. Under such arrangements, Sub-funds will have a credit risk exposure to the counterparties to any securities lending. The extent of this credit risk can be reduced by receipt of adequate collateral.
- (ii) Please refer to the section entitled "*Collateral policy OTC Derivatives transactions and EPM techniques*" below for details in relation to the use of collateral.
- (iii) Assets that can be subject to securities lending transactions include shares, stocks, debentures, bonds, notes or other like obligations, whether issued in certificated or uncertificated form, and any certificates, receipts, warrants or other instruments representing rights to receive, purchase or subscribe for the same that are commonly traded or dealt in on securities exchanges or financial markets. The percentage of assets that may be subject to securities lending can vary over time due to changes in borrowing demand for different securities, sectors, and asset classes. Changing market dynamics over time results in demand that cannot be forecasted precisely and requires

maximum flexibility with respect to the allowed maximum disclosed in the relevant Sub-fund in order to anticipate and answer positively to the need of market participants to enter into securities lending transactions with that Sub-fund. These maxima are established by the Investment Manager by taking into account the borrowing demand of the underlying assets needed over time by the market, which can be lent by the Sub-funds. The expected proportion of the NAV indicated in the Special Section of the relevant Sub-fund is based on historical data and hence indicates the expected range of securities lent that is likely to occur in future. However, past performance is not a guarantee of future results and should not be the sole factor of consideration when selecting a product or strategy. The expected proportion of the NAV of a Sub-fund subject to securities lending may consist in a range rather than a bespoke figure because of the fluctuating demand of the market.

- (iv) The SFT Agent appointed by the Investment Manager from time to time is given discretion to act as agent on behalf of the relevant Sub-fund in respect of entering into securities lending. Furthermore, the SFT Agent will ensure that sufficient value and quality of collateral is received before or simultaneously with the movement of loaned securities. This will then be held throughout the duration of the loan transaction and only returned once the lent asset has been received or returned to the relevant Sub-fund. The SFT Agent will also monitor and maintain all operational aspects of the assets while they are on loan.
- (v) A Sub-fund may enter into securities lending transactions provided that:
 1. the transactions are entered into within a standardised lending system organised by a recognised securities clearing institution or by a financial institution submitted to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in European Union law and specialised in this type of operations;
 2. the borrower is submitted to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in the law;
 3. collateral (consisting of assets as described in the CSSF circular 08/356 of 4 June 2008) for the lending is maintained which has a value equalling at least 90% of the global valuation (including interest, dividends and other potential rights) of the securities lent and that is revaluated on a daily basis;
 4. the Sub-fund must have the right to terminate any securities lending arrangement which it has entered into at any time or demand the return of any or all of the securities loaned.
 5. The Sub-fund shall disclose the global valuation of the securities lent in the annual and semi-annual reports.

(d) Return generated SFTs

- (i) All the revenue arising from the use of EPM techniques or SFTs, net of direct and indirect operational costs, will be returned to the relevant Sub-fund in accordance with Circular 14/592.
- (ii) Further details will be contained in the Company's semi-annual reports and annual reports.
- (iii) Please see the section entitled "Counterparty Selection" below for details in relation to counterparty selection.

1.9 Use of SFTs

(Reverse) Repurchase Transaction	Maximum permitted level proportion of the NAV	Maximum expected level proportion of the NAV
Mapfre AM – Euro Bonds Fund	30%	30%
Mapfre AM – Euro Cash Fund	30%	30%

1.10 Collateral policy for OTC Derivatives transactions and EPM techniques

- (a) Collateral received by a Sub-fund may be must comply at all times with the following principles:
- (i) Liquidity – any collateral received other than cash should be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received should also comply with the acquisition limits set out in Section 1.6(ii) of this Schedule.
 - (ii) Valuation – collateral will be valued on a daily basis, using available market prices and taking into account appropriate discounts which will be determined for each asset class based on its haircut policy set out under (i) and (j) below. The value of the collateral may fluctuate and after each valuation, however, it is ensured that the collateral is increased by the desired amount to meet the value of the respective OTC counterparty's position (mark-to-market), i.e., where appropriate, by requesting additional collateral.
 - (iii) Issuer credit quality – collateral received should be of high quality.
 - (iv) Correlation – the collateral received by the Sub-fund should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
 - (v) Collateral diversification (asset concentration) – collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. The criterion of sufficient diversification with respect to issuer concentration is considered to be respected if the Sub-fund receives from a counterparty of OTC Derivative or EPM Techniques transactions a basket of collateral with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of its net asset value. When a Sub-fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation, a Sub-fund may be fully collateralised in different Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a EU Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong, provided the Sub-fund receives securities from at least six different issues and any single issue does not account for more than 30% of the Sub-fund's NAV. If a Sub-fund intends to make use of this possibility, this will be set out in relevant Special Section.
 - (vi) Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, should be identified, managed and mitigated by the risk management process.
 - (vii) Collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced by the Company for the account of the Sub-fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.
- (b) For the purpose of Section 1.10(a) above, all assets received by a Sub-fund in the context of EPM Techniques should be considered as collateral.

- (c) Non-cash collateral received by a Sub-fund may not be sold, re-invested or pledged.
- (d) Cash collateral received by a Sub-fund can only be:
 - (i) placed on deposit with credit institutions which either have their registered office in an EU Member State or are subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in Community law;
 - (ii) invested in high-quality government bonds;
 - (iii) used for the purpose of reverse repo transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Company is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis;
 - (iv) invested in Short-Term Money Market Funds as defined in the CESR Guidelines 10-049 on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds.
- (e) Re-invested cash collateral will be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral.
- (f) The reuse of collateral is prohibited unless such reuse is for the benefit of the Company and in the interest of the Shareholders.
- (g) For all the Sub-funds receiving collateral for at least 30% of their assets, the Management Company will set up, in accordance with Circular 14/592, an appropriate stress testing policy to ensure regular stress tests under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions to assess the liquidity risk attached to the collateral.
- (h) Collateral posted in favour of a Sub-fund under a title transfer arrangement should be held by the Depositary or one of its correspondents or sub-custodians. Collateral posted in favour of a Sub-fund under a security interest arrangement (e.g., a pledge) can be held by a third party depositary which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.
- (i) Collateral will be valued, on a daily basis, using available market prices and taking into account appropriate discounts which will be determined by the Company for each asset class based on its haircut policy. The policy takes into account a variety of factors, depending on the nature of the collateral received, such as the issuer's credit standing, the maturity, currency, price volatility of the assets and, where applicable, the outcome of liquidity stress tests carried out by the Company under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions. No haircut will generally be applied to cash collateral.
- (j) In case of non-cash collateral, a haircut will be applied. Non-cash collateral will only be accepted if such non-cash collateral does not exhibit high price volatility.

The following types of acceptable non-cash collateral and haircuts have been approved by the Management Company:

COLLATERAL	Valuation Percentage
(A) Cash in an Eligible Currency.	100 %

(B) Treasury Securities, in the eligible currency issued by the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Italy, the Kingdom of Spain and the Republic of France as long as (i) the issuers' long-term rating is at least AA-/Aa3 and (ii) economic rights and amounts at maturity are not subject to an inflation index.	Remaining maturity on Valuation date of less than 1 year.	98 %
	Remaining maturity on Valuation date greater than 1 year and equal to or less than 15 years	95 %
	Remaining maturity on Valuation date greater than 15 years and equal to or less than 30 years	90 %
(C) Treasury Securities, in the eligible currency issued by the Kingdom of Spain as long as (i) the issuers' long-term rating is lower than AA-/Aa3 but equal to or higher than BBB-/Baa3 and (ii) economic rights and amounts at maturity are not subject to an inflation index	Remaining maturity on Valuation date of less than 1 year	98 %
	Remaining maturity on Valuation date greater than 1 year and equal to or less than 3 years	95 %
	Remaining maturity on Valuation date greater than 3 year and equal to or less than 7 years	92,25 %
	Remaining maturity on Valuation date greater than 7 years and equal to or less than 11 years	89,75 %
	Remaining maturity on Valuation date greater than 11 years and equal to or less than 30 years	87 %

The Management Company reserves the right to review and amend the above eligible assets for collateral and/or haircuts at any time when the market conditions have changed and when and if this is deemed in the best interest of the Fund.

1.11 Counterparty Policy

- (a) All counterparties (included affiliated entities) are subject to approval and review by the Investment Manager.
- (b) To be approved a counterparty must:
 - (i) comply with prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to EU prudential supervision rules;
 - (ii) must be considered creditworthy by the Investment Manager;

- (iii) undergo analysis applicable to the counterparty's intended activity, which can include a review of such aspects as company management, liquidity, profitability, corporate structure, capital adequacy, and asset quality, as well as the regulatory framework in the relevant jurisdiction. While there are no predetermined legal status or geographical criteria is applied in the selection of the counterparties, these elements will typically be considered as well;
 - (iv) typically have a minimum investment grade long-term credit rating.
- (c) In exceptional circumstances the Investment Manager has the authority to approve counterparties not meeting the minimum ratings.

1.12 Investments between Sub-funds

A Sub-fund (the **Investing Sub-fund**) may invest in one or more other Sub-funds. Any acquisition of Shares of another Sub-fund (the **Target Sub-fund**) by the Investing Sub-fund is subject to the following conditions:

- (i) the Target Sub-fund may not invest in the Investing Sub-fund;
- (ii) the Target Sub-fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in UCITS (including other Sub-funds) or other UCIs referred to in Section 1.1(a)(v) of Schedule 1;
- (iii) the voting rights attached to the Shares of the Target Sub-fund are suspended during the investment by the Investing Sub-fund; and
- (iv) the value of the Share of the Target Sub-fund held by the Investing Sub-fund are not taken into account for the purpose of assessing the compliance with the EUR1,250,000 minimum capital requirement.

SCHEDULE 2– SPECIFIC RULES FOR MONEY MARKET SUB-FUNDS

By way of derogation, the Schedule 3 applies to all MMFs and substitutes, where relevant, Part A – General Section, Section 3 and Schedule 1.

- 1.1 A Sub-Fund which is categorised in this Prospectus as a “Short Term VNAV Money-Market Fund” in accordance with the MMF Regulation will satisfy the conditions set out in this section:
- (a) the Sub-Fund’s primary investment objective is to maintain the principal and aim to provide a return in line with money-market rates;
 - (b) the Sub-Fund will invest only in the categories of financial assets set out in paragraph 1.2 below;
 - (c) the Sub-Fund will provide daily net asset value and price calculation and allow for daily subscription and redemption of units at a price equal to the NAV per Share, notwithstanding any permitted fees or charges as specified in this Prospectus; and
 - (d) the Sub-Fund will maintain a variable net asset value.

1.2 ELIGIBLE ASSETS

A MMF shall invest only in one or more of the following categories of financial assets and only under the conditions specified in the MMF Regulation:

Eligible Money Market instruments

- (a) Money market instruments that fulfil the requirements set out in Article 10 of the MMF Regulation which can be summarised as follows:
 - (i) they must fall within one of the categories of eligible money market instruments referred to in point (a), (b), (c) or (h) provided for in Article 50(1) the UCITS Directive;
 - (ii) they must have a legal maturity at issuance of 397 days or less; or have a residual maturity of 397 days or less. Standard MMFs are allowed to invest in MMIs with a residual maturity until the legal redemption date of less than or equal to two (2) years, provided that the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is 397 days or less. For that purpose, floating-rate money market instruments and fixed-rate money market instruments hedged by a swap arrangement shall be reset to a money market rate or index; and
 - (iii) the issuer of the money market instrument and the quality of the money market instruments have received a favourable assessment pursuant to section 6 below.

Eligible securitisation and ABCPs

- (b) Eligible securitisations and asset-backed commercial paper (“**ABCPs**”) that are sufficiently liquid, has received a favourable assessment pursuant to section 6 below and fulfil the requirements set out in Article 11 of the MMF Regulation, which can be summarised as follows either:
 - (i) a securitisation that constitutes a “Level 2B Securitisation” under the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Regulation;
 - (ii) an ABCP issued by an ABCP programme which (i) is fully supported by a regulated credit institution; (ii) is not a re-securitisation and the exposures underlying the securitisation at the level of each ABCP transaction do not include any securitisation position; and (iii) does not include a synthetic securitisation as defined in the Capital Requirement Regulation;

- (iii) a simple, transparent and standardised (STS) securitisation or an STS ABCP as defined in the STSSR.
- (c) a Short-Term MMF may invest in the securitisations or ABCPs referred to above provided any of the following conditions is met, as applicable:
- (i) the legal maturity at issuance of the securitisation referred to in point 1.2(b)(i) above is two years or less and the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is 397 days or less;
 - (ii) the legal maturity at issuance or residual maturity of the securitisations or ABCPs referred to in point 1.2(b)(ii) and 1.2(b)(iii) above is 397 days or less; or
 - (iii) the securitisations referred to in points 1.2(b)(i) and 1.2(b)(iii) above are amortising instruments and have a WAL of two years or less.
- (d) a standard MMF may invest in the securitisations or ABCPs referred to in point 1.2(b) provided any of the following conditions is met, as applicable:
- (i) the legal maturity at issuance or residual maturity of the securitisations and ABCPs referred to in point 1.2(b) above is two years or less and the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is 397 days or less; or
 - (ii) the securitisations referred to in points 1.2(b)(i) and 1.2(b)(iii) above are amortising instruments and have a WAL of two years or less.

Eligible Deposits with credit institutions

- (e) Deposits with credit institutions that fulfil the requirements of Article 12 of the MMF Regulation which can be summarised as:
- (i) a deposit that is repayable on demand or is able to be withdrawn at any time;
 - (ii) a deposit that it matures in no more than 12 months; and
 - (iii) a deposit that is made with an EU credit institution or a non-EU credit institution subject to prudential rules considered equivalent to those laid down in the Capital Requirement Regulation.

Eligible financial derivative instruments

- (f) Financial derivative instruments dealt in on a regulated market as referred to in point (a), (b) or (c) of Article 50(1) of the UCITS Directive or OTCs that fulfil the requirements of Article 13 of the MMF Regulation. which can be summarised as:
- (i) the underlying of the derivative consists of interest rates, foreign exchange rates, currencies or indices representing one of those categories;
 - (ii) the derivative serves only the purpose of hedging the interest rate or exchange rate risks inherent in other investments of the MMF;
 - (iii) the counterparties to OTC derivative are institutions subject to prudential regulation and supervision and belonging to the categories approved by the competent authority of the MMF; and
 - (iv) an OTC derivative is subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the MMF's initiative.

Eligible repurchase agreements

- (g) Repurchase agreements that fulfil the conditions set out in Article 14 of the MMF Regulation which can be summarised as follows:
- (i) they are used on a temporary basis only (for no more than seven working days) for liquidity management purposes and not for efficient portfolio management and/or investment purposes other than as detailed in (iii) below;
 - (ii) the counterparty is prohibited from selling, investing, pledging or otherwise transferring those assets without the MMF's prior consent;
 - (iii) the cash received as part of the repurchase agreement is only (x) placed on deposit with eligible credit institutions pursuant to the UCITS Directive, or (y) invested in liquid transferable securities or money market instruments (other than eligible money market instruments referred to in point 1.2(a) above) where they are issued or guaranteed by certain public bodies provided that a favourable assessment has been received pursuant to section 6 below;
 - (iv) the cash received by the MMF does not exceed 10% of its assets; and
 - (v) the MMF has the right to terminate the agreement at any time upon giving prior notice of no more than two working days.

Eligible reverse repurchase agreements

- (h) Reverse repurchase agreements that fulfil the conditions set out in Article 15 of the MMF Regulation which can be summarised as follows:
- (i) the MMF has the right to terminate the agreement at any time upon giving prior notice of no more than two working days; and
 - (ii) the market value of the assets received is at all times at least equal to the value of the cash paid out;
- (i) The assets received as part of a reverse repurchase agreement shall be:
- (i) eligible money market instruments as described above at paragraph 1.2(a) or invested in liquid transferable securities or money market instruments (other than eligible money market instruments referred to in point 1.2(a) above) where they are issued or guaranteed by certain public bodies provided that a favourable assessment has been received pursuant to section 6 below;
 - (ii) not be sold, reinvested, pledged or otherwise transferred;
 - (iii) sufficiently diversified in accordance with section 2 below, with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 15%, except where those assets take the form of money market instruments issued or guaranteed by certain public bodies.
 - (iv) issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and be expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty; and
 - (v) not constitute securitisations or ABCPs.
- (j) The MMF is able to recall the full amount of cash at any time on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis.

Eligible units or shares of MMFs

- (k) Units or shares of other MMFs in accordance with the requirements set out in Article 16 of the MMF Regulation and as summarised in section 5 below.

2. DIVERSIFICATION

2.1 A MMF shall invest no more than:

- (a) 5% of its assets in money market instruments, eligible securitisations and ABCPs issued by the same body;
- (b) 10% of its assets in deposits made with the same credit institution unless the structure of the banking sector in the Member State in which the MMF is domiciled is such that there are insufficient viable Credit Institutions to meet that diversification requirement and it is not economically feasible for the MMF to make deposits in another member state of the European Union, in which case up to 15% of its assets may be deposited with the same credit institution.

By way of derogation from paragraph 2.1(a), a VNAV MMF may invest up to 10% of its assets in money market instruments, eligible securitisations and ABCPs issued by the same body provided that the total value of such money market instruments, eligible securitisations and ABCPs held by the VNAV MMF in each issuing body in which it invests more than 5% of its assets does not exceed 40 % of the value of its assets

2.2 The aggregate of all of a MMF's exposures to eligible securitisations and ABCPs shall not exceed 20% of the assets of the MMF, whereby up to 15% of the assets of the MMF may be invested in eligible securitisations and ABCPs that do not comply with the criteria for the identification of STS securitisations and ABCPs.

2.3 The aggregate risk exposure of a MMF to the same counterparty to OTC derivative transactions which fulfil the conditions set out in Article 13 of the MMF Regulation shall not exceed 5% of the assets of the MMF.

2.4 The aggregate amount of cash provided to the same counterparty of a MMF in reverse repurchase agreements shall not exceed 15% of the assets of the MMF. Collateral received under reverse repurchase agreements must be comprised of eligible assets set out in paragraph 1.2 above and comply with the diversification requirements in section 2.5 and 2.6 below.

2.5 Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2 above, a MMF shall not combine, where to do so would result in an investment of more than 15% of its assets in a single body, any of the following:

- (a) investments in money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs issued by that body;
- (b) deposits made with that body;
- (c) OTC financial derivative instruments giving counterparty risk exposure to that body.

2.6 By way of derogation to paragraph 2.6 above, a MMF may invest up to 100% of its assets in different money market instruments issued or guaranteed separately or jointly by the Union, the national, regional and local administrations of the Member States or their central banks, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European Investment Fund, the European Stability Mechanism, the European Financial Stability Facility, a central authority or central bank of a third country, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Council of Europe Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and

Development, the Bank for International Settlements, or any other relevant international financial institution or organisation to which one or more Member States belong.

- 2.7 Paragraph 2.6 shall only apply where all of the following requirements are met:
- (a) the MMF holds money market instruments from at least six different issues by the issuer; and
 - (b) the MMF limits the investment in money market instruments from the same issue to a maximum of 30% of its assets.
- 2.8 Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph 2.1, a MMF may invest no more than 10% of its assets in bonds issued by a single credit institution that has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of those bonds shall be invested in accordance with the law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in the event of failure of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest.
- 2.9 Where a MMF invests more than 5% of its assets in the bonds referred to in paragraph 2.9 issued by a single issuer, the total value of those investments shall not exceed 40% of the value of the assets of the MMF.
- 2.10 Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph 2.1, a MMF may invest no more than 20% of its assets in bonds issued by a single credit institution where the requirements set out in point (f) of Article 10(1) or point (c) of Article 11(1) of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Regulation are met, including any possible investment in assets referred to in paragraph 2.10.
- 2.11 Where a MMF invests more than 5% of its assets in the bonds referred to in paragraph 2.11 issued by a single issuer, the total value of those investments shall not exceed 60% of the value of the assets of the MMF, including any possible investment in assets referred to in paragraph 2.10, respecting the limits set out therein.
- 2.12 Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts under Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, shall be regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits referred to in paragraphs 2.1 to 2.6.

3. CONCENTRATION

- 3.1 An MMF shall not hold more than 10 % of the money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs issued by a single body. This limit shall not apply in respect of holdings of money market instruments issued or guaranteed by the Union, national, regional and local administrations of the Member States or their central banks, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European Investment Fund, the European Stability Mechanism, the European Financial Stability Facility, a central authority or central bank of a third country, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Council of Europe Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Bank for International Settlements, or any other relevant international financial institution or organisation to which one or more Member States belong.

4. PORTFOLIO RULES FOR STANDARD MMF

- 4.1 A MMF will invest only in securities with a maturity at issuance or residual term to maturity of 397 days or less. At least 7.5% of its assets will be daily maturing assets, reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of one working day or cash which is able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of one working day and at least 15% of its assets will be weekly

maturing assets, reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of five working days or cash which is able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of five working days. Money Market Instruments and units or shares in other money market funds may be included in the weekly maturity assets, up to 7.5%, provided they can be redeemed and settled within five working days). MMF will maintain a weighted average maturity of 6 months or less and a weighted average life of 12 months or less. The calculation of both the weighted average maturity and the weighted average life of the MMF will consider the impact of deposits and any hedging or repurchase agreements used by that MMF.

5. TARGETED MMF

5.1 A MMF may acquire the units or shares of any other MMF (**‘targeted MMF’**) provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) no more than 10% of the assets of the targeted MMF are able, according to its fund rules or instruments of incorporation, to be invested in aggregate in units or shares of other MMFs;
- (b) the targeted MMF does not hold units or shares in the acquiring MMF.

5.2 A MMF whose units or shares have been acquired shall not invest in the acquiring MMF during the period in which the acquiring MMF holds units or shares in it.

5.3 A MMF may acquire the units or shares of other MMFs, provided that no more than 5% of its assets are invested in units or shares of a single MMF.

5.4 A MMF may, in aggregate, invest no more than 10% of its assets in units or shares of other MMFs.

5.5 Units or shares of other MMFs shall be eligible for investment by a MMF provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) The targeted MMF is authorised under the MMF Regulation;
- (b) where the targeted MMF is managed, whether directly or under a delegation, by the same manager as that of the acquiring MMF or by any other company to which the manager of the acquiring MMF is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the manager of the targeted MMF, or that other company, is prohibited from charging subscription or redemption fees on account of the investment by the acquiring MMF in the units or shares of the targeted MMF;
- (c) where an MMF invests 10 % or more of its assets in units or shares of other MMFs:
 - (i) the prospectus of that MMF shall disclose the maximum level of the management fees that may be charged to the MMF itself and to the other MMFs in which it invests; and
 - (ii) the annual report shall indicate the maximum portion of management fees charges to the MMF itself and to the other MMFs in which it invests.

5.6 Short-term MMFs may only invest in units or shares of other short-term MMFs, and Standard MMFs may invest in units or shares of short-term MMFs and standard MMFs.

6. INTERNAL CREDIT QUALITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

6.1 With respect to MMFs, the Management Company, together with the Investment Manager, have established and implemented and consistently applies a credit analysis process in determining the credit quality of money market instruments, securitisations and asset-backed commercial paper

(ABCPs) in which it is intended that a MMF will invest, taking into account the issuer of the instruments and the characteristics of the instrument itself.

- 6.2 The credit quality assessment considers the following factors and general principles:
- (a) the quantification of the credit risk of the issuer and of the relative risk of default of the issuer and of the instrument;
 - (b) qualitative indicators on the issuer of the instrument, including in the light of the macroeconomic and financial market situation;
 - (c) the short-term nature of money market instruments;
 - (d) the asset class of the instrument;
 - (e) the type of issuer distinguishing at least the following types of issuers: national, regional or local administrations, financial corporations, and non-financial corporations;
 - (f) for structured financial instruments, the operational and counterparty risk inherent within the structured financial transaction and, in case of exposure to securitisations, the credit risk of the issuer, the structure of the securitisation and the credit risk of the underlying assets;
 - (g) the liquidity profile of the instrument with respect to the liquidity and solvency of the issuer.
- 6.3 The credit quality assessment includes a range of quantitative and qualitative indicators which are applied as appropriate depending on the type of security (i.e. money market instrument, securitisation or ABCP) and the type of issuer (e.g. a corporation, government or public entity) being considered.
- 6.4 For private issuers qualitative and quantitative indicators considered include: minimum of total assets, the ratio of total loans over total assets, the interest margin, the percentage of non-performing loans, the ratio of non-performing loans over the total assets, the liquidity coverage ratio and the CET1 ratio, where applicable, the total outstanding debt volume of covered bonds in issue, the percentage of over-collateralization, the external rating of the issue. In addition, analysis of relevant markets, including degree of volume and liquidity.
- 6.5 For public issuers, qualitative and quantitative indicators considered include Apart from the credit rating provided by an agency, other variable such as the Gross Domestic Product and Gross Domestic Product per capita from the relevant country will be examined. These parameters get a score from 1 (being the best) to 4 (being the worst) and weighted to establish a final score.
- 6.6 For supranational issuers, qualitative and quantitative indicators considered include: the Risk Weight calculated in accordance with the Capital Requirement Regulation, the solvency II asset classification, the liquidity coverage ratio, the amount of outstanding debt and external rating, geopolitical risk.
- 6.7 The Management Company shall ensure that the information used in applying the internal credit quality assessment procedure is of sufficient quality, up-to-date and from reliable sources. The internal credit quality assessment procedure shall be based on prudent, systematic and continuous assessment methodologies. The methodologies used shall be subject to validation by the Management Company based on historical experience and empirical evidence, including back testing. The Management Company shall ensure that the internal credit quality assessment procedure complied with all of the following general principles:
- (a) an effective process is to be established to obtain and update relevant information on the issuer and the instrument's characteristics;

- (b) adequate measures are to be adopted and implemented to ensure that the internal credit quality assessment is based on a thorough analysis of the information that is available and pertinent, and includes all relevant driving factors that influence the creditworthiness of the issuer and the credit quality of the instruments;
- (c) the internal credit quality assessment procedure is to be monitored on an ongoing basis and all credit quality assessments shall be received at least annually;
- (d) while there is to be no mechanistic over-reliance on external ratings, the Management Company shall undertake a new credit quality assessment for money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs when there is a material change that could have an impact on the existing assessment of the instrument;
- (e) the credit quality assessment methodologies are to be reviewed at least annually by the Management Company to determine whether they remain appropriate for the current portfolio and external conditions. Where the Management Company becomes aware of errors in the credit quality assessment methodology or in its application, it shall immediately correct those errors; and
- (f) when methodologies, models or key assumptions used in the internal credit quality assessment procedure are changed, the management company shall review all affected internal credit quality assessments as soon as possible.

7. CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

This section 7 applies to the Sub-Funds which are categorised as VNAV Money Market Funds under the MMF Regulation only. In accordance with the requirements of the MMF Regulation, the following shall apply:

- 7.1 The Assets of the relevant VNAV MMF shall be valued on at least a daily basis using mark-to-market process whenever possible. When using mark-to-market:
- (a) the relevant asset shall be valued at the more prudent side of bid and offer unless the asset can be closed out at mid-market;
 - (b) only good quality market data shall be used; such data shall be assessed on the basis of all of the following factors:
 - (i) the number and quality of the counterparties;
 - (ii) the volume and turnover in the market of the relevant asset;
 - (iii) the issue size and the portion of the issue that the Fund plans to buy or sell.
- 7.2 Where use of mark-to-market is not possible or the market data is not of sufficient quality, an asset of a MMF shall be valued conservatively by using mark-to-model. The model shall accurately estimate the intrinsic value of the asset of a MMF, based on all of the following up-to-date key factors:
- (a) the volume and turnover in the market of that asset;
 - (b) the issue size and the portion of the issue that the MMF plans to buy or sell;
 - (c) market risk, interest rate risk, credit risk attached to the asset.

- 7.3 When using mark-to-model, the amortised cost method shall not be used.
- 7.4 The NAV per Share shall be calculated as the difference between the sum of all assets of the relevant MMF and the sum of all liabilities of that Fund valued in accordance with mark-to-market or mark-to-model, or both, divided by the number of outstanding units or shares of that Fund.
- 7.5 The NAV per Share shall be rounded to the nearest basis point or its equivalent when the NAV is published in a currency unit.
- 7.6 The NAV per Share of the relevant MMF shall be calculated and published at least daily on the product pages of www.mapfreem.com
- 7.7 Shares of the MMFs shall be issued and redeemed at a price that is equal to the NAV per Share, notwithstanding permitted fees or charges as specified in this Prospectus.

8. TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENTS

- 8.1 The Management Company shall, at least weekly, make all of the following information available to the MMF's investors:
- (a) the maturity breakdown of the portfolio of the MMF;
 - (b) the credit profile of the MMF;
 - (c) the WAM and WAL of the MMF;
 - (d) details of the 10 largest holdings in the MMF, including the name, country, maturity and asset type, and the counterparty in the case of repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements;
 - (e) the total value of the assets of the MMF; and
 - (f) the net yield of the MMF.

SCHEDULE 3 – GENERAL RISK FACTORS

Before making an investment decision with respect to Shares of any Class in any Sub-fund, prospective investors should carefully consider all of the information set out in this Prospectus and the relevant Special Section, as well as their own personal circumstances. Prospective investors should have particular regard to, among other matters, the considerations set out in this Section and under the Sections "Specific risk factors" and "Profile of the typical investor" in the relevant Special Section. The risk factors referred to therein, and in this document, alone or collectively, may reduce the return on the Shares of any Sub-fund and could result in the loss of all or a proportion of a Shareholder's investment in the Shares of any Sub-fund. The price of the Shares of any Sub-fund can go down as well as up and their value is not guaranteed. Shareholders may not receive, at redemption or liquidation, the amount that they originally invested in any Class or any amount at all.

The risks may include or relate to equity markets, bond markets, foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit risk, the use of derivatives, counterparty risk, market volatility and political risks. The risk factors set out in this Prospectus, the key investor information document and the relevant Special Section are not exhaustive. There may be other risks that a prospective investor should consider that are relevant to its own particular circumstances or generally.

An investment in the Shares of any Sub-fund is only suitable for investors who (either alone or in conjunction with an appropriate financial or other adviser) are capable of evaluating the merits and risks of such an investment and who have sufficient resources to be able to bear any losses that may result therefrom.

Before making any investment decision with respect to the Shares, prospective investors should consult their own stockbroker, bank manager, lawyer, solicitor, accountant and/or financial adviser and carefully review and consider such an investment decision in the light of the foregoing and the prospective investor's personal circumstances.

The Company is intended to be a medium to long-term investment vehicle (depending on the Investment Policy of the relevant Sub-funds). Shares may however be redeemed on each Valuation Day. Substantial redemptions of Shares by Shareholders within a limited period of time could cause the Company to liquidate positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, which could adversely affect the value of both the Shares being redeemed and the outstanding Shares. In addition, regardless of the period of time in which redemptions occur, the resulting reduction in the Net Asset Value per Share could make it more difficult for the Company to generate trading profits or recover losses.

1. GENERAL RISKS

1.1 Effect of performance fees

The Management Company, the Investment Manager or an Investment Adviser may be entitled to a performance fee from a Sub-fund based on a percentage of any net realised and unrealised profits. Performance fees may create an incentive for the Management Company, the Investment Manager or an Investment Adviser to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such incentive compensation arrangements.

1.2 Future returns

No assurance can be given that the strategies employed by the Management Company, the Investment Manager or an Investment Adviser in the past to achieve attractive returns will continue to be successful or that the return on the Sub-funds' investments will be similar to that achieved by the Management Company, the Investment Manager or an Investment Adviser in the past.

1.3 Effects of redemptions

Large redemptions of Shares within a limited period of time could require the Company to liquidate positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, adversely affecting the value of both the Shares being redeemed and the outstanding Shares. In addition, regardless of the period of time over which redemptions occur, the resulting reduction in a Sub-fund's Net Asset Value could make it more difficult for the Management Company, the Investment Manager or an Investment Adviser to generate profits or recover losses. Redemption proceeds paid by the Company to a redeeming Shareholder may be less than the Net Asset Value of such Shares at the time a redemption request is made due to fluctuations in the Net Asset Value between the date of the request and the applicable dealing day.

1.4 Concentration risks

Certain Sub-funds may concentrate their investments on certain geographical areas or sectors. Concentration of the investments of Sub-funds in any particular countries will mean that those Sub-funds may be more greatly impacted by adverse social, political or economic events which may occur in such countries. Similarly, Sub-funds concentrating their investments in companies of certain sectors will be subject to the risks associated with such concentration.

1.5 Credit risk

The creditworthiness (solventy and willingness to pay) of an issuer of a security held by the Company may fall. Bonds or debt instruments involve a credit risk with regard to the issuers, for which the issuers' credit rating can be used as a benchmark. Bonds or debt instruments floated by issuers with a lower rating are generally viewed as securities with a higher credit risk and greater risk of default on the part of the issuers than those instruments that are floated by issuers with a better rating. If an issuer of bonds or debt instruments gets into financial or economic difficulties, this can affect the value of the bonds or debt instruments (this value could drop to zero) and the payments made on the basis of these bonds or debt instruments (these payments could drop to zero).

1.6 Nominee arrangements

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

2. MARKET-RELATED RISKS

2.1 General economic conditions

The success of any investment activity is affected by general economic conditions, which may affect the level and volatility of interest rates and the liquidity of the markets for both equities and interest-rate-sensitive securities. Certain market conditions, including unexpected volatility or illiquidity in the market in which the Company directly or indirectly holds positions, could impair the Company's ability to achieve its objectives and/or cause it to incur losses.

2.2 Market risks

The success of a significant portion of each Sub-funds' investment program will depend, to a great extent, upon correctly assessing the future course of the price movements of stocks, bonds, financial instruments and foreign currencies. There can be no assurance that the Management Company, the

Investment Manager or an Investment Adviser will be able to predict accurately these price movements.

2.3 Investing in fixed income securities

Even though interest-bearing securities are investments which promise a defined stream of income, the prices of such securities generally are inversely correlated to changes in interest rates and, therefore, are subject to the risk of market price fluctuations. The values of fixed-income securities also may be affected by changes in the credit rating, liquidity or financial conditions of the issuer. Certain securities that may be purchased by the Company may be subject to such risk with respect to the issuing entity and to greater market fluctuations than certain lower yielding, higher rated fixed-income securities.

The volume of transactions effected in certain international bond markets may be appreciably below that of the world's largest markets. Accordingly, a Sub-fund's investments in such markets may be less liquid and their prices may be more volatile than comparable investments in securities traded in markets with larger trading volumes. Moreover, the settlement periods in certain markets may be longer than in others which may affect portfolio liquidity.

2.4 Risks in transactions in currencies

In general, foreign exchange rates can be extremely volatile and difficult to predict. Foreign exchange rates may be influenced by, among other factors: changing supply and demand for a particular currency; trade, fiscal and monetary policies of governments (including exchange control programs, restrictions on local exchanges or markets and limitations on foreign investment in a country or on investment by residents of a country in other countries); political events; changes in balances of payments and trade; domestic and foreign rates of inflation; domestic and foreign rates of interest; international trade restrictions; and currency devaluations and revaluations. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in the currency markets to influence prices directly. Variance in the degree of volatility of the market from the Management Company, the Investment Manager or an Investment Adviser's expectations may produce significant losses to a Sub-fund, particularly in the case of transactions entered into pursuant to non-directional strategies.

2.5 Lack of liquidity in markets

Despite the heavy volume of trading in securities and other financial instruments, the markets for some securities and instruments have limited liquidity and depth. This limited liquidity and lack of depth could be a disadvantage to the Sub-funds, both in the realisation of the prices which are quoted and in the execution of orders at desired prices.

2.6 Investments in emerging markets

In certain countries, there is the possibility of expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation, political or social instability or diplomatic developments which could affect investment in those countries. There may be less publicly available information about certain financial instruments than some investors would find customary and entities in some countries may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those to which certain investors may be accustomed. Certain financial markets, while generally growing in volume, have for the most part, substantially less volume than more developed markets, and securities of many companies are less liquid and their prices more volatile than securities of comparable companies in more sizeable markets. There are also varying levels of government supervision and regulation of exchanges, financial institutions and issuers in various countries. In addition, the manner in which foreign investors may invest in securities in certain countries, as well as limitations on such investments, may affect the investment operations of the Sub-funds.

Emerging country debt will be subject to high risk and will not be required to meet a minimum rating standard and may not be rated for creditworthiness by any internationally recognised credit rating organisation. The issuer or governmental authority that controls the repayment of an emerging country's debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. As a result of the foregoing, a government obligor may default on its obligations. If such an event occurs, the Company may have limited legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. Remedies must, in some cases, be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself, and the ability of the holder of foreign government debt securities to obtain recourse may be subject to the political climate in the relevant country. In addition, no assurance can be given that the holders of commercial debt will not contest payments to the holders of other foreign government debt obligations in the event of default under their commercial bank loan agreements.

Settlement systems in emerging markets may be less well organised than in developed markets. Thus, there may be a risk that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities of the Sub-funds may be in jeopardy because of failures or of defects in the systems. In particular, market practice may require that payment will be made prior to receipt of the security which is being purchased or that delivery of a security must be made before payment is received. In such cases, default by a broker or bank (the Counterparty) through whom the relevant transaction is effected might result in a loss being suffered by Sub-funds investing in emerging market securities.

The Company will seek, where possible, to use Counterparties whose financial status is such that this risk is reduced. However, there can be no certainty that the Company will be successful in eliminating this risk for the Sub-funds, particularly as Counterparties operating in emerging markets frequently lack the substance or financial resources of those in developed countries.

There may also be a danger that, because of uncertainties in the operation of settlement systems in individual markets, competing claims may arise in respect of securities held by or to be transferred to the Sub-funds. Furthermore, compensation schemes may be non-existent or limited or inadequate to meet the Company's claims in any of these events.

In some Eastern European countries there are uncertainties with regard to the ownership of properties. As a result, investing in Transferable Securities issued by companies holding ownership of such Eastern European properties may be subject to increased risk.

Furthermore, investments in Russia are currently subject to certain heightened risks with regard to the ownership and custody of securities. In Russia this is evidenced by entries in the books of a company or its registrar (which is neither an agent nor responsible to the Depositary). No certificates representing ownership of Russian companies will be held by the Depositary or any of its local correspondents or in an effective central depository system. As a result of this system and the lack of the effective state regulation and enforcement, the Company could lose its registration and ownership of Russian securities through fraud, negligence or even mere oversight. In addition, Russian securities have an increased custodial risk associated with them as such securities are, in accordance with market practice, held in custody with Russian institutions which may not have adequate insurance coverage to cover loss due to theft, destruction or default whilst such assets are in its custody.

Some Sub-funds may invest a significant portion of their net assets in securities or corporate bonds issued by companies domiciled, established or operating in Russia as well as, as the case may be, in debt securities issued by the Russian government as more fully described for each relevant Sub-fund in its investment policy.

2.7 Investments in Russia

Investments in Russia, other than those that are listed on the "MICEX - RTS" or on any other regulated market in Russia, combined with the investments falling under Section 1.1(b)(i) of Schedule 1, will not represent more than 10% of the net assets of each Sub-fund.

2.8 Investments in small capitalisation companies

There are certain risks associated with investing in small cap stocks and the securities of small companies. The market prices of these securities may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Because small companies normally have fewer shares outstanding than larger companies it may be more difficult to buy and sell significant amounts of shares without affecting market prices. There is typically less publicly available information about these companies than for larger companies. The lower capitalisation of these companies and the fact that small companies may have smaller product lines and command a smaller market share than larger companies may make them more vulnerable to fluctuation in the economic cycle.

3. USE OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

While the prudent use of financial derivative instruments can be beneficial, derivatives also involve risks different from, and, in certain cases, greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments. The following is a general discussion of important risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand before investing in a Sub-fund.

3.1 Market risk

This is a general risk that applies to all investments meaning that the value of a particular derivative may change in a way which may be detrimental to a Sub-fund's interests.

3.2 Control and monitoring

Derivative products are highly specialised instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with equity and fixed income securities. The use of derivative techniques requires an understanding not only of the underlying assets of the derivative but also of the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions. In particular, the use and complexity of derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to a Sub-fund and the ability to forecast the relative price, interest rate or currency rate movements correctly.

3.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk exists when a particular instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous price (however, the Company will only enter into OTC Derivatives if it is allowed to liquidate such transactions at any time at fair value).

3.4 Counterparty risk

The Sub-funds may enter into transactions in OTC markets, which will expose the Sub-funds to the credit of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contracts. For example, the Sub-funds may enter into swap arrangements or other derivative techniques as specified in the relevant Special Sections, each of which expose the Sub-funds to the risk that the counterparty may default on its obligations to perform under the relevant contract. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the Sub-funds could experience delays in liquidating the position and significant losses, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the Company seeks to enforce its rights, inability to realise any gains on its investment during such period and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights. There is also a possibility that the above agreements and derivative techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those at the time the agreement was originated. However this risk is limited in view of the Investment Restrictions laid down in Schedule 1.

Certain markets in which the Sub-funds held by the Sub-funds may effect their transactions are over-the-counter or interdealer markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of "exchange-based" markets. To the extent a Sub-fund invests in swaps, derivative or synthetic instruments, or other over-the-counter transactions, on these markets, such Sub-fund may take credit risk with regard to parties with whom it trades and may also bear the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions which generally are backed by clearing organisation guarantees, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections. This exposes the Sub-funds to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Sub-fund to suffer a loss. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Company has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. In addition, in the case of a default, the respective Sub-fund could become subject to adverse market movements while replacement transactions are executed. The Sub-funds are not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all of their transactions with one counterparty. Moreover, the Sub-funds have no internal credit function which evaluates the creditworthiness of their counterparties. The ability of the Sub-funds to transact business with any one or number of counterparties, the lack of any meaningful and independent evaluation of such counterparties' financial capabilities and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Sub-funds.

3.5 Lack of availability

Because the markets for certain derivative instruments (including markets located in foreign countries) are relatively new and still developing, suitable derivatives transactions may not be available in all circumstances for risk management or other purposes. Upon the expiration of a particular contract, the Company, the Management Company or the Investment Manager may wish to retain the respective Sub-fund's position in the derivative instrument by entering into a similar contract, but may be unable to do so if the counterparty to the original contract is unwilling to enter into the new contract and no other suitable counterparty can be found. There is no assurance that the Sub-funds will engage in derivatives transactions at any time or from time to time. The Sub-funds' ability to use derivatives may also be limited by certain regulatory and tax considerations.

3.6 Synthetic short selling

Sub-funds may utilise synthetic short exposures through the use of cash settled derivatives such as swaps, futures and forwards in order to enhance their overall performance. A synthetic short sale position replicates the economic effect of a transaction in which a fund sells a security it does not own but has borrowed, in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. When a Sub-fund initiates such a synthetic short position in a security that it does not own, it enters into a derivative-based transaction with a counterparty or broker-dealer and closes that transaction on or before its expiry date through the receipt or payment of any gains or losses resulting from the transaction. A Sub-fund may be required to pay a fee to synthetically short particular securities and is often obligated to pay over any payments received on such securities. Each Sub-fund maintains sufficiently liquid long positions in order to cover any obligations arising from its short positions. If the price of the security on which the synthetic short position is written increases between the time of the initiation of the synthetic short position and the time at which the position is closed, the Sub-fund will incur a loss; conversely, if the price declines, the Sub-fund will realise a short-term capital gain. Any gain will be decreased and any loss increased by the transactional costs described above. Although a Sub-fund's gain is limited to the price at which it opened the synthetic short position, its potential loss is theoretically unlimited. Stop loss policies are typically employed to limit actual losses, which would otherwise have to be covered by closing long positions.

3.7 Synthetic leverage

A Sub-fund's portfolio may be leveraged by using derivative instruments (including OTC Derivatives) i.e. as a result of its transactions in the futures, options and swaps markets. A low margin deposit is required in futures trading and the low cost of carrying cash positions permit a degree of leverage, which may result in exaggerated profits or losses to an investor. A relatively small price movement in a futures position or the underlying instrument may result in substantial losses to the Sub-fund resulting in a similar decline to the Net Asset Value per Share. The writer of an option is subject to the risk of loss resulting from the difference between the premium received for the option and the price of the futures contract or security underlying the option which the writer must purchase or deliver upon exercise of the option. Contracts for differences and swaps may also be used to provide synthetic short exposure to a stock - the risks associated with using swaps and contract for differences are more fully disclosed in Section 4 below.

3.8 Total Return Swaps

Because it does not involve physically holding the securities, synthetic replication through total return (or unfunded swaps) and fully-funded swaps can provide a means to obtain exposure to difficult-to-implement strategies that would otherwise be very costly and difficult to have access to with physical replication. Synthetic replication therefore involves lower costs than physical replication. Synthetic replication however involves counterparty risk. If the Sub-fund engages in OTC Derivatives, there is the risk – beyond the general counterparty risk – that the counterparty may default or not be able to meet its obligations in full. Where the Company and any of its Sub-funds enters into TRSs on a net basis, the two payment streams are netted out, with the Company or each Sub-fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. Total return swaps entered into on a net basis do not involve the physical delivery of investments, other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, it is intended that the risk of loss with respect to TRSs is limited to the net amount of the difference between the total rate of return of a reference investment, index or basket of investments and the fixed or floating payments. If the other party to a TRS defaults, in normal circumstances the relevant Sub-fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of total return payments that the Sub-fund is contractually entitled to receive.

4. USE OF SPECIFIC DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS

The following only represents a limited choice of risks associated with derivatives the Sub-funds may elect to invest in. The Sub-funds are substantially unrestricted in their use of derivatives and may decide to use various other derivatives contracts associated with much higher or different risks, as the case may be.

4.1 Swap agreements

Sub-funds may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or decrease the Sub-funds' exposure to long-term or short-term interest rates, different currency values, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as without limitation security prices, baskets of equity securities or inflation rates. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. The Sub-funds are not limited to any particular form of swap agreement if consistent with the respective Sub-fund's investment objective and policies. Swap agreements tend to shift the respective Sub-fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of the Sub-funds' portfolio. The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, individual equity values or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Sub-funds.

Inter alia, in order to seek to reduce the interest rate risk inherent in the Sub-funds underlying investments especially associated with bonds and other fixed income investments, the Sub-funds may employ interest rate swaps or option transactions. Interest rate swaps involve the Sub-funds' agreement with the swap counterparty to pay a variable rate payment on a notional amount in exchange for the counterparty paying the Sub-funds a fixed rate payment on a notional amount that is intended to approximate the Sub-funds income on variable interest rates.

The use of interest rate swaps and options is a highly specialised activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. Depending on the state of interest rates, the respective Sub-fund's use of interest rate instruments could enhance or harm the overall performance on the Shares in the respective Sub-fund. To the extent there is an increase in interest rates, the value of the interest rate swap or option could go down, and could result in a decline in the Net Asset Value of the Shares. If interest rates are higher than the respective Sub-fund's fixed rate of payment on the interest rate swap, the swap will reduce the net earnings. If, on the other hand, interest rates are lower than the fixed rate of payment on the interest rate swap, the swap will enhance net earnings.

Interest rate swaps and options generally do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to interest rate swaps or options is limited to the net amount of interest payments that the Sub-funds are contractually obligated to make.

In addition, at the time the interest rate swap or option transaction reaches its scheduled termination date, there is a risk that the Sub-funds will not be able to obtain a replacement transaction or that the terms of the replacement will not be as favourable as the terms of the expiring transactions. If this occurs, it could have a negative impact on the performance of the Shares in the respective Sub-fund.

4.2 Call options

There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of call options. The seller (writer) of a call option that is covered (e.g., the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security offset by the gain by the premium received if the option expires out of the money, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. If the seller of the call option owns a call option covering an equivalent number of shares with an exercise price equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written, the position is "fully hedged" if the option owned expires at the same time or later than the option written. The seller of an uncovered, unhedged call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the call option. If the buyer of the call sells short the underlying security, the loss on the call will be offset in whole or in part by any gain on the short sale of the underlying security (if the market price of the underlying security declines).

4.3 Put options

There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of put options. The seller (writer) of a put option that is covered (e.g., the writer has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the sale price of the short position of the underlying security offset by the premium if the option expires out of the money, and thus the gain in the premium, and the option seller gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. If the seller of the put option owns a put option covering an equivalent number of shares with an exercise price equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written, the position is "fully hedged" if the option owned expires at the same time or later than the option written. The seller of an uncovered, unhedged put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security to zero.

The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing his entire investment in the put option. If the buyer of the put holds the underlying security, the loss on the put will be offset in whole or in part by any gain on the underlying security.

4.4 Forward trading

Each Sub-fund may invest in forward contracts and options thereon, which, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges, and are not standardised; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and "cash" trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. For example, there are no requirements with respect to record-keeping, financial responsibility or segregation of customer funds or positions. In contrast to exchange-traded futures contracts, interbank traded instruments rely on the fulfilment by the dealer or counterparty of its contract. As a result, trading in unregulated exchange contracts may be subject to more risks than futures or options trading on regulated exchanges, including, but not limited to, the risk of default due to the failure of a counterparty with which the respective Sub-fund has forward contracts. Although the Company seeks to trade with responsible counterparties, failure by a counterparty to fulfil its contractual obligation could expose the Company to unanticipated losses. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. There have been periods during which certain participants in these markets have refused to quote prices for certain currencies or commodities or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. Disruptions can occur in any market traded by the Sub-funds due to unusually high or low trading volume, political intervention or other factors. The imposition of credit controls by government authorities might also limit such forward trading to less than that which the Company, the Management Company or the Investment Manager would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of the Sub-funds.

4.5 Performance swaps, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, credit default swaps and interest rate swaptions

The Company, the Management Company or the Investment Manager may, as a part of the investment strategy of a Sub-fund, enter into performance swaps, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, credit default swaps and interest rate swaptions agreements. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by a Sub-fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments. Currency swaps may involve the exchange of rights to make or receive payments in specified currencies.

Where a Sub-fund enters into interest rate swaps on a net basis, the two payment streams are netted out, with each Sub-fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. Interest rate swaps entered into on a net basis do not involve the physical delivery of investments, other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, it is intended that the risk of loss with respect to interest rate swaps is limited to the net amount of interest payments that the Sub-fund is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to an interest rate swap defaults, in normal circumstances the Sub-fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of interest that the Sub-fund is contractually entitled to receive. In contrast, currency swaps usually involve the delivery of the entire principal value of one designated currency in exchange for the other designated currency. Therefore, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations.

A Sub-fund may use credit default swaps. A credit default swap is a bilateral financial contract in which one counterparty (the protection buyer) pays a periodic fee in return for a contingent payment by the protection seller following a credit event of a reference issuer. The protection buyer must either sell particular obligations issued by the reference issuer for its par value (or some other designated

reference or strike price) when a credit event (such as bankruptcy or insolvency) occurs or receive a cash settlement based on the difference between the market price and such reference price.

A Sub-fund may use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection. In addition, a Sub-fund may buy protection under credit default swaps without holding the underlying assets.

A Sub-fund may also sell protection under credit default swaps in order to acquire a specific credit exposure.

A Sub-fund may also purchase a receiver or payer interest rate swaption contract. Swaptions are options on interest rate swaps. These give the purchaser the right, but not the obligation to enter into an interest rate swap at a preset interest rate within a specified period of time. The interest rate swaption buyer pays a premium to the seller for this right. A receiver interest rate swaption gives the purchaser the right to receive fixed payments in return for paying a floating rate of interest. A payer interest rate swaption would give the purchaser the right to pay a fixed rate of interest in return for receiving a floating rate payment stream.

The use of interest rate swaps, currency swaps, credit default swaps and interest rate swaptions is a highly specialised activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Company, the Management Company or the Investment Manager is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates and currency exchange rates, the investment performance of the Sub-fund would be less favourable than it would have been if these investment techniques were not used.

4.6 Contracts for differences

The Sub-funds may have an exposure in Contracts For Difference (**CFDs**). CFDs are synthetic instruments which mirror the profit (or loss) effect of holding (or selling) equities directly without buying the actual securities themselves. A CFD on a company's shares will specify the price of the shares when the contract was started. The contract is an agreement to pay out cash on the difference between the starting share price and the share price when the contract is closed. Accordingly, under such an instrument the relevant Sub-fund will make a profit if it has a purchase position and the price of the underlying security rises (and make a loss if the price of the underlying security falls). Conversely if the Sub-fund has a sale position, it will make a profit if the price of the underlying security falls (and make a loss if the price of the underlying security rises). As part of the normal market terms of trade the Company must comply with market participants terms and conditions and in particular initial margin has to be paid to cover potential losses (on set up) and variation margin on adverse price movements (during the term of the CFD). In addition it should be noted the relevant Sub-fund could suffer losses in event of the CFD issuer's default or insolvency.

4.7 Other derivative instruments

The Sub-funds may take advantage of opportunities with respect to certain other derivative instruments that are not presently contemplated for use or that are currently not available, but that may be developed, to the extent such opportunities are both consistent with the investment objective of the Sub-funds and legally permissible. Special risks may apply to instruments that are invested in by the Company in the future that cannot be determined at this time or until such instruments are developed or invested in by the Sub-funds. Certain swaps, options and other derivative instruments may be subject to various types of risks, including market risk, liquidity risk, the risk of non-performance by the counterparty, including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty, legal risk and operations risk.

4.8 Risks of options trading

In seeking to enhance performance or hedge assets, the Sub-fund may use options. Both the purchasing and selling of call and put options entail risks. Although an option buyer's risk is limited to the amount of the purchase price of the option, an investment in an option may be subject to greater fluctuation than an investment in the underlying securities. In theory, an uncovered call writer's loss is potentially unlimited, but in practice the loss is limited by the term of existence of the call. The risk for a writer of a put option is that the price of the underlying security may fall below the exercise price.

4.9 Investing in futures is volatile and involves a high degree of leverage

Futures markets are highly volatile markets. The profitability of the Sub-fund will partially depend on the ability of the Company, the Management Company or the Investment Manager to make a correct analysis of the market trends, influenced by governmental policies and plans, international political and economic events, changing supply and demand relationships, acts of governments and changes in interest rates. In addition, governments may from time to time intervene on certain markets, particularly currency markets. Such interventions may directly or indirectly influence the market. Given that only a small amount of margin is required to trade on futures markets, the operations of the managed futures portion of the Sub-fund will be characterised by a high degree of leverage. As a consequence, a relatively small variation of the price of a futures contract may result in substantial losses for the Sub-fund and a correlated reduction of the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the Sub-fund.

4.10 Futures markets may be illiquid

Most futures markets limit fluctuation in futures contracts prices during a single day. When the price of a futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions can be neither taken nor liquidated unless the Board or the Investment Manager are willing to trade at or within the limit. In the past futures contracts prices have exceeded the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Similar occurrences could prevent the Sub-fund from promptly liquidating unfavourable positions and thus subject the Sub-fund to substantial losses. In addition, even if the prices do not get close to such limits, the Sub-fund may be in a position not to obtain satisfying prices if the volumes traded on the market are insufficient to meet liquidation requests. It is also possible that a stock exchange, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission in the United States or another similar institution in another country suspends the listing of a particular contract, instructs the immediate liquidation of the contract or limits transactions on a contract to the sole transactions against delivery.

4.11 Options on futures

The Company may engage in the management of options, in particular options on futures contracts. Such management carries risks similar to the risks inherent to the uncovered management of futures contracts on commodities as far as such options are volatile and imply a high degree of leverage. The specific movements of the commodities and futures contracts markets, which represent the underlying assets of the options may not be predicted with precision. The buyer of an option may lose the entire purchase price of the option. The seller of an option may lose the difference between the premium received for the option and the price of the commodity or of the futures contract underlying the option that the seller must buy or deliver, upon the exercise of the option.

4.12 Other risks

Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of differing valuations of derivatives arising out of different permitted valuation methods and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying securities, rates and indices. Many derivatives, in particular OTC Derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively and the valuation can only be provided by a limited number of market

professionals which often are acting as counterparties to the transaction to be valued. Inaccurate valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a Sub-fund. However, this risk is limited as the valuation method used to value OTC Derivatives must be verifiable by an independent auditor.

Derivatives do not always perfectly or even highly correlate or track the value of the securities, rates or indices they are designed to track. Consequently, a Sub-fund's use of derivative techniques may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counterproductive to, following a Sub-fund's Investment Objective.

5. EPM TECHNIQUES

A Sub-fund may enter into repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements as a buyer or as a seller subject to the conditions and limits set out in Schedule 1. If the other party to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement should default, the Sub-fund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and/or other collateral held by the Sub-fund in connection with the repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement are less than the repurchase price or, as the case may be, the value of the underlying securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy or similar proceedings of the other party to the repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement or its failure otherwise to perform its obligations on the repurchase date, the Sub-fund could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the security and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement.

A Sub-fund may enter into securities lending transactions subject to the conditions and limits set out in Schedule 1. If the other party to a securities lending transaction should default, the Sub-fund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the collateral held by the Company in connection with the securities lending transaction are less than the value of the securities lent. In addition, in the event of the bankruptcy or similar proceedings of the other party to the securities lending transaction or its failure to return the securities as agreed, the Sub-fund could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the securities and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the securities lending agreement.

The Sub-funds will only use repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending transactions for the purpose of either reducing risks (hedging) or generating additional capital or income for the relevant Sub-fund. When using such techniques, the Sub-fund will comply at all times with the provisions set out in Schedule 1. The risks arising from the use of repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions will be closely monitored and techniques (including collateral management) will be employed to seek to mitigate those risks. Although it is expected that the use of repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions will generally not have a material impact on a Sub-fund's performance, the use of such techniques may have a significant effect, either negative or positive, on a Sub-fund's NAV.

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

Securities lending transactions, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements also entail operational risks such as the non-settlement or delay in settlement of instructions and legal risks related to the documentation used in respect of such transactions.

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

The use of EPM Techniques, in particular with respect to the quality of the collateral received and/or reinvested, may lead to several risks such as liquidity risk, counterparty risk, issuer risk, valuation risk and settlement risk, which can have an impact on the performance of the Sub-fund concerned.

The use of repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions is generally not expected to have a material adverse impact on a Sub-fund's performance or risk profile, subject to the above described risk factors.

Conflicts of interest

- 13.1 Investors should note that parties affiliated to the group of the relevant Investment Manager may act, inter alia without being exhaustive, as a counterparty of OTC Derivatives, agent or service provider in the context of EPM Techniques and SFTs, Administrative Agent and Depositary. As a result not only will investors be exposed to the credit risk of the relevant group but also operational risks arising from any potential lack of independence of the Investment Manager.
- 13.2 The operational risks arising from any such potential lack of independence are in part reduced by the fact that different legal entities or different divisions of a single legal entity within the Investment Manager's group, respectively, will be involved and will most cases be subject to specific conflicts of interest monitoring, disclosure and management requirements. The possibility of conflicts of interest arising can however not be fully eliminated, but where there is a potential conflict of interests between the interests of the Company and its Shareholders and the interests of the group to which the Investment Manager belongs, each of such persons has undertaken or will be requested by the Company to undertake to manage, monitor and disclose any such conflicts of interest to prevent negative effects on the Company and its Shareholders.

6. USE OF STRUCTURED FINANCE SECURITIES

Structured finance securities include, without limitation, securitised credit and portfolio credit-linked notes.

Securitised credit is securities primarily serviced, or secured, by the cash flows of a pool of receivables (whether present or future) or other underlying assets, either fixed or revolving. Such underlying assets may include, without limitation, residential and commercial mortgages, leases, credit card receivables as well as consumer and corporate debt. Securitised credit can be structured in different ways, including "true sale" structures, where the underlying assets are transferred to a special purpose entity, which in turn issues the asset-backed securities, and "synthetic" structures, in which not the assets, but only the credit risks associated with them are transferred through the use of derivatives, to a special purpose entity, which issues the securitised credit.

Portfolio credit-linked notes are securities in respect of which the payment of principal and interest is linked directly or indirectly to one or more managed or unmanaged portfolios of reference entities and/or assets ("reference credits"). Upon the occurrence of a credit-related trigger event ("credit event") with respect to a reference credit (such as a bankruptcy or a payment default), a loss amount will be calculated (equal to, for example, the difference between the par value of an asset and its recovery value).

Securitised credit and portfolio credit-linked notes are usually issued in different tranches: Any losses realised in relation to the underlying assets or, as the case may be, calculated in relation to the reference credits are allocated first to the securities of the most junior tranche, until the principal of such securities is reduced to zero, then to the principal of the next lowest tranche, and so forth.

Accordingly, in the event that (a) in relation to securitised credit, the underlying assets do not perform and/or (b) in relation to portfolio credit-linked notes, any one of the specified credit events occurs with respect to one or more of the underlying assets or reference credits, this may affect the value of the relevant securities (which may be zero) and any amounts paid on such securities (which may be zero). This may in turn affect the Net Asset Value per Share. In addition the value of structured finance securities from time to time, and consequently the Net Asset Value per Share, may be adversely affected by macro-economic factors such as adverse changes affecting the sector to which the underlying assets or reference credits belong (including industry sectors, services and real estate), economic downturns in the respective countries or globally, as well as circumstances related to the nature of the individual assets (for example, project finance loans are subject to risks connected to the respective project). The implications of such negative effects thus depend heavily on the geographic, sector-specific and type-related concentration of the underlying assets or reference credits. The degree to which any particular asset-backed security or portfolio credit-linked note is affected by such events will depend on the tranche to which such security relates; junior tranches, even having received investment grade rating, can therefore be subject to substantial risks.

Exposure to structured finance securities may entail a higher liquidity risk than exposure to sovereign bonds which may affect their realisation value.

7. FIXED-INTEREST SECURITIES

Investment in securities of issuers from different countries and denominated in different currencies offer potential benefits not available from investments solely in securities of issuers from a single country, but also involve certain significant risks that are not typically associated with investing in the securities of issuers located in a single country. Among the risks involved are fluctuations in currency exchange rates and the possible imposition of exchange control regulations or other laws or restrictions applicable to such investments. A decline in the value of a particular currency in comparison with the reference currency of the Company would reduce the value of certain portfolio securities that are denominated in the former currency. The following risks may also be associated with fixed-interest securities:

Issuers are generally subject to different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards in different countries throughout the world. The volume of trading, volatility of prices and liquidity of issuers may differ between the markets of different countries. In addition, the level of government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, securities dealers and listed and unlisted companies differs from one country to another. The laws of some countries may limit the Company's ability to invest in securities of certain issuers.

Different markets also have different clearing and settlement procedures. Delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when a portion of the assets of a Sub-fund is uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Company to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems could cause a Sub-fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. Inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems could result either in losses to a Sub-fund due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio security or, if a Sub-fund has entered into a contract to sell the security, could result in possible liability to the purchaser.

An issuer of securities may be domiciled in a country other than the country in whose currency the instrument is denominated. The values and relative yields of investments in the securities markets of different countries, and their associated risks, may fluctuate independently of each other.

8. HIGH-YIELD SECURITIES

Sub-funds may invest in high-yield securities. Such securities are generally not exchange traded and, as a result, these instruments trade in a smaller secondary market than exchange-traded bonds. In addition, each Sub-fund may invest in bonds of issuers that do not have publicly traded equity securities, making it more difficult to hedge the risks associated with such investments (neither Sub-fund is required to hedge, and may choose not to do so). High-yield securities that are below investment grade or unrated face ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions which could lead to the issuer's inability to meet timely interest and principal payments. The market values of certain of these lower-rated and unrated debt securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than do higher-rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates, and tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher-rated securities. Companies that issue such securities are often highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. It is possible that a major economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is possible that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default of such securities.

9. EQUITIES

The risks associated with investments in equity (and equity-type) securities include significant fluctuations in market prices, adverse issuer or market information and the subordinate status of equity in relation to debt paper issued by the same company. Potential investors should also consider the risk attached to fluctuations in exchange rates, possible imposition of exchange controls and other restrictions.

10. FINANCIAL FAILURE OF INTERMEDIARIES

There is always the possibility that the institutions, including brokerage firms and banks, with which the Sub-funds do business, or to which securities have been entrusted for custodial purposes, will encounter financial difficulties that may impair their operational capabilities or result in losses to the Company.

11. SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SHARES

Investors should note that there may be restrictions in connection with the subscription, holding and trading in the Shares. Such restrictions may have the effect of preventing the investor from freely subscribing, holding or transferring the Shares. In addition to the features described below, such restrictions may also be caused by specific requirements such as a Minimum Subscription Amount or due to the fact that certain Sub-funds may be closed to additional subscriptions after the Initial Subscription Period or Initial Subscription Date.

12. TAXATION

Shareholders should be aware that they may be required to pay income tax, withholding tax, capital gains tax, wealth tax, stamp taxes or any other kind of tax on distributions or deemed distributions of a Sub-fund, capital gains within a Sub-fund, whether or not realised, income received or accrued or deemed received within a Sub-fund etc., and this will be according to the laws and practices of the country where the Shares are purchased, sold, held or redeemed and in the country of residence or nationality of the Shareholder.

Shareholders should be aware of the fact that they might have to pay taxes on income or deemed income received by or accrued within a Sub-fund. Taxes might be calculated based on income received and/or deemed to be received and/or accrued in a Sub-fund in relation to their direct investments,

whereas the performance of a Sub-fund, and subsequently the return Shareholders receive after redemption of the Shares, might partially or fully depend on the performance of underlying assets. This can have the effect that the investor has to pay taxes for income or/and a performance which he does not, or does not fully, receive.

Shareholders who are in any doubt as to their tax position should consult their own independent tax advisers. In addition, Shareholders should be aware that tax regulations and their application or interpretation by the relevant taxation authorities change from time to time. Accordingly, it is not possible to predict the precise tax treatment, which will apply at any given time.

12.1 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting

Changes in tax laws or their interpretation could lead to an increase in the tax liabilities of the Company or its subsidiaries and could affect the intended tax treatment of investments. Changes to tax treaties (or their interpretation) between Luxembourg and the countries in which the Company invests may adversely affect the Company's ability to realize income or capital gains efficiently. Payments with respect to the Company's investments in certain jurisdictions may be subject to withholding taxes and in some cases such withholding taxes may be greater than if the Partners held such investments directly. Although the Company may where possible make its investments in a way that minimizes or eliminates withholding taxes where relevant, there can be no guarantee that these strategies will be successful. The Company and its subsidiaries likely will hold some or all investments through intermediary holding companies and/or asset holding companies (the "Asset Companies"). Tax laws could change or be subject to differing interpretations, possibly with retroactive effect, or the relevant tax authority could take a different view, so that the tax consequences of a particular investment or Asset Company structure could change after the Investment has been made or the Asset Company has been established with the result that assets held by Asset Companies could be subject to withholding taxes or the Asset Companies themselves could become liable to tax, in each case resulting in the after-tax returns of the Company being reduced.

In particular, pursuant to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (the "OECD") BEPS project, individual jurisdictions are introducing domestic legislation implementing certain of the BEPS actions. Several of the areas of tax law (including double taxation treaties) on which the BEPS project is focusing are relevant to the ability of the Company to efficiently realize income or capital gains and to efficiently repatriate income and capital gains from the jurisdictions in which they arise to Shareholders and, depending on the extent to and manner in which relevant jurisdictions implement changes in those areas of tax law (including double taxation treaties), the ability of the Company to do those things may be adversely impacted. The Company is permitted to make investments in jurisdictions that have indicated that they would implement the OECD's Multilateral Instrument (as defined by the OECD). Such instrument may amend the terms of existing bilateral tax treaties between signatory countries and introduce enhanced anti-abuse provisions. There remains significant uncertainty as to whether and to what extent the Company or its subsidiaries may benefit from protections otherwise afforded by such treaties and whether the Company may look to its Shareholders in order to derive tax treaty or other benefits.

In addition, in July 2016, the European Union ("EU") adopted the Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive 2016/1164 (commonly referred to as "ATAD I"), which directly implements some of the BEPS Project action points within EU law, followed on 29 May 2017, by the Council Directive amending Directive (EU) 2016/1164 as regards hybrid mismatches with third countries (commonly referred to as "ATAD II"). ATAD II came into force in member states on 1 January 2020 (subject to relevant derogations, and in particular the reverse hybrid mismatch rules which entered into force from fiscal year 2022).

On 22 December 2021, the EU Commission proposed a new directive aiming at preventing the misuse of so-called "shell" entities for tax purposes within the EU (commonly referred to as the "ATAD III Proposal" or "Unshell"). Under the current draft of the directive, if an undertaking passes certain gateways indicative of its "shell" nature and does not fulfil certain minimum substance requirements,

such undertaking may no longer benefit from double tax treaties or the EU interest and royalty or parent-subsidiary directives. Based on discussions at the level of the Council of the EU, it cannot be excluded that the current ATAD III Proposal will be materially amended and/or replaced by a new directive proposal and that Unshell would become instead a new directive on exchange of information. While there remains considerable uncertainty surrounding the development of the proposal and potential amendments, these rules (if applicable) may have an impact on how returns are taxed and may decrease the amounts available to investors.

Further to Action 1 of the BEPS project, the OECD published blueprints (commonly referred to as “BEPS 2.0”) divided into two “pillars” of issues, seeking to address tax challenges arising from digitalization of the economy, and proposing fundamental changes to the international tax system. Pillar One proposes the reallocation of taxing rights between jurisdictions, and Pillar Two additional global anti-base erosion rules. On 20 December 2021, the OECD published detailed rules to assist in the implementation of Pillar Two. On 14 December 2022, the Council of the EU adopted a directive to implement Pillar Two at EU level to be transposed into member states’ national law by the end of 2023. The law of 22 December 2023 on minimum effective taxation transposed the Pillar Two rules into Luxembourg national law. While sector-specific exclusions have been included for investment funds and other financial services, it cannot be excluded, depending on the application of the technical detail of BEPS 2.0, that the Company and its affiliates may suffer additional tax as effective tax rates could increase within the Company structure or on its investments, including by way of higher levels of tax being imposed than is currently the case, possible denial of deductions and/or profits being allocated differently.

12.2 BEFIT

The Business in Europe: Framework for Income Taxation (“BEFIT”) is a European Commission proposal for a directive published on 12 September 2023, intended to produce a comprehensive solution for business taxation in the EU. BEFIT aims to introduce a common set of rules for certain targeted EU companies to calculate their taxable base while ensuring a more effective allocation of profits between EU countries. BEFIT has the potential to alter taxing rights with the EU and may include substantive changes to applicable tax rules. The BEFIT proposal must now be submitted to the EU Council of the EU for examination and (unanimous) vote for adoption. Provided that the Member States reach an agreement, the BEFIT directive should be transposed by the Member States into domestic law by 1 January 2028 and apply from 1 July 2028.

The implementation of the foregoing laws and regulations (the full extent of which is not yet known) could have a material and adverse effect on the Company, its operations and its subsidiaries.

13. LACK OF OPERATING HISTORY

The Company will be a newly formed entity, with no operating history upon which to evaluate the Company (or its Sub-funds’) likely performance. There is no guarantee that the Company or any Sub-fund will realise its investment objectives, that the Investments will have low correlation with each other or that Shareholders will receive any return on, or the return of, their invested capital.

14. POLITICAL FACTORS

The performance of the Shares or the possibility to purchase, sell, or redeem may be affected by changes in general economic conditions and uncertainties such as political developments, changes in government policies, the imposition of restrictions on the transfer of capital and changes in regulatory requirements.

15. SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SHARES

Investors should note that there may be restrictions in connection with the subscription, holding and trading in the Shares. Such restrictions may have the effect of preventing the investor from freely subscribing, holding or transferring the Shares. In addition to the features described below, such restrictions may also be caused by specific requirements such as a Minimum Subscription Amount or due to the fact that certain Sub-funds may be closed to additional subscriptions after the Initial Subscription Period or Initial Offering Date.

16. CHANGE OF LAW

The Company must comply with regulatory constraints, such as a change in the laws affecting the investment restrictions and limits applicable to UCITS, which might require a change in the investment policy and objectives followed by a Sub-fund.

17. INVESTMENT IN CONTINGENT CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Certain Sub-funds may invest in Contingent Convertible Bonds. Under the terms of a Contingent Convertible Bond, certain triggering events, including events under the control of the management of the Contingent Convertible Bond's issuer, could cause the permanent or temporal write-down even to zero of principal investment, or a conversion into equity. These triggering events may include (i) a reduction in the issuing bank's Core Tier 1/Common Equity Tier 1 (CT1/CET1) ratio (or other regulatory ratios) below a pre-set limit, (ii) a regulatory authority/supervisor, at any time at its sole discretion, making a subjective determination that an institution has reached the so called Point of "Non Viability", i.e., a determination by the competent authority that the issuing bank requires a capital raise in order to restore the regulatory capital levels and to prevent the issuer from becoming insolvent, bankrupt, unable to pay a material part of its debts as they fall due or otherwise carry on its business and requiring or causing the conversion of the Contingent Convertibles Bonds into equity in circumstances that are beyond the control of the issuer. The attention of investors investing in Sub-funds that are allowed to invest in Contingent Convertibles Bonds is drawn to the following risks linked to an investment in this type of instruments.

17.1 Capital structure inversion risk

Contrary to classic capital hierarchy, holders of Contingent Convertible Bonds may suffer a loss of capital before equity holders in some circumstances. In certain scenarios, holders of Contingent Convertible Bonds will suffer losses ahead of equity holders. This cut against the normal order of capital structure hierarchy where equity holders are expected to bear the first losses.

17.2 Coupon cancelation risk

Payments of distributions on those instruments are discretionary and subject to certain conditions. Investors must be aware that the coupons could be cancelled by the issuer/supervisor in their sole discretion. The coupon could be cancelled as well in the case when the minimum requirements for distributions are not met, i.e., nor meeting the minimum regulatory capital and buffers required by the competent authority, thus triggering constraints on its distribution.

17.3 Call extension risk

Most Contingent Convertible Bonds are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at pre-determined levels only with the approval of the competent authority. It cannot be assumed that the perpetual Contingent Convertible Bonds will be called on call date. Perpetual Contingent Convertible Bonds are a form of permanent capital. The investor may not receive redemption of principal on call date or indeed at any date.

17.4 Unknown risk

The structure of Contingent Convertible Bonds is innovative yet untested. In a stressed environment, when the underlying features of these instruments will be tested, it is uncertain how they will perform. In the event a single issuer activates a trigger or suspends coupons, will the market view the issue as an idiosyncratic event or systemic? In the latter case, potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class is possible. This risk may in turn be reinforced depending on the level of underlying instrument arbitrage. Furthermore in an illiquid market, price formation may be increasingly stressed, even more in a non-cumulative discretionary coupon instrument. There are also doubts about the writing-down/conversion process as it has not been tested yet.

17.5 Sector concentration risk

Contingent Convertible Bonds are issued by banking/insurance institutions. If a Sub-fund invests significantly in Contingent Convertible Bonds its performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of the financial services industry than a Sub-fund following a more diversified strategy.

17.6 Liquidity risk

In certain circumstances finding a ready buyer for Contingent Convertible Bonds may be difficult and the seller may have to accept a significant discount to the expected value of the bond in order to sell it.

18. INVESTMENTS IN UNDERLYING UNDERTAKINGS FOR COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT

A Sub-fund may, subject to the conditions set out in Section 1.4 of Schedule 1, invest in other undertakings for collective investment. Shareholders in those Sub-funds will, in addition to the fees, costs and expenses payable by a Shareholder in the Sub-funds, also indirectly bear a portion of the fees, costs and expenses of the underlying undertakings for collective investment, including management, investment management and, administration and other expenses. However, when a Sub-fund invests in underlying undertakings for collective investment that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the same management company or by any other company with which the management company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, (regarded as more than 10% of the voting rights or share capital), that management company or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the Sub-fund's investment in the underlying undertakings for collective investment.

It is possible that certain underlying undertakings for collective investment may invest in the same security or in issues of the same asset class, industry, currency, country or commodity at the same time. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that effective diversification of the Sub-fund's portfolio will always be achieved.

19. TRANSACTION COSTS

Where a Sub-fund does not adjust its subscription and redemption prices by an amount representing the duties and charges associated with buying or selling underlying assets this will affect the performance of that Sub-fund.

20. GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The success of any investment activity is affected by general economic conditions, which may affect the level and volatility of interest rates and the liquidity of the markets for both equities and interest-rate-sensitive securities. Certain market conditions, including unexpected volatility or illiquidity in the

market in which the Company directly or indirectly holds positions, could impair the Company's ability to achieve its objectives and/or cause it to incur losses.

21. INDEMNITIES

Certain Service Providers of a Sub-fund and their directors, managers, officers and employees may benefit from an indemnification under the relevant Service Agreement and could therefore, in certain circumstances, be indemnified out of the relevant Sub-fund's assets against liabilities, costs, expenses (including, e.g., legal expenses) incurred by reason of such person or entity providing services to the relevant Sub-fund. In principle, however, indemnification clauses will generally contain carve outs in relation to acts or omissions that incur, e.g., gross negligence, fraud, wilful default or reckless disregard.

22. EXCHANGE RATES

Investors in the Shares should be aware that an investment in the Shares may involve exchange rate risks. For example (i) a Sub-fund may have direct or indirect exposure to a number of different currencies of emerging market or developed countries; (ii) a Sub-fund may invest in securities or other eligible assets denominated in currencies other than the Sub-fund's Reference Currency; (iii) the Shares may be denominated in a currency other than the currency of the investor's home jurisdiction; and/or (iv) the Shares may be denominated in a currency other than the currency in which an investor wishes to receive his monies. Exchange rates between currencies are determined by factors of supply and demand in the international currency markets, which are influenced by macroeconomic factors (such as the economic development in the different currency areas, interest rates and international capital movements), speculation and central bank and government intervention (including the imposition of currency controls and restrictions). Fluctuations in exchange rates may affect the value of the Shares.

23. INTEREST RATE

Investors in the Shares should be aware that an investment in the Shares may involve interest rate risk in that there may be fluctuations in the currency of denomination of securities or other eligible assets in which a Sub-fund invests the Shares.

Interest rates are determined by factors of supply and demand in the international money markets which are influenced by macro-economic factors, speculation and central bank and government intervention. Fluctuations in short term and/or long term interest rates may affect the value of the Shares. Fluctuations in interest rates of the currency in which the Shares are denominated and/or fluctuations in interest rates of the currency or currencies in which the securities or other eligible assets in which a Sub-fund invests are denominated may affect the value of the Shares.

24. MARKET VOLATILITY

Market volatility reflects the degree of instability and expected instability of the securities or other eligible assets in which a Sub-fund invests, the performance of the Shares, or the techniques used to link the net proceeds of any issue of Shares to OTC Derivatives underlying asset(s), where applicable. The level of market volatility is not purely a measurement of the actual volatility, but is largely determined by the prices for instruments which offer investors protection against such market volatility. The prices of these instruments are determined by forces of supply and demand in the options and derivatives markets generally. These forces are, themselves, affected by factors such as actual market volatility, expected volatility, macro-economic factors and speculation.

25. CREDIT RISK

Investors in the Shares should be aware that such an investment may involve credit risk. Bonds or other debt securities involve credit risk to the issuer which may be evidenced by the issuer's credit rating. Securities which are subordinated and/or have a lower credit rating are generally considered to have a higher credit risk and a greater possibility of default than more highly rated securities. In the event that any issuer of bonds or other debt securities experiences financial or economic difficulties, this may affect the value of the relevant securities (which may be zero) and any amounts paid on such securities (which may be zero). This may in turn affect the Net Asset Value per Share.

26. INVESTMENTS IN MONEY MARKET FUNDS

Money market funds are not a guaranteed investment. Money market instruments may represent a higher risk than sight deposits or redeemable investments with credit institutions due to the fact that the capital invested in money market funds is subject to fluctuations. Furthermore, money market funds do not rely on external support to guarantee liquidity or to keep the net asset value per unit stable. Investors must bear in mind that money market funds do not offer any guarantee of liquidity.

The currency hedging process is also characterised by a longer weighted average maturity and a longer weighted average life than money market funds with a short maturity structure. In addition, not every currency hedging process offers complete hedging. No guarantee can be given for successful hedging. Furthermore, the possibility of future changes in the respective market interest rate level may result in an interest rate risk.

There is not always a regulated secondary market for money market instruments. The ability to sell these investments at any time is therefore not always guaranteed. If derivative financial instruments are used for hedging purposes, the risk characteristics of derivatives as described under "Use of Financial Derivative Instruments" above must be considered. Depending on the extent of the possible fluctuations in value, investors must expect capital losses in the event of unit redemption. A loss of value can therefore not be ruled out.

Although the Company endeavours to the best of its knowledge to achieve the investment objectives of the money market sub-fund(s), no guarantee can be given that the investment objectives will be achieved. As a result, the net asset values of the Shares may increase or decrease and positive or negative returns may vary.