



IVO FUNDS

Open-end investment company (*Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable*)

**Prospectus
June 2026**

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IVO FUNDS

Open-end investment company (Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable)
Luxembourg trade and companies Register No. B193811

Head office	4, Rue Peternelchen, L-2370 Howald, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Board of Directors	
Chairman	Michael Israel Chairman, IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS
Directors	Jean-Bernard Quillon Non-executive Director Yann Cesbron Non-executive Director Sidney Oury Chief Executive Officer, IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS Nicolas Cressot Fund Manager, IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS Romain Lippe Sales Director, IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS
Management Company	IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS 32 rue de Monceau 75008 Paris – France
Managers of the Management Company	Michael Israel Chairman Sidney Oury Chief Executive Officer
Custodian	SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE Luxembourg 11, Avenue Emile Reuter L-2420 Luxembourg Business address: 28-32, Place de la Gare L-1616 Luxembourg
Issuing and paying agent	ONE Corporate S.A R.L. 4, Rue Peternelchen L-2370 Howald Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Administrative agent Registrar	SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE LUXEMBOURG 11, Avenue Emile Reuter L-2420 Luxembourg Business address: 28-32, Place de la Gare L-1616 Luxembourg
Distributors	IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS 32 rue de Monceau 75008 Paris – France
Statutory Auditor	DELOITTE AUDIT 20, Boulevard de Kockelscheuer L-1821 Luxembourg
Legal Advisors	Arendt & Medernach SA 41A Avenue JF Kennedy L-2082 Luxembourg

DISCLAIMER

IVO FUNDS (the “SICAV”) is registered on the official list of Undertakings for Collective Investment (“UCIs”) in accordance with the law of 17 December 2010 on UCIs and its amendments (the “Law of 2010”). Under no circumstances and in no form whatsoever should this registration be considered as a positive assessment by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (the “CSSF”) of the quality of the securities offered for sale.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV (the “Board of Directors”) has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated in this prospectus (the “Prospectus”) are true and accurate and that there are no material facts the omission of which could make any of the statements herein incorrect.

The Board of Directors accepts responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in the Prospectus at the date of publication. Consequently, any information or assertion not contained in the Prospectus, in the appendices to the Prospectus where applicable, or in the reports that form an integral part thereof, must be considered as unauthorised.

This Prospectus may be updated from time to time. Potential subscribers are therefore advised to ask the SICAV whether a more recent prospectus has been published.

The SICAV is authorised as an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (“UCITS”) in Luxembourg. The Prospectus may not be used for the purposes of a public offer or solicitation of sale in any other jurisdiction or in any circumstances where such an offer or solicitation is not authorised. Any potential subscriber of shares who receives a copy of the Prospectus or the subscription form in a jurisdiction other than those described above may not consider these documents as an invitation to purchase or subscribe for the shares, unless in such jurisdiction such an invitation may be made lawfully, without registration or other requirements, or unless such person complies with the legislation in force in the jurisdiction concerned, obtains all governmental or other authorisations required, and submits to all applicable formalities, as the case may be. Before subscribing, you must check in which country(ies) the SICAV is registered and, more specifically, which sub-funds, categories or classes of shares are authorised to be marketed, as well as any legal constraints and foreign exchange restrictions relating to the subscription, purchase, ownership or sale of shares in the SICAV.

No steps have been taken under the US Investment Company Act of 1940, its amendments or any other securities law to register the SICAV or its securities with the US Securities and Exchange Commission. This Prospectus may not therefore be filed, transmitted or distributed in the United States of America or any of its territories or possessions, or delivered to a “US person” as defined in Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except in connection with transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933. Any failure to comply with these restrictions may constitute a violation of US securities laws.

Shares in the SICAV may not be offered or sold to “US persons” or to persons who may not have the legal capacity to do so or in respect of whom a solicitation to sell is unlawful (“unauthorised persons”).

The Board of Directors will require the immediate redemption of shares purchased or held by unauthorised persons, including investors who became unauthorised persons after the purchase of the shares.

Investors are required to notify the SICAV and/or the Registrar i) if they become unauthorised persons, or ii) if they hold shares in the SICAV in breach of legal or regulatory provisions, the Prospectus or the SICAV’s Articles of Association (the “Articles of Association”), or iii) of any circumstances that may have tax or legal/regulatory consequences for the SICAV or the shareholders, or that may otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the SICAV or other shareholders.

The SICAV draws investors’ attention to the fact that investors will only be able to fully exercise their rights as investors directly against the SICAV, in particular the right to participate in general meetings of shareholders (the “General Meeting of Shareholders”), if investors appear themselves and in their own name in the SICAV’s register of shareholders. If an investor invests in the SICAV through an intermediary who invests in the SICAV in his own name but on behalf of the investor, certain rights attached to the status of shareholder may not necessarily be exercised by the investor directly vis-à-vis the SICAV. Investors are advised to inform themselves of their rights.

Investments in the SICAV involve risks, including those associated with equity and bond markets, currency exchange rates and interest rate volatility. No assurance can be given that the Fund will achieve its objectives. The value of the capital and income from investments in the SICAV may fluctuate and investors may not recover the amount initially invested. Furthermore, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Before investing in the SICAV or if in doubt about the risks associated with an investment in the SICAV or the suitability of a sub-fund to the investor's risk profile in the light of his personal circumstances, investors are invited to consult their own financial, legal and tax advisors to determine whether an investment in the SICAV is suitable for them and to seek their assistance in order to be fully informed of any legal or tax consequences, or of any consequences relating to foreign exchange restrictions or controls to which the subscription, holding, redemption, conversion or transfer of shares may give rise under the laws in force in the countries of residence, domicile or establishment of such persons.

Any reference in the Prospectus to:

- "Euro" or "EUR" refers to the currency of the Member States of the European Union participating in the single currency.
- "USD" refers to the legal tender currency of the United States of America.
- "Valuation Day" refers to a valuation day as more fully described in section 3 "Issue and subscription of shares" of chapter IV "The Shares" or, where applicable, in the factsheet of the sub-fund concerned.
- "Business Day" refers to each day of the week on which banks are open throughout the day in Luxembourg (excluding 24 December, Saturdays and public or bank holidays).
- "NAV" refers to the net asset value.

Copies of the Prospectus are available on the above terms at the SICAV's registered office.

Processing of personal data

Certain personal data relating to investors (including, but not limited to, the name, address and amount invested by each investor) may be collected, recorded, stored, adapted, transferred or processed and used by the SICAV, the Administrative Agent, the Depositary Bank, the Registrar and any other person providing services to the SICAV and the financial intermediaries of such investors.

In particular, such data may be used in connection with the accounting and administration of distributors' remuneration, the identification obligations required by legislation to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, the maintenance of the register of shareholders, the processing of subscription, redemption and conversion orders and dividend payments to shareholders, and targeted services provided to clients. Such information will not be passed on to unauthorised third parties.

The SICAV may delegate the processing of personal data to another entity (the "Delegate") (such as the Administrative Agent or the Registrar). The SICAV undertakes not to transmit personal data to third parties other than the Delegate unless required by law or with the prior consent of investors.

Each investor has a right of access to his or her personal data and may request a rectification if such data is inaccurate or incomplete.

By subscribing for shares in the SICAV, investors consent to the processing of their personal data within the meaning of European data protection legislation (including the directive on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (95/46/EC), the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 ("GDPR") and any other Community or national legislation implementing or supplementing them). The use of personal data that investors provide to the SICAV in the subscription form is governed by the GDPR and the terms of the privacy policy, which will be provided to investors. The SICAV is responsible for processing the personal data provided by investors.

Shares in the SICAV are only subscribed on the basis of the information contained in the Prospectus and the Key Information Document (KID) or the Key Investor Information Document (the "KIID"), as applicable. The KID (or KIID, as applicable) is a pre-contractual document that contains key information for investors. It includes appropriate information on the essential characteristics of each share class of the SICAV.

If you are considering subscribing for shares, you should first carefully read the KID (or KIID, as applicable) together with the Prospectus and its appendices, if any, which include specific information on the SICAV's investment policy, and consult the SICAV's latest published annual and semi-annual reports, copies of which are available on the website <http://www.ivocapital.com>, from local agents or entities marketing the SICAV's shares, where applicable, and may be obtained on request, free of charge, from the SICAV's registered office.

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

IVO FUNDS is an umbrella *Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable* (SICAV - open-end investment company) incorporated under Luxembourg law on 29 December 2014 for an unlimited term in the form of a *Société Anonyme* (the "SICAV").

The SICAV is subject in particular to the provisions of Part I of the Law of 2010, as well as to the Luxembourg law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended (the "Law of 1915").

The SICAV has a minimum share capital of €1,250,000 (one million two hundred and fifty thousand euros), which must be reached within six months of its date of approval. The SICAV's capital is at all times equal to the sum of the net asset value of the SICAV's sub-funds and is represented by fully paid-up shares with no par value.

Changes in the share capital are effected ipso jure and without the measures of publication and entry in the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register provided for increases and decreases in the share capital of *Sociétés Anonymes* (public limited companies).

The SICAV's Articles of Association were published in *Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations* (the "Mémorial") on 26 January 2015. They can be consulted electronically on the website of Luxembourg Business Registers (www.lbr.lu/). Copies of the Articles of Association are also available, on request and free of charge, at the SICAV's registered office and may be consulted on the website www.fundsquare.net.

The SICAV is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under number B 193811.

The SICAV may comprise various sub-funds, each representing a specific pool of assets and commitments, each of which has a distinct investment policy and a specific reference currency.

Within each sub-fund, the shares may be of different classes and, within these, of different categories.

The SICAV is therefore designed to be a UCITS with multiple sub-funds, enabling investors to choose the sub-fund whose investment policy best matches their objectives and sensitivity.

At the date of the Prospectus, six sub-funds are available to investors:

- IVO FUNDS – IVO EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE DEBT
- IVO FUNDS – IVO GLOBAL HIGH YIELD
- IVO FUNDS – IVO EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE DEBT SHORT DURATION SRI
- IVO FUNDS – IVO EMERGING MARKETS BLEND HARD CURRENCY
- IVO FUNDS – IVO EURO FLEXIBLE SHORT DURATION SRI
- IVO FUNDS – IVO EURO HIGH YIELD

The Board of Directors may decide to create new sub-funds. The Prospectus will therefore be adjusted accordingly and will include detailed information on these new sub-funds, including their investment policy and sales terms and conditions.

Within each sub-fund, the Board of Directors may decide at any time to issue different share classes ("Share classes" or "Classes"), the assets of which will be invested in accordance with the specific investment policy of the sub-fund in question, but will be subject to a specific fee structure or will have other characteristics specific to each Class.

The assets of the Share Classes are invested in accordance with the investment policy of the sub-funds.

All available Share Classes per sub-fund are available on the Management Company's website. The categories of Classes available within the SICAV and by sub-fund and their characteristics are set out respectively in Chapter IV "The Shares", Section 2 "Characteristics of the shares", point a) "Classes and categories of shares" and in the factsheet of each sub-fund.

II. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is vested with the broadest powers to act in all circumstances on behalf of the SICAV, subject to the powers expressly granted by Luxembourg law to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the administration and management of the assets of each sub-fund of the SICAV. It may perform all management and administrative acts on behalf of the SICAV, in particular the purchase, sale, subscription or exchange of all transferable securities, and exercise all rights attached directly or indirectly to the SICAV's assets.

2.2. MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Board of Directors has appointed, under its responsibility and control, **IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS** as the SICAV's management company (the "Management Company").

IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS is a French *société anonyme* (public limited company) incorporated for a term of 99 years and approved by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (French financial markets authority - AMF) on 21 June 2013. Its registered office is located at 32 rue de Monceau, 75008 Paris. Its subscribed and paid-up share capital is €250,000. Its main activity is portfolio management.

The services provided by the Management Company include the management of the SICAV's portfolios, the administration of the SICAV and the marketing of the SICAV's shares, all under the permanent supervision of the Board of Directors.

The Management Company is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the SICAV.

The Management Company has been authorised to delegate its functions to third parties under its own responsibility. It has delegated the functions of central administration, transfer agent and registrar as more fully described below.

The Management Company must always act in the interests of the SICAV's shareholders and in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010, this Prospectus and the Articles of Association of the SICAV.

The Management Company's compensation policy is compatible with sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk-taking that is incompatible with the risk profiles, regulations or incorporation documents of the UCITS managed by the Management Company.

The compensation policy is consistent with the economic strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and the UCITS it manages and those of the investors in these UCITS, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest. The compensation policy has been put in place to:

- Actively support the Management Company's strategy and objectives;
- Foster the Management Company's competitiveness in the market in which it operates;
- Ensure the attractiveness, development and retention of motivated and qualified employees.

Where remuneration varies according to performance, the total amount is determined by combining the assessment of the performance of the individual and the business unit or UCITS concerned and their risks with that of the overall results of the Management Company when assessing individual performance, taking into account financial and non-financial criteria.

The performance assessment is carried out within a multi-year framework adapted to the holding period recommended to investors in the UCI managed by the Management Company, in order to ensure that it relates to the long-term performance of the UCI and its investment risks, and that the actual payment of the components of performance-dependent remuneration is spread over the same period.

The employees of the Management Company are offered an attractive, market-based salary package, including the payment of a fixed salary as part of this package. In addition, an appropriate balance is struck between the fixed and variable components of total remuneration, with the fixed component representing a sufficiently high proportion of total remuneration to allow a fully flexible policy to be exercised with regard to the variable components of remuneration, including the possibility of paying no variable component at all.

The principles of the compensation policy are reviewed on a regular basis and adapted in line with regulatory developments. The compensation policy has been approved by the Directors of the Management Company.

The remuneration policy, detailing, among other things, the identified staff, is available on the Management Company's website by clicking here: politique-dengagement-ivo-capital-partners.pdf.

A copy of this compensation policy is available free of charge on request.

Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 on indices used as benchmarks in connection with financial instruments and contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds ("Regulation (EU) 2016/1011") requires the Management Company to establish and maintain robust written plans describing the measures it would take if a benchmark used by the SICAV were to undergo substantial changes or cease to be provided. The Management Company must comply with this obligation.

Further information on these plans is available on request, free of charge, from the Management Company.

At the date of publication of the Prospectus, the table below presents, for each sub-fund, the list of benchmark indices by class currency, the index administrator and its status.

Sub-Fund	Currency of class	Benchmark ¹	Index Administrator	Administrator status
IVO EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE DEBT	EUR	EURIBOR 3M	European Money Markets Institute	Exempted under Article 2(2) of EU Regulation 2016/1011
	GBP	SONIA	Bank of England	Exempted under Article 2(2) of EU Regulation 2016/1011
	CHF	CHF 3M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011
	USD	SOFR	Federal Reserve Bank of New York	Exempted under Article 2(2) of EU Regulation 2016/1011
	NOK	NIBOR3M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011
	SEK	STIB3M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011

¹ Short name of the index. The exact reference of the relevant index is indicated in the following paragraph.

Sub-Fund	Currency of class	Benchmark ¹	Index Administrator	Administrator status
				2016/1011
	DKK	CIBO03M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011
IVO GLOBAL HIGH YIELD	EUR	EURIBOR 3M	European Money Markets Institute	Exempted under Article 2(2) of EU Regulation 2016/1011
	GBP	SONIA	Bank of England	Exempted under Article 2(2) of EU Regulation 2016/1011
	CHF	CHF 3M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011
	USD	SOFR	Federal Reserve Bank of New York	Exempted under Article 2(2) of EU Regulation 2016/1011
	NOK	NIBOR3M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011
	SEK	STIB3M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011
	DKK	CIBO03M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011

Sub-Fund	Currency of class	Benchmark ¹	Index Administrator	Administrator status
				2016/1011
IVO EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE DEBT SHORT DURATION SRI	EUR GBP CHF USD	JPM CEMBI	JP Morgan Securities LLC	N/A pending confirmation of the nature of the index
	EUR GBP CHF USD	JPM CEMBI 1-3	JP Morgan Securities LLC	N/A pending confirmation of the nature of the index
	NOK	NIBOR3M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011
	SEK	STIB3M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011
	DKK	CIBO03M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011
IVO EMERGING MARKETS BLEND HARD CURRENCY	EUR GBP CHF USD NOK SEK DKK	JPM HARD CURRENCY CREDIT 50-50 (EMBIGD and CEMBID)	JP Morgan Securities LLC	N/A pending confirmation of the nature of the index
IVO EURO FLEXIBLE SHORT DURATION SRI	EUR	€ster	European Central Bank	Exempted under Article 2(2) of EU Regulation 2016/1011
	GBP	SONIA	Bank of England	Exempted under Article 2(2) of EU Regulation 2016/1011
	CHF	CHF 3M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011

Sub-Fund	Currency of class	Benchmark ¹	Index Administrator	Administrator status
	USD	SOFR	Federal Reserve Bank of New York	Exempted under Article 2(2) of EU Regulation 2016/1011
	NOK	NIBOR3M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011
	SEK	STIB3M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011
	DKK	CIBO03M	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011
IVO EURO HIGH YIELD	EUR GBP CHF USD NOK SEK DKK	Bloomberg Pan-European High Yield Euro TR index	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Administrator included in the ESMA register as a recognised administrator within the meaning of Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011

The correspondence of the names of the benchmarks is shown below:

- **3M Euribor:** 3-month European interbank rate.
- **SOFR:** SOFR (D-1)
- **JPM CEMBI:** The J.P. Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified Core Index
- **JPM CEMBI 1-3:** The J.P. Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified 1-3
- **SONIA:** 3-month ICE TERM SONIA (D-1)
- **CHF 3M:** 3-month deposit rate in Swiss francs.
- **€STER:** Capitalised Euro Short-Term Rate
- **JPM HARD CURRENCY CREDIT 50-50 (EMBIGD and CEMBIDB):** The JEMB Hard Currency credit 50-50 index
- **NIBOR3M Index:** 3-month interbank rate in Norwegian kroner
- **STIB3M Index:** 3-month interbank rate in Swedish kronor
- **CIBO03M Index:** 3-month interbank rate in Danish kroner

2.3. DEPOSITARY BANK AND PAYING AGENT

Société Générale Luxembourg has been appointed by the Management Company and the SICAV as depositary (the “Depositary Bank”) and paying agent (the “Paying Agent”) for the SICAV’s assets under the terms of a depositary bank agreement (“Depositary and Paying Agency Agreements”), the “Depositary Agreement” for short, concluded on 1 July 2016 for an indefinite term. Either party to the Depositary Agreement may terminate it by giving ninety (90) calendar days’ written notice.

In this capacity, the Depositary Bank has the following duties: (i) the safekeeping of the SICAV’s assets entrusted to its physical custody, (ii) the supervision of all the SICAV’s assets that are not or cannot technically be “entrusted to” or “kept by” the Depositary Bank, and (iii) the monitoring of the SICAV’s cash flows.

Société Générale Luxembourg is a public limited company incorporated under Luxembourg law. Its registered office is at 11 Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg, and its operating centre is at 28-32, place de la Gare, L-1616 Luxembourg. It is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under number B 6061. The Depositary Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Société Générale, a banking institution based in Paris and a credit institution within the meaning of the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended. It is authorised to carry out banking activities under the terms of the Luxembourg law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector and specialises in the custody and administration of investment funds. At 13 January 2015, the share capital of Société Générale Luxembourg was €1,389,042,648.

The Depositary Bank will perform its functions and duties in accordance with Articles 33 to 37 of the Law of 2010 and the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 on the duties of the custodian (the “Delegated Regulation”).

In accordance with the Law of 2010 and under the terms of the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary Bank is responsible in particular for the safekeeping of the SICAV’s assets, monitoring cash flows and monitoring and overseeing certain tasks of the SICAV. The Depositary Bank may delegate custody services (as defined in the Depositary Agreement) to sub-depositaries under the conditions stipulated in the Depositary Agreement and in accordance with Article 34bis of the Law of 2010 and Articles 13 to 17 of the Delegated Regulation. A list of sub-depositaries/third party depositaries is available at https://www.securities-services.societegenerale.com/uploads/tx_bisgnews/Global_Custody_Network_SGSS_2020-01_01.pdf

The Depositary Bank is also authorised to delegate all other services provided for in the Depositary Agreement other than supervisory services and cash management services (as defined in the Depositary Agreement).

The Depositary Bank is liable to the SICAV for the loss of assets held in custody (Held in Custody Assets) (as defined in the Depositary Agreement and in accordance with Article 18 of the Delegated Regulation) by the Depositary Bank or the third-party depositary. In such a case, the Depositary Bank is obliged to return without undue delay an asset held on deposit of an identical type or the corresponding amount, unless the Depositary Bank can prove that the loss resulted from an external event beyond its reasonable value, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. In carrying out its other obligations under the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary Bank must act with all the skill, care and diligence expected of a first-rate professional depositary for leasing engaged in similar activities. The Depositary Bank will be liable to the SICAV for any other loss (other than the loss of assets held in custody described above) arising from the negligence, bad faith, fraud or wilful misconduct of the depositary (and each of its directors, officers or employees).

The Depositary Bank’s liability for custodian services will not be affected by any delegation as referred to in Article 34 bis of the Law of 2010 or excluded or limited by agreement.

In the event of termination of the Depositary Agreement, a new depositary will be appointed. Until such time as it is replaced, the resigning or, as the case may be, revoked Depositary Bank will take all necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the Shareholders.

The Depositary Bank is not liable for the investment decisions of the SICAV or of any of its agents or for the impact of such decisions on the performance of a given sub-fund.

In addition, Société Générale Luxembourg will act as the SICAV’s principal Paying Agent. In this respect, Société Générale Luxembourg’s main function will be to operate the procedures relating to the payment of distributions and, where applicable, the redemption proceeds on the SICAV’s shares. Updated information on the above will be made available to investors on request.

In all circumstances, the Depositary Bank, in the performance of its duties as custodian, will act honestly,

fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interests of the SICAV and its shareholders in accordance with Article 37 of the Law of 2010.

In this respect, the Depositary Bank has implemented a policy for the prevention, detection and management of conflicts of interest resulting from the concentration of activities within the Société Générale group or from the delegation of functions to other Société Générale entities or to an entity linked to the Management Company.

More details on the Société Générale Group's policy for preventing, detecting and managing conflicts of interest are available at https://www.societegenerale.lu/fileadmin/user_upload/SGBT/PDF/Summary_of_the_conflicts_of_interest_management_policy.pdf

In this respect, Société Générale Luxembourg, on the one hand, as Depositary Bank and Paying Agent and, on the other hand, as Administrative Agent and Registrar of the SICAV (i) has implemented a policy on conflicts of interest; (ii) has established a functional, hierarchical and contractual separation between the performance of its duties as custodian and the performance of other duties and (iii) identifies, manages and adequately discloses potential conflicts of interest in the manner described in the previous paragraph.

The Depositary Bank is not authorised to carry out activities relating to the SICAV that may create conflicts of interest between the SICAV, the shareholders and itself, unless the Depositary Bank has correctly identified such potential conflicts of interest, has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its duties as custodian from its other potentially conflicting duties and the potential conflicts of interest are correctly identified, managed, monitored and communicated to the shareholders.

In this respect, the Depositary Bank has established a policy for preventing, detecting and managing conflicts of interest resulting from the concentration of activities in the Société Générale group or the

delegation of custodial functions to other Société Générale entities or to an entity related to the Management Company.

This policy for managing conflicts of interest aims to:

- Identify and analyse potential conflicts of interest;
- Record, manage and monitor conflict of interest situations by:
 1. Implementing permanent measures to manage conflicts of interest, including segregation of duties, separation of reporting lines and functional lines, monitoring of insider lists and dedicated IT environments;
 2. Implementing, on a case-by-case basis:
 - a. Appropriate preventive measures, including the creation of an ad hoc monitoring list and new "Chinese Wall" type functional separations, and verifying that transactions are handled appropriately and/or informing the clients concerned;
 - b. Or, by refusing to manage activities likely to create potential conflicts of interest.

Accordingly, the Depositary Bank, in its capacity as Depositary Bank and Paying Agent on the one hand, and as Administrative Agent and Registrar of the SICAV on the other hand, has established a functional, hierarchical and contractual separation between the performance of its duties as custodian and the performance of these tasks subcontracted by the SICAV.

With regard to the delegation of the Depositary Bank's custodial rights to a company linked to other Société Générale entities or to an entity linked to the Management Company, the policy implemented by the Depositary Bank consists of a system that prevents conflicts of interest and enables the Depositary Bank to carry out its activities in such a way that the Depositary Bank always acts in the best interests of the SICAV. Preventive measures include ensuring the confidentiality of information exchanged, the physical separation of the main activities likely to create potential conflicts of interest, the identification and classification of remuneration and monetary and non-monetary benefits, and the implementation of systems and policies for gratuities and events.

2.4. DOMICILIARY AGENT, ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT, REGISTRAR

The Management Company has delegated the performance of tasks relating to the central administration of the SICAV to Société Générale Luxembourg (the "Administrative Agent") under the terms of an administrative agent agreement concluded between the Management Company, Société

Générale Luxembourg and the SICAV for an indefinite period on 15 January 2015, and the performance of transfer and registrar duties under the terms of an agreement between the Management Company, Société Générale Luxembourg (the “Registrar”) and the SICAV.

Under the terms of these agreements, Société Générale Luxembourg acts as the SICAV’s Administrative Agent and Registrar. Within this framework, it carries out the administrative functions required by Luxembourg law, such as keeping the SICAV’s accounts and books, including the register of shareholders. It is also responsible for the periodic calculation of the net asset value per share in each sub-fund and in each share class/category, where applicable. Lastly, it also looks after communication with clients, which includes the management of communications and correspondence containing confidential documents intended for investors.

Subject to three months’ written notice, the SICAV may terminate the duties of Société Générale Luxembourg acting as Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent and the latter may terminate its own duties under the same conditions.

Subject to three months’ written notice, the SICAV may terminate the duties of Société Générale Luxembourg acting as Registrar and the latter may terminate its own duties under the same conditions.

In addition, ONE CORPORATE S.A R.L. has been appointed by the SICAV as domiciliary agent, (the “Domiciliary Agent”).

2.5. CONTROL OF THE SICAV’S OPERATIONS

The SICAV’s accounts and annual reports are audited by **DELOITTE AUDIT** in its capacity as the SICAV’s auditor.

2.6. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Management Company may carry out transactions in which it has a direct or indirect interest and which could conflict with its obligations towards the SICAV. The Management Company will ensure that these transactions are carried out on terms that are as favourable to the SICAV as those which would have prevailed in the absence of any conflicts of interest, and that the relevant procedures and policies are complied with. These conflicts of interest or commitments may arise because the Management Company has invested directly or indirectly in the SICAV. More specifically, the Management Company, under the rules of conduct applicable to it, must endeavour to avoid any conflict of interest and, if such a conflict cannot be avoided, ensure that its clients (including the SICAV) are treated in the same way.

In particular, but without limiting its obligations to act in the best interests of shareholders when undertaking transactions or investments where conflicts of interest may arise, each will endeavour respectively to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly.

III. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

3.1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

a. Objectives of the SICAV

The SICAV's main objective is to achieve medium-term growth in the assets of each sub-fund.

The SICAV's objective is to offer shareholders active professional management of diversified portfolios of eligible financial assets. The portfolio of each sub-fund's is managed in accordance with its investment policy, as defined in Chapter IX "Sub-Funds".

b. Investment policy of the SICAV

The SICAV aims to achieve this objective mainly through the active management of portfolios of eligible financial assets. In accordance with the conditions and limits set out in Sections 3 to 5 below, and in accordance with each sub-fund's investment policy as defined below, eligible financial assets may include transferable securities, money market instruments, shares/units in UCITS and/or UCIs, bank deposits and/or derivative financial instruments, without however excluding other types of eligible financial assets.

Each sub-fund may (a) invest in derivatives both to achieve its investment objectives and for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes, and (b) use techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes, under the conditions and within the limits laid down by law, regulations and administrative practice, subject to the restrictions set out in Sections 2 to 5 below.

Each sub-fund of the SICAV must ensure that its overall risk related to derivative financial instruments does not exceed the total net value of its portfolio.

Overall exposure is a measure designed to limit the leverage generated at the level of each sub-fund by the use of derivative financial instruments. The method used to calculate the overall exposure of each of the SICAV's sub-funds will be the commitment method. The commitment method consists of converting positions in derivative financial instruments into equivalent positions in the underlying assets and then aggregating the market value of these equivalent positions.

The commitment arising from derivatives and securities with embedded derivatives is limited to 100% of the net assets of each sub-fund. Each sub-fund may therefore be exposed to 200% of its net assets.

Each sub-fund of the SICAV will have a different investment policy in terms of the type and proportion of eligible financial assets and/or in terms of geographical, industrial or sector diversification.

Under the conditions laid down in the Law of 2010, the applicable Luxembourg regulations and the prospectus, the SICAV may create a sub-fund classified as a feeder UCITS or a master UCITS within the meaning of the Law of 2010, convert one or more existing sub-funds into sub-funds of feeder UCITS or master UCITS and replace the master UCITS of one of its feeder UCITS sub-funds.

Under the conditions laid down in the Law of 2010, the applicable Luxembourg regulations and the prospectus, the SICAV may provide that a sub-fund may subscribe to, acquire and/or hold shares to be issued or issued by one or more of the SICAV's sub-funds up to a limit of 10% in accordance with point 8 of Article 181 of the Law of 2010.

c. Responsible Investment Policy

The responsible investment policy describes the integration of ESG analysis and/or standards (as defined below) into the investment processes of each sub-fund applied by the Management Company.

ESG stands for "Environmental, Social and Governance" criteria, which are indicators commonly used to monitor the sustainability of an investment.

IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS is committed to adopting a sustainable approach to investment. The Management Company has developed its own responsible investment policy, the general principles of which apply to all sub-funds, in particular the consideration of sustainability risks in investment decisions.

However, the applicability of certain specific aspects of this responsible investment policy may vary depending on the sub-fund and the asset class.

In addition, certain sub-funds may be subject to additional guidelines on responsible investment.

The procedures for implementing the responsible investment policy described below and additional guidelines specific to certain sub-funds are detailed in Chapter IX “Sub-Funds”.

(1) ESG standards notably include IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS’ sector exclusion policy.

IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS has drawn up a series of ESG guidelines for investments in sensitive sectors. Companies in these sectors that do not comply with the minimum principles described in these guidelines at the time of initial investment are excluded from the Sub-Funds’ investments. Controversial sectors subject to the Management Company’s sector policy include, amongst others, controversial weapons, thermal coal extraction and oil sands. The exclusion of companies exposed to these controversial sectors depends on (i) the companies’ degree of exposure to the sectors in question (measured as a percentage of their revenues) and/or (ii) whether or not the companies apply a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy that addresses the risks specific to their sector. The Management Company may hold securities issued by companies exposed to these controversial sectors in its portfolio, but will not increase its holdings if the securities were held in the portfolio prior to 31 December 2020. The Management Company may invest up to 5% of the portfolio in companies exposed to the above-mentioned controversial sectors (apart from the controversial weapons sector), provided that the companies in question comply with its exclusion policy within 12 months. Further information on IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS’ sector exclusion policy can be viewed on the Management Company’s website, in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the “SFDR”): <http://ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>

(2) The Management Company also applies an ESG integration policy, which aims to take sustainability risks into account in its investment decisions, using non-financial ESG-type indicators, which may be obtained directly by the Management Company or provided by external ESG research providers such as Sustainalytics, and ESG ratings, which may be awarded by the Management Company itself or provided by external ESG research providers such as Sustainalytics.

The ESG indicators taken into account in investment decisions include:

1. Environmental indicators:

- **Carbon: company-specific operations:** indicators measuring energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Emissions, effluents and waste:** indicators measuring the management of emissions from the company’s operations into the air, water and soil, excluding greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Use of resources:** assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency with which the company uses its raw materials (excluding petroleum and energy products) in its production and how it manages the associated risks.

2. Social indicators:

- **Health and safety at work:** takes into account the company’s ability to offer its employees a safe and healthy working environment, free from the physical, chemical, biological or radiological risks specific to its sector or industry.
- **Community relations:** measures how the company manages the impact of its activities on local communities, particularly in areas where the consequences in terms of water quality, air quality and land availability are high.
- **Product governance:** assesses the way in which companies manage their responsibilities towards their customers. The focus is on the quality of the management system, marketing practices, accurate invoicing and after-sales responsibilities.

3. Governance indicators:

- Integrity and quality of the Board of Directors and management
- Structure of the Board of Directors
- Shareholders’ and owners’ rights
- Compensation policy
- Financial reporting and audit

4. Human rights indicators:

- **Human capital:** assesses the management of risks related to the lack of skilled labour, as well as labour relations such as non-discrimination, working hours and minimum wage.
- **Human rights:** assesses compliance with international standards and conventions and the protection of human rights within a company's activities.

Using ESG indicators, the Management Company assesses the materiality of the sustainability risk specific to the investment under consideration and ensures that it is adequately incorporated into the valuation of the securities concerned. To this end, the Management Company assigns an internal rating based on ESG criteria to the issuers that it analyses for investment purposes. Using this internal ESG rating and, where applicable, the ESG rating provided by an external ESG research provider such as Sustainalytics, the Management Company determines the valuation required to proceed or not to proceed with the investment in the security concerned using a pre-established formula, which can be consulted freely on the Management Company's website. That said, the Management Company draws attention to the fact that certain securities in the portfolio do not benefit from specific ESG analysis with a view to applying the ESG integration policy, particularly when the ESG data available is insufficient. For this reason, for each sub-fund and for each asset class applying the Management Company's ESG integration policy, the Management Company undertakes to maintain a specific minimum ESG analysis coverage rate, as communicated in Chapter IX "Sub-Funds" or in the corresponding SFDR appendix.

Further information on IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS' ESG integration policy is available on the Management Company's website, in accordance with Article 3 of the SFDR: <https://www.ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>

- (3) Lastly, engagement is an integral and crucial part of the Management Company's responsible investment policy. It must be used to steer societies and the world in the right direction. In this context, IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS is committed on two levels:
 1. The SICAV's engagement: the aim is to encourage companies to achieve the highest possible standards in terms of environmental, social and governance responsibility, and to support them in this process. The SICAV's engagement approach is carried out collectively in association with other investors via programmes organised by Sustainalytics and Climate Action 100+.
 2. Commitment to promoting responsible and sustainable initiatives: IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS is committed to promoting responsible initiatives, by participating in international and national ESG initiatives and making donations to foundations and associations.

Further information on IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS' engagement strategy is available on the Management Company's website, in accordance with Article 3 of the SFDR: <https://www.ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>

Information on Regulation (EU) 2020/852 on the Taxonomy:

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

Further information is available in the investment policy detailed in the SFDR appendices of each sub-fund appended to this Prospectus.

d. Risk profile of the SICAV

The risks specific to each sub-fund and their management objective are described in greater detail in the investment policy for each sub-fund.

The assets of each sub-fund are subject to fluctuations in the financial markets and to the risks inherent in any investment in financial assets.

No guarantee can be given that the SICAV's objective will be achieved and that investors will recover the amount of their initial investment.

However, the conditions and limits set out in Sections 3 to 5 below are designed to ensure portfolio diversification in order to manage and limit these risks without, however, excluding them.

Investments made by the SICAV in the shares/units of UCIs expose the SICAV to the risks associated with the financial instruments held in the portfolios of these UCIs. However, certain risks are specific to the

SICAV's holding of shares/units in UCIs. Some UCIs may use leverage, either through the use of derivatives or through borrowing. The use of leverage increases the price volatility of these UCIs and therefore the risk of capital loss. Investments in shares/units of UCIs may also present a greater liquidity risk than a direct investment in a portfolio of transferable securities. On the other hand, investing in shares/units of UCIs gives the SICAV flexible and efficient access to different professional management styles and investment diversification.

A sub-fund that invests mainly through UCIs will ensure that its UCI portfolio has appropriate liquidity characteristics to enable it to meet its own redemption obligations. The selection method for target UCIs will take into account the frequency of redemption in these UCIs and the portfolio of such a sub-fund will consist mainly of UCIs open to redemptions at a frequency identical to that of the sub-fund in question.

It should be noted that the activity of a UCI or sub-fund which invests in other UCIs may result in the duplication of certain costs. Any costs charged to a sub-fund of the SICAV may be doubled as a result of investment in UCIs.

The risks associated with investments in equities and other equity-related securities include sometimes significant price fluctuations, prolonged falls in prices depending on general economic and political conditions or the specific situation of each issuer, or even the loss of the capital invested in the financial asset in the event of issuer default (market risk).

It should be noted that certain warrants and options, while potentially offering greater gains than equities due to their leverage effect, are characterised by significantly greater price volatility compared with the price of the underlying financial asset or index. These instruments may also lose all their value.

Investments in convertible bonds are sensitive to fluctuations in the price of the underlying shares ("equity component" of the convertible bond) while offering some form of capital protection ("bond floor" of the convertible bond). The higher the equity component, the lower the capital protection. As a corollary, a convertible bond that has experienced a significant increase in its market value as a result of a rise in the price of the underlying share will have a risk profile closer to that of an equity. Conversely, a convertible bond that has seen its market value fall to the level of its bond floor as a result of a fall in the price of the underlying share will, from that level onwards, have a risk profile close to that of a conventional bond.

Convertible bonds, like other types of bonds, are subject to the risk that the issuer may not be able to meet its obligations in terms of interest payments and/or repayment of principal at maturity (credit risk). The market's perception of the increased probability of this risk occurring for a given issuer leads to a sometimes significant fall in the bond's market value and therefore in the protection offered by the fixed income component of the convertible bond. Bonds are also exposed to the risk of a fall in their market value following an increase in benchmark interest rates (interest rate risk).

Investments made in a currency other than the reference currency of the sub-fund/share class concerned present a currency risk: at a constant price, the market value of an investment denominated in a currency other than that of a given sub-fund/share class, expressed in the currency of the sub-fund/share class concerned, may decrease as a result of an adverse change in the exchange rate between the two currencies.

Investments in so-called emerging markets and in the securities of small companies may be less liquid and more volatile than investments in so-called traditional markets and in the securities of large companies.

During periods of political instability, monetary crises (particularly credit crises) and economic crises, financial markets are generally characterised by a sharp fall in market values, increased price volatility and a deterioration in liquidity conditions. This increased volatility and deterioration in liquidity conditions will generally have a greater impact on emerging markets, financial assets issued by small companies and small bond issues. During these exceptional events, the SICAV may have to sell assets at a price that does not reflect their intrinsic value (liquidity risk) and investors may incur the risk of high losses.

Investors wishing to know the historical performance of active sub-funds are invited to consult the KIDs (or KIIDs, as applicable). Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that this data is in no way an indicator of the future performance of the SICAV's various sub-funds.

The investment objectives and policies determined by the Board of Directors, as well as the risk profile and typical investor profile, are described for each sub-fund in Chapter IX "Sub-Funds".

3.2. ELIGIBLE FINANCIAL ASSETS

The investments of the SICAV's various sub-funds must consist exclusively of:

- Transferable securities and money market instruments

- a) transferable securities and money market instruments listed or traded on a regulated market as recognised by its home Member State and registered on the list of regulated markets published in the Official Journal of the European Union ("EU") or on its official website ("Regulated Market");
- b) transferable securities and money market instruments traded on another regulated market in an EU Member State that operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public;
- c) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-EU Member State or traded on another regulated market in a non-EU Member State that operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public;
- d) newly issued transferable securities and money market instruments provided that (i) the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or other regulated market that operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public, and (ii) admission is obtained no later than one year after the issue;
- e) money market instruments other than those traded on a regulated market, provided that the issue or the issuer of these instruments are themselves subject to regulations designed to protect investors and savings and that these instruments are:
 - issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority, by a central bank of an EU Member State, by the European Central Bank, by the EU or by the European Investment Bank, by a third State or, in the case of a federal State, by one of the members of the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong; or
 - issued by a company whose securities are traded on the regulated markets referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) above; or
 - issued or guaranteed by an institution subject to prudential supervision in accordance with the criteria defined by Community law, or by an institution which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as stringent as those laid down by Community law; or
 - issued by other entities belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF, provided that investments in these instruments are subject to investor protection rules equivalent to those provided for in the first, second or third indents, and that the issuer is either a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million euros (EUR 10,000,000.-) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with Directive 78/660/EEC, or an entity which, within a group of companies including one or more listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles benefiting from a bank credit line.

Any sub-fund of the SICAV may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in points a) to e) above.

- Units in Undertakings for Collective Investment

- f) units of UCITS authorised in accordance with 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 certain UCITS ("Directive 2009/65/EC") and/or other undertakings for collective investment ("UCIs") within the meaning of Article 1, paragraph (2), points a) and b) of Directive 2009/65/EC, whether or not they are located in an EU Member State, provided that:
 - such other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in Community law and that cooperation between the authorities is sufficiently ensured;
 - the level of protection guaranteed to the unitholders of these other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for the unitholders of a UCITS and, in particular, that the rules relating to the division of assets, borrowing, lending, short selling of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC;
 - the activities of these other UCIs are reported in semi-annual and annual reports enabling an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, profits and transactions for the period under review;
 - the proportion of the assets of the UCITS or of these other UCIs whose acquisition is contemplated, which, in accordance with their incorporation documents, may be invested in aggregate in units

of other UCITS or other UCIs does not exceed 10%.

- Deposits with a credit institution

- g) deposits with a credit institution which are repayable on demand or can be withdrawn and have a maturity of twelve months or less, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in an EU Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is located in a third country, is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in Community legislation.

- Derivative financial instruments

- h) derivative financial instruments, including equivalent instruments giving rise to a cash settlement, which are traded on a regulated market of the type referred to in points a), b) and c) above, and/or derivative financial instruments traded over-the-counter ("OTC derivative"), provided that:
- the underlying consists of instruments described in points a) to g) above, financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies, in which the SICAV may invest in accordance with its investment objectives;
 - the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF;
 - the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and may, at the SICAV's initiative, be sold, liquidated or closed out by means of an offsetting transaction at any time and at their fair value; and
 - in no circumstances will these transactions cause the SICAV to deviate from its investment objectives.

In particular, the SICAV may enter into transactions involving options, futures contracts on financial instruments and options on such contracts.

The SICAV may hold cash on an ancillary basis.

3.3. INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

- Transferable securities and money market instruments

- (1) The SICAV may not invest its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments of any single issuer in a proportion that exceeds the limits set out below, it being understood that (i) these limits are to be respected within each sub-fund and (ii) issuing companies that are grouped together for account consolidation purposes are to be considered as a single entity for the purpose of calculating the limits described in points a) to e) below.

- (a) A sub-fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by a single entity.

In addition, the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held by the sub-fund in issuers in which it invests more than 5% of its net assets may not exceed 40% of the value of its net assets. This limit does not apply to deposits with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision or to OTC derivative transactions with such institutions.

- (b) A single sub-fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by a single group.
- (c) The 10% limit referred to in point a) above may be increased to a maximum of 35% where the transferable securities and money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, by its local authorities, by a non-EU Member State or by public international bodies to which one or more EU Member States belong.
- (d) The 10% limit referred to in point a) above may be increased to a maximum of 25% for

certain bonds when they are issued by a credit institution having its registered office in an EU Member State and subject, by law, to special public supervision designed to protect the holders of such bonds. In particular, the proceeds from the issue of these bonds must be invested, in accordance with the law, in assets that adequately cover the liabilities arising from the bonds throughout their term and that are earmarked for repayment of the principal and payment of accrued interest in the event of default by the issuer. Insofar as a sub-fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in the bonds referred to above and issued by the same issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the value of its net assets.

- (e) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in points c) and d) above are not taken into account when applying the 40% limit set out in point a) above.
- (f) By way of derogation, any sub-fund is authorised to invest, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, up to 100% of its net assets in various issues of transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, by its local authorities, by a State which is a member of the OECD or by public international bodies to which one or more EU Member States belong.

If a sub-fund makes use of this last option, it must hold securities from at least six different issues, without securities from any one issue exceeding 30% of the total net assets.

- (g) Without prejudice to the limits laid down in point 7 below, the 10% limit referred to in point a) above is raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in equities and/or bonds issued by the same entity, where the purpose of the sub-fund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a specific equity or bond index which is recognised by the CSSF, on the following bases:

- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified,
- the index constitutes a representative benchmark for the market to which it refers,
- it is published in an appropriate manner.

The 20% limit is raised to 35% when justified by exceptional market conditions, particularly on regulated markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. Investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

- Deposits with a credit institution

- (2) The SICAV may not invest more than 20% of the net assets of each sub-fund in bank deposits placed with the same entity. Companies that are grouped together for account consolidation purposes are to be considered as a single entity for the purposes of calculating this limitation.

- Derivative financial instruments

(3)

- (a) The counterparty risk in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of the sub-fund's net assets when the counterparty is one of the credit institutions referred to in section 3 point g) above, or 5% of its net assets in other cases.
- (b) Investments in derivative financial instruments may be made provided that, overall, the risks to which the underlying assets are exposed do not exceed the investment limits set out in points 1. a) to e), 2., 3. a) above and 5. and 6. below. When the SICAV invests in derivative financial instruments based on an index, these investments are not necessarily combined with the limits set out in points 1. a) to e), 2., 3. a) above and 5. and 6. below.
- (c) Where a transferable security or money market instrument includes a derivative financial instrument, the latter must be taken into account when applying the provisions set out in points 3. d) and 6. below, and when assessing the risks associated with transactions in derivative financial instruments, such that the overall risk

associated with derivative financial instruments does not exceed the total net value of the assets.

- (d) Each sub-fund must ensure that the overall risk related to derivative financial instruments does not exceed the total net value of its portfolio. Risks are calculated by taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, counterparty risk, foreseeable changes in the markets and the available time to liquidate the positions.

- Units in Undertakings for Collective Investment

Subject to other more restrictive specific provisions relating to a given sub-fund and described in Section 2 above, where applicable:

(4)

- (a) The SICAV may not invest more than 20% of the net assets of each sub-fund in units of any single UCITS or other open-end UCI, as defined in Section 3 point f) above.
- (b) Investments in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not exceed a total of 30% of the SICAV's net assets.

When a sub-fund has acquired units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of such UCITS or other UCIs are not combined for the purposes of the limits set out in points 7. a) to e) below.

- (c) When the SICAV invests in the units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the same Management Company or by any other company with which the Management Company is linked by common management or control or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the Management Company or the other company may not charge subscription or redemption fees for the SICAV's investment in the units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs.

The maximum level of management fees that may be charged both to the SICAV and to the UCITS and/or other UCIs in which the SICAV intends to invest will be that indicated in the specific investment policy of the sub-fund concerned.

Insofar as this UCITS or UCI is a legal entity with multiple sub-funds, where the assets of a sub-fund are exclusively liable for the rights of investors relating to this sub-fund and for those of creditors whose claims have arisen in connection with the creation, operation or liquidation of this sub-fund, each sub-fund is to be considered a separate issuer for the application of the above risk diversification rules.

- Combined limits

- (5) Notwithstanding the individual limits set in points 1. a), 2. and 3. a) above, a sub-fund may not combine several of the following when this would lead it to invest more than 20% of its net assets in the same entity:
 - investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same entity,
 - deposits with the same entity, and/or
 - risks arising from OTC derivative transactions with a single entity.
- (6) The limits set out in points 1. a), 1. c), 1. d), 2., 3. a) and 5. may not be accumulated and, consequently, investments in transferable securities and money market instruments of the same issuer made in accordance with points 1. a), 1. c), 1. d), 2., 3. a) and 5. may not, in any event, exceed a total of 35% of the net assets of the sub-fund concerned.

- Limitations on control

(7)

- (a) The SICAV may not acquire shares carrying voting rights that would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuer.
- (b) The SICAV may not acquire more than 10% of the non-voting shares of any single

issuer.

- (c) The SICAV may not acquire more than 10% of the debt securities of any single issuer.
- (d) The SICAV may not acquire more than 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuer.
- (e) The SICAV may not acquire more than 25% of the units of any single UCITS and/or other UCI.

The limits set out in points 7. c) to e) above may not be complied with at the time of the acquisition if, at that time, the gross amount of the bonds or money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities issued, cannot be calculated.

The limits set out in points 7. a) to e) above do not apply to:

- transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities;
- transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-EU State;
- transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies to which one or more EU Member States belong;
- shares held in the capital of a company from a non-EU State, provided that (i) this company invests its assets mainly in securities of issuers from that State where, (ii) under the legislation of that State, such a holding constitutes the only way for the SICAV to invest in securities of issuers from that State, and (iii) this company's investment policy complies with the rules on risk diversification, counterparty and control limitations set out in points 1. a), 1. c), 1. d), 2., 3. a), 4. a) and b), 5., 6. and 7. a) to e) above;
- shares held in the capital of subsidiaries carrying out management, advisory or marketing activities exclusively on behalf of the SICAV in the country where the subsidiary is located, with regard to the redemption of shares at the request of the shareholders.

- Borrowings

- (8) Each sub-fund is authorised to borrow up to 10% of its net assets on a temporary basis.
- (9) Each sub-fund is authorised to obtain foreign currency through bilateral loans entered into directly with one or more authorised financial counterparties, without using an organised market.

Commitments relating to options contracts and purchases and sales of forward contracts are not considered as borrowings for the purpose of calculating this investment limit.

Lastly, the SICAV ensures that the investments of each sub-fund comply with the following rules:

- (10) The SICAV may not grant loans or act as a guarantor on behalf of third parties. This restriction does not prevent the acquisition of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments that are not fully paid up.
- (11) The SICAV may not engage in short sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in Section 3 points e), f) and h) above.
- (12) The SICAV may not acquire real estate, unless such acquisitions are essential for the direct pursuit of its business.
- (13) The SICAV may not acquire commodities, precious metals or certificates representing the same.
- (14) The SICAV may not use its assets to guarantee securities.
- (15) The SICAV may not issue warrants or other instruments conferring the right to acquire shares in the SICAV.

(16) The SICAV may not invest in securities of companies involved in the production of anti-personnel mines and cluster bombs.

(17) The lending of cash by the SICAV is prohibited.

Notwithstanding any of the above provisions:

(18) The limits set out above may be disregarded when exercising subscription rights attached to transferable securities or money market instruments that form part of the assets of the sub-fund concerned.

While ensuring compliance with the principle of risk diversification, the SICAV may depart from the limits set above for a period of six months following the date of its authorisation.

(19) When the maximum percentages above are exceeded for reasons beyond the SICAV's control or as a result of the exercise of rights attached to securities held in the portfolio, the SICAV's priority in its sales transactions must be to remedy the situation, taking into account the interests of shareholders.

The SICAV reserves the right to introduce other investment restrictions at any time, provided that such restrictions are necessary to comply with the laws and regulations in force in certain States in which the shares of the SICAV may be offered and sold.

3.4. FINANCIAL TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS

Where this is explicitly stated in a sub-fund's prospectus, the sub-fund may engage in securities financing transactions or total return swaps as defined in European Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse (the "SFTR"). The counterparty risk in OTC derivative transactions may not exceed 10% of a given sub-fund's net assets where the counterparty is a credit institution, or 5% of its assets in other cases.

In this respect and in order to reduce exposure to counterparty risk arising from OTC derivative transactions, the SICAV may receive financial guarantees.

This collateral must be given in the form of cash assets in euros in a blocked account or bonds issued or guaranteed by OECD Member States or by their local authorities or by supranational institutions and bodies of a community, regional or global nature with a minimum rating of AA-.

Financial collateral received by way of transfer of ownership will be held with the Depositary Bank. For other types of financial guarantee arrangements, the financial guarantees may be held by a third-party custodian that is subject to prudential supervision and has no links with the provider of the financial guarantees.

Financial collateral other than cash will not be sold, reinvested or pledged. At all times, it will comply with the criteria defined in ESMA guideline 2012/832 in terms of liquidity, valuation, credit quality of issuers, correlation and diversification, with exposure to any one issuer not exceeding 20% of the relevant sub-fund.

Cash received as collateral may be reinvested. In this case, the reinvestment will follow the SICAV's investment policy and comply with the following conditions set out in the ESMA guidelines:

- Placement on deposit with entities prescribed as credit institutions;
- Investment in high quality government bonds;
- Use for the purposes of reverse repurchase agreements entered into with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision, provided that the SICAV is able to recall the total amount of cash at any time, taking accrued interest into account;
- Investment in short-term money market UCIs as defined in the guidelines for a common definition of European money market funds.

Cash received as collateral will be subject to the same diversification requirements as collateral received in forms other than cash and cash equivalents. Subject to the provisions applicable under Luxembourg law, the reinvestment of the cash and cash equivalents received as collateral will be taken into account when calculating the overall exposure of each sub-fund.

These financial guarantees will be valued each day in accordance with Chapter V “Net asset value”. However, the SICAV will apply the following minimum discounts:

Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives	
Type of financial guarantee received	Discount
Cash and cash equivalents	0-10%
Equities	0-10%
Government bonds ⁽¹⁾	0-10%

(1) issued or guaranteed by Member States of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”).

3.5. TEMPORARY PURCHASES AND SALES OF SECURITIES

In order to optimise portfolio performance, reduce risk or costs, generate additional income at a level of risk consistent with the risk profile and diversification rules, or to facilitate the management of existing positions, the SICAV may use securities lending and borrowing transactions, in accordance with:

- Article 11 of the Grand-ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 relating to certain definitions of the amended Law of 20 December 2002 on undertakings for collective investment;
- CSSF Circular 08/356, as amended, relating to the rules applicable to undertakings for collective investment when they employ certain techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments;
- Circular CSSF 14/592 on the guidelines of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) on ETFs and other UCITS issues;
- Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse (SFTR); and
- any other applicable laws and regulations.

Where specified in the sub-fund’s prospectus, the SICAV may engage in securities lending and borrowing transactions in relation to a sub-fund, provided that:

- the sub-fund may only lend or borrow securities either directly or through a standardised lending system organised by a recognised clearing institution or through a lending system organised by a financial institution subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by Community law and specialised in this type of transactions and subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by Community law, in return for a securities lending fee;
- The sub-fund shall ensure that it is able, at any time, to terminate transactions or recall securities that have been lent.

Where a sub-fund enters into securities lending transactions, the maximum proportion and the expected proportion of that sub-fund’s net assets that may be subject to such transactions shall be specified in the Sub-Fund’s prospectus.

Further information regarding such transactions is provided in the Sub-Fund prospectuses and in the SICAV’s annual report.

Eligibility criteria for counterparties

Securities lending and borrowing transactions may only be carried out with approved counterparties, selected on the basis of pre-defined internal criteria (credit quality, operational expertise, legal capacity).

Counterparties must be:

- credit institutions or investment firms subject to prudential supervision,
- located in an OECD Member State with prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent.

IVO Capital Partners has selected Société Générale Luxembourg as the main counterparty.

Types of assets concerned

Transactions may involve:

- bonds, negotiable debt securities,
- other financial instruments eligible for lending and borrowing transactions in accordance with applicable regulations.

Securities lent must be free from any encumbrance or security interest.

Collateral management

Exposure to counterparty risk arising from securities lending and borrowing transactions shall take into account the collateral provided by the counterparty in the form of assets eligible as collateral in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

This collateral will enable the relevant sub-fund to minimise counterparty risk, within the limits provided for by law.

Such collateral must be given in the form of cash in euros in a blocked account or bonds issued or guaranteed by OECD Member States or by their local authorities or by supranational institutions and bodies of a community, regional or global nature with a minimum rating of AA-.

Financial collateral received by way of transfer of ownership will be held with the Depositary Bank.

Financial collateral other than cash will not be sold, reinvested or pledged. At all times, it will comply with the criteria defined in ESMA guideline 2012/832 in terms of liquidity, valuation, credit quality of issuers, correlation and diversification, with exposure to any one issuer not exceeding 20% of the relevant sub-fund.

Cash received as collateral may be reinvested. In this case, the reinvestment will follow the investment policy of the relevant sub-fund and comply with the following conditions set out in the ESMA guidelines:

- Placement on deposit with entities prescribed as credit institutions;
- Investment in high quality government bonds;
- Use for the purposes of reverse repurchase agreements entered into with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision, provided that the SICAV is able to recall the total amount of cash at any time, taking accrued interest into account;
- Investment in short-term money market UCIs as defined in the guidelines for a common definition of European money market funds.

Cash received as collateral will be subject to the same diversification requirements as collateral received in forms other than cash and cash equivalents. Subject to the provisions applicable under Luxembourg law, the reinvestment of the cash and cash equivalents received as collateral will be taken into account when calculating the overall exposure of each sub-fund.

These financial guarantees will be valued each day in accordance with Chapter V "Net asset value". However, the SICAV will apply the following minimum discounts:

Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives	
Type of financial guarantee received	Discount
Cash and cash equivalents	0-10%
Equities	0-10%
Government bonds ⁽¹⁾	0-10%

(1) issued or guaranteed by Member States of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD").

Term of transactions

Securities lending and borrowing transactions may be entered into for:

- a fixed term, or

an indefinite term, with an option to recall or return the securities at any time, in accordance with market rules.

Associated risks

The use of securities lending and borrowing exposes the SICAV to a number of risks, including:

- counterparty risk (default by the counterparty),
- liquidity risk relating to the securities lent,
- operational risk related to systems, procedures or human error,
- legal risk in the event of failure to return the securities.

A robust risk management policy is in place to control these risks, including concentration limits, daily controls and compliance monitoring.

The risks related to securities lending transactions and their impact on investor returns are described in section 3.6 "Risks".

Income generated

Income from securities lending transactions is retained in full by the Fund, less:

- operating expenses,
- any fees paid to intermediaries or securities lending agents.

The aforementioned operating expenses and fees deducted from income from securities lending and borrowing transactions shall not exceed 30%.

- 15% maximum for the Management Company
- 20% maximum for the intermediary.

Furthermore, the total fees may never exceed 30% of the fees distributed between the Management Company and the intermediary.

Transparency and reporting

The SICAV complies with regulatory reporting requirements (including the SFTR), including:

- the annual publication of lending and borrowing amounts,
- the types of collateral received,
- the income generated and associated expenses.

The following information will be included in the SICAV's annual financial statements:

- the SICAV's exposure resulting from the use of efficient portfolio management techniques;
- the identity of the counterparty or counterparties to these efficient portfolio management techniques;
- the type and amount of collateral received by the SICAV to reduce exposure to counterparty risk, in accordance with the collateral policy;
- the identity of the entity or entities to which direct and indirect operational costs and expenses are paid, together with information as to whether or not they are related parties of the Management Company or the Depositary Bank; and
- any other information required by SFTR.

3.6. RISKS

➤ Risk of capital loss

Capital loss occurs when a unit is sold at a lower price than that paid at the time of purchase. The sub-fund does not benefit from any capital protection or guarantee. The capital initially invested is exposed to market fluctuations.

➤ Discretionary management risk

The performance of the sub-fund will depend on the securities selected by the manager. There is a risk that the manager may not select the best-performing securities.

➤ Interest rate risk

Part of the portfolio may be invested in interest rate products (up to 100% exposure). If interest rates rise, the value of products invested in fixed rates may fall. As a result, the net asset value of the sub-fund may

fall if interest rates rise. The SICAV's sensitivity range allows for negative sensitivity of up to -30. In the event of negative sensitivity to interest rate risk, a fall in interest rates may reduce the net asset value of the sub-fund.

➤ Credit risk

Part of the portfolio may be invested in interest rate products. It therefore carries a credit risk which represents (i) the risk of a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, which will have a negative impact on the price of the security and therefore on the sub-fund's net asset value, and (ii) the risk of an issuer defaulting on payment, which could lead to the permanent loss of all or part of the bond's value.

➤ Liquidity risk

When market conditions are unusual or a market is particularly tight, the sub-fund may have difficulties valuing and/or selling some of its assets, in particular to meet large-scale redemption requests.

➤ Risk associated with the use of forward financial instruments:

This is the risk that the exposure arising from the use of forward financial instruments (such as futures, options or swaps) may exceed the initial investment and lead to greater fluctuations in the value of the portfolio. Due to the commitment entered into with these instruments, adverse market developments may result in amplified losses, which may even exceed the simple decline in the underlying asset. This risk also reflects the portfolio's increased sensitivity due to the leverage effect generated by these instruments.

➤ Risk associated with the use of speculative securities (high yield)

The sub-fund may be exposed to credit risk on unrated securities or securities rated below BBB- by the main rating agencies or equivalent ratings at the management company's discretion. Thus, the use of "high yield" securities may entail a risk inherent in securities with a low or non-existent rating, and could lead to a greater risk of a fall in the net asset value.

➤ Credit derivative risk

Credit derivative risk refers to the risks associated with the use of derivative financial instruments whose underlying asset is a credit risk, such as credit default swaps (CDS) and total return swaps (TRS) on bonds or credit indices.

➤ Risk related to distressed securities

Distressed securities are financial instruments issued by companies, public entities or central banks that are, or are in the process of becoming, bankrupt (unable to meet their financial obligations) or in default under the applicable bankruptcy rules. So-called distressed securities are debt securities with a credit rating strictly lower than CCC- as assigned by a rating agency or, if no rating is available, as assessed by the Management Company on the basis of an internal analysis independent of the agencies' ratings. Distressed securities are objectively categorised as carrying a substantial risk, considered to be speculative. Accordingly, the value of such financial instruments may be significantly reduced and investment in distressed securities carries a higher risk of loss. Nevertheless, the income from these investments can be maximised.

➤ Convertible bond risk

The value of convertible bonds depends on several factors: the level of interest rates, the level of issuer risk premiums, changes in the price of the underlying shares and changes in the implied volatility of the shares underlying the convertible or exchangeable bond. These factors may cause the net asset value of the SICAV to fall. The convertible bonds selected should have a non-material sensitivity to equity risk.

➤ Contingent bond risk

Contingent convertible bonds ("CoCos") are hybrid securities, the main objective of which is to enable the issuing bank or financial company to be recapitalised in the event of a financial crisis. These securities have write-down mechanisms, described in their issue prospectuses, which are generally activated if the issuer's capital ratio falls below a certain trigger threshold. The trigger is first and foremost mechanical: it is generally based on the ratio of CET1 (Common Equity Tier 1) to risk-weighted assets. To compensate for the discrepancy between the book values and the financial reality, the supervisor can use a discretionary clause to activate the write-down mechanism if it considers that the issuing institution is in a situation of insolvency.

CoCos are more speculative in nature and carry a greater risk of default than conventional bonds, but will be sought after as part of the management of the SICAV given their theoretical excess return relative to conventional bonds.

CoCos are therefore subject to specific risks, in particular subordination to specific trigger criteria (e.g. deterioration of the capital ratio), the risk of conversion into shares, a loss of capital or non-payment of interest, concentration risk and liquidity risk.

Furthermore, the use of contingent convertible bonds exposes the sub-fund to the following risks:

- risk of triggering contingent clauses: if a capital threshold is crossed, these bonds are either exchanged for shares or undergo a capital reduction, potentially to 0;
- risk of coupon cancellation: coupon payments on this type of instrument are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any time, for any reason, and without time constraints;
- capital structure risk: unlike conventional and secured debt, this type of instrument may lead investors to suffer a loss of capital without a prior failure by the company. In addition, the subordinated creditor will be repaid after the ordinary creditors, but before the shareholders;
- rollover risk: these instruments are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at predetermined levels only with the approval of the competent authority;
- undetermined risk: this is an innovative type of structure. In a stressed environment, when the underlying characteristics of these instruments will be tested, it is uncertain how they will behave. If a single issuer activates a trigger or suspends coupons, it is impossible to predict whether the market will consider this event as a single or systemic event. In the latter instance, there may be potential price contagion and volatility for the entire asset class. This risk may in turn be increased depending on the level of arbitrage of the underlying instruments.
- valuation/yield risk: The attractive yield provided by CoCos can be seen as a complexity premium.

The occurrence of any of these risks may cause the net asset value of the sub-fund to fall.

➤ Specific risks related to asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS)

Some sub-funds may invest in mortgage-related securities, such as mortgage derivatives, structured securities, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. Mortgage-related securities may include securities representing claims on cash flows from loans on residential properties, while commercial mortgage-backed securities can include loans on commercial properties. Investing in mortgage-related securities generally involves credit, early repayment (i.e. the risk associated with unanticipated early repayment of the principal on a fixed income security), liquidity and default risks. In general, a rise in interest rates tends to lengthen the duration of these securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. When interest rates are rising, a fund invested in mortgage-related securities may experience increased volatility. Mortgage-related securities may be subject to a risk of early repayment, particularly when interest rates are falling. This may reduce the fund's returns, as this money will be reinvested at a lower prevailing interest rate.

Some sub-funds may invest in asset-backed securities (ABS) – securities that are primarily serviced using payment flows generated by a pool of assets such as credit cards, car loans, student loans, small business loans and receivables. Asset-backed securities are subject to a risk of early repayment (i.e. the risk associated with unanticipated early repayment of the principal on a fixed-income security) and default risk, and are sensitive to changes in interest rates. When interest rates are rising, asset-backed securities may exhibit increased volatility.

➤ Specific risks related to collateralised loan obligations (CLOs)

A collateralised loan obligation (CLO) is a particular type of securitised and structured asset: it is a security for which the portfolio of underlying assets (or, in the case of a synthetic securitised and structured asset, the underlying reference bond portfolio) is generally made up of commercial and/or industrial loans (including “middle market” loans) to sub-investment grade companies and/or credit default swaps and total return swaps that refer to these assets.

These loans are generally negotiated by one or more commercial banks or other financial institutions and are syndicated among a group of commercial banks and financial institutions. Corporate loans are generally at the most senior level of the capital structure and are often secured by specific guarantees, including but not limited to trademarks, patents, receivables, inventories, equipment, buildings, real estate, franchises and common and preferred shares of the obligor and its subsidiaries. Corporate loans included in securitised and structured asset guarantees or referenced in a securitised and structured security may be of the type typically contracted by borrowers as part of a highly leveraged transaction, often to finance organic growth, acquisitions, mergers, share purchases or for other reasons. Due to the additional debt incurred by the borrower in the course of transactions, the creditworthiness of the borrower is often considered by rating agencies to be below investment grade. Some of the loans included in securitised and structured asset guarantees or referenced in a securitised and structured security may be subordinate to other obligations of the borrower. In order

to encourage banks and institutional investors to invest in a borrower's loan facility, and secure a favourable interest rate, the borrower often provides banks and institutional investors with detailed information about their business, which is generally not publicly available. Due to the provision of confidential information, the unique and personalised nature of a loan agreement, and the private syndication of the loan, loans are not as easily bought or sold as a publicly traded security and, historically, the volume of transactions in the loan market has been low compared to the high yield bond market.

Corporate loans often include restrictive covenants intended to limit the borrower's activities in order to protect the right of lenders to receive timely interest payments and repayment of the principal on loans. These covenants may include restrictions on the payment of dividends, mandatory minimum financial ratios, limits on total debt and other financial tests. A breach of a covenant (after allowing for any cure period) in a loan that is not cancelled by the lending syndicate normally triggers an acceleration event allowing the syndicate to demand immediate repayment of the entire unpaid amount of the loan. Loans generally have shorter terms than less senior bonds and may require mandatory early repayment using excess cash flows, the proceeds of asset disposals and debt and/or equity offerings.

Most corporate loans bear interest based on a floating rate index, the certificate of deposit rate, a base rate or a reference rate (each defined in the applicable loan agreement) or another index, which can be reset on a daily basis (like most base rate indices) or offer the borrower a choice between interest rate reset periods of one, two, three, six, nine or twelve months. The buyer of a loan may receive certain syndication or participation fees in connection with the acquisition. Other fees payable in respect of a loan, which are separated from interest payments on that loan, may include facility, commitment, modification and early repayment fees.

Corporate loan buyers are mainly investment and commercial banks that have applied their high yield experience to the commercial and industrial loan market, acting both as principal and broker. The range of investors for loans has expanded to include asset managers, insurance companies, arbitrageurs, bankrupt investors and mutual funds seeking higher potential total returns, and managers of trust or special purpose portfolios issuing bonds and collateralized loans. However, there is no guarantee that future levels of supply and demand in the loan market will provide the degree of liquidity that currently exists in the high-yield debt market.

CLOs are often segmented into different securities or synthetic exposures offering investors different risk and return profiles on the same underlying portfolio: depending on how the portfolio's interest, principal and recovery payments are split between the different tranches ("waterfall"), a tranche may represent a senior or subordinated debt (senior or junior) on the income streams of the underlying portfolio.

➤ Risk related to subordinated securities

The risk related to subordinated securities is the risk associated with investing in debt instruments that rank lower than other creditors in the event of the issuer's bankruptcy or restructuring.

➤ Risk associated with the hedging of units denominated in foreign currencies

Shares denominated in currencies other than the sub-fund's reference currency and which are hedged against currency risk may generate a performance different from that generated by shares denominated in the sub-fund's reference currency. Shareholders should note that the hedged shares will be hedged against the reference currency of the sub-fund, regardless of whether the said reference currency decreases or increases in value in relation to the listing currency of the said hedged Classes, and may therefore, during the holding period of the hedged Classes provide shareholders with significant protection against declines in the reference currency of the sub-fund relative to the listing currency of such Class, while holding such shares may also substantially prevent shareholders from benefiting from any increase in the value of the reference currency of the SICAV relative to the listing currency of such Class.

Shareholders of Hedged Classes should be aware that, although the intention is to move towards full hedging, perfect hedging is not possible and the portfolio may be over- or under-hedged during certain periods. This hedging will typically be achieved using OTC forward contracts, but may also include currency options, futures contracts or OTC derivatives.

➤ Currency risk

Fluctuations in the currencies of the investments made by the sub-funds against the reference currency may have a positive or negative impact on the value of these investments. The fall in the prices of these currencies against the reference currency of the sub-fund corresponds to the foreign exchange risk.

For monetary and deposit-related assets, in addition to the risks mentioned in the following paragraphs, interest rate risk, default risk, market risk, specific risk, country and regional risk, counterparty risk, settlement risk and, to a lesser extent, liquidity risk, delivery risk and custodian risk should also be mentioned.

For more information on the specific risks associated with the use of techniques and instruments, please refer to Chapter III, Section 4 “Techniques and Financial Instruments”.

➤ Emerging markets risk

Any investment in emerging markets is likely to display above-average volatility due to a high degree of concentration, increased uncertainties resulting from less available information, less liquidity or greater sensitivity to changes in market conditions (social, political and economic conditions). In addition, some emerging markets offer less security than most international developed markets and some of them are not considered to be regulated markets. As a result, services relating to portfolio transactions, liquidation and custody carried out on behalf of assets invested in emerging markets could be riskier.

➤ Chinese market risk

Investing in China's securities markets involves significant risks. These are in addition to the relative risks in emerging countries.

Chinese companies are required to comply with local accounting standards and practices, which to some extent follow international accounting standards.

However, there may be significant differences between financial statements prepared by accountants in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and practices and those prepared in accordance with international accounting standards.

The Shanghai and Shenzhen securities markets are currently being developed and modified. This can lead to volatility in trading, difficulties in settling and recording transactions, and difficulties in interpreting and applying the regulations concerned.

Under China's fiscal policy, there is no guarantee that existing tax incentives for foreign investment will be maintained.

Furthermore, investment in China is dependent on significant political and social changes in the country. Such sensitivity can have a negative effect on capital growth and therefore on the performance of these investments.

The Chinese government's control over currency conversion and future exchange rate movements may have an adverse effect on the operations and financial results of companies invested in China.

➤ Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks

The lack of common or harmonised definitions and labels integrating ESG and sustainability criteria at EU level may lead to different approaches by asset managers when defining ESG objectives.

This also means that it can be difficult to compare strategies that incorporate ESG and sustainability criteria, as the selection and weightings applied to certain investments may be based on indicators that may share the same name but have different underlying meanings.

When assessing a security on the basis of ESG and sustainability criteria, the Management Company may also use data sources provided by external ESG research providers. Given the evolving nature of ESG, these data sources may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable at this time. The application of certain standards of responsible business conduct in the investment process, particularly when they are restrictive, may lead to the exclusion of the securities of certain issuers. As a result, the performance of a sub-fund may sometimes be better or worse than the performance of related funds that do not apply these standards.

➤ Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk arises from the use of forward financial instruments, which are traded over-the-counter. These transactions may potentially result in exposure to a risk of default by one of the counterparties.

➤ Equity risk

Equity risk is the risk of fluctuations in the value of equities due to changes in financial markets, the economic situation, corporate prospects or investor sentiment. The value of equities can fluctuate significantly, both upwards and downwards.

➤ Risk related to sukuk

Sukuk are mainly issued by issuers in emerging markets, without any rating requirements. Sukuk prices are primarily determined by the interest rate market and react to interest rate market movements in the same way as fixed-income investments. Furthermore, issuers may be unable or unwilling to repay the principal and/or yield in accordance with the scheduled terms due to external or political events or factors. Sukuk holders may also be affected by additional risks such as unilateral rescheduling of the payment schedule and limited legal recourse against issuers in the event of default or delayed repayment. Sukuk issued by government entities or government-related entities carry additional issuer-related risks, including, but not limited to, political risk.

➤ Sustainability risks

Sustainability risks are environmental, social or governance events or situations which, if they occur, could have a significant real or potential adverse impact on the value of an investment.

Sustainability factors include environmental, social and workforce issues, respect for human rights, and the fight against corruption and bribery.

These factors may include, for example:

- **Environmental factors:** The environmental impact, which may include water use, pollution, waste management, energy efficiency, gas emissions and climate change.
- **Social factors:** Human rights, health and safety, employee working conditions, community impact, diversity, population change, consumer patterns and shareholder reputation.
- **Governance factors:** Board independence and diversity, shareholder and management alignment, compensation, shareholder rights, transparency and disclosure, business ethics or culture.

IVO Capital Partners believes that these adverse impacts are therefore likely to have a significant impact on the value of each sub-fund.

The Management Company therefore applies an ESG integration policy, which aims to take sustainability risks into account in its investment decisions, on the basis of non-financial ESG indicators. This ESG integration policy enables the Management Company to assess the likely impact of sustainability risks on the performance of the financial products made available, with the aim of minimising these risks.

The Management Company considers that the current integration of sustainability risks into the investment decisions of each sub-fund ensures that these risks have a minimal impact on the returns of the financial products offered.

➤ Risk related to securities lending and borrowing transactions

Securities lending and borrowing transactions expose the sub-funds to counterparty risks. If the counterparty goes into liquidation, defaults or fails to perform the contract, the Sub-Fund may only recover, including for assets specifically attributable to it, a proportionate share of the total assets available for distribution to all creditors and/or clients of that counterparty. In such a case, the Sub-Funds may incur a loss.

Counterparty risk is generally mitigated by the transfer or pledging of collateral in favour of the relevant fund. However, certain risks are associated with the management of collateral, including difficulties in selling the collateral and/or losses incurred upon its realisation, as described above.

Securities lending and borrowing transactions also involve liquidity risks due, in particular, to delays in recovering cash or securities delivered to the counterparty. Such circumstances may delay or limit the ability of the relevant sub-fund to meet redemption requests.

Such transactions are volatile and may be subject to various other types of risk, including, but not limited to, market risk, legal risks relating to the documentation used in such transactions, and operational risks such as, for example, the non-execution or delayed execution of instructions, or the failure or delay in meeting delivery obligations in connection with securities sales.

➤ Risk related to collateral management

Counterparty risk arising from investments in over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, as well as securities lending transactions, is generally mitigated by the transfer or pledging of collateral to the fund. However, transactions may not be fully secured. Fees and income due to the sub-fund may not be covered by collateral. In the event of a counterparty default, the sub-fund may be required to sell the collateral received in the form of non-cash assets at prevailing market prices. In such a case, the sub-fund could incur a loss due, in particular, to an inaccurate valuation or monitoring of the collateral, adverse market

movements, a downgrade in the credit rating of the issuers of the collateral, or illiquidity in the market on which such collateral is traded. Difficulties in selling the collateral may delay or limit the sub-fund's ability to meet redemption requests.

A sub-fund may also incur a loss when reinvesting cash received as collateral, where permitted. Such a loss may result from a decline in the value of the investments made. A decline in the value of these investments would reduce the amount of collateral that the sub-fund can return to the counterparty in accordance with the terms of the transaction. The sub-fund would then be required to cover the difference between the value of the collateral initially received and the amount available to be returned to the counterparty, thereby resulting in a loss for the sub-fund.

IV.SHARES

Unless otherwise provided for in the factsheet of each sub-fund, the rules of this chapter apply to all sub-funds.

4.1.GENERAL INFORMATION

The SICAV's capital is represented by the assets of its various sub-funds. Subscriptions are invested in the assets of the relevant sub-fund.

All shares in the SICAV must be fully paid up. There is no limit to the number of shares that can be issued. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors may restrict the frequency at which shares will be issued in a sub-fund and/or share class; in particular, the Board of Directors may decide that the shares of a sub-fund and/or share class will only be issued during one or more specified time periods or up to a specific amount of net assets.

The shares of each sub-fund have no par value and confer no preferential subscription rights when new shares are issued. The rights attached to the shares are those set out in the Law of 1915, subject to any derogations thereto introduced by the Law of 2010. Each whole share entitles its holder to one vote at General Meetings of Shareholders, regardless of its net asset value.

The SICAV constitutes a single legal entity. However, the assets of a given sub-fund are liable only for the debts, commitments and obligations relating to that sub-fund. In relations between shareholders, each sub-fund is treated as a separate entity.

4.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SHARES

a. Share classes and categories

For each sub-fund, the Board of Directors may decide at any time to issue different Share Classes, which may themselves be grouped into categories of Classes intended for certain types of investors.

The table below shows the type of eligible investor for each class of Classes as well as the distribution policy for each class of Classes.

Category of Classes ²	Type of investors	Distribution policy
D	All types of investors	Distribution
EB	Institutional investors, with a rate applicable up to a total AuM of €50 million in the Sub-Fund	Accumulation
I	Institutional investors	Accumulation
IO	Institutional investors	Accumulation
ID	Institutional investors	Distribution

² Each category of Classes may be issued in any currency, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Category of Classes ²	Type of investors	Distribution policy
P	All types of investors, subject to acceptance by the Management Company	Accumulation
PD	All types of investors, subject to acceptance by the Management Company	Distribution
R	All types of investors	Accumulation
RD	All types of investors	Distribution
S	Management Company employees and their dependants, i.e. their spouse or civil partner, and their direct ascendants and descendants.	Accumulation
W	Institutional investors	Accumulation
WO	Institutional investors, subject to acceptance by the Management Company	Accumulation
Z	All types of investors and more particularly for (i) marketing networks that have received prior approval from the Management Company or (ii) distributors and/or intermediaries providing a) independent advisory services and/or b) individual discretionary management within the meaning of Directive 2014/65/EU of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/ 61/EU ("Directive 2014/65/EU")	Accumulation
ZD	All types of investors and more particularly for (i) marketing networks that have received prior approval from the Management Company or (ii) distributors and/or intermediaries providing a) independent advisory services and/or b) individual discretionary management within the meaning of Directive 2014/65/EU of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/ 61/EU ("Directive 2014/65/EU")	Distribution

Each category of Classes may have specific characteristics: minimum investment amount, accounting currency, maximum management fee, distribution policy (accumulation shares or distribution shares), or subscription deadline. For example, the fees applicable to the "EB" class category are limited to the institutional investors that are the first to invest until the total assets under management in the Sub-Fund reach €50 million. In addition to the table above, the categories of Classes available within each sub-fund and the related fees are reflected in the factsheet of each sub-fund.

In addition, certain Classes may benefit from systematic currency hedging with the aim of limiting the impact of changes in the exchange rate on the performance of the Sub-Fund.

A full description of the characteristics of the Share Classes offered, including in particular the terms of distribution, the initial subscription period (if applicable), the reference currencies and the applicable currency hedging policies, is available to investors on the Management Company's website <https://ivocapital.com/>. This information is regularly updated by the Board of Directors in order to reflect the current offer.

The name of the Class may mention, in particular, the abbreviation:

- reflecting the currency in which the Class is denominated;
- linked to its "Acc" or "Inc" distribution policy, which indicates whether the shares are accumulation (Acc) or distribution (Inc); or

- “HDG” if the Class is hedged against foreign exchange risk.

Accumulation shares do not confer the right to receive dividends.

Following each distribution of cash dividends - annual or interim - to distribution shares, the proportion of the net assets of the sub-fund or class to be allocated to all distribution shares will be reduced by the amounts of the dividends distributed. This will result in a decrease in the percentage of the net assets of the sub-fund or class attributable to all distribution shares, while the proportion of the net assets of the sub-fund or class attributable to all accumulation shares will remain the same, resulting in an increase in the percentage of the net assets of the sub-fund or class attributable to all accumulation shares.

The breakdown of the value of the net assets of a given sub-fund or class between all distribution shares, on the one hand, and all accumulation shares, on the other, is carried out in accordance with Article 13 of the Articles of Association.

The net asset value of a share therefore depends on the value of the net assets of the sub-fund or class in respect of which the share is issued and, within the same sub-fund or class, its net asset value may vary depending on whether it is a distribution share or an accumulation share.

The Board of Directors will establish a separate pool of net assets for each sub-fund. As regards relations between the shareholders, this pool will be allocated solely to the shares issued in respect of the sub-fund concerned, taking into account, where applicable, the breakdown of this pool between the classes and the distribution and accumulation shares of this sub-fund.

The Board of Directors may subdivide the existing shares of each class and/or category of shares into such number of shares as it shall itself determine. The total net asset value of these shares must be equivalent to the net asset value of the subdivided shares existing at the time of the subdivision.

b. Registered shares

All shares, regardless of the sub-fund or category to which they belong, may be issued in registered form.

Registered shares are recorded in the SICAV's register of shareholders. A confirmation of registration will be sent to the shareholder. Registered certificates will not be issued to shareholders except at their express request.

Transfer documents for transfers of registered shares are available from the SICAV's registered office or from the Registrar.

c. Fractions of shares

Arrangements may be made for shares to be held in accounts opened with Clearstream or Euroclear. Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that Clearstream will accept delivery of fractions of shares calculated to two decimal places, whereas Euroclear will only accept whole shares. Shares held through Clearstream or Euroclear will be registered in the name of the relevant custodian.

Fractions of shares may be issued up to three decimal places. Fractions of shares have no voting rights at General Meetings. Fractions of shares, on the other hand, are entitled to any dividends or other distributions that may be paid

4.3. ISSUE AND SUBSCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Board of Directors is authorised to issue shares of each sub-fund and each class at any time and without limitation.

a. Valuation day

Each Business Day is a Valuation Day (D).

b. Initial subscription

During the initial subscription period, the shares are offered at the unit amount of 100 in the reference currency of the class concerned. The Board of Directors reserves the right to close the initial subscription period early or to extend it. As necessary, shareholders will then be informed of this decision, and the Prospectus will be updated.

For all classes, the initial subscription period corresponds to the date of receipt of the first subscription, unless otherwise indicated in the class table available on the Management Company's website

<https://ivocapital.com/>

c. Issue and subscription price

Once the initial subscription period has been closed, the shares of each Sub-Fund are issued at a price corresponding to the net asset value per share plus an entry fee of up to 2% for the benefit of authorised intermediaries. Subscription requests received by the Registrar within the limits described below will be processed, if accepted, at the net asset value per share of the relevant sub-fund and class determined on the Valuation Day (D).

d. Current subscriptions

Subscription requests for the Sub-Fund will be for an amount or a number of shares to be invested.

Unless indicated otherwise in the factsheet of a Sub-Fund, subscription requests must be received no later than **12:00 p.m. (CET)** on each Valuation Day (D), it being understood that any subscription request received after **12:00 p.m. (CET)** on the applicable Valuation Day (D) will be processed on the basis of the next Valuation Day.

e. Payment of subscriptions

The subscription amount for each share is payable within two (2) Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day (D+2).

The share subscription amount will be applied in the currency in which the NAV per share is calculated in the sub-fund/class concerned.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to defer subscription requests if it is uncertain whether the relevant payment will be received by the Depositary Bank within the stipulated payment deadlines.

If a payment is received in connection with a subscription request after the expiry of the stipulated deadline, the Board of Directors or its agent may process this request either (i) by applying a premium taking into account, in particular, interest due at the usual market rates, or (ii) by cancelling the allotment of shares and, if applicable, by requesting compensation for any loss resulting from the failure to make payment before the expiry of the stipulated deadline. In the event of non-payment, the subscription request may be forfeited and cancelled.

The SICAV may also accept subscriptions through the contribution of an existing portfolio, provided that the securities and assets in this portfolio are compatible with the investment policy and restrictions applicable to the sub-fund concerned. For all securities and assets accepted in settlement of a subscription, a report will be drawn up by the SICAV's auditor in accordance with the provisions of Article 420-10 of the Law of 1915. Unless otherwise decided by the Board of Directors, the cost of this report will be borne by the investor concerned.

f. Suspension and refusal of subscriptions

The Board of Directors may suspend or interrupt the issue of the shares in any sub-fund of the SICAV at any time. In particular, it may do so in the circumstances described in the chapter

V "Net Asset Value of shares", section 2 "Suspension of the Calculation of the Net Asset Value and of the issue, redemption and conversion of shares". In addition, it may, at its discretion and without having to give reasons for its decision:

- refuse all or part of a request to subscribe for shares,
- redeem at any time shares held by persons who are not authorised to purchase or hold shares in the SICAV.

When the Board of Directors decides to resume the issue of shares of a sub-fund after having suspended the issue for any period, all pending subscriptions will be executed on the basis of the same NAV corresponding to the Valuation Day on which the calculation is resumed.

g. Combating Late Trading and Market Timing

The SICAV's Registrar will ensure that appropriate procedures are in place to ensure that subscription, redemption and conversion requests are received before the cut-off time for accepting orders on the applicable Valuation Day.

The SICAV will not authorise practices associated with Late Trading and Market Timing as defined in CSSF

Circular 04/146, or practices associated with “active trading” or “excessive trading” (“Active Trading”), defined as subscription/redemption/conversion transactions of shares in the same sub-fund carried out within a short period of time and for large amounts, where applicable, with the aim of seeking short-term profits. Both Active Trading and Market Timing practices are detrimental to other shareholders in that they affect the sub-fund’s performance and disrupt asset management.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject all subscription and conversion orders suspected of Active Trading or Market Timing. The Board of Directors may take all necessary measures to protect the SICAV’s other shareholders when such practices are suspected, in particular by the application of an additional redemption fee of a maximum of 2% for the benefit of the sub-fund, on the understanding that, in this case, the outgoing shareholder will receive prior information enabling him/her to withdraw his/her redemption request.

h. Combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism

As part of the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism, the SICAV will apply the relevant national and international measures requiring subscribers to prove their identity to the SICAV. For this reason, in order for the subscription to be considered valid and acceptable by the SICAV, the subscriber must attach to the subscription form:

- if he/she is a natural person, a copy of one of his/her identity documents (passport or identity card), or,
- if it is a legal entity, a copy of its corporate documents (such as its coordinated articles of association, published balance sheets, extract from the trade register, list of authorised signatures, list of shareholders holding directly or indirectly 25% or more of the capital or voting rights, list of directors, etc.) and identity documents (passport or identity card) of its beneficial owners and persons authorised to give instructions to the Registrar Agent.

These documents must be duly certified by a public authority (e.g. notary, police commissioner, consul, ambassador) in the country of residence.

This obligation is absolute, unless:

- the subscription form is sent to the SICAV by one of its distributor agents located (i) in one of the member countries of the European Union, the European Economic Area or a third country imposing equivalent obligations within the meaning of the amended law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, or (ii) by a subsidiary or branch of its distributors located in another country, if the parent company of this subsidiary or branch is located in one of these countries and if either the legislation of this country or the internal rules of the parent company guarantee the application of the rules relating to the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing with regard to this subsidiary or branch,
- the subscription form is sent directly to the SICAV and the subscription is paid either by:
 - o a bank transfer originating from a financial institution resident in one of these countries, or;
 - o a cheque drawn on the subscriber’s personal account at a bank resident in one of these countries or a bank cheque issued by a bank resident in one of these countries.

However, the Board of Directors must obtain from its distribution agents or directly from the investor a copy of the identification documents as described above, on first request.

Before accepting a subscription, the SICAV may undertake additional investigations in accordance with the national and international measures in force to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

4.4. REDEMPTION OF SHARES

a. Eligibility for redemption

Pursuant to the Articles of Association and subject to the following provisions, each shareholder has the right, at any time, to have his or her shares redeemed by the SICAV. Shares redeemed by the SICAV will be cancelled.

Shareholders who wish all or part of their shares to be redeemed by the SICAV must make an irrevocable request in writing to the SICAV or to the Registrar. This request must contain the following information: the identity and exact address of the person requesting the redemption, including a fax number, the number of shares to be redeemed, the sub-fund, the class (if applicable) to which these shares belong,

whether they are registered or book-entry shares, accumulation or distribution shares, if applicable, the name in which the shares are registered, the name and bank details of the person designated to receive the payment.

The redemption request must be accompanied by the documents needed to transfer them before the redemption price can be paid.

b. Redemption requests

Redemption requests received by the Registrar within the limits described below will be processed, if accepted, at the net asset value per share of the relevant sub-fund and class determined on the Valuation Day (D).

Unless indicated otherwise in the factsheet of a Sub-Fund, redemption requests for each share must be received no later than **12:00 p.m. (CET)** on each Valuation Day (D), it being understood that any redemption request received after **12:00 p.m. (CET)** on the applicable Valuation Day (D) will be processed on the basis of the next Valuation Day.

No shares of a given sub-fund will be redeemed during any period in which the calculation of the NAV of the shares of that sub-fund is temporarily suspended by the SICAV by virtue of the powers conferred on it by Article 14 of the Articles of Association.

c. Payment of redemptions

Payment of the price of the redeemed shares will be made within 2 Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day (D+2), provided that all documents evidencing the redemption have been received by the SICAV.

Payment will be made in the currency in which the NAV of the relevant sub-fund/share class is calculated or in another currency in accordance with the instructions given in the redemption request, in which case the conversion costs will be borne by the shareholder.

The redemption price of the SICAV's shares may be higher or lower than the purchase price paid by the shareholder at the time of subscription, depending on whether the net value has increased or decreased.

4.5. CONVERSION OF SHARES

Under the Articles of Association and subject to the following provisions, each shareholder may request the conversion of all or part of his/her shares into shares of another sub-fund or class/category (and within such other sub-fund, either of the same class/category or of another class/category), at a price based on the respective net values of the shares of the different sub-funds and classes/categories concerned.

Shareholders wishing to convert shares may submit a written request to the Registrar, indicating the amount to be converted and the form of the shares to be converted and specifying whether the shares of the new sub-fund/class/category are to be registered or book-entry shares.

The terms and conditions and notices relating to the redemption of shares apply equally to the conversion of shares.

The number of shares allocated to the new sub-fund/class/category will be determined according to the following formula:

$$A = \frac{B \times C \times D}{E}$$

A: represents the number of shares to be allocated in the new sub-fund or class/category,

B: represents the amount to be converted in the initial sub-fund or class/category,

C: represents the NAV, on the applicable Valuation Day, of the shares to be converted in the initial sub-fund or class/category,

D: is the exchange rate coefficient on the applicable Valuation Day between the currencies of the two sub-funds or classes/categories concerned. If both sub-funds or classes/categories are held in the same currency, the coefficient is equal to 1,

E: represents the NAV, on the applicable Valuation Day, of the shares to be allocated in the new sub-fund or class/category.

After conversion, the Registrar will inform shareholders of the number of new shares obtained on conversion and their price.

No shares will be converted during any period in which the calculation of the NAV of the shares concerned is temporarily suspended by the SICAV by virtue of the powers conferred on it by Article 14 of the Articles of Association.

V. NET ASSET VALUE OF SHARES

5.1. DEFINITION AND CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The calculation of the NAV per share of each sub-fund and, where applicable, of each share class/category of the SICAV is carried out in Luxembourg by the Administrative Agent under the responsibility of the Board of Directors.

The NAV is expressed according to the class currency and is determined and calculated on each Valuation Day as defined in the previous chapter and/or each class and/or each category on the basis of the prices known on that Valuation Day, as published by the relevant stock exchanges and by reference to the value of the assets held on behalf of the sub-fund concerned in accordance with Article 13 of the SICAV's Articles of Association.

The value of the shares of each sub-fund, share class and category is obtained by dividing the NAV of the assets of the sub-fund, share class and category, as applicable, by the number of outstanding shares of these sub-funds, share classes and categories, as applicable.

The Board of Directors will establish a separate pool of net assets for each sub-fund. In relations between shareholders and with third parties, this pool will be allocated solely to the shares issued in respect of the sub-fund concerned, taking into account, where applicable, the breakdown of this pool between the share categories and/or classes, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association.

If an error were to occur in the NAV - whether due to a calculation error or an investment-related failure - it would be treated in accordance with the principles set out in CSSF Circular 24/856 on the protection of investors in the event of an error in the calculation of the NAV, non-compliance with the investment rules and other errors at the level of a UCI. In particular, the Management Company applies the default materiality threshold defined by this Circular. If, as a result of such an error, compensation is required, investors are notified that their shareholder rights may be affected if they have subscribed to the Fund through a financial intermediary.

In order to establish these pools of net assets:

1. if two or more share classes/categories relate to a given sub-fund, the assets allocated to these classes and/or categories will be invested together in accordance with the investment policy of the sub-fund concerned, subject to the specific features of these share classes and/or categories;
2. the proceeds resulting from the issue of shares of a class and/or category of shares of a given sub-fund will be allocated in the SICAV's books to the relevant class and/or category of this sub-fund, it being understood that, if several share classes and/or categories are issued in respect of this sub-fund, the corresponding amount will increase the proportion of the sub-fund's net assets attributable to the class and/or category of shares to be issued;
3. the assets, liabilities, income and expenses relating to these sub-funds/classes and/or categories will be allocated to these sub-funds/classes and/or categories;
4. when an asset derives from another asset, this asset will be allocated, in the SICAV's books, to the same sub-fund to which the asset from which it is derived belongs and, each time an asset is revalued, the increase or decrease in value will be allocated to the corresponding sub-fund;
5. where the SICAV incurs a liability attributable to the assets of a given sub-fund or to a transaction carried out in relation to the assets of a given sub-fund, this liability will be allocated to that sub-fund;
6. in the event that an asset or liability of the SICAV cannot be allocated to a particular sub-fund, such asset or liability will be allocated to all the sub-funds in proportion to the NAV of the share classes and/or categories concerned or in such other manner as the Board of Directors shall determine in good faith;
7. following the payment of dividends to distribution shares of a given class and/or category, the net asset value of this class and/or category attributable to these distribution shares will be reduced by the amount of these dividends.

The assets of each of the SICAV's sub-funds will be valued according to the following principles:

1. UCI shares/units will be valued on the basis of their last official NAV available on the Valuation Day, or unofficial if this is more recent (in this case on the basis of a probable NAV, estimated prudently and in good faith by the Board of Directors, or on the basis of other sources such as information from the manager of the said UCI);

2. the value of cash in hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, dividends and interest falling due but not yet received, will be the nominal value of such assets, unless it is unlikely that such value can be received. In the latter case, the value will be determined by subtracting a certain amount that seems appropriate to reflect the real value of these assets;
3. the valuation of securities (i) listed or traded on a regulated market under the Law of 2010 or (ii) traded on another market in an EU member state that is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public, or (iii) admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-EU Member State or traded on another market in a non-EU Member State, regulated, regularly operated, recognised and open to the public (all three of which may also be referred to as a "Regulated Market"), is based on the last known closing price on the Valuation Day and, if these securities are traded on several markets, on the last known closing price on the main market for these securities on the Valuation Day. If the last known closing price on a given Valuation Day is not representative, the valuation will be based on the probable realisable value as estimated prudently and in good faith;
4. transferable securities that are not listed or traded on a Regulated Market will be valued on the basis of the probable realisable value as estimated prudently and in good faith;
5. the liquidation value of futures and options contracts not traded on Regulated Markets will be their net liquidation value determined in accordance with policies established by the Board of Directors, on a basis applied consistently to each type of contract. The liquidation value of futures or options contracts traded on Regulated Markets will be based on the last available settlement price of such contracts on the Regulated Markets on which such futures or options contracts are traded by the SICAV; provided that if a futures or options contract cannot be liquidated on the day on which the net assets are valued, the basis for determining the liquidation value of such contract will be determined by the Board of Directors in a fair and reasonable manner;
6. interest rate swaps will be valued at their market value, determined by reference to the applicable yield curve. Swaps on indices or financial instruments will be valued at their market value established by reference to the index or financial instrument concerned. The valuation of swap contracts relating to these indices or financial instruments will be based on the market value of these swap transactions in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Directors;
7. where practicable, liquid assets, money market instruments and all other instruments may be valued at the last known closing prices on the Valuation Day or using the straight-line amortisation method. Where the straight-line amortisation method is used, portfolio positions are reviewed regularly under the supervision of the Board of Directors to determine whether there is a difference between the valuation method based on the last known closing price method and the straight-line amortisation method. If there is a discrepancy that may result in significant dilution for the shareholders or be prejudicial to them, appropriate corrective action may be taken, including, if necessary, the calculation of the NAV using the last known closing prices;
8. the value of contracts for difference will be determined by reference to the market value of the underlying asset, taking into account the costs inherent in the transaction (i.e. cost of borrowing, remuneration of collateral or cost of funding of the counterparty, as the case may be);
9. values expressed in a currency other than the currency of expression of the sub-fund or share class in question will be converted at the exchange rate on the Valuation Day. If exchange rates are not available, they shall be determined prudently and in good faith in accordance with the procedures established by the Board of Directors;
10. all other assets are valued on the basis of their probable realisable value, which must be estimated prudently and in good faith;
11. the Board of Directors may, at its discretion, allow the use of another valuation method if it considers that such valuation better reflects the fair value of an asset of the SICAV. Appropriate deductions will be made for expenses to be borne by the SICAV and the SICAV's liabilities will be taken into account according to fair and prudent criteria. Appropriate provisions will be set aside for this purpose;
12. where practicable, liquid assets, money market instruments and all other instruments may be valued at the last known closing prices on the Valuation Day or using the straight-line amortisation method. Where the straight-line amortisation method is used, portfolio positions are reviewed regularly under the supervision of the Board of Directors to determine whether there is a difference between the valuation method based on the last known closing price method and the straight-line amortisation method. If there is a discrepancy that may result in significant dilution for the shareholders or be prejudicial to them, appropriate corrective action may be taken, including, if

necessary, the calculation of the NAV using the last known closing prices.

5.2. SUSPENSION OF THE CALCULATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE AND OF THE ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES

The Board of Directors is authorised to temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value of one or more sub-funds of the SICAV, as well as the issuance, redemption and conversion of the shares of such sub-fund(s) in the following cases:

1. when the NAV of the shares or units of the underlying UCIs representing a substantial portion of the sub-fund's investments cannot be determined;
2. during all or part of a period during which one of the main stock exchanges or regulated markets on which a substantial portion of the portfolio of one or more sub-funds is listed or traded is closed for any reason other than normal holidays or during which trading thereon is restricted or suspended;
3. when the SICAV cannot normally dispose of or value the investments of one or more sub-funds or cannot do so without seriously prejudicing the interests of its shareholders;
4. if the means of communication required to determine the price or value of the assets of one or more sub-funds are out of order or if, for any other reason, the value of the assets of one or more sub-funds cannot be determined;
5. when investments or the transfer of funds involved in such investments cannot be made at normal prices or exchange rates, or when the SICAV is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of shares;
6. when the Board of Directors so decides, subject to compliance with the principle of equal treatment of shareholders and applicable laws and regulations, (i) as soon as an extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders is convened to decide to liquidate the SICAV or a sub-fund, or (ii) when the Board of Directors has the power to do so, as soon as it decides to liquidate a sub-fund.

Subscribers and shareholders offering shares for redemption or conversion will be notified of the suspension of the calculation of the NAV.

Suspended subscriptions and redemption or conversion requests may be withdrawn by written notification, provided such notification is received by the SICAV before the suspension ends. In the event of significant redemption and/or conversion requests representing more than 10% of the net assets of a given sub-fund, the SICAV reserves the right to redeem the shares only at the redemption price as determined after it has been able to sell the necessary assets as quickly as possible, taking into account the interests of all the sub-fund's shareholders, and after it has received the proceeds of these sales.

Outstanding subscriptions, redemptions and/or conversions will be taken into consideration on the first Valuation Day following the end of the suspension.

VI. LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT TOOLS

6.1. SWING PRICING

In certain market conditions and taking into account the volume and size of buy and sell transactions within a given Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors may consider that it is in the interest of the shareholders of a given Sub-Fund to calculate the net asset values per share on the basis of the buy and sell prices of the assets and/or by applying an estimate of the current bid-ask spread on the markets on which the assets are traded.

The Board of Directors may further adjust such net asset values to take into account all transaction charges and sales fees, provided that such charges and fees do not exceed 2% of the NAV of a given Sub-Fund at that time.

Swing Pricing may be applied to all Sub-Funds.

The current price adjustment for a given Sub-Fund is available on request from the Management Company.

6.2. EXTENSION OF NOTICE PERIODS

In the event of exceptional market conditions leading to liquidity problems affecting a sub-fund, or any other circumstances that could jeopardise the liquidity of that sub-fund and thereby the interests of shareholders, the Management Company may temporarily extend the notice period applicable to redemption requests between the cut-off time and the settlement date (the “**Redemption Notice Period**”).

The Redemption Notice Period may be extended:

- in respect of a share class or sub-fund, to all redemption requests received on a given transaction day; or
- in respect of certain redemption requests deemed to be significant, in the case of redemption requests by a shareholder exceeding a threshold agreed by the financial manager (the “Significant Redemption Requests”).

Where the Redemption Notice Period is extended in respect of all redemption requests for a share class or sub-fund, no redemption request submitted between the transaction day on which the requirement for an additional notice period was first introduced (the “**Initial Redemption Day**”) and the transaction day on which that additional notice period for that Initial Redemption Day expires will be processed before the redemption requests originally submitted for the Initial Redemption Day have been processed. All redemption requests will be processed on a “first come, first served” basis, based on the original transaction date to which they relate.

[Where the Redemption Notice Period is extended solely in respect of Significant Redemption Requests, the Company may continue to process and settle other redemption requests in accordance with the provisions of this Prospectus. In such cases, shareholders whose requests are not subject to an extension of the Redemption Notice Period may receive the proceeds of their redemption before shareholders who have submitted Significant Redemption Requests.]

Shareholders are advised that the application of this extended notice period will mean that their redemption requests will be processed at the NAV applicable on the transaction day on which the additional notice period expires, rather than at the NAV applicable on the transaction day for which the redemption request was originally submitted.

6.3. REDEMPTION LIMITATION MECHANISM

In the event of significant redemption requests representing more than 10% of the net assets of a given sub-fund, the SICAV reserves the right to defer redemption requests exceeding 10% until the next

Valuation Day. On the next Valuation Day or on subsequent Valuation Days until all original requests have been fully processed, such deferred requests will be given priority.

In the event of significant requests for conversion to another sub-fund representing more than 10% of the net assets of a given sub-fund, the SICAV reserves the right to defer conversion requests exceeding 10% until the next Valuation Day. On the next Valuation Day or on subsequent Valuation Days until all original requests have been fully processed, such deferred requests will be given priority.

VII. DISTRIBUTIONS

As at the date of the Prospectus, accumulation shares and distribution shares have been issued.

Income from accumulation shares is capitalised and its value is reflected in the NAV per share.

The following provisions apply to distribution shares.

a. Distribution policy

At the annual General Meeting of Shareholders, shareholders will determine, on the proposal of the Board of Directors, the amount of cash distributions to be made to the distribution shares of the various sub-funds or share classes concerned, within the limits set by the Law of 2010 and the Articles of Association. Accordingly, the amounts distributed may not have the effect of reducing the SICAV's capital below the minimum capital of EUR 1,250,000.

The Board of Directors may decide, in each sub-fund and in each share class, where applicable, to distribute interim cash dividends to the distribution shares, in accordance with the legal provisions in force.

b. Payment

Dividends and interim dividends allocated to distribution shares will be paid on the dates and at the places determined by the Board of Directors.

Any declared dividend that has not been claimed by its beneficiary within five years of its allocation may no longer be claimed and will revert to the relevant sub-fund or share class. No interest will be paid on a dividend declared by the SICAV and held by it at the disposal of its beneficiary.

c. Distribution of the Classes launched at the date of the Prospectus

Dividends on the shares of the Distribution Classes are paid annually.

VIII. TAXATION

8.1. TAX TREATMENT OF THE SICAV

In Luxembourg, the SICAV is subject to a tax corresponding to 0.05% per annum of its net assets. This tax is reduced to 0.01% per annum of the net assets attributable to the share classes reserved for institutional investors. This tax is payable on a quarterly basis and is calculated on the basis of the SICAV's net assets at the end of the quarter in question. Subscription tax is not payable on the portions of assets invested in UCIs already subject to this tax. No stamp duty or other tax will be payable in Luxembourg on the issuance of SICAV shares.

No tax is payable in Luxembourg on realised or unrealised capital gains on the SICAV's assets. Investment income received by the SICAV may be subject to varying rates of withholding tax in the countries concerned. In principle, these tax deductions cannot be reclaimed. The information given above is based on current laws and practices and may be subject to change.

8.2. TAX TREATMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS

Under current legislation and practice, shareholders are not subject to any capital gains, income, withholding, inheritance or other taxes in Luxembourg (with the exception of shareholders domiciled, resident or permanently established in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and certain former residents of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg holding more than 10% of the SICAV's capital).

On 3 June 2003, the Council of the European Union adopted Directive 2003/48/EEC on the taxation of savings income (the "Directive"). Under this Directive, EU Member States will be required to provide to the tax authorities of another EU Member State details of payments of interest or other similar income paid by a person under their jurisdiction to a natural person residing in that other Member State, subject to the right of certain Member States (Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg) to opt for a withholding tax system for a transitional period in respect of such payments.

Shareholders of the SICAV who are residents of an EU Member State (including dependent or associated territories)³ or of designated third countries⁴ – with the exception of shareholders who are legal entities – are subject to withholding tax on interest payments received from the sub-fund in which they invest.

Shareholders and potential investors are advised to seek professional advice on the possible taxation and other consequences of purchasing, holding, selling or otherwise disposing of shares, in accordance with the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, nationality, residence or domicile.

The above statements on taxation are based on the advice of the Administrative Agent as to the law and practice in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg at the date of this Prospectus. As with any other investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax situation or the proposed tax situation at the time of investment in the SICAV or in a sub-fund or in a Class of shares will last indefinitely.

a. FATCA requirements

FATCA (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act) refers to the compliance legislation enacted in 2010 as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act. FATCA combats tax evasion by US taxpayers who hold assets abroad and requires all institutions to participate and comply. FATCA requires Foreign Financial Institutions ("FFIs") to report to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") any information relating to financial accounts in connection with "specified US persons" and, in certain cases, with US persons controlling entities falling within the definition of so-called passive Non-Financial Foreign Entities ("NFFEs"). A "Passive NFFE" refers to any Non-Financial Foreign Entity (NFFE) that is not (i) an active NFFE (as defined in applicable US Treasury Regulations), or (ii) a Withholding Foreign Partnership or Withholding Foreign Trust in accordance with applicable US Treasury Regulations.

Through FATCA, the US imposes a 30% withholding tax on all FFIs, including certain investment vehicles and UCITS that do not comply with FATCA requirements. This tax applies to income from US sources and to proceeds from the sale of assets generating income from US sources, from 2017.

In short, FATCA requires FFIs to comply with new documentation standards, with the aim of identifying

³ Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man, dependent territories and association of Caribbean states, etc.

⁴ Switzerland, Monaco, Liechtenstein, Andorra, San Marino.

specified US persons and reporting to the IRS, from 2015, information relating to investments made with FFIs directly or indirectly by these persons.

The US Treasury published the final version of the FATCA (Final Regulations) on 17 January 2013 and the IRS has provided detailed requirements with which FFIs, US paying agents and other non-US entities must comply to avoid withholding taxes or fines. The document also provides details of exceptions, exclusions and reporting and withholding requirements. On 20 February 2014, the IRS published amendments to these Final Regulations (temporary regulations and temporary coordination regulations).

Many jurisdictions have signed an intergovernmental agreement ("IGA") which transposes most of the obligations of the FATCA regulations into local law and, at the same time, provides for specific exemptions or reduced compliance requirements for FFIs based in IGA countries compared to FFIs based in other jurisdictions. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg signed an IGA Model 1 on 28 March 2014.

The SICAV has opted for Model 1 reporting FFI status.

b. Common Reporting Standard

The SICAV may be subject to the standard for automatic exchange of financial account information in tax matters (the "Standard") and to the Common Reporting Standard (the "CRS") as defined in the Luxembourg law on the Common Reporting Standard (the "CRS Law").

Under the provisions of the CRS Law, "Controlling Persons" means the natural persons who exercise control over an entity. In the case of a trust, the settlor(s), trustee(s), protector(s) (if any), beneficiary(ies) or category(ies) of beneficiary(ies), and any other natural person(s) ultimately exercising effective control over the trust. In the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, the term refers to persons whose situation is equivalent or similar. The term "Controlling Persons" should be interpreted in a manner consistent with the Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.

Under the CRS Law, the SICAV may be considered as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution. Accordingly, with effect from 30 June 2017 and without prejudice to other applicable data protection provisions as defined in the SICAV's documentation, the SICAV will be required each year to declare to the Luxembourg Tax Authorities (the "LTA") personal and financial information relating to, inter alia, the identification of, investments in and payments made to (i) shareholders who are reporting persons (reportable persons) and (ii) Persons who have control of certain non-financial entities who are themselves reporting persons (Persons having control). This information, exhaustively defined in Appendix I of the CRS Law (the "Information"), will include personal data relating to Reporting Persons.

The SICAV's ability to meet its reporting obligations under the CRS Law will depend on the information and supporting documents provided by each shareholder. In this context, shareholders are hereby informed that, as data controller, the SICAV will process the Information for the purposes defined in the CRS Law. Shareholders undertake to inform the Persons holding control of their assets, where applicable, of the processing of their Information by the SICAV.

Shareholders are also advised that Information relating to Reporting Persons within the meaning of the CRS Law will be transmitted annually to the LTA for the purposes set out in the CRS Law. In particular, Reporting Persons are informed that certain transactions they have carried out will be communicated to them via statements that will serve as the basis for annual transmission to the LTA.

Similarly, shareholders undertake to inform the SICAV within thirty (30) days of receiving these statements if they contain inaccurate personal data. Shareholders also undertake to inform the SICAV and to provide it with all supporting documents attesting to any change concerning the Information as soon as such a change occurs.

Any shareholder who does not comply with the SICAV's requests for Information and documentation may be held liable for the penalties imposed on the SICAV and attributable to such shareholder's failure to submit the Information or to have such information communicated to the LTA by the SICAV.

IX. CHARGES AND EXPENSES

9.1. MAIN CHARGES AND EXPENSES OF THE SICAV

a. Fees related to the creation of a new sub-fund

The costs specifically linked to the creation of a new sub-fund will be amortised in full over 5 years, as soon as they arise, against the assets of this sub-fund.

b. Management Company's fee

- Management fee

As remuneration for its management and marketing services for each sub-fund, the Management Company may receive from the SICAV, on its own behalf, an annual management fee, the maximum rate of which is described in the factsheet of each sub-fund, where applicable.

- Performance fee

The Management Company may also receive a performance fee, the calculation of which is triggered from a minimum gross performance threshold determined on the basis of a reference asset applicable according to the currency used and the class category. The trigger threshold is adjusted according to the management fees applicable to the different unit classes.

The applicability of the performance fee and, where applicable, its reference assets are defined in the factsheet of each sub-fund. If applicable and unless otherwise provided for in the factsheet of each sub-fund, the calculation methodology is detailed below:

- The performance fee is calculated by comparing the assets of the Sub-Fund concerned, after ongoing charges, with a benchmark asset that has performed identically to that of the Benchmark over the calculation period, with the same variations linked to the Sub-Fund's subscriptions and redemptions.
- Outperformance relative to the benchmark asset occurs if the sub-fund's net assets (net of all costs, before performance fee) exceed those of the benchmark asset.
- Performance fees follow the "High-on-High"⁵ principle: no performance fee is paid at the end of the financial year as long as performance has not exceeded the highest level at the end of the financial year for which a performance fee has been crystallised (i.e. since the last date on which a performance fee was paid).
- The "High-on-High" principle is combined with a condition that the sub-fund outperform its benchmark asset as defined above. A provision will therefore be made for performance fees when i) the sub-fund's performance exceeds that of the benchmark asset since the last crystallisation date (or, failing that, since inception) and ii) the sub-fund's net asset value exceeds the highest net asset value at the end of the financial year for which the performance fee has been crystallised.
- In addition to the "High-on-High" principle, which applies throughout the life of the sub-fund, any past underperformance relative to the benchmark asset must be offset before a provision for the performance fee can be reconstituted, with no time limit.
- When an outperformance is recorded, a provision for the performance fee is made when calculating each NAV. In the event of underperformance between two net asset values, any provision previously made will be readjusted by a reversal limited to the amount of existing provisions.
- In the event of underperformance during a given financial year, this underperformance will have to be made up for without any time limit before a performance fee can be provisioned again.
- The performance fee reference period corresponds to the entire life of each sub-fund.
- The basis for calculating outperformance is the net assets after deduction of fixed management fees and before allocation of provisions for performance fees. The performance fee is charged directly to the income statement of each sub-fund concerned at each net asset value date. The provision made is definitively crystallised and acquired at the end of each financial year. The provision, when positive, is therefore reset to zero each year.

⁵ ESMA definition of "High-on-High": "a performance fee model whereby the performance fee may only be charged if the NAV exceeds the NAV at which the performance fee was last crystallised"

- If redemptions are centralised in the presence of a provision for the performance fee, the portion of the provisioned fee corresponding to the units redeemed is definitively acquired by the Management Company.

The method used to calculate the performance fee is made available to shareholders. The performance fee is charged annually.

The table below illustrates the calculation of the performance fee:

Year	Fund Performance	Performance of benchmark asset	Over/under-performance	Over/under-performance to recover	Performance fee
Y1	5	3	2		YES
Y2	1	-1	2		YES
Y3	4	0	4		YES
Y4	-7	-2	-5	-7	NO*
Y5	-2	1	-3	-9	NO*
Y6	6	6	0	-8	NO*
Y7	4	0	4	-4	NO**
Y8	4	1	3	-1	NO
Y9	5	1	4		YES***
Y10	2	1	1		YES
Y11	3	1	2		YES
Y12	5	2	3		YES
Y13	-5	-1	-4	-5	NO*
Y14	-1	-1	0	-6	NO*
Y15	5	1	4	-1	NO*
Y16	-1	0	-1	-2	NO*
Y17	1	1	0	-1	NO*
Y18	1	1	0	-1	NO*
Y19	3	1	2		YES***

* The performance fee is zero if the sub-fund is below its high on high or if it underperforms the benchmark asset

** The net asset value exceeds the high on high BUT the sub-fund has underperformed the benchmark asset since the last crystallisation

*** The performance fee is due if the sub-fund is above the high on high AND outperforms the benchmark asset

The data provided in the table above is expressed as a percentage (%).

The Board of Directors wishes to draw investors' attention to the fact that this method of calculating the performance fee may lead to distortions between changes in the net asset values per share of each class compared with the others.

c. Fees payable to the Depositary Bank and Paying Agent

As remuneration for its custodian services to the SICAV, the Depositary Bank will receive a quarterly fee from the SICAV, calculated on the basis of the average net asset values of the assets of the SICAV's various sub-funds for the relevant quarter. At the date of drafting of the Prospectus, this quarterly remuneration amounts to a minimum of EUR 5,000 and may represent up to 0.04% of the NAV.

In addition, all reasonable expenses and expenses paid in advance, including, but not limited to, telephone, telex, fax, electronic transmission and postage expenses incurred by the Depositary Bank in the performance of its duties, as well as the costs of correspondents, will be borne by the relevant sub-fund of the SICAV. The Depositary Bank will also charge transaction fees relating to the purchase and sale of assets. As Paying Agent, the Depositary Bank may collect the fee customary in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

d. Fees payable to the Domiciliary Agent, the Administrative Agent and the Registrar

As remuneration for its work as administrative agent and for the administrative services (accounting, bookkeeping, net asset value calculation, registrar functions, secretarial services) it provides to the SICAV, the delegated administrative agent will receive from the SICAV a quarterly fee, calculated on the basis of the average net asset values of the assets of the SICAV's various sub-funds for the relevant quarter.

The Administrative Agent will receive the following fees from the SICAV in payment for its services:

- 0.015% from 0 to 50 million
- 0.01% from 50 to 200 million
- 0.005% above 200 million

In addition, the Administrative Agent receives from the SICAV a fixed annual remuneration per sub-fund of €20,000 for a daily NAV of assets, €18,000 for a weekly NAV, and €15,000 for a monthly NAV.

In addition, all reasonable expenses and expenses paid in advance, including, but not limited to, telephone, telex, fax, electronic transmission and postage expenses incurred by the Administrative Agent in the performance of its duties, as well as the costs of correspondents, will be borne by the relevant sub-fund of the SICAV. Furthermore, the Administrative Agent will be authorised to charge transaction fees in connection with the issuance, conversion and redemption of shares.

As remuneration for its work as Registrar for the SICAV, the delegated agent will receive from the SICAV a minimum fixed fee of €5,000 per annum. In addition, the delegated agent receives a fixed fee for all types of transactions carried out in connection with the Registrar activity.

As remuneration for its work as Domiciliary Agent for the SICAV, the delegated agent receives from the SICAV a fixed fee of €2,000 per annum for the first sub-fund and €2,500 per annum for each additional sub-fund.

9.2. OTHER EXPENSES BORNE BY THE SICAV

The SICAV shall bear all of its other operating costs including, without limitation:

- the costs of creating and subsequently amending the Articles of Association and other constitutional documents
- the costs of preparing and subsequently amending the Prospectus,
- the fees and expenses payable to the paying agents, correspondents of the Depositary Bank and other agents and employees of the SICAV, as well as to the permanent representatives of the SICAV in the countries where it is subject to registration,
- the costs of legal assistance and auditing of the SICAV's annual financial statements,
- promotion and distribution platform costs,
- the cost of printing and publishing share sales documents,
- the cost of printing annual and interim financial reports,
- the costs of holding General Meetings of shareholders and meetings of the Board of Directors,
- reasonable travel expenses of directors and managers,
- attendance fees, registration filing fees and all taxes and duties levied by government authorities and stock exchanges,
- the costs of publishing the issue and redemption prices as well as all other operating expenses, including financial and banking costs.
- Brokerage or research fees incurred when buying or selling financial instruments, as well as those applicable in the event the financial manager participates in a fee-sharing agreement. This term refers to the system for settling fees granted to participating brokers by the financial manager, which are then used to pay external research providers. Participating brokers agree to waive fee payments due to the research provider based on research provided to the financial manager. In this case, the broker retains the balance of the fee for the year of the transaction.
- Miscellaneous administrative costs are also covered. This includes, but is not limited to, the costs of accessing financial databases (such as Bloomberg), ESG data providers, risk modelling tools, and portfolio management systems (OMS/PMS).

Charges and expenses that are not attributable to a particular sub-fund will be charged to the various sub-funds pro rata to their respective net assets.

X. SUB-FUND

10.1. IVO FUNDS – IVO EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE DEBT

a. Investment policy

The investment objective of **IVO FUNDS – IVO EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE DEBT** (the “Sub-Fund”) is to outperform the following benchmark index over the recommended investment period of three years: the EURIBOR 3-month rate.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed with reference to the benchmark index and aims to outperform the benchmark index. However, the Sub-Fund is not an index-linked fund and is actively managed without tracking or replicating the benchmark, which is only used for performance measurement purposes. The Management Company is in no way constrained by the benchmark in positioning its portfolio, and the Sub-Fund may not hold all or any of the components of the benchmark index. The deviation from the benchmark index may be complete and significant.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics in accordance with Article 8 of the SFDR.

The investment universe is globally diversified. Depending on the opportunities that arise, the Sub-Fund may invest in both sovereign and corporate bonds.

The Sub-Fund will invest in:

- without rating constraints;
- without currency constraints;
- without ranking constraints (senior and/or subordinated).

The Sub-Fund's portfolio may invest in debt securities and money market instruments such as, but not limited to, corporate and sovereign bonds, commercial paper and certificates of deposit, as well as sukuk.

The Sub-Fund's holdings of distressed securities shall, in aggregate, not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. However, it is possible that some of the instruments they hold may be reclassified as distress securities after they have been purchased, due to a market event or any other event that triggers such a reclassification. In such a case, the Management Company will act in the best interests of the investors.

The portfolio will consist of a selection of bonds considered to offer the best prospects and the best risk/return profile. The selection will be made up of a combination of bonds whose performance is essentially explained by macroeconomic dynamics, linked in particular to the country in which they are domiciled, and companies whose high performance is essentially explained by reasons specific to the company. The overall duration of the portfolio should be less than 15 years.

The Sub-Fund will be managed using a stock-picking approach aimed at taking advantage of fluctuations in the international bond markets. The maximum exposure to any one country will be 40%.

For the fixed income component, the Sub-Fund aims to take advantage of changes in interest rates; this involves increasing or decreasing the Sub-Fund's sensitivity depending on market valuations and the fund manager's economic expectations.

The portfolio will mainly consist of bonds and debt securities traded on regulated international markets and issued in particular by governments, supranational bodies and private or public companies.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in Shariah-compliant fixed income securities (sukuk).

In addition, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in units or shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs, including Exchange-Traded Funds (“ETFs”) whose investment policy complies with the investment restrictions applicable to the SICAV.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its assets in equities from all geographical regions (including emerging countries).

The use of derivative financial instruments is an integral part of the Sub-Fund's investment policy. The Sub-Fund may use derivative financial techniques and instruments for investment purposes, efficient portfolio management and/or hedging purposes, subject to the conditions and limits set out in Section 4 of Chapter III.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in term deposits subject to compliance with the investment restrictions and risk diversification rules described in Section 4 of Chapter III.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to a maximum of 20% of its assets in asset-backed securities (“ABS”) that exclusively satisfy the conditions described below.

The Sub-Fund may also be exposed to equity risk by investing in convertible bonds.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 15% of its assets in contingent convertible bonds.

The NAV of the Sub-Fund is expressed in euros. The Sub-Fund's portfolio may be invested in:

- Equities

The Sub-Fund may also invest in equities (direct investments in securities) in all geographical regions, meeting minimum liquidity criteria, including up to 10% in emerging countries.

➤ The Sub-Fund may invest in ABS which comply with the following conditions:

1. Their potential loss is limited to their acquisition cost.
2. Their liquidity enables the UCITS to meet its redemptions. Securities listed or traded on a regulated market are presumed to meet this condition.
3. A reliable assessment is available:
 - a. for securities listed or traded on a regulated market or similar securities, in the form of accurate, reliable and regularly established prices which are:
 - either market prices;
 - or prices provided by valuation systems that are independent of the issuers.
 - b. for other securities in the form of a valuation established periodically on the basis of information from the issuer or from a financial analysis service.
4. Appropriate information is available in the following form:
 - a. for securities listed or traded on a regulated market or similar securities, in the form of accurate, complete and regular information provided to the market;
 - b. for other securities in the form of accurate, complete and regular information provided to the UCITS.
5. They are negotiable.
6. Their acquisition is compatible with the UCITS' management objectives or investment policy.
7. The risks they entail are taken into account by the risk management process in an appropriate manner.

ABS are securities backed by non-mortgage financial assets, including car/boat/plane loans, student loans, consumer loans, healthcare loans, leasing agreements, credit card receivables, local taxes, non-performing loans, credit-indexed loans, trade receivables, etc.

➤ Debt securities and money market instruments: between 0% and 100% of net assets

The Sub-Fund aims to take advantage of changes in interest rates on the bond markets by increasing or decreasing the Sub-Fund's sensitivity depending on market valuations and the fund manager's economic expectations.

Investments may be denominated in euros, US dollars or any other foreign currency. In addition, there are no constraints in terms of minimum rating or duration of the securities.

➤ Units in UCITS or UCIs: between 0% and 10% of net assets.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in investment funds that comply with e) of Article 41 of the Law of 2010.

➤ Derivative financial instruments

The Sub-Fund may invest in forward financial instruments traded on eurozone and international regulated, organised or over-the-counter markets.

In order to achieve its investment objective, the Sub-Fund may take positions with a view to hedging and/or exposing the portfolio to all business sectors and geographical areas through the following underlying assets: currencies, equities, fixed income/credit, ETFs whose investment policy complies with the investment restrictions applicable to the SICAV, and/or indices.

Types of markets:

- ☒ regulated
- ☒ organised
- ☒ over-the-counter

Risks the portfolio manager may manage using derivatives:

- ☒ equities
- ☒ interest rates
- ☒ currencies
- ☒ credit
- .. other risks

Types of transactions (all transactions must be limited to achieving the investment objective):

- ☒ hedging
- ☒ exposure
- ☒ arbitrage
- .. other

Type of instruments used:

- ☒ futures
- ☒ forwards
- ☒ options
- ☒ swaps
- ☒ currency forwards
- ☒ credit derivatives; Credit Default Swaps
- .. other

Strategy for using derivatives to achieve the investment objective:

- ☒ currency hedging, exposure or arbitrage
- ☒ equity hedging, exposure or arbitrage
- ☒ credit hedging, exposure or arbitrage
- ☒ interest rate hedging, exposure or arbitrage
- .. other strategy

➤ Securities with embedded derivatives

To achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund may use instruments with embedded derivatives (warrants, credit link notes, EMTNs, subscription warrants, etc.) up to the amount of the net assets.

Their purpose will be to hedge or expose the portfolio to interest rate, foreign exchange, equity and credit risks, to make adjustments due to subscriptions and redemptions, to adapt to certain market conditions (e.g. better liquidity or efficiency of financial futures), in accordance with the manager's expectations, in order to achieve the investment objective.

Risks the portfolio manager may manage using derivatives:

- ☒ equities (through convertible bonds)
- ☒ interest rates
- ☒ currencies
- ☒ credit
- .. other risk

Types of transactions and description of all transactions which must be limited to achieving the investment objective:

- ☒ hedging
- ☒ exposure
- ☒ arbitrage
- .. other

Type of instruments used:

- ☒ EMTN
- ☒ BMTN
- ☒ Convertible bonds
- ☒ Contingent Convertible Bonds (CoCos)
- ☒ Callable and puttable securities
- ☒ Warrants
- ☒ Subscription warrants
- Temporary purchases and sales of securities or any other transactions

The Sub-Fund may not engage in securities financing transactions or other transactions (including but not limited to repurchase transactions, securities lending/borrowing transactions, buyback or sale/buyback transactions and total return swaps (TRS) covered by the SFTR Regulation. In the event of a change, the prospectus will be updated in accordance with the SFTR.

➤ Cash deposits/borrowings

The Sub-Fund may use deposits up to a limit of 100% of its assets and cash borrowings up to a limit of 10% of the SICAV's net assets on a temporary basis, in particular to optimise the SICAV's cash management and to manage the various subscription/redemption value dates of the underlying UCITS. However, this type of instrument will be used on an ancillary basis.

b. Risk profile

Given its investment policy, the Sub-Fund is subject to fluctuations in the bond market.

In order to optimise the performance of its portfolio, the Sub-Fund is authorised to use derivative techniques and instruments under the conditions described in Section 3 of Chapter III. Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the use of derivatives other than liquidity swaps and collateral swaps for investment purposes (trading) has a leverage effect. This increases the volatility of the Sub-Fund's returns.

There is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund's management objective will be achieved.

In addition, the Sub-Fund is also subject to the following risks, as described in greater detail in Section 5 of Chapter III:

- Risk of capital loss
- Discretionary management risk
- Interest rate risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Risk associated with the use of forward financial instruments;
- Risk associated with the use of speculative securities (high yield)
- Convertible bond risk
- Risk related to contingent bonds, in particular contingent convertible bonds (CoCos)
- Risk associated with the hedging of units denominated in foreign currencies
- Risk related to subordinated securities
 - Specific risks related to asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS)
 - Specific risks related to collateralised loan obligations (CLOs)
 - Currency risk
 - Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks
 - Counterparty risk
 - Equity risk
 - Emerging markets risk
 - Chinese market risk
 - Risk related to sukuk

- Sustainability risk
- Risk related to distressed securities

c. Investor profile

The Sub-Fund is intended for investors wishing to take advantage of market opportunities through bond management over a horizon of more than 3 years and who may be exposed to certain risks.

d. Reference currencies

The Sub-Fund's net assets are consolidated in EUR.

e. Subscriptions and redemptions

With regard to this Sub-Fund, unlike the terms set out in Chapter IV "The Shares":

- Subscription requests must be received no later than **12:00 noon (CET)** on the day preceding the Valuation Day (D-1), it being understood that any subscription request received after **12:00 noon (CET)** on the day preceding the Valuation Day (D-1) will be processed on the basis of the next Valuation Day;
- redemption requests for each share must be received no later than **12:00 p.m. (CET)** on the day preceding the Valuation Day (D-1), it being understood that any redemption request received after **12:00 p.m. (CET)** on the day preceding the Valuation Day (D-1) will be processed on the basis of the next Valuation Day.

f. Management and performance fees

- Management fee

The table below shows, for each class family of the Sub-Fund, the minimum subscription amount, the maximum rate of the management fee, the procedures for triggering the performance fee and its calculation method.

Class Family	Minimum investment (all currencies)	Management fee (% maximum per year)	Performance fee threshold	Performance fee (maximum)
PD	100	1.10%	Benchmark index + 3%	20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 190bp annualised
D	100	1.10%	For share classes in: - euros: 3-month Euro Interbank Offered Rate (3-month Euribor);	15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 190bp annualised
RD	100	1.50%	- pound sterling: 3-month ICE TERM SONIA;	15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 150bp annualised
I	1,000,000	1%	- Swiss francs: the 3-month deposit rate in Swiss francs;	15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 200 bp annualised.
IO	1,000,000	1.10%	- US dollar: 3-month Term SOFR (D-1).	No performance fee
ID	1,000,000	1%	- Norwegian kroner: NIBOR3M - Swedish kronor: STIB3M	15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 200 bp annualised.

Class Family	Minimum investment (all currencies)	Management fee (% maximum per year)	Performance fee threshold	Performance fee (maximum)
S	100	0.75%	- Danish kroner: CIBO03M	No performance fee
P	100	1.10%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 190bp annualised
R	100	1.50%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 150bp annualised
W	50,000,000	0.60%		15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 240bp annualised
WO	50,000,000	0.75%		No performance fee
Z	100	1.10%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 190bp annualised
ZD	100	1.10%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 190bp annualised

Performance fee

As indicated in the table above, the performance fee is calibrated to be triggered by a gross performance of the applicable benchmark index + 3%. As a reminder, the benchmark index varies depending on the sub-fund and the currency of the class traded as indicated in the table in Chapter II "Management and Administration", section 2.

As a reminder, the calculation of the sub-fund's performance fee follows the methodology described and illustrated in section 1 of chapter VIII "Charges and Expenses".

10.2. IVO FUNDS – IVO GLOBAL HIGH YIELD

a. Investment policy

The management objective for **IVO FUNDS – IVO GLOBAL HIGH YIELD** (the “Sub-Fund”) is to increase the NAV over the recommended investment period of three years by investing in globally diversified bonds, from developed countries or emerging countries, with a view to producing, over the recommended investment period, a gross annual performance greater than 3-month Euribor.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed, but without reference to any benchmark index. To achieve its objectives, the Management Company will mainly purchase fixed and/or floating rate corporate and government debt instruments without ranking constraints (senior and/or subordinated), in euros or dollars or other hard currencies whose issuers are registered in developed markets (Europe, North America, Japan and Australia) or in emerging markets (Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East and certain parts of Europe) without any rating constraints.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics in accordance with Article 8 of the SFDR.

With regard to investments in debt instruments (as mentioned above) with no rating constraints, the Sub-Fund may invest:

- 25-100% in “speculative securities” (high yield) bonds;
- 0-10% in distressed securities, which may increase the Sub-Fund’s credit risk;
- 0-20% in Shariah-compliant fixed-income securities (sukuk)

The main purpose of the Management Company is to acquire high-yield or high-potential financial instruments, seeking to maximise and take advantage of market opportunities.

The Sub-Fund’s holdings of distressed securities shall not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets. However, it is possible that some of the instruments it holds may be reclassified as distress securities after they have been purchased, due to a market event or any other event that triggers such a reclassification. In such a case, the Management Company will act in the best interests of the investors.

The Sub-Fund’s investment strategy is to construct a portfolio that reflects the Management Company’s forecasts for the global bond markets. This is a discretionary strategy that is mainly based on a stock-picking approach, while incorporating a macroeconomic dimension to refine asset allocation. The stock-picking approach consists in selecting companies whose credit quality is favourably reflected in the expected bond yields (“carry” strategy) or, where applicable, also offer opportunities for capital appreciation (“total return” strategy). The bonds are picked based on company fundamentals, in particular the quality of their balance sheet, their ability to generate free cash flow, their competitive positioning in the market, their future prospects and the quality of their management teams.

The Sub-Fund may also invest directly in currencies for exposure or hedging purposes.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in bonds issued by issuers in Norway and Sweden, where the market norm is not to seek ratings from major rating agencies, but occasionally equivalent ratings from local market participants.

The Sub-Fund’s investments will be well diversified across a wide range of issuers and sectors.

The Sub-Fund’s portfolio may be invested in:

➤ Equities

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in equities across all geographical regions. However, the Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities, and may only hold equities if they result either from a debt restructuring process (such as a debt for equity swap) of an issuer previously in the portfolio or from the conversion of a bond into equities.

➤ Contingent Convertible Bonds

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in contingent convertible bonds.

- Debt securities and money market instruments other than money market instruments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of 14 June 2017 on money market funds (“Regulation 2017/1131”)

The Sub-Fund may be invested in money market instruments other than money market instruments within the meaning of Regulation 2017/1131 without rating constraints, allocated as follows:

- either kept in the form of cash itself, strictly limited to the needs associated with the management of its flows;
- or invested in negotiable debt securities with a maximum maturity of twelve months: the short-term securities used will have a minimum rating of A- or equivalent issued by any rating agency or, if they are not rated, must be deemed equivalent according to the Management Company's analysis.

For the Sub-Fund's investments, the Management Company favours either "money market" or "short-term money market" UCITS/UCI or "diversified" or "bond" UCITS/UCI.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 30% of its assets in securities treated as equivalent to bonds (convertible bonds, bonds with warrants, participation certificates).

As regards fixed-income securities, the Management Company carries out its own credit and market risk analysis when selecting securities, both at the time of purchase and during the life of the securities. It does not therefore rely solely on ratings provided by rating agencies.

➤ Units in UCITS or UCIs:

The Sub-Fund reserves the right to invest up to 10% of its assets in securities of other French and/or European UCITS that comply with e) of Article 41 of the Law of 2010.

➤ Derivative financial instruments

The Sub-Fund reserves the right to trade in financial instruments such as, but not limited to, index futures, securities and index options, currency options traded on international regulated, non-regulated and/or over-the-counter markets.

In order to achieve its investment objective, the Sub-Fund may take positions with a view to hedging and/or exposing the portfolio to all business sectors and geographical areas through the following underlying assets: currencies, equities, fixed income/credit, ETFs whose investment policy complies with the investment restrictions applicable to the SICAV, and/or indices.

Types of markets:

- ☒ regulated;
- ☒ organised;
- ☒ over-the-counter.

Risks the portfolio manager may manage using derivatives:

- ☒ equities;
- ☒ interest rates;
- ☒ currencies;
- ☒ credit;
- “ other risks

Types of transactions (all transactions must be limited to achieving the investment objective):

- ☒ hedging;
- ☒ exposure;
- ☒ arbitrage;
- “ other (specify).

Type of instruments used:

- ☒ futures;
- ☒ forwards;
- ☒ options;
- ☒ swaps;
- ☒ currency forwards;
- ☒ credit derivatives; Credit Default Swaps;
- “ other.

Strategy for using derivatives to achieve the investment objective:

- ☒ currency hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ equity hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ credit hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ interest rate hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- “ other strategy.

➤ Securities with embedded derivatives

To achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund may use instruments with embedded derivatives (warrants, credit link notes, EMTNs, subscription warrants, etc.) up to the amount of the net assets.

Their purpose will be to hedge or expose the portfolio to interest rate, foreign exchange, equity and credit risks, to make adjustments due to subscriptions and redemptions, to adapt to certain market conditions (e.g. better liquidity or efficiency of financial futures), in accordance with the manager's expectations, in order to achieve the investment objective.

Risks the portfolio manager may manage using derivatives:

- ☒ equities (through convertible bonds);
- ☒ interest rates;
- ☒ currencies;
- ☒ credit;
- “ other risk

Types of transactions and description of all transactions which must be limited to achieving the investment objective:

- ☒ hedging;
- ☒ exposure;
- ☒ arbitrage;
- “ other.

Type of instruments used:

- ☒ EMTN;
- ☒ BMTN;
- ☒ Convertible bonds;

- ☑ Contingent Convertible Bonds (CoCos);
- ☑ Callable and puttable securities;
- ☑ Warrants;
- ☑ Subscription warrants.

➤ Temporary purchases and sales of securities or any other transactions

The Sub-Fund may not engage in securities financing transactions or other transactions (including but not limited to repurchase transactions, securities lending/borrowing transactions, buyback or sale/buyback transactions, margin lending transactions and total return swaps (TRS) covered by the SFTR Regulation. In the event of a change, the prospectus will be updated in accordance with the SFTR.

➤ Cash deposits/borrowings

The Sub-Fund may use deposits to optimise the fund's cash management and manage the various subscription/redemption value dates of the underlying UCIs. Up to 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be used as deposits placed with a single credit institution. This type of transaction will be used on an exceptional basis.

The Sub-Fund may borrow cash up to a maximum of 10% of its net assets, but is not intended to be a structural cash borrower.

➤ Currency hedging

The Manager is expected to hedge the currency risk of the classes of Investor Shares that are not denominated in EUR against the USD (the EUR being the Sub-Fund's accounting currency). The costs of such currency hedging and any resulting gain or loss shall be attributable solely to the relevant class of Investor Shares.

The Manager may also hedge the Sub-Fund's currency risk resulting from investments in assets not denominated in EUR.

b. Risk profile

Given its investment policy, the Sub-Fund is subject to market fluctuations.

There is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund's management objective will be achieved.

In addition, the Sub-Fund is also subject to the following risks, as described in greater detail in Section 5 of Chapter III:

- Risk of capital loss;
- Discretionary management risk;
- Interest rate risk;
- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Risk associated with the use of forward financial instruments;
- Risk associated with the use of speculative securities (high yield);
- Credit derivative risk;
- Convertible bond risk;
- Risk related to contingent bonds, in particular contingent convertible bonds (CoCos);
- Risk associated with the hedging of units denominated in foreign currencies;
- Risk related to subordinated securities;
- Specific risks related to asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS);
- Specific risks related to collateralised loan obligations (CLOs);
- Currency risk;
- Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks;
- Counterparty risk;
- Equity risk;

- Emerging markets risk;
- Chinese market risk;
- Risk related to sukuk;
- Sustainability risk;
- Risk related to distressed securities.

c. Investor profile

The Sub-Fund is intended for investors wishing to take advantage of market opportunities through bond management over a period of more than 5 years and who may be exposed to certain risks.

d. Reference currencies

The Sub-Fund's net assets are consolidated in EUR.

e. Management fee and performance fee

- Management fee

The table below shows, for each class family, the minimum subscription amount, the maximum rate of the management fee, the procedures for triggering the performance fee and its calculation method.

Class Family	Minimum investment (all currencies)	Management fee (% maximum per year)	Performance fee threshold	Performance fee (maximum)
ID	1,000,000	0.75%	Benchmark index + 2.5% For share classes in: - euros: 3-month Euro Interbank Offered Rate (3-month Euribor); - pound sterling: 3-month ICE TERM SONIA; - Swiss francs: 3-month deposit rate in Swiss francs; - US dollar: 3-month Term SOFR (D-1); - Norwegian kroner: NIBOR3M - Swedish kronor: STIB3M - Danish kroner: CIBO03M	15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 175bp annualised.
PD	100	1.20%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 130bp annualised
I	1,000,000	0.75%		15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 175bp annualised.
IO	1,000,000	0.85%		No performance fee
S	100	0.15%		No performance fee
P	100	1.10%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 130bp annualised
R	100	1.50%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 100 bps annualised
RD	100	1.50%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 100 bps annualised
W	10,000,000	0.60%		15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 185bp

				annualised
WO	25,000,000	0.70%		No performance fee
Z	100	0.95%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 155bp annualised
ZD	100	0.95%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 155bp annualised

- Performance fee

As indicated in the table above, the performance fee is calibrated to be triggered by a gross performance of the benchmark index + 2.5%. As a reminder, the benchmark index varies depending on the currency of the class traded as indicated in the table in Chapter II “Management and Administration”, section 2.

As a reminder, the calculation of the sub-fund’s performance fee follows the methodology described and illustrated in section 1 of chapter VIII “Charges and Expenses”.

10.3. IVO FUNDS – IVO EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE DEBT SHORT DURATION SRI

a. Investment policy

The investment objective of **IVO FUNDS – IVO EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE DEBT SHORT DURATION SRI** (the “Sub-Fund”) is to generate income and capital growth over the long term by investing predominantly in a portfolio of debt securities, as described in more detail in the following paragraph. The Sub-Fund is actively managed, but without reference to any benchmark index.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics in accordance with Article 8 of the SFDR.

To achieve its objectives, the Management Company will mainly purchase fixed and/or floating rate corporate and government debt instruments, if necessary secured by adjacent assets, denominated in US dollars, euros or other hard currencies, whose issuers are registered or carry out their main activity in emerging markets (Asia, Africa, Latin America and certain parts of Europe), without any rating constraints. To a lesser extent, the Sub-Fund may also invest in European and North American companies with exposure to emerging markets.

With regard to investments in debt instruments (as mentioned above) with no rating constraints, the Sub-Fund may invest:

- 30-100% in “speculative securities” (high yield) bonds;
- 0-10% in distressed securities, which may increase the Sub-Fund's credit risk;
- 0-20% in Shariah-compliant fixed-income securities (sukuk).

The Sub-Fund's holdings of distressed securities shall not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. However, it is possible that some of the instruments they hold may be reclassified as distress securities after they have been purchased, due to a market event or any other event that triggers such a reclassification. In such a case, the Management Company will act in the best interests of the investors.

The Sub-Fund's investments will be well diversified across a wide range of issuers and sectors. The maximum average duration of the Sub-Fund will be three years.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its assets in equities from all geographical regions (including emerging countries).

The Sub-Fund's investments in bonds are subject to the following limits:

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 30% of its assets in: (i) securities convertible into equity shares, (ii) equity securities (including warrants) and (iii) certificates of deposit.

The Sub-Fund's portfolio may be invested in:

- Contingent Convertible Bonds: The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in contingent convertible bonds;
- Units in UCITS or UCIs: between 0% and 10% of net assets.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in investment funds that comply with e) of Article 41 of the Law of 2010.

➤ Cash and cash equivalents

The Sub-Fund may use cash, deposits, treasury bills and commercial paper to optimise the fund's cash management and manage the various subscription/redemption value dates of the underlying UCIs. Up to 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be used as deposits placed with a single credit institution. This type of transaction will be used on an exceptional basis.

The Sub-Fund may borrow cash up to a maximum of 10% of its net assets, but is not intended to be a structural cash borrower.

➤ Derivative financial instruments

The Sub-Fund reserves the right to trade in financial instruments such as, but not limited to, index futures, securities and index options, currency options traded on international regulated, non-regulated and/or over-the-counter markets.

In order to achieve its investment objective, the Sub-Fund may take positions with a view to hedging and/or exposing the portfolio to all business sectors and geographical areas through the following underlying assets: currencies, equities, fixed income/credit, ETFs whose investment policy complies with the investment restrictions applicable to the SICAV, and/or indices.

Types of markets:

- ☒ regulated;
- ☒ organised;
- ☒ over-the-counter.

Risks the portfolio manager may manage using derivatives:

- ☒ equities;
- ☒ interest rates;
- ☒ currencies;
- ☒ credit;
- .. other risks

Types of transactions (all transactions must be limited to achieving the investment objective):

- ☒ hedging;
- ☒ exposure;
- ☒ arbitrage;
- .. other (specify).

Type of instruments used:

- ☒ futures;
- ☒ forwards;
- ☒ options;
- ☒ swaps;
- ☒ currency forwards;
- ☒ credit derivatives; Credit Default Swaps;
- .. other.

Strategy for using derivatives to achieve the investment objective:

- ☒ currency hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ equity hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ credit hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ interest rate hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- .. other strategy.

➤ Securities with embedded derivatives

To achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund may use instruments with embedded derivatives (warrants, credit link notes, EMTNs, subscription warrants, etc.) up to the amount of the net assets.

Their purpose will be to hedge or expose the portfolio to interest rate, foreign exchange, equity and credit risks, to make adjustments due to subscriptions and redemptions, to adapt to certain market conditions

(e.g. better liquidity or efficiency of financial futures), in accordance with the manager's expectations, in order to achieve the investment objective.

Risks the portfolio manager may manage using embedded derivatives:

- ☒ equities (through convertible bonds);
- ☒ interest rates;
- ☒ currencies;
- ☒ credit;
- .. other risk.

Types of transactions and description of all transactions which must be limited to achieving the investment objective:

- ☒ hedging;
- ☒ exposure;
- ☒ arbitrage;
- .. other.

Type of instruments used:

- ☒ EMTN;
- ☒ BMTN;
- ☒ Convertible bonds;
- ☒ Contingent Convertible Bonds (CoCos);
- ☒ Callable and puttable securities;
- ☒ Warrants;
- ☒ Subscription warrants.

➤ Temporary purchases and sales of securities or any other transactions

The Sub-Fund may not engage in securities financing transactions or other transactions (including but not limited to repurchase transactions, securities lending/borrowing transactions, buyback or sale/buyback transactions, margin lending transactions and total return swaps (TRS) covered by the SFTR Regulation. In the event of a change, the prospectus will be updated in accordance with the SFTR.

b. Risk profile

Given its investment policy, the Sub-Fund is subject to fluctuations in the bond market.

There is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund's management objective will be achieved.

In addition, the Sub-Fund is also subject to the following risks, as described in greater detail in Section 5 of Chapter III:

- Risk of capital loss;
- Discretionary management risk;
- Interest rate risk;
- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Risk associated with the use of forward financial instruments;
- Risk associated with the use of speculative securities (high yield);
- Credit derivative risk;
- Convertible bond risk;
- Risk related to contingent bonds, in particular contingent convertible bonds (CoCos);
- Risk associated with the hedging of units denominated in foreign currencies;

- Risk related to subordinated securities;
- Specific risks related to asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS);
- Specific risks related to collateralised loan obligations (CLOs);
- Currency risk;
- Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks
- Counterparty risk;
- Equity risk;
- Emerging markets risk;
- Chinese market risk;
- Risk related to sukuk;
- Sustainability risk;
- Risk related to distressed securities.

c. Investor profile

The Sub-Fund is intended for investors wishing to take advantage of market opportunities through bond management over a maximum horizon of 3 years and who may be exposed to certain risks.

d. Reference currencies

The Sub-Fund's net assets are consolidated in EUR.

e. Management fee and performance fee

- Management fee

The table below shows, for each class family, the minimum subscription amount, the maximum rate of the management fee, the procedures for triggering the performance fee and its calculation method.

Class Family	Minimum investment (all currencies)	Management fee (% maximum per year)	Performance fee threshold	Performance fee (maximum)
RD	100	1.25%	No performance fee	No performance fee
PD	100	1.00%		
I	1,000,000	0.65%		
IO	1,000,000	0.75%		
ID	1,000,000	0.65%		
R	100	1.25%		
P	100	1.00%		
W	50,000,000	0.50%		
WO	50,000,000	0.60%		
S	1,000	0.15%		
Z	100	0.75%		
ZD	100	0.75%		

- Performance fee

As indicated in the table above, no performance fee is applicable for this Sub-Fund.

10.4. IVO FUNDS – IVO EMERGING MARKETS BLEND HARD CURRENCY

a. Investment policy

The investment objective of **IVO FUNDS - IVO EMERGING MARKETS BLEND HARD CURRENCY** (the “Sub-Fund”) is to outperform the following benchmark index, the JEMB Hard Currency credit 50-50 index, over the recommended investment period of three years. The Sub-Fund is actively managed with reference to the benchmark index. However, the Sub-Fund is not an index-linked fund and is actively managed without tracking or replicating the benchmark, which is only used for performance measurement purposes. The Management Company is in no way constrained by the benchmark in positioning its portfolio, and the Sub-Fund may not hold all or any of the components of the benchmark index. The deviation from the benchmark index may be complete and significant.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics in accordance with Article 8 of the SFDR.

To achieve its objectives, the Management Company will mainly purchase fixed and/or floating rate corporate and government debt instruments without ranking constraints (senior and/or subordinated), in euros or dollars or other hard currencies whose issuers are registered or carry out their main activity in emerging markets (Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East and certain parts of Europe), without any rating constraints. To a lesser extent, the Sub-Fund may also invest in European and North American companies that have exposure to emerging markets.

With regard to investments in debt instruments (as mentioned above), the Sub-Fund has the flexibility to invest in both investment grade bonds and speculative grade bonds (high yield) depending on market conditions, with the following limits:

- 20% to 80% High Yield;
- 0-10% maximum invested in unrated bonds;
- A limit of 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in Sharia-compliant fixed-income securities (sukuk).

The Sub-Fund's holdings of distressed securities shall not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. However, it is possible that some of the instruments they hold may be reclassified as distress securities after they have been purchased, due to a market event or any other event that triggers such a reclassification. In such a case, the Management Company will act in the best interests of the investors.

The Sub-Fund's investments will be well diversified across a wide range of issuers and sectors.

Investments in assets denominated in local currency will be limited to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets;

In addition, the Sub-Fund may also invest up to 5% of its assets in equities from all geographical regions (including emerging countries). However, the Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities, and may only hold equities if they result either from a debt restructuring process (such as a debt for equity swap) of an issuer previously in the portfolio or from the conversion of a bond into equities.

The Sub-Fund's investments are subject to the following limits:

- Contingent Convertible Bonds: The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in contingent convertible bonds;
- Debt securities and money market instruments: between 0% and 100% of net assets, subject to the rating and currency constraints mentioned above.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of its assets in: (i) securities convertible into equity shares, (ii) equity securities (including warrants) and (iii) certificates of deposit.

- Units in UCITS or UCIs: between 0% and 10% of net assets.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in investment funds that comply with e) of Article 41 of the Law of 2010.

- Derivative financial instruments

In order to achieve its investment objective, the Sub-Fund may take positions with a view to hedging and/or exposing the portfolio to all business sectors and geographical areas through the following underlying assets: currencies, equities, interest rates/credit, ETFs, and/or indices.

Types of markets:

- ☒ regulated;
- ☒ organised;
- ☒ over-the-counter.

Risks the portfolio manager may manage using derivatives:

- ☒ equities;
- ☒ interest rates;
- ☒ currencies;
- ☒ credit;
- ☐ other risks

Types of transactions (all transactions must be limited to achieving the investment objective):

- ☒ hedging;
- ☒ exposure;
- ☒ arbitrage;
- ☐ other (specify).

Type of instruments used:

- ☒ futures;
- ☒ forwards;
- ☒ options;
- ☒ swaps;
- ☒ currency forwards;
- ☒ credit derivatives; Credit Default Swaps;
- ☐ other.

Strategy for using derivatives to achieve the investment objective:

- ☒ currency hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ equity hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ credit hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ interest rate hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ other strategy: volatility hedging, exposure or arbitrage

➤ Securities with embedded derivatives

To achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund may use instruments with embedded derivatives (warrants, credit link notes, EMTNs, subscription warrants, etc.) up to the amount of the net assets.

Their purpose will be to hedge or expose the portfolio to interest rate, foreign exchange, equity and credit risks, to make adjustments due to subscriptions and redemptions, to adapt to certain market conditions (e.g. better liquidity or efficiency of financial futures), in accordance with the manager's expectations, in order to achieve the investment objective.

Risks the portfolio manager may manage using embedded derivatives:

- ☒ equities (through convertible bonds);

- ☒ interest rates;
- ☒ currencies;
- ☒ credit;
- .. other risk.

Types of transactions and description of all transactions which must be limited to achieving the investment objective:

- ☒ hedging;
- ☒ exposure;
- ☒ arbitrage;
- .. other.

Type of instruments used:

- ☒ EMTN;
- ☒ BMTN;
- ☒ Convertible bonds;
- ☒ Contingent Convertible Bonds (CoCos);
- ☒ Callable and puttable securities;
- ☒ Warrants;
- ☒ Subscription warrants.

➤ Cash and cash equivalents

The Sub-Fund may use cash, deposits, treasury bills and commercial paper to optimise the fund's cash management and manage the various subscription/redemption value dates of the underlying UCIs. Up to 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be used as deposits placed with a single credit institution. This type of transaction will be used on an exceptional basis.

The Sub-Fund may borrow cash on a temporary and exceptional basis up to a maximum of 10% of its net assets, but is not intended to be a structural cash borrower.

➤ Temporary purchases and sales of securities or any other transactions

The Sub-Fund may not engage in securities financing transactions or other transactions (including but not limited to repurchase transactions, securities lending/borrowing transactions, buyback or sale/buyback transactions, margin lending transactions and total return swaps (TRS) covered by the SFTR Regulation. In the event of a change, the prospectus will be updated in accordance with the SFTR.

b. Risk profile

Given its investment policy, the Sub-Fund is subject to fluctuations in the bond market.

There is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund's management objective will be achieved.

In addition, the Sub-Fund is also subject to the following risks, as described in greater detail in Section 5 of Chapter III:

- Risk of capital loss;
- Discretionary management risk;
- Interest rate risk;
- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Risk associated with the use of forward financial instruments;
- Risk associated with the use of speculative securities (high yield);
- Credit derivative risk;
- Convertible bond risk;
- Risk related to contingent bonds, in particular contingent convertible bonds (CoCos);

- Risk associated with the hedging of units denominated in foreign currencies;
- Risk related to subordinated securities;
- Specific risks related to asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS);
- Specific risks related to collateralised loan obligations (CLOs);
- Currency risk;
- Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks;
- Counterparty risk;
- Equity risk;
- Emerging markets risk;
- Risk related to sukuk;
- Sustainability risk;
- Risk related to distressed securities.

c. Investor profile

The Sub-Fund is intended for investors wishing to take advantage of market opportunities through bond management over a horizon of more than 3 years and who may be exposed to certain risks.

d. Reference currencies

The Sub-Fund's net assets are consolidated in USD.

e. Management and performance fees

➤ Management fee

The table below shows, for each class family, the minimum subscription amount, the maximum rate of the management fee, the procedures for triggering the performance fee and its calculation method.

Class Family	Minimum investment (all currencies)	Management fee (% maximum per year)	Performance fee threshold	Performance fee (maximum)
EB	N/A	0.45%	Outperformance relative to the benchmark.	15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index
I	1,000,000	0.65%	For share classes in:	10% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index.
IO	1,000,000	0.75%	- euros: JEMB Hard Currency credit 50-50 index in euros annualised;	No performance fee
ID	1,000,000	0.65%	- euros hedged: JEMB Hard Currency credit 50-50 index	10% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index
P	100	1.10%	Hedged in euros annualised, hedged against foreign exchange risk;	15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index
PD	100	1.10%	- Sterling hedged: JEMB Hard Currency credit 50-50 index Hedged in sterling	15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index
R	100	1.30%		15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index
RD	100	1.30%		15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index

Class Family	Minimum investment (all currencies)	Management fee (% maximum per year)	Performance fee threshold	Performance fee (maximum)
S	100	0.15%	annualised, hedged against foreign exchange risk;	No performance fee
W	10,000,000	0.50%	- Swiss francs hedged: JEMB Hard Currency credit 50-50 index Hedged in CHF annualised, hedged against foreign exchange risk;	10% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index
WO	25,000,000	0.60%	- US dollar: JEMB Hard Currency credit 50-50 index annualised.	No performance fee
Z	100	0.85%	- Norwegian kroner: JEMB Hard Currency credit 50-50 index Hedged in NOK annualised, hedged against foreign exchange risk;	15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index
ZD	100	0.85%	- Swedish kronor: JEMB Hard Currency credit 50-50 index Hedged in SEK annualised, hedged against foreign exchange risk;	15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index
			- Danish kroner: JEMB Hard Currency credit 50-50 index Hedged in DKK annualised, hedged against foreign exchange risk;	

- Performance fee

As indicated in the table above, the performance fee is calibrated to be triggered by a gross performance of the benchmark index (hedged or not depending on the hedging of the chosen share class). As a reminder, the benchmark index varies depending on the currency of the class traded as indicated in the table in Chapter II "Management and Administration", section 2.

As a reminder, the calculation of the sub-fund's performance fee follows the methodology described and illustrated in Chapter VIII, Section 1.

10.5. IVO FUNDS – IVO EURO FLEXIBLE SHORT DURATION SRI

a. Investment policy

The management objective for **IVO FUNDS – IVO EURO FLEXIBLE SHORT DURATION SRI** (the “Sub-Fund”) is to outperform, net of fees, the benchmark, i.e. the compounded €STR rate (OIS-Ester) + 2% on a gross annualised basis over the recommended investment period, through the management of a portfolio of bonds mainly denominated in euros.

The portfolio will be managed using a “Socially Responsible Investment” (SRI) strategy, taking into account both financial and non-financial criteria across the three ESG pillars (Environment, Social and Governance).

The Sub-Fund is actively managed with reference to the benchmark index. However, the Sub-Fund is not an index-linked fund and is actively managed without tracking or replicating the benchmark, which is only used to calculate the performance fee. The Management Company is under no circumstances constrained by the benchmark index in the positioning of its portfolio. The deviation from the benchmark index may be complete and significant.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics in accordance with Article 8 of the SFDR.

To achieve its objectives, the Sub-Fund's strategy consists of managing bonds and other debt securities (mainly directly or on an ancillary basis via UCIs) mainly denominated in euros, on a discretionary basis and according to the Management Company's microeconomic and macroeconomic forecasts and the recommendations of its credit analysts. In this respect, the Sub-Fund may invest in “Green Bonds”, i.e. bonds financing projects such as renewable energy, pollution prevention, energy efficiency and biodiversity conservation.

These debt securities admitted to trading on markets in countries belonging to the European Economic Area or the OECD may be issued by both public and private issuers:

Geographical area of issuers*	Geographic exposure range of bond portfolio
Issuers inside the European Economic Area or the OECD	70% to 100%
Issuers outside the European Economic Area or outside the OECD	0% to 30%

** The nationality of issuers of securities in which the Sub-Fund is invested is determined based on the country in which their registered offices are established. This also applies where the issuer is a subsidiary located in a country other than that of its parent company.*

The private debt/public debt breakdown is not set in advance and will depend on market opportunities. The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities issued by issuers located in emerging countries (excluding European emerging markets).

The securities selected by the manager may be investment grade securities (securities rated BBB- or higher by the official rating agencies or by the management company) or speculative grade securities (high yield).

Investment grade securities plus cash and units and shares in UCITS falling into the “money market” and “short-term money market” categories will consistently account for at least 50% of net assets.

The assessment of the risk of default of an issue or its issuer is based on the management company's analysis using its proprietary credit risk assessment methodology.

If there is more than one rating source, an average rating will be calculated taking into account the ratings issued by the official agencies and the internal rating issued by the Management Company. Where securities are not rated by the agencies, the management company's internal rating will be used. However, at the discretion of the management company, the management company's internal rating may replace the average rating. With this in mind, decisions to invest or dispose of credit instruments are not automatically and exclusively based on the criteria of recognised agencies, but are also based on the management company's internal analysis of credit or market risk.

Lastly, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities issued by securitisation undertakings, including asset-backed securities (ABS), residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and collateralised loan obligations (CLO).

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 25% of its assets in European commercial paper.

With regard to investments in debt instruments (as mentioned above), the Sub-Fund may invest up to:

- 50% in “speculative securities” (high yield) bonds
- 0-10% in distressed securities, which may increase the Sub-Fund’s credit risk

The Sub-Fund’s holdings of distressed securities shall not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets. However, it is possible that some of the instruments they hold may be reclassified as distress securities after they have been purchased, due to a market event or any other event that triggers such a reclassification. In such a case, the manager will act in the best interests of the investors.

Exposure to currency risk excluding the euro will not exceed 10% of net assets. The Sub-Fund’s sensitivity will be between -1 and 3.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 5% of its assets in equities from all geographical regions.

The Sub-Fund’s portfolio may be invested in:

- Contingent Convertible Bonds: The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in contingent convertible bonds;
- Convertible, exchangeable or indexed bonds (except government bonds): The Sub-Fund may hold up to 10% of convertible, exchangeable or indexed bonds (with the exception of government bonds). These will be acquired through firm purchases, reverse repurchase agreements or any similar techniques. Exposure to the equity market resulting from convertible bonds will be less than the limit of 5% of the sub-fund’s shares;
- Subordinated bonds: of any type, averaging 30% of net assets and accounting for up to 100% of net assets;
- Perpetual bonds: up to 20% of net assets;
- Units and shares of UCITS or other UCIs with a strategy compatible with that of the Sub-Fund (which may be managed by the Management Company or by a related company): Less than 10% of net assets;
- Cash and cash equivalents.

The Sub-Fund may use cash, deposits, treasury bills and commercial paper to optimise the fund’s cash management and manage the various subscription/redemption value dates of the underlying UCIs. The term of deposits may not exceed one year.

The Sub-Fund may hold demand bank deposits, 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 period necessary for reinvestment in eligible assets provided for in Article 41(1) of the Law of 2010 or for a timeframe that is strictly necessary in the event of adverse market conditions. The holding of demand bank deposits is limited to 20% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets. The above 20% limit will only be temporarily exceeded for a timeframe that is strictly necessary where, due to exceptionally unfavourable market conditions or other exceptional circumstances, the breach of this limit is justified in the interests of the investors.

➤ Financial derivative instruments

The commitment arising from derivatives and securities with embedded derivatives is limited to 100% of net assets. The Sub-Fund may therefore be exposed to 200% of its net assets.

In order to achieve its investment objective, the Sub-Fund may take positions with a view to hedging and/or exposing the portfolio to all business sectors and geographical areas through the following underlying assets: currencies, equities, fixed income/credit, ETFs whose investment policy complies with the investment restrictions applicable to the SICAV, and/or indices.

Types of markets:

- ☒ regulated;
- ☒ organised;
- ☒ over-the-counter.

Risks the portfolio manager may manage using derivatives:

- ☒ equities;
- ☒ interest rates;

- ☒ currencies;
- ☒ credit;
- .. other risks

Types of transactions (all transactions must be limited to achieving the investment objective):

- ☒ hedging;
- ☒ exposure;
- ☒ arbitrage;
- .. other (specify).

Type of instruments used:

- ☒ futures;
- ☒ forwards;
- ☒ options;
- ☒ swaps;
- ☒ currency forwards;
- ☒ credit derivatives; Credit Default Swaps;
- .. other

Strategy for using derivatives to achieve the investment objective:

- ☒ currency hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ equity hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ credit hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ interest rate hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ volatility hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- .. other strategy.

➤ Securities with embedded derivatives

To achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund may use instruments with embedded derivatives (warrants, credit link notes, EMTNs, subscription warrants, etc.) up to the amount of the net assets.

Their purpose will be to hedge or expose the portfolio to interest rate, foreign exchange, equity and credit risks, to make adjustments due to subscriptions and redemptions, to adapt to certain market conditions (e.g. better liquidity or efficiency of financial futures), in accordance with the manager's expectations, in order to achieve the investment objective.

Risks the portfolio manager may manage using derivatives:

- ☒ equities (through convertible bonds);
- ☒ interest rates;
- ☒ currencies;
- ☒ credit;
- .. other risks (to be specified)

Types of transactions and description of all transactions which must be limited to achieving the

investment objective:

- ☒ hedging;
- ☒ exposure;
- ☒ arbitrage;
- .. other.

Type of instruments used:

- ☒ EMTN;
- ☒ BMTN;
- ☒ Convertible bonds;
- ☒ Contingent Convertible Bonds (CoCos);
- ☒ Callable and puttable securities;
- ☒ Warrants;
- ☒ Subscription warrants.

➤ Securities lending

In order to improve its overall performance, the Sub-Fund may, depending on market conditions and the Manager's discretion, enter into securities lending transactions. When securities lending transactions are used by the Sub-Fund, their expected proportion is between 30% and 70% of its assets, with a maximum of 100%.

For further information on this type of transaction and the risks related to its use, please refer to chapter III, section 3.5. "Temporary purchases and sales of securities".

➤ Other securities financing transactions

The Sub-Fund may not engage in securities financing transactions other than securities lending transactions (including, but not limited to repurchase transactions, buyback or sale/buyback transactions, and total return swaps (TRS) covered by the SFTR Regulation. In the event of a change, the prospectus will be updated in accordance with the SFTR.

b. Risk profile

Given its investment policy, the Sub-Fund is subject to fluctuations in the bond market.

There is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund's management objective will be achieved.

In addition, the Sub-Fund is also subject to the following risks, as described in greater detail in Section 5 of Chapter III:

- Risk of capital loss;
- Discretionary management risk;
- Interest rate risk;
- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Risk associated with the use of forward financial instruments;
- Risk associated with the use of speculative securities (high yield);
- Credit derivative risk;
- Convertible bond risk;
- Risk related to contingent bonds, in particular contingent convertible bonds (CoCos);
- Risk associated with the hedging of units denominated in foreign currencies;
- Risk related to subordinated securities;
- Specific risks related to asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS);
- Specific risks related to collateralised loan obligations (CLOs);

- Currency risk;
- Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks;
- Counterparty risk;
- Equity risk;
- Emerging markets risk;
- Sustainability risk;
- Risk related to distressed securities;
- Risk related to securities lending and borrowing transactions;
- Risk related to collateral management.

c. Investor profile

The Sub-Fund is intended for investors wishing to take advantage of market opportunities through bond management over a recommended two-year horizon and who may be exposed to certain risks.

d. Reference currencies

The Sub-Fund's net assets are consolidated in EUR.

e. Management and performance fees

- Management fee

The table below shows, for each class family, the minimum subscription amount, the maximum rate of the management fee, the procedures for triggering the performance fee and its calculation method.

Class Family	Minimum investment (all currencies)	Management fee (% maximum per year)	Trigger threshold of the performance fee	Performance fee (maximum)
I	1,000,000	0.50%	Benchmark index + 2% For share classes in: - euros: capitalised €ster; - pound sterling: 3-month ICE TERM SONIA; - Swiss francs: 3-month deposit rate in Swiss francs; - US dollar: Term SOFR (D-1). - Norwegian kroner: NIBOR3M - Swedish kronor: STIB3M - Danish kroner: CIBO03M	10% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 150bp annualised
IO	1,000,000	0.60%		No performance fee
ID	1,000,000	0.50%		10% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 150bp annualised
R	100	1%		10% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 100 bp annualised.
RD	100	1%		10% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 100 bp annualised.
S	100	0.15%		No performance fee
W	50,000,000	0.40%		10% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 160 bps annualised
WO	50,000,000	0.50%		No performance fee
Z	100	0.65%		10% of the class's outperformance relative

Class Family	Minimum investment (all currencies)	Management fee (% maximum per year)	Trigger threshold of the performance fee	Performance fee (maximum)
				to the benchmark index + 135bp annualised
ZD	100	0.65%		10% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index + 135bp annualised

- Performance fee

As indicated in the table above, the performance fee is calibrated to be triggered by a gross performance of the benchmark index + 2%. As a reminder, the benchmark index varies depending on the currency of the class traded as indicated in the table in Chapter II “Management and Administration”, section 2.

As a reminder, the calculation of the sub-fund's performance fee follows the methodology described and illustrated in section 1 of Chapter VIII “Charges and Expenses”.

10.6. IVO FUNDS – IVO EURO HIGH YIELD

a. Investment policy

The management objective of **IVO FUNDS – IVO EURO HIGH YIELD** (the “Sub-Fund”) is to outperform, over the recommended investment period (i.e. three years), its benchmark index, **Bloomberg Pan-European High Yield Euro TR index**, net of fees, by managing a portfolio of bonds mainly denominated in euros and of high yield quality.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed with reference to the benchmark index. However, the Sub-Fund is not an index-linked fund and is actively managed without tracking or replicating the benchmark, which is only used to calculate the performance fee. The Management Company is under no circumstances constrained by the benchmark index in the positioning of its portfolio. The deviation from the benchmark index may be complete and significant.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics in accordance with Article 8 of the SFDR Regulation.

To achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund’s strategy consists of managing, on a discretionary basis, and selecting, based on the Management Company’s micro and macro-economic forecasts, highly discounted and high-yield debt securities mainly denominated in euros, and/or financial instruments with the same characteristics, hedging currency risk. In this respect, the Sub-Fund may invest in “Green Bonds”, i.e. bonds financing projects such as renewable energy, pollution prevention, energy efficiency and biodiversity conservation.

Up to 100% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets will be invested in debt securities of any kind admitted to trading on markets in countries of the European Economic Area (EEA) or the OECD.

Geographical area of issuers*	Geographic exposure range of bond portfolio
Issuers inside the European Economic Area or the OECD	70%-100% maximum
Issuers outside the European Economic Area and outside the OECD	0%-30% maximum

** The nationality of issuers of securities in which the Sub-Fund is invested is determined based on the country in which their registered offices are established. This also applies where the issuer is a subsidiary located in a country other than that of its parent company.*

They may be issued by both public and private issuers on the market. The private debt/public debt breakdown is not set in advance and will depend on market opportunities. The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities issued by issuers located in emerging countries (excluding European emerging markets).

The debt securities and similar securities comprising the Sub-Fund’s portfolio will be “speculative securities (high yield)” and securities not rated by the agencies of equivalent quality. The Sub-Fund may also invest in securities belonging to the “Investment Grade” category (securities rated BBB- or higher by the official rating agencies or by the management company).

The assessment of the risk of default of an issue or its issuer is based on the Management Company’s analysis using its proprietary credit risk assessment methodology.

If there is more than one rating source, an average rating will be calculated taking into account the ratings issued by the official agencies and the internal rating issued by the Management Company. Where securities are not rated by the agencies, the Management Company’s internal rating will be used. However, at the discretion of the Management Company, the Management Company’s internal rating may replace the average rating. With this in mind, decisions to invest or dispose of credit instruments are not automatically and exclusively based on the criteria of recognised agencies, but are also based on the Management Company’s internal analysis of credit or market risk.

Lastly, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities issued by securitisation undertakings, including asset-backed securities (ABS), residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and collateralised loan obligations (CLO).

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 25% of its net assets in European commercial paper.

With regard to investments in debt instruments (as mentioned above), the Sub-Fund may invest up to:

- 100% in “speculative securities (high yield)” quality bonds or unrated bonds (up to 30% of net assets under normal market conditions for unrated bonds);
- 0-10% in distressed securities, which may increase the Sub-Fund’s credit risk;
- 0-25% in Investment Grade bonds.

The Sub-Fund's holdings of distressed securities shall, in aggregate, not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. However, it is possible that some of the instruments they hold may be reclassified as distress securities after they have been purchased, due to a market event or any other event that triggers such a reclassification. In such a case, the Management Company will act in the best interests of the investors.

Exposure to non-euro currency risk will be residual.

The Sub-Fund’s sensitivity will be between 0 and 6.

The Sub-Fund may hold equities (listed on a regulated market) up to a maximum of 10% of its net assets, either in direct investment or when they arise from a conversion or exchange for a transitional period (period of less than six months). However, an additional period may be granted in the event of conversion or exchange for unlisted equities.

The Sub-Fund's portfolio may be invested in:

- Contingent Convertible Bonds: the Sub-Fund may also invest up to 15% of its assets in contingent convertible bonds.
- Convertible, exchangeable or indexed bonds (with the exception of government bonds): the Sub-Fund may hold up to 10% of convertible, exchangeable or indexed bonds (with the exception of government bonds).
- Subordinated bonds: of any type up to 100% of the net assets.
- Perpetual bonds: up to 30% of net assets.
- Units and shares of UCITS or other UCIs with a strategy compatible with that of the Sub-Fund (which may be managed by the Management Company or by a related company): Less than 10% of net assets.
- Cash and cash equivalents

The Sub-Fund may use cash, deposits, treasury bills and commercial paper to optimise the fund's cash management. The term of deposits may not exceed one year.

The Sub-Fund may hold demand bank deposits, 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 period necessary for reinvestment in eligible assets provided for in Article 41(1) of the Law of 2010 or for a timeframe that is strictly necessary in the event of adverse market conditions. The holding of demand bank deposits is limited to 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. The above 20% limit will only be temporarily exceeded for a timeframe that is strictly necessary where, due to exceptionally unfavourable market conditions or other exceptional circumstances, the breach of this limit is justified in the interests of the investors.

➤ Financial derivative instruments

The commitment arising from derivatives and securities with embedded derivatives is limited to 100% of net assets. The Sub-Fund may therefore be exposed to 200% of its net assets.

In order to achieve its investment objective, the Sub-Fund may take positions with a view to hedging and/or exposing the portfolio to all business sectors and geographical areas through the following underlying assets: currencies, equities, fixed income/credit, ETFs whose investment policy complies with the investment restrictions applicable to the SICAV, and/or indices.

Types of markets:

- ☒ regulated;
- ☒ organised;
- ☒ over-the-counter.

Risks in respect of which the manager wishes to take action

- ☒ equities;
- ☒ interest rates;
- ☒ currencies;
- ☒ credit;

☐ other risks (to be specified).

Types of transactions (all transactions must be limited to achieving the investment objective):

- ☒ hedging;
- ☒ exposure;
- ☒ arbitrage;
- ☐ other (specify).

Type of instruments used:

- ☒ futures;
- ☒ forwards;
- ☒ options;
- ☒ swaps;
- ☒ currency forwards;
- ☒ credit derivatives; Credit Default Swaps;
- ☐ other.

Strategy for using derivatives to achieve the investment objective:

- ☒ currency hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ equity hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ credit hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ interest rate hedging, exposure or arbitrage;
- ☒ volatility hedging, exposure or arbitrage;

➤ Securities with embedded derivatives

To achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund may use instruments with embedded derivatives (warrants, credit link notes, EMTNs, subscription warrants, etc.) up to the amount of the net assets.

Their purpose will be to hedge or expose the portfolio to interest rate, foreign exchange, equity and credit risks, to make adjustments due to subscriptions and redemptions, to adapt to certain market conditions (e.g. better liquidity or efficiency of financial futures), in accordance with the manager's expectations, in order to achieve the investment objective.

Risks the portfolio manager may manage using embedded derivatives:

- ☒ equities (through convertible bonds);
- ☒ interest rates;
- ☒ currencies;
- ☒ credit;
- ☐ other risk: volatility

Types of transactions and description of all transactions which must be limited to achieving the investment objective:

- ☒ hedging;
- ☒ exposure;
- ☒ arbitrage;
- ☐ other.

Type of instruments used:

- ☒ EMTN;
- ☒ BMTN;
- ☒ Convertible bonds;

- ☑ Contingent Convertible Bonds (CoCos);
- ☑ Callable and puttable securities;
- ☑ Warrants;
- ☑ Subscription warrants.

➤ Securities lending

In order to improve its overall performance, the Sub-Fund may, depending on market conditions and the Manager's discretion, enter into securities lending transactions. When such transactions are used by the Sub-Fund, their expected proportion will be between 30% and 70% of its assets, with a maximum of 100%.

For further information on this type of transaction and the risks related to its use, please refer to chapter III, section 3.5. "Temporary purchases and sales of securities".

➤ Other securities financing transactions

The Sub-Fund may not engage in securities financing transactions other than securities lending transactions (including, but not limited to repurchase transactions, buyback or sale/buyback transactions, and total return swaps (TRS) covered by the SFTR Regulation. In the event of a change, the prospectus will be updated in accordance with the SFTR.

b. Risk profile

Given its investment policy, the Sub-Fund is subject to fluctuations in the bond market.

There is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund's management objective will be achieved.

In addition, the Sub-Fund is also subject to the following risks, as described in greater detail in Section 5 of Chapter III:

- Risk of capital loss;
- Discretionary management risk;
- Interest rate risk;
- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Risk associated with the use of forward financial instruments;
- Risk associated with the use of speculative securities (high yield);
- Credit derivative risk;
- Convertible bond risk;
- Risk related to contingent bonds, in particular contingent convertible bonds (CoCos);
- Risk associated with the hedging of units denominated in foreign currencies;
- Risk related to subordinated securities;
- Specific risks related to asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS);
- Specific risks related to collateralised loan obligations (CLOs);
- Currency risk;
- Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks;
- Counterparty risk;
- Equity risk;
- Emerging markets risk;
- Sustainability risk;
- Risk related to distressed securities;
- Risk related to securities lending and borrowing transactions;
- Risk related to collateral management.

c. Investor profile

The Sub-Fund is intended for investors wishing to take advantage of market opportunities through bond management over a recommended three-year horizon and who may be exposed to certain risks.

d. Reference currencies

The Sub-Fund's net assets are consolidated in EUR.

e. Management and performance fees

- Management fee

The table below shows, for each class family, the minimum subscription amount, the maximum rate of the management fee, the procedures for triggering the performance fee and its calculation method.

Class Family	Minimum investment (all currencies)	Management fee (% maximum per year)	Performance fee threshold	Performance fee (maximum)
I	1,000,000	0.65%	Outperformance relative to the benchmark. For share classes in: - euros: Bloomberg Pan-European High Yield Euro TR index in euros; - other currencies: Bloomberg Pan-European High Yield Euro TR index hedged in the currency of the corresponding class.	15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index.
IO	1,000,000	0.75%		No performance fee
ID	1,000,000	0.65%		15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index.
R	100	1.30%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index.
P	100	1.10%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index.
PD	100	1.10%		
S	100	0.15%		No performance fee
RD	100	1.30%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index.
W	50,000,000	0.50%		15% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index.
WO	50,000,000	0.60%		No performance fee
Z	100	0.80%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index.
ZD	100	0.80%		20% of the class's outperformance relative to the benchmark index.

- Performance fee

As indicated in the table above, the performance fee is calibrated to be triggered by a gross performance of the benchmark index (hedged or not depending on the chosen share class). As a reminder, the benchmark index varies depending on the currency of the class traded as indicated in the table in Chapter II "Management and Administration", section 2.

As a reminder, the calculation of the sub-fund's performance fee follows the methodology described and illustrated in Chapter VIII, Section 1.

XI. FINANCIAL YEAR – GENERAL MEETINGS

11.1. FINANCIAL YEAR

The financial year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each year, with the exception of the first financial year, which began on the date of incorporation of the SICAV and ended on 31 December 2015.

11.2. GENERAL MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in Luxembourg, at the registered office of the SICAV, or at any other place to be specified in the notice of meeting, on the last Wednesday of April at 10:00 a.m. and for the first time in 2016.

If this day is not a Business Day in Luxembourg, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held on the next Business Day.

Notices of Annual General Meetings of Shareholders specifying the date, time, place, conditions of admission, agenda and the necessary quorum and majority requirements under Luxembourg law will be published and sent in accordance with Luxembourg law.

The shareholders of the Share Class(es) issued in respect of a sub-fund may, at any time, hold General Meetings of Shareholders for the purpose of deliberating on matters relating solely to that sub-fund.

In addition, the shareholders of any class/category of shares may, at any time, hold general meetings for the purpose of deliberating on matters relating solely to that class/category.

Resolutions adopted at such General Meetings of Shareholders apply respectively to the SICAV, the sub-fund and/or the class/category of shares concerned.

XII. DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION OF THE SICAV

12.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The SICAV may be dissolved voluntarily or by court order.

After dissolution, the SICAV is deemed to exist for the purpose of liquidation. In the event of voluntary liquidation, this remains subject to supervision by the CSSF.

The net proceeds of the liquidation of each sub-fund and of each share class/category, where applicable, will be distributed by the liquidators to the shareholders in proportion to their share of the net assets of the sub-fund or of the share class/category to which such shares belong, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association.

Liquidation proceeds which cannot be distributed to their beneficiaries within nine months of the decision to liquidate will be deposited with the Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg in favour of their beneficiaries until the end of the statutory limitation period.

12.2. VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

In the event of a voluntary liquidation, this would be carried out in accordance with the Law of 2010 and the Law of 1915, which define the procedure and the measures to be taken.

The SICAV may be dissolved at any time by a decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders ruling in the same way as for amendments to the Articles of Association.

In addition, if the SICAV's capital falls below two-thirds of the minimum capital, currently EUR 1,250,000, the Board of Directors must submit the question of the SICAV's dissolution to the General Meeting of Shareholders, deliberating without any quorum requirements and deciding by a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the General Meeting of Shareholders. If the capital falls below one-quarter of the minimum capital, the Board of Directors must submit the question of dissolution of the SICAV to the General Meeting of Shareholders, deliberating without any quorum requirements; dissolution may be decided by shareholders holding one-quarter of the shares present or represented at the General Meeting of Shareholders. The meeting must be convened in such a way that the General Meeting of Shareholders is held within forty days from the date on which it is established that the net assets have fallen below two-thirds or one-quarter of the minimum capital, respectively.

When the SICAV is dissolved, it will be liquidated by one or more liquidators, who may be natural persons or legal entities, approved in advance by the CSSF and appointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders, which shall determine their powers and remuneration.

12.3. COMPULSORY LIQUIDATION

In the event of a judicial liquidation, this would be carried out exclusively in accordance with the Law of 2010, which defines the procedure and the measures to be taken.

XIII. LIQUIDATION AND MERGER OF SUB-FUNDS, CLASSES OR CATEGORIES OF SHARES

The Board of Directors may decide to liquidate a sub-fund, a class or a category of shares if the net assets of this sub-fund, class or category fall below an amount below which the sub-fund, class or category of shares can no longer be adequately managed or if a change in the economic or political situation has an influence on the sub-fund, class or category of shares in question, justifying such liquidation.

The decision to liquidate will be notified to the shareholders of the sub-fund, share class or category before the effective date of liquidation. The notice will indicate the reasons for the liquidation and the liquidation procedure. Shareholders will be informed of the decision to close the sub-fund, share class or category and of the terms and conditions thereof by publication of a notice in the press. This notice will be published in one or more Luxembourg newspapers and in one or more newspapers with national circulation in the countries where the shares are distributed.

Unless the Board of Directors decides otherwise in the interests of shareholders or in order to maintain fair treatment between them, shareholders of the sub-fund, class or category of shares concerned may continue to request the redemption or conversion of their shares, free of charge, on the basis of the applicable NAV, taking into account an estimate of the liquidation costs. The SICAV will reimburse each shareholder in proportion to the number of shares held in the sub-fund, share class or share category. Liquidation proceeds which cannot be distributed to their beneficiaries within nine months of the decision to liquidate the sub-fund, class or category of shares will be deposited with the Caisse de Consignation in favour of their beneficiaries until the end of the statutory limitation period.

Under the same circumstances as those described above, the Board of Directors may decide to close a sub-fund, class or category of shares by merging it with another sub-fund, class or category of shares of the SICAV. Such a merger may also be decided by the Board of Directors if the interests of the shareholders of the sub-funds, classes or categories of shares concerned so require. This decision will be published in the same way as described above. The publication will contain information relating to the new sub-fund, class or category of shares. Publication will be made at least one month before the merger becomes effective to enable shareholders to request the redemption or conversion of their shares, free of charge, before the transaction becomes effective. At the end of this period, all remaining shareholders will be bound by the decision.

Under the same circumstances as those described above, the Board of Directors has the power to decide to close a sub-fund, a class or a category of shares by contribution to another undertaking for collective investment governed by Luxembourg law created in accordance with the provisions of Part I of the Law of 2010 or to a sub-fund, a class or a category of shares within such another undertaking for collective investment governed by Luxembourg law. The Board of Directors may also decide to make such a contribution if the interests of the shareholders of the sub-fund, class or category of shares in question so require. This decision will be published in the same way as described above. The publication will contain information relating to this undertaking for collective investment. Publication will be made at least one month before the date on which the contribution takes effect to enable shareholders to request the redemption or conversion of their shares, free of charge, before the contribution to this undertaking for collective investment becomes effective. At the end of this period, all remaining shareholders will be bound by the decision.

If the shares are contributed to an undertaking for collective investment established in the form of a mutual fund under Luxembourg law, the contribution will only be binding on the shareholders of the sub-fund, class or category of shares concerned if they expressly accept the contribution by a unanimous vote of all the shareholders of the sub-fund, class or category of shares concerned. If this condition is not met, only the shareholders who voted in favour of the contribution will be bound by the decision; the remaining shareholders will be deemed to have requested the redemption of their shares.

XIV. INFORMATION – DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE

14.1. INFORMATION AVAILABLE

a. Publication of net asset value

The net asset value of each share class and/or category of each sub-fund, the issue prices and the redemption prices are published on each Valuation Day at the registered office of the SICAV. The Board of Directors may decide at a later date to publish these net asset values in the newspapers of the countries in which the SICAV's shares are offered or sold. They may also be obtained from the Management Company.

b. Notice to shareholders

With the exception of newspaper publications required by law, the official medium for obtaining all notices to shareholders will be the Management Company's website: <https://www.ivocapital.com>.

c. Periodic reports

Each year, the SICAV publishes a detailed report on its activity and the management of its assets, including the consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss account expressed in euros, a detailed breakdown of the assets of each sub-fund and the auditor's report. The first annual report will cover the first financial year of 2015.

In addition, at the end of each half-year, it publishes a report including the composition of the portfolio, movements in the portfolio over the period, the number of shares in circulation and the number of shares issued and redeemed since the last publication. The first semi-annual report will cover the first half of 2016.

The Board of Directors may decide to publish interim reports.

14.2. DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

a. Prospectus, articles of association, financial reports and other contractual documents

Copies of the Prospectus, the KIDs (or KIIDs as applicable), the Articles of Association and the latest annual and semi-annual reports can also be consulted on the following website: www.fundsquare.net.

Information on the procedures for dealing with investor complaints and a brief description of the strategy implemented by the Management Company to determine when and how the voting rights attached to the instruments held in the SICAV's portfolio should be exercised can be consulted on the Management Company's website: www.ivocapital.com.

In addition to the Prospectus, the KIDs (or KIIDs, as applicable) and the latest published annual and semi-annual reports of the SICAV, copies of the following documents may be obtained, free of charge, during office hours on any Business Day at the SICAV's registered office, 4, Rue Peterelchen, L-2370 Howald, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg:

1. the Articles of Association
2. the collective portfolio management framework agreement between the SICAV and IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS
3. the Depositary Agreement between the Management Company, Société Générale Luxembourg and the SICAV
4. the administrative agent and listing agent agreement between the Management Company, Société Générale Luxembourg and the SICAV
5. the Registrar agreement between the Management Company, Société Générale Luxembourg and the SICAV

b. Subscription form

The subscription form may be obtained on request from the SICAV's registered office.

c. Official language

The official language of the Prospectus and the Articles of Association is French. However, the Board of Directors and the Depositary Bank, the Domiciliary Agent, the Administrative Agent, the Registrar and the Management Company may, on their own behalf and on behalf of the SICAV, consider it mandatory to have these documents translated into the languages of the countries in which the SICAV's shares are offered and sold. In the event of any discrepancy between the French text and any other language into which the Prospectus is translated, the French text shall prevail.

XV. APPENDIX: TEMPLATE PRE-CONTRACTUAL DISCLOSURE

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 companies in which the financial product invests follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system established by Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. This 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.

Product name:
IVO EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE DEBT

Legal entity identifier:
222100BGORMB99CNJY11

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**: __%

☐ In economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that are not considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ **It promotes environmental and social (E/S) characteristics** and, while it does not have as its objective sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments

☐ having an environmental objective and made in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ having an environmental objective and made in economic activities that are not considered 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?

This financial product promotes a set of 21 environmental, social and governance (ESG) characteristics, through the systematic integration into the investment process of external ratings provided by the research firm Sustainalytics (<https://www.sustainalytics.com/>), whose methodology takes these 21 characteristics into account.

These characteristics include: corporate governance / access to primary services / bribery and corruption / business ethics / community relations / data privacy and security / emissions, effluents and waste / carbon – operations / carbon – products and services / E&S impacts of products and services / human rights / human rights – supply chain / human capital / land use and biodiversity / land

use and biodiversity – supply chain / occupational health and safety / ESG integration – financial sector / product governance / resilience / use of resources / use of resources – supply chain.

Depending on the issuer's sector of activity, one or more of the 21 characteristics are taken into account by Sustainalytics to determine the rating of the issuer in question, in order to reflect the ESG risks to its sector of activity.

As part of the investment process specific to this financial product, the Management Company uses the Sustainalytics rating to determine (i) whether or not it can proceed with the investment and (ii) assuming it can proceed with the investment, what valuation will be required to proceed with the investment using a pre-established formula. In so doing, the financial product promotes the environmental, social and governance characteristics taken into account by the rating methodology applied by Sustainalytics.

Details of the responsible investment policy are freely available on the Management Company's website. To comply with its ESG integration policy, the Management Company is committed to maintaining a bond portfolio ESG analysis coverage rate of 75%. This is a binding criterion.

We do not have a benchmark for promoting environmental and/or social characteristics.

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

Sustainability indicators are used to verify whether the financial product complies with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are achieved.

More than 250 sustainability indicators associated with the 21 ESG characteristics mentioned above are taken into account by the research firm Sustainalytics (<https://www.sustainalytics.com/>) to establish the ratings used by the Management Company as part of its investment process.

By way of example, for the emissions, effluents and waste characteristic, the indicators taken into account include:

- Effluent management
- Emergency response programme
- EMS certification
- Environmental management system
- Environmental policy
- Non-GHG air emissions programmes
- Management of offshore wells
- Disclosure of oil spills and performance

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue, among other things, and how do the investments made contribute to these objectives?

The Sub-Fund does not currently pledge to make any sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR or the Taxonomy Regulation.

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 intends, in particular, to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The Sub-Fund does not currently pledge to make any sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR or the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It is accompanied by EU-specific 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.



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

☒ Yes,

The Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) on the sustainability factors considered by the Sub-Fund are a set of relevant indicators for issuers in our investment universe. The financial product takes into account the following PAIs:

1. GHG emissions.
2. Carbon footprint.
3. Intensity of greenhouse gas emissions of the investee companies.
4. Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector.
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production.
6. Energy consumption intensity by sector with a high climate impact.
7. Activities with an adverse impact on the sector with a high climate impact.
8. Water consumption.
9. Hazardous waste ratio.
10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
11. Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

12. Unadjusted gender pay gap.
13. Gender diversity on the Board of Directors.
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).



No



What is the investment strategy followed by this financial product?

The Management Company applies the sector exclusion policy described in detail in Chapter III, Section 1.c) “Responsible Investment Policy” for all bond securities in the portfolio. Controversial sectors covered by the Management Company’s sector policy include controversial weapons, pornography, thermal coal extraction and oil sands. The exclusion of companies exposed to these controversial sectors depends on (i) the companies’ degree of exposure to the sectors in question (measured as a percentage of their revenues) and/or (ii) whether or not the companies apply a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy that addresses the risks specific to their sector. The Management Company may hold securities issued by companies exposed to these controversial sectors in its portfolio, but will not increase its holdings if the securities were held in the portfolio prior to 31 December 2020. The Management Company may invest up to 5% of the portfolio in companies exposed to the above-mentioned controversial sectors (apart from the controversial weapons sector), provided that the companies in question comply with its exclusion policy within 12 months. This is a binding criterion.

The Management Company applies the ESG integration policy described in detail in Chapter III, Section 1.c) “Responsible Investment Policy”. Using ESG indicators, the Management Company assesses the materiality of the sustainability risk specific to the investment under consideration and ensures that it is adequately incorporated into the valuation of the securities concerned. To this end, the Management Company assigns an internal rating based on ESG criteria to the issuers that it analyses for investment purposes. Using this internal ESG rating and, where applicable, the ESG rating provided by an external ESG research provider such as Sustainalytics, the Management Company determines the valuation required to proceed or not to proceed with the investment in the security concerned using a pre-established formula, which can be consulted freely on the Management Company’s website. That said, the Management Company draws attention to the fact that certain securities in the portfolio do not benefit from specific ESG analysis with a view to applying the ESG integration policy, particularly when the ESG data available is insufficient. To comply with its ESG integration policy, the Management Company is committed to maintaining a bond portfolio ESG analysis coverage rate of 75%. This is a binding criterion.

In the Sub-Fund, the Management Company does not use a restrictive selective approach based on ESG ratings, known as Best-in-Class.

The use of derivatives for hedging purposes has no impact on the ESG selection policy. The Management Company does not apply ESG analysis to these derivatives.

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes environmental or social characteristics as defined in Article 8 of the SFDR.

The Sub-Fund is not a financial product with a sustainable investment objective as defined in Article 9 of the SFDR.

Further information on IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS' global responsible investment strategy is available on the Management Company's website, in accordance with Article 3 of the SFDR: <http://ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>.

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

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

To achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product, the Management Company systematically and restrictively integrates into the investment process the external ratings provided by the research firm Sustainalytics, whose methodology takes these characteristics into account.

As part of the investment process, before making an investment, the Management Company uses the Sustainalytics rating to determine (i) whether or not it can proceed with the investment and (ii) assuming it can proceed with the investment, what valuation will be required to proceed with the investment using a pre-established formula. In practical terms, depending on the Sustainalytics rating (expressed out of 100) and an internal rating (expressed on a colour scale), the Company may (i) prohibit itself from investing in a security, (ii) authorise itself to invest in a security, subject to a minimum valuation or (iii) authorise itself to invest without constraint in a security, if the environmental, social or governance characteristics promoted by this financial product are met.

In order to strengthen the integration process described above, the Management Company also restricts investments in certain controversial sectors:

- Controversial weapons: companies involved in the development, production, stockpiling, use or transport of cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, and chemical, biological or nuclear weapons.
- Direct or indirect financing of countries subject to trade embargoes and international sanctions: Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, North Korea, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen

Sectors excluded according to the degree of involvement of the issuer:

- Oil sands: companies that generate more than 10% of their revenue from oil sands extraction
- Conventional weapons: companies that generate more than 20% of their revenue from weapons-related activities
- Thermal coal extraction: we will not increase our positions in companies already held in the portfolio that derive more than 30% of their revenues from coal extraction, and we undertake not to initiate any new positions that do not comply with this criterion
- Pornography: to protect young audiences and vulnerable people from unethical content, we exclude from our investment universe issuers specialising in pornographic activities (pure players, cinema, video game producers or distributors, brick-and-mortar stores) and

companies deriving more than 5% of their revenues from these activities (minority interests or other).

Sectors excluded in the absence of a responsible policy:

- Tobacco: companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the tobacco industry, including producers and distributors, and that do not apply a responsible health and environmental policy.
- Gambling: companies that work in the gambling industry (casinos, online betting websites, TV broadcasts, bookmakers) that do not have an adequate anti-money laundering policy in place and do not provide anti-money laundering training to employees.
- Palm oil and paper pulp: producers of palm oil and paper pulp that do not have responsible forest restoration, wildlife protection and environmental protection policies in place.
- Animal welfare: companies that generate more than 10% of their revenue from the textile industry (producers and distributors) that do not have an anti-fur policy in place or that have not confirmed that their activities do not use fur.
- Business activities in countries subject to international sanctions: we ensure that the business activities of companies that have significant activities (5% of revenue) in one of the 16 sanctioned countries are not sanctioned by the United Nations. After checking the above, we ensure that they have a responsible policy in place that, at the very least, includes provisions concerning human rights.

To what minimum proportion does the financial product commit to reducing its investment scope before applying this investment strategy?

N/A

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

What is the policy implemented to assess the good governance practices of the companies in which the financial product invests?

In order to assess the governance practices of the investee companies, we rely on Sustainalytics' analysis in the following areas:

- Integrity and quality of the Board of Directors and management
- Structure of the Board of Directors
- Shareholders' and owners' rights
- Compensation policy
- Financial reporting and audit

Governance is also one of the pillars of Sustainalytics' ESG risk rating methodology.



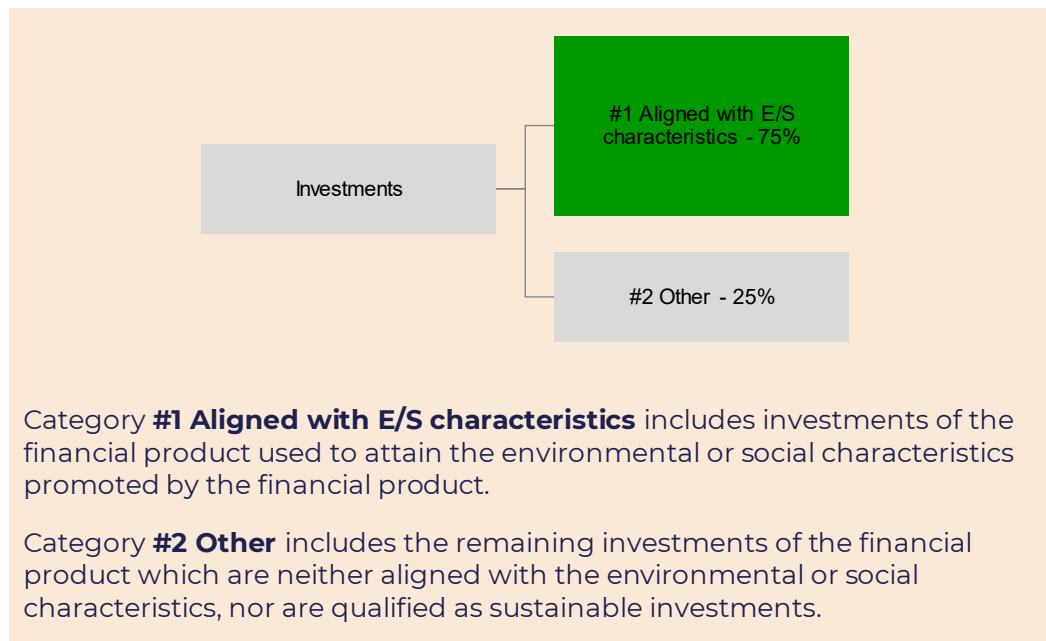
What is the expected asset allocation for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the proportion of investments in specific assets.

The sub-fund invests mainly in corporate bonds whose issuers are registered in, or conduct part of their business in, emerging countries. For at least 75% of them, issuers are subject to an ESG analysis based on their performance against 21 ESG criteria promoted by the sub-fund as described above. Depending on the performance of these issuers in relation to these 21 characteristics, the Management Company imposes investment restrictions, enabling the sub-fund to comply with the environmental characteristics promoted.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a %:

- of **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue from the green activities of the companies in which the financial product invests;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by the companies in which the financial product invests, e.g. for a transition to a green economy;
- of **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of the companies in which the financial product invests.



How does the use of derivatives make it possible to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

We use derivatives solely for hedging purposes.



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

0% of the Sub-Fund's investments are taxonomy-aligned.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include emission limits and the switch to renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. With regard to **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

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.

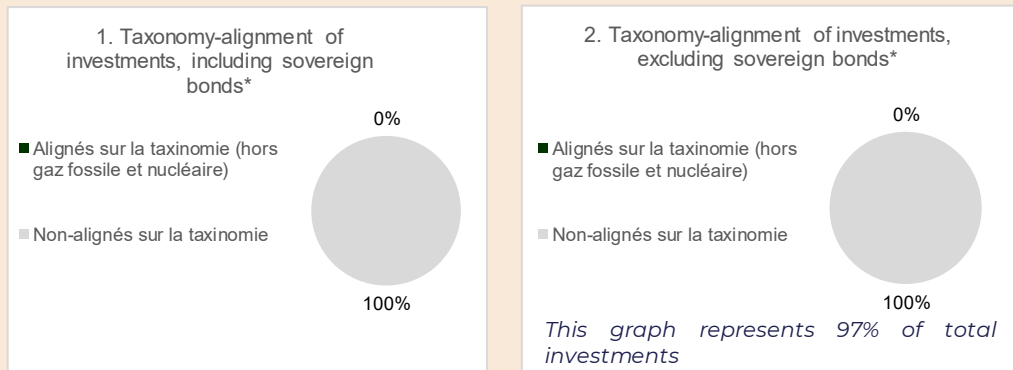
Does the financial product invest in activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy which are in accordance with the EU Taxonomy⁶?

☐ 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.



**For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures*

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

0%



The symbol represents sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** applicable to environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



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

Not applicable.

⁶ Activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy will only be compliant with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any of the objectives of the EU Taxonomy – see explanatory note in the left margin. All criteria applicable to economic activities in the fossil gas and nuclear energy sectors that comply with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



What is the minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments?

0%



What investments are included in category “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and do minimum environmental or social guarantees apply to them?

Investments included in category #2 Other are investments that are not subject to mandatory ESG analysis. However, our exclusion policy guarantees minimum environmental and social safeguards.



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?

N/A

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured at all times?

N/A

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

N/A

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

N/A



Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Further information about the product is available on the website:

<https://ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>

Reference benchmarks are indexes used to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

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 companies in which the financial product invests follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system established by Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. This 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.

Product name:
IVO GLOBAL HIGH YIELD

Legal entity identifier:
222100ZD13DS63JW9Q75

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**: __%

☐ In economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that are not considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ **It promotes environmental and social (E/S) characteristics** and, while it does not have as its objective sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments

☐ having an environmental objective and made in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ having an environmental objective and made in economic activities that are not considered 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?

This financial product promotes a set of 21 environmental, social and governance (ESG) characteristics, through the systematic integration into the investment process of external ratings provided by the research firm Sustainalytics (<https://www.sustainalytics.com/>), whose methodology takes these 21 characteristics into account.

These characteristics include: corporate governance / access to primary services / bribery and corruption / business ethics / community relations / data privacy and security / emissions, effluents and waste / carbon – operations / carbon – products and services / E&S impacts of products and services / human rights / human rights – supply chain / human capital / land use and biodiversity / land

use and biodiversity – supply chain / occupational health and safety / ESG integration – financial sector / product governance / resilience / use of resources / use of resources – supply chain.

Depending on the issuer's sector of activity, one or more of the 21 characteristics are taken into account by Sustainalytics to determine the rating of the issuer in question, in order to reflect the ESG risks to its sector of activity.

As part of the investment process specific to this financial product, the Management Company uses the Sustainalytics rating to determine (i) whether or not it can proceed with the investment and (ii) assuming it can proceed with the investment, what valuation will be required to proceed with the investment using a pre-established formula. In so doing, the financial product promotes the environmental, social and governance characteristics taken into account by the rating methodology applied by Sustainalytics.

Details of the responsible investment policy are freely available on the Management Company's website. To comply with its ESG integration policy, the Management Company is committed to maintaining a bond portfolio ESG analysis coverage rate of 75%. This is a binding criterion.

We do not have a benchmark for promoting environmental and/or social characteristics.

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

Sustainability indicators are used to verify whether the financial product complies with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are achieved.

More than 250 sustainability indicators associated with the 21 ESG characteristics mentioned above are taken into account by the research firm Sustainalytics (<https://www.sustainalytics.com/>) to establish the ratings used by the Management Company as part of its investment process.

By way of example, for the emissions, effluents and waste characteristic, the indicators taken into account include:

- Effluent management
- Emergency response programme
- EMS certification
- Environmental management system
- Environmental policy
- Non-GHG air emissions programmes
- Management of offshore wells
- Disclosure of oil spills and performance

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue, among other things, and how do the investments made contribute to these objectives?

The Sub-Fund does not currently pledge to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR or the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently pledge to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR or the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It is accompanied by EU-specific 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.



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

☒ Yes,

The Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) on the sustainability factors considered by the Sub-Fund are a set of relevant indicators for issuers in our investment universe. The financial product takes into account the following PAIs:

1. GHG emissions.
2. Carbon footprint.
3. Intensity of greenhouse gas emissions of the investee companies.
4. Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector.
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production.
6. Energy consumption intensity by sector with a high climate impact.

7. Activities with an adverse impact on the sector with a high climate impact.
8. Water consumption.
9. Hazardous waste ratio.
10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
11. Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap.
13. Gender diversity on the Board of Directors.
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).

☐ No



What is the investment strategy followed by this financial product?

The Management Company applies the sector exclusion policy described in detail in Chapter III, Section 1.c) “Responsible Investment Policy” for all bond securities in the portfolio. Controversial sectors covered by the Management Company’s sector policy include controversial weapons, pornography, thermal coal extraction and oil sands. The exclusion of companies exposed to these controversial sectors depends on (i) the companies’ degree of exposure to the sectors in question (measured as a percentage of their revenues) and/or (ii) whether or not the companies apply a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy that addresses the risks specific to their sector. The Management Company may hold securities issued by companies exposed to these controversial sectors in its portfolio, but will not increase its holdings if the securities were held in the portfolio prior to 31 December 2020. The Management Company may invest up to 5% of the portfolio in companies exposed to the above-mentioned controversial sectors (apart from the controversial weapons sector), provided that the companies in question comply with its exclusion policy within 12 months. This is a binding criterion.

The Management Company applies the ESG integration policy described in detail in Chapter III, Section 1.c) “Responsible Investment Policy”. Using ESG indicators, the Management Company assesses the materiality of the sustainability risk specific to the investment under consideration and ensures that it is adequately incorporated into the valuation of the securities concerned. To this end, the Management Company assigns an internal rating based on ESG criteria to the issuers that it analyses for investment purposes. Using this internal ESG rating and, where applicable, the ESG rating provided by an external ESG research provider such as Sustainalytics, the Management Company determines the valuation required to proceed or not to proceed with the investment in the security concerned using a pre-established formula, which can be consulted freely on the Management Company’s website. That said, the Management Company draws attention to the fact that certain securities in the portfolio do not benefit from specific ESG analysis with a view to applying the ESG integration policy, particularly when the ESG data available is insufficient. To comply with its ESG integration policy, the Management Company is committed to maintaining a bond portfolio ESG analysis coverage rate of 75%. This is a binding criterion.

In the Sub-Fund, the Management Company does not use a restrictive selective approach based on ESG ratings, known as Best-in-Class.

The use of derivatives for hedging purposes has no impact on the ESG selection policy. The Management Company does not apply ESG analysis to these derivatives.

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes environmental or social characteristics as defined in Article 8 of the SFDR.

The Sub-Fund is not a financial product with a sustainable investment objective as defined in Article 9 of the SFDR.

Further information on IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS' global responsible investment strategy is available on the Management Company's website, in accordance with Article 3 of the SFDR: <http://ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>.

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

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

To achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product, the Management Company systematically and restrictively integrates into the investment process the external ratings provided by the research firm Sustainalytics, whose methodology takes these characteristics into account.

As part of the investment process, before making an investment, the Management Company uses the Sustainalytics rating to determine (i) whether or not it can proceed with the investment and (ii) assuming it can proceed with the investment, what valuation will be required to proceed with the investment using a pre-established formula. In practical terms, depending on the Sustainalytics rating (expressed out of 100) and an internal rating (expressed on a colour scale), the Company may (i) prohibit itself from investing in a security, (ii) authorise itself to invest in a security, subject to a minimum valuation or (iii) authorise itself to invest without constraint in a security, if the environmental, social or governance characteristics promoted by this financial product are met.

In order to strengthen the integration process described above, the Management Company also restricts investments in certain controversial sectors:

- Controversial weapons: Companies involved in the development, production, storage, use or transport of cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, and chemical, biological or nuclear weapons
- Direct or indirect financing of countries subject to trade embargoes and international sanctions: Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, North Korea, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen

Sectors excluded according to the degree of involvement of the issuer:

- Oil sands: companies that generate more than 10% of their revenue from oil sands extraction

- Conventional weapons: companies that generate more than 20% of their revenue from weapons-related activities
- Thermal coal extraction: we will not increase our positions in companies already held in the portfolio that derive more than 30% of their revenues from coal extraction, and we undertake not to initiate any new positions that do not comply with this criterion
- Pornography: to protect young audiences and vulnerable people from unethical content, we exclude from our investment universe issuers specialising in pornographic activities (pure players, cinema, video game producers or distributors, brick-and-mortar stores) and companies deriving more than 5% of their revenues from these activities (minority interests or other).

Sectors excluded in the absence of a responsible policy:

- Tobacco: companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the tobacco industry, including producers and distributors, and that do not apply a responsible health and environmental policy.
- Gambling: companies that work in the gambling industry (casinos, online betting websites, TV broadcasts, bookmakers) that do not have an adequate anti-money laundering policy in place and do not provide anti-money laundering training to employees.
- Palm oil and paper pulp: producers of palm oil and paper pulp that do not have responsible forest restoration, wildlife protection and environmental protection policies in place.
- Animal welfare: companies that generate more than 10% of their revenue from the textile industry (producers and distributors) that do not have an anti-fur policy in place or that have not confirmed that their activities do not use fur.
- Business activities in countries subject to international sanctions: we ensure that the business activities of companies that have significant activities (5% of revenue) in one of the 16 sanctioned countries are not sanctioned by the United Nations. After checking the above, we ensure that they have a responsible policy in place that, at the very least, includes provisions concerning human rights.

To what minimum proportion does the financial product commit to reducing its investment scope before applying this investment strategy?

N/A

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

What is the policy implemented to assess the good governance practices of the companies in which the financial product invests?

In order to assess the governance practices of the investee companies, we rely on Sustainalytics' analysis in the following areas:

- Integrity and quality of the Board of Directors and management
- Structure of the Board of Directors
- Shareholders' and owners' rights
- Compensation policy
- Financial reporting and audit

Governance is also one of the pillars of Sustainalytics' ESG risk rating methodology.



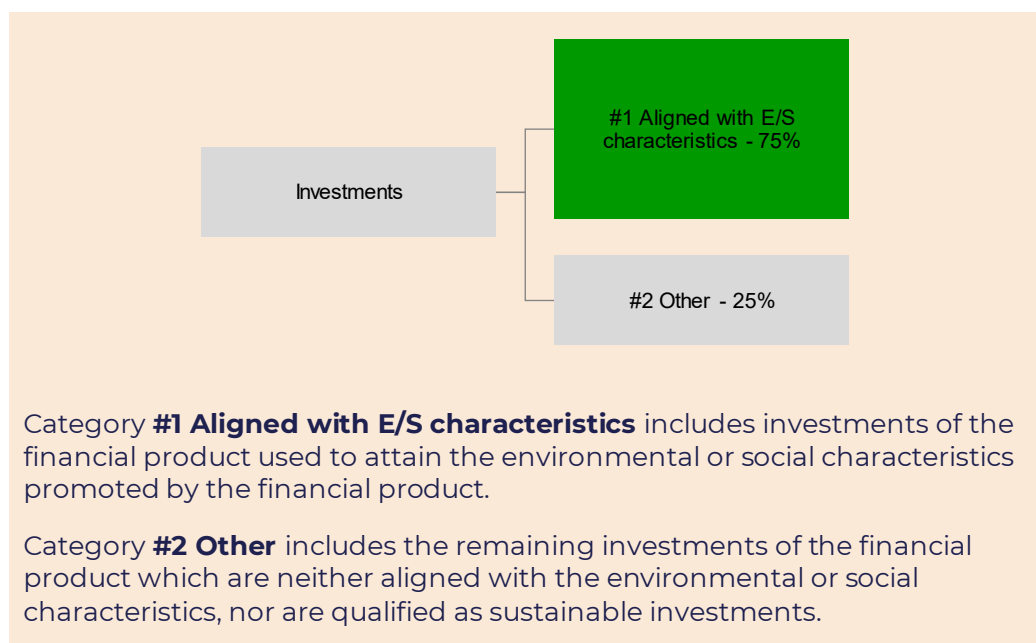
Asset allocation describes the proportion of investments in specific assets.

What is the expected asset allocation for this financial product?

The sub-fund is mainly invested in corporate bonds whose issuers are registered or carry out a proportion of their business activity in emerging countries. At least 75% of issuers are subject to an ESG analysis based on their performance according to 21 ESG criteria promoted by the sub-fund as described above. The Management Company sets itself investment restrictions based on the performance of these issuers with regard to these 21 characteristics, which allows the sub-fund to comply with the environmental characteristics promoted.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a %:

- of **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue from the green activities of the companies in which the financial product invests;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by the companies in which the financial product invests, e.g. for a transition to a green economy;
- of **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of the companies in which the financial product invests.



How does the use of derivatives make it possible to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

We use derivatives solely for hedging purposes.



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

Not applicable

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include emission limits and the switch to renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. With regard to **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

Does the financial product invest in activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁷?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

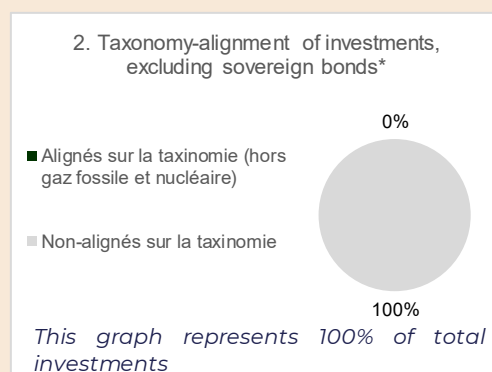
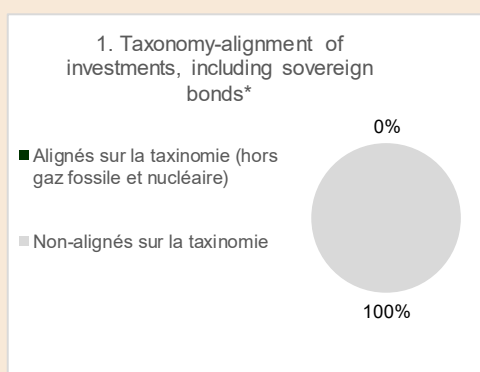
☐

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.



**For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures*

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.

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

0%



The symbol represents sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** applicable to environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



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

Not applicable

⁷ Activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy will only be compliant with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any of the objectives of the EU Taxonomy – see explanatory note in the left margin. All criteria applicable to economic activities in the fossil gas and nuclear energy sectors that comply with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



What is the minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments?

0%



What investments are included in category “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and do minimum environmental or social guarantees apply to them?

Investments included in category #2 Other are investments that are not subject to mandatory ESG analysis. However, our exclusion policy guarantees minimum environmental and social safeguards.



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?

N/A

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured at all times?

N/A

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

N/A

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

N/A



Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Further information about the product is available on the website:

<https://ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>

Reference benchmarks are indexes used to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

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 companies in which the financial product invests follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system established by Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. This 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.

Product name:
IVO EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE DEBT
SHORT DURATION SRI

Legal entity identifier:
2221007ZKQOC2YVNU581

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**: ____%
- ☐ In economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ in economic activities that are not considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

- ☐ **It promotes environmental and social (E/S) characteristics** and, while it does not have as its objective sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments
- ☐ having an environmental objective and made in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ having an environmental objective and made in economic activities that are not considered 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?

This financial product promotes a set of 21 environmental, social and governance (ESG) characteristics, through the systematic integration into the investment process of external ratings provided by the research firm Sustainalytics (<https://www.sustainalytics.com/>), whose methodology takes these 21 characteristics into account.

These characteristics include: corporate governance / access to primary services / bribery and corruption / business ethics / community relations / data privacy and security / emissions, effluents and waste / carbon – operations / carbon – products and services / E&S impacts of products and services / human rights /

human rights – supply chain / human capital / land use and biodiversity / land use and biodiversity – supply chain / occupational health and safety / ESG integration – financial sector / product governance / resilience / use of resources / use of resources – supply chain.

Depending on the issuer's sector of activity, one or more of the 21 characteristics are taken into account by Sustainalytics to determine the rating of the issuer in question, in order to reflect the ESG risks to its sector of activity. The weighting of environmental, social and governance criteria in the ESG rating is adjusted according to the sector in which the issuer operates.

As part of the investment process specific to this financial product, the Management Company uses the Sustainalytics rating to determine (i) whether or not it can proceed with the investment and (ii) assuming it can proceed with the investment, what valuation will be required to proceed with the investment using a pre-established formula. In so doing, the financial product promotes the environmental, social and governance characteristics taken into account by the rating methodology applied by Sustainalytics.

Details of the responsible investment policy are freely available on the Management Company's website. To comply with its ESG integration policy, the Management Company is committed to maintaining a bond portfolio ESG analysis coverage rate of 90%. This is a binding criterion.

In addition, the sub-fund promotes environmental and social criteria through its two objectives of outperforming its investment universe:

- **Carbon intensity:** CO₂ emissions (scopes 1 and 2) relative to turnover, expressed in tonnes per million euros.
- **Lack of compliance mechanisms:** failure to put in place processes to ensure compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact and the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises.

We do not have a benchmark for promoting environmental and/or social characteristics

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

More than 250 sustainability indicators associated with the 21 ESG characteristics mentioned above are taken into account by the research firm Sustainalytics (<https://www.sustainalytics.com/>) to establish the ratings used by the Management Company as part of its investment process.

By way of example, for the emissions, effluents and waste characteristic, the indicators taken into account include:

- Effluent management
- Emergency response programme
- EMS certification
- Environmental management system
- Environmental policy
- Non-GHG air emissions programmes
- Management of offshore wells
- Disclosure of oil spills and performance

Sustainability indicators are used to verify whether the financial product complies with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are achieved.

In addition, the sub-fund applies a “Best-in-Universe” exclusion policy, which consists of excluding 30% of the initial investment universe.

Lastly, the sub-fund aims to outperform its investment universe on two main indicators:

- **Carbon intensity:** CO₂ emissions (scopes 1 and 2) relative to turnover, expressed in tonnes per million euros.
- **Lack of compliance mechanisms:** failure to put in place processes to ensure compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact and the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue, among other things, and how do the investments made contribute to these objectives?

The Sub-Fund does not currently pledge to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR or the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently pledge to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR or the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It is accompanied by EU-specific 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.



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

☒ Yes,

The Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) on the sustainability factors considered by the Sub-Fund are a set of relevant indicators for issuers in our investment universe. The financial product takes into account the following PAIs:

1. GHG emissions.
2. Carbon footprint.
3. Intensity of greenhouse gas emissions of the investee companies.
4. Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector.
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production.
6. Energy consumption intensity by sector with a high climate impact.
7. Activities with an adverse impact on the sector with a high climate impact.
8. Water consumption.
9. Hazardous waste ratio.
10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
11. Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap.
13. Gender diversity on the Board of Directors.
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).

☐ No



What is the investment strategy followed by this financial product?

The Management Company applies the sector exclusion policy described in detail in Chapter III, Section 1.c) “Responsible Investment Policy” for all bond securities in the portfolio. Controversial sectors covered by the Management Company’s sector policy include controversial weapons, pornography, thermal coal extraction and oil sands. The exclusion of companies exposed to these controversial sectors depends on (i) the companies’ degree of exposure to the sectors in question (measured as a percentage of their revenues) and/or (ii) whether or not the companies apply a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy that addresses the risks specific to their sector. The Management Company may hold securities issued by companies exposed to these controversial sectors in its portfolio, but will not increase its holdings if the securities were held in the portfolio prior to 31 December 2020. The Management Company may invest up to 5% of the portfolio in companies exposed to the above-mentioned controversial sectors (apart from the controversial weapons sector), provided that the companies in question comply with its exclusion policy within 12 months. This is a binding criterion.

The Sub-Fund also applies additional binding ESG criteria as described below.

The Management Company rules out companies with the lowest ESG performance in the investment universe. The Sub-Fund may not invest in bonds whose issuers have the weakest ESG criteria based on ESG ratings provided by an external research provider such as Sustainalytics. The Management Company ensures that, at all times, the Sub-Fund’s investment universe is

reduced by at least 30%, on the basis of the above-mentioned sector exclusion policy or, for issuers in non-excluded sectors, on the basis of ESG ratings. This is a binding criterion.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of the bond portfolio on a long-term basis in securities that have not been subject to a specific internal analysis of the issuer's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria, in addition to the traditional financial analysis carried out for each of the securities in the portfolio. This is a binding criterion.

Lastly, the sub-fund aims to outperform its investment universe on two main indicators:

- **Carbon intensity:** CO₂ emissions (scopes 1 and 2) relative to turnover, expressed in tonnes per million euros.
- **Lack of compliance mechanisms:** failure to put in place processes to ensure compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact and the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises.

The Management Company monitors the ESG criteria of the securities in its portfolio on an ongoing basis. If, while they are being held, securities no longer belong to the reduced investment universe defined above as a result of a deterioration in their ESG criteria, the Management Company will assess the situation and adjust the composition of the portfolio within 3 months.

The use of derivatives for hedging purposes has no impact on the ESG selection policy. The Management Company does not apply ESG analysis to these derivatives.

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes environmental or social characteristics as defined in Article 8 of the SFDR.

The Sub-Fund is not a financial product with a sustainable investment objective as defined in Article 9 of the SFDR.

Further information on IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS' global responsible investment strategy is available on the Management Company's website, in accordance with Article 3 of the SFDR: <http://ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>

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

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

To achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product, the Management Company systematically and restrictively integrates into the investment process the external ratings provided by the research firm Sustainalytics, whose methodology takes these characteristics into account.

As part of the investment process, before making an investment, the Management Company uses the Sustainalytics rating to determine (i) whether or not it can proceed with the investment and (ii) assuming it can proceed with the investment, what valuation will be required to proceed with the investment using a pre-established formula. In practical terms, depending on the Sustainalytics rating (expressed out of 100) and an internal rating (expressed on

a colour scale), the Company may (i) prohibit itself from investing in a security, (ii) authorise itself to invest in a security, subject to a minimum valuation or (iii) authorise itself to invest without constraint in a security, if the environmental, social or governance characteristics promoted by this financial product are met.

In order to strengthen the integration process described above, the Management Company also restricts investments in certain controversial sectors:

- Controversial weapons: Companies involved in the development, production, storage, use or transport of cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, and chemical, biological or nuclear weapons
- Direct or indirect financing of countries subject to trade embargoes and international sanctions: Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, North Korea, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen
- A Global Compact: Any issuer suspected of serious and/or repeated violation of one or more principles of the Global Compact (UNGC).
- Oil & Gas: Any issuer developing new exploration, extraction or refining projects for conventional and/or unconventional liquid or gaseous fossil fuels.
- Geography:
 - a) Any issuer whose registered office is domiciled in a country or territory appearing on the latest available version of the EU list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions.
 - b) Any issuer whose registered office is domiciled in a country or territory on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) blacklist or grey list.

Sectors excluded according to the degree of involvement of the issuer:

- Oil & Gas: Any emitter of which more than 5% of the total production of liquid or gaseous fossil fuels originates from the exploration, extraction or refining of unconventional liquid or gaseous fossil fuels.
Unconventional liquid or gaseous fossil fuels are identified according to the definition provided by the Sustainable Finance Observatory's Scientific and Expert Committee, namely oil shale and shale oil, shale gas and oil, oil from oil sands, extra-heavy oil and methane hydrates.
- Electricity generation: Any issuer whose main activity is electricity production, and whose carbon intensity of the electricity production activity is not compatible with the concept of transition and the objectives of the Paris Agreement.
- Conventional weapons: companies that generate more than 20% of their revenue from weapons-related activities.
- Thermal coal: Any issuer of which more than 5% of its activity relates to the exploration, extraction or refining of thermal coal or the supply of products or services specifically designed for these activities, such as transport or storage; as well as any issuer developing new projects for the exploration, extraction or transport of thermal coal.
- Pornography: to protect young audiences and vulnerable people from unethical content, we exclude from our investment universe issuers specialising in pornographic activities (pure players, cinema, video game producers or distributors, brick-and-mortar stores) and companies deriving more than 5% of their revenues from these activities (minority interests or other).

Sectors excluded in the absence of a responsible policy:

- Tobacco: companies deriving more than 5% of their revenue from the tobacco industry, including producers and distributors,
- Gambling: companies that work in the gambling industry (casinos, online betting websites, TV broadcasts, bookmakers) that do not have an adequate anti-money laundering policy in place and do not provide anti-money laundering training to employees.
- Palm oil and paper pulp: producers of palm oil and paper pulp that do not have responsible forest restoration, wildlife protection and environmental protection policies in place.
- Animal welfare: companies that generate more than 10% of their revenue from the textile industry (producers and distributors) that do not have an anti-fur policy in place or that have not confirmed that their activities do not use fur.
- Business activities in countries subject to international sanctions: we ensure that the business activities of companies that have significant activities (5% of revenue) in one of the 16 sanctioned countries are not sanctioned by the United Nations. After checking the above, we ensure that they have a responsible policy in place that, at the very least, includes provisions concerning human rights.

Regarding sovereign bonds issued by countries and territories:

- Included in the latest available version of the EU list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions.
- On the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) blacklist or grey list.
- For whom the latest version of the corruption perception index published by Transparency International is strictly below 40/100.

To what minimum proportion does the financial product commit to reducing its investment scope before applying this investment strategy?

N/A

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

What is the policy implemented to assess the good governance practices of the companies in which the financial product invests?

In order to assess the governance practices of the investee companies, we rely on Sustainalytics' analysis in the following areas:

- Integrity and quality of the Board of Directors and management
- Structure of the Board of Directors
- Shareholders' and owners' rights
- Compensation policy
- Financial reporting and audit

Governance is also one of the pillars of Sustainalytics' ESG risk rating methodology.



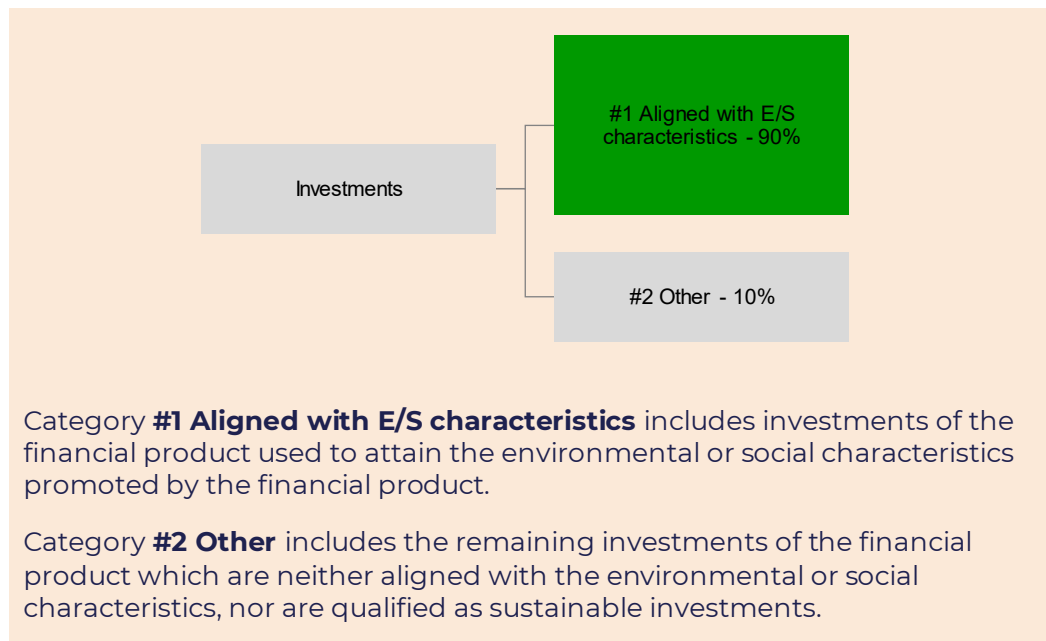
Asset allocation describes the proportion of investments in specific assets.

What is the expected asset allocation for this financial product?

The sub-fund is mainly invested in corporate bonds whose issuers are registered or carry out a proportion of their business activity in emerging countries. At least 90% of issuers are subject to an ESG analysis based on their performance according to 21 ESG characteristics promoted by the sub-fund as described above. The Management Company sets itself investment restrictions based on the performance of these issuers with regard to these 21 characteristics, which allows the sub-fund to comply with the environmental characteristics promoted.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a %:

- of **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue from the green activities of the companies in which the financial product invests;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by the companies in which the financial product invests, e.g. for a transition to a green economy;
- of **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of the companies in which the financial product invests.



How does the use of derivatives make it possible to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

We use derivatives solely for hedging purposes.



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

Not applicable

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include emission limits and the switch to renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. With regard to **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

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 symbol represents sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** applicable to environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁸?

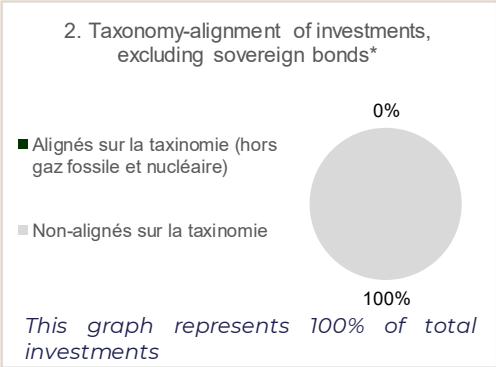
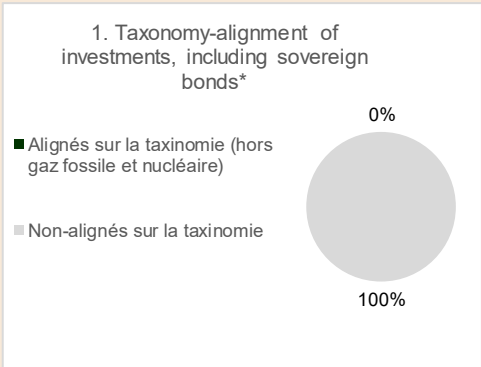
☐ Yes:

☐ 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.*



**For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures*

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

0%



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

Not applicable

⁸ Activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy will only be compliant with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any of the objectives of the EU Taxonomy – see explanatory note in the left margin. All criteria applicable to economic activities in the fossil gas and nuclear energy sectors that comply with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



What is the minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments?

0%



What investments are included in category “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and do minimum environmental or social guarantees apply to them?

Investments included in category #2 Other are investments that are not subject to mandatory ESG analysis. However, our exclusion policy guarantees minimum environmental and social safeguards.



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?

N/A

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured at all times?

N/A

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

N/A

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

N/A



Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Further information about the product is available on the website:

<https://ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>

Reference benchmarks are indexes used to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

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 companies in which the financial product invests follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system established by Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. This 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.

Product name:
IVO EMERGING MARKETS BLEND HARD CURRENCY

Legal entity identifier:
21380026L96J8CNL7I12

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**: __%
- ☐ In economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ in economic activities that are not considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

- ☐ **It promotes environmental and social (E/S) characteristics** and, while it does not have as its objective sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments
- ☐ having an environmental objective and made in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ having an environmental objective and made in economic activities that are not considered 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?

This financial product invests in companies and sovereigns in emerging countries. Therefore, the ESG characteristics promoted by the financial product differ depending on the issuer.

For corporate issuers,

This financial product promotes a set of 21 environmental, social and governance (ESG) characteristics, through the systematic integration into the investment process of external ratings provided by the research firm Sustainalytics (<https://www.sustainalytics.com/>), whose methodology takes these 21

characteristics

into

account.

These characteristics include: corporate governance / access to primary services / bribery and corruption / business ethics / community relations / data privacy and security / emissions, effluents and waste / carbon – operations / carbon – products and services / E&S impacts of products and services / human rights / human rights – supply chain / human capital / land use and biodiversity / land use and biodiversity – supply chain / occupational health and safety / ESG integration – financial sector / product governance / resilience / use of resources / use of resources – supply chain.

Depending on the issuer's sector of activity, one or more of the 21 characteristics are taken into account by Sustainalytics to determine the rating of the issuer in question, in order to reflect the ESG risks to its sector of activity.

For sovereign issuers,

This financial product promotes a set of environmental, social and governance characteristics.

Indeed, we systematically integrate the ratings of Freedom House and Sustainalytics into our investment process. These ratings allow us to promote social and governance characteristics within the product (political rights, civil liberties, etc.) but also environmental characteristics (greenhouse gases, financing of the transition to renewable energies).

In our internal rating:

As part of the investment process specific to this financial product, the Management Company uses its internal rating system to determine (i) whether or not it can proceed with the investment, and (ii) if it can proceed with the investment, the valuation that will be required for the investment based on a pre-established formula.

Details of the responsible investment policy are freely available on the Management Company's website. To comply with its ESG integration policy, the Management Company is committed to maintaining a bond portfolio ESG analysis coverage rate of 75%. This is a binding criterion.

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

More than 250 sustainability indicators associated with the 21 ESG characteristics mentioned above are taken into account by the research firm Sustainalytics (<https://www.sustainalytics.com/>) to establish the ratings used by the Management Company as part of its investment process.

By way of example, for the emissions, effluents and waste characteristic, the indicators taken into account include:

- Effluent management
- Emergency response programme
- EMS certification
- Environmental management system

Sustainability indicators are used to verify whether the financial product complies with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are achieved.

- Environmental policy
- Non-GHG air emissions programmes
- Management of offshore wells
- Disclosure of oil spills and performance

For sovereign issuers,

For sovereign issuers, the sustainability indicators used to measure achievement of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the financial product are Freedom House and Sustainalytics ratings as well as internal ratings.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue, among other things, and how do the investments made contribute to these objectives?

The Sub-Fund does not currently pledge to make any sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR or the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently pledge to make any sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR or the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It is accompanied by EU-specific 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.



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

☒ Yes,

The adverse impacts taken into account for corporates are:

1. GHG emissions.
2. Carbon footprint.
3. Intensity of greenhouse gas emissions of the investee companies.
4. Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector.
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production.
6. Energy consumption intensity by sector with a high climate impact.
7. Activities with an adverse impact on the sector with a high climate impact.
8. Water consumption.
9. Hazardous waste ratio.
10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
11. Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap.
13. Gender diversity on the Board of Directors.
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).

The adverse impacts taken into account for sovereigns are:

15. GHG emissions.
16. Countries subject to social violations.

☐ No



What is the investment strategy followed by this financial product?

The Management Company applies the sector exclusion policy described in detail in Chapter III, Section 1.c) “Responsible Investment Policy” for all bond securities in the portfolio. Controversial sectors covered by the Management Company’s sector policy include controversial weapons, pornography, thermal coal extraction and oil sands. The exclusion of companies exposed to these controversial sectors depends on (i) the companies’ degree of exposure to the sectors in question (measured as a percentage of their revenues) and/or (ii) whether or not the companies apply a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy that addresses the risks specific to their sector. The Management Company may hold securities issued by companies exposed to these controversial sectors in its portfolio, but will not increase its holdings if the securities were held in the portfolio prior to 31 December 2020. The Management Company may invest up to 5% of the portfolio in companies exposed to the above-mentioned controversial sectors (apart from the controversial weapons sector), provided that the companies in question comply with its exclusion policy within 12 months. This is a binding criterion.

The Sub-Fund also applies additional binding ESG criteria as described below.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 25% of the bond portfolio on a long-term basis in securities that have not been subject to a specific internal analysis of the issuer's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria, in addition to the traditional financial analysis carried out for each of the securities in the portfolio. This is a binding criterion.

The Management Company monitors the ESG criteria of the securities in its portfolio on an ongoing basis. If, while they are being held, securities no longer belong to the reduced investment universe defined above as a result of a deterioration in their ESG criteria, the Management Company will assess the situation and adjust the composition of the portfolio within 3 months.

The use of derivatives for hedging purposes has no impact on the ESG selection policy. The Management Company does not apply ESG analysis to these derivatives.

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes environmental or social characteristics as defined in Article 8 of the SFDR.

The Sub-Fund is not a financial product with a sustainable investment objective as defined in Article 9 of the SFDR.

Further information on IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS' global responsible investment strategy is available on the Management Company's website, in accordance with Article 3 of the SFDR: <http://ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>

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

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

In order to achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product, the Management Company systematically and restrictively integrates into the investment process the external ratings provided by the research firm Sustainalytics, whose methodologies take these characteristics into account.

As part of the investment process, the Management Company, before making an investment, uses the Sustainalytics and Freedom House ratings to determine (i) whether or not it can proceed with the investment and (ii) if it can proceed with the investment, the valuation that will be required to proceed with the investment based on a pre-established and binding formula. In concrete terms, based on the Sustainalytics rating (expressed out of 100), the Freedom House rating (expressed out of 100) and an internal rating (expressed on a colour scale), the Company may (i) choose not to invest in a security, (ii) choose to invest in a security, subject to a minimum valuation level, or (iii) choose to invest without limitation in a security, in the event that the environmental, social or governance characteristics promoted by this financial product are achieved.

In order to strengthen the integration process described above, the Management Company also restricts investments in certain controversial sectors:

- Controversial weapons: companies involved in the development, production, stockpiling, use or transport of cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, and chemical, biological or nuclear weapons.

- Direct or indirect financing of countries subject to trade embargoes and international sanctions: Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, North Korea, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen

Sectors excluded according to the degree of involvement of the issuer:

- Oil sands: companies that generate more than 10% of their revenue from oil sands extraction
- Conventional weapons: companies that generate more than 20% of their revenue from weapons-related activities
- Thermal coal extraction: we will not increase our positions in companies already held in the portfolio that derive more than 30% of their revenues from coal extraction, and we undertake not to initiate any new positions that do not comply with this criterion
- Pornography: to protect young audiences and vulnerable people from unethical content, we exclude from our investment universe issuers specialising in pornographic activities (pure players, cinema, video game producers or distributors, brick-and-mortar stores) and companies deriving more than 5% of their revenues from these activities (minority interests or other).

Sectors excluded in the absence of a responsible policy:

- Tobacco: companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the tobacco industry, including producers and distributors, and that do not apply a responsible health and environmental policy.
- Gambling: companies that work in the gambling industry (casinos, online betting websites, TV broadcasts, bookmakers) that do not have an adequate anti-money laundering policy in place and do not provide anti-money laundering training to employees.
- Palm oil and paper pulp: producers of palm oil and paper pulp that do not have responsible forest restoration, wildlife protection and environmental protection policies in place.
- Animal welfare: companies that generate more than 10% of their revenue from the textile industry (producers and distributors) that do not have an anti-fur policy in place or that have not confirmed that their activities do not use fur.
- Business activities in countries subject to international sanctions: we ensure that the business activities of companies that have significant activities (5% of revenue) in one of the 16 sanctioned countries are not sanctioned by the United Nations. After checking this, we make sure that they have adopted a responsible policy that includes, at the very least, elements concerning human rights.

To what minimum proportion does the financial product commit to reducing its investment scope before applying this investment strategy?

N/A

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

What is the policy implemented to assess the good governance practices of the companies in which the financial product invests?

In order to assess the governance practices of the investee companies, we rely on Sustainalytics' analysis in the following areas:

- Integrity and quality of the Board of Directors and management
- Structure of the Board of Directors
- Shareholders' and owners' rights
- Compensation policy
- Financial reporting and audit

Governance is also one of the pillars of Sustainalytics' ESG risk rating methodology.



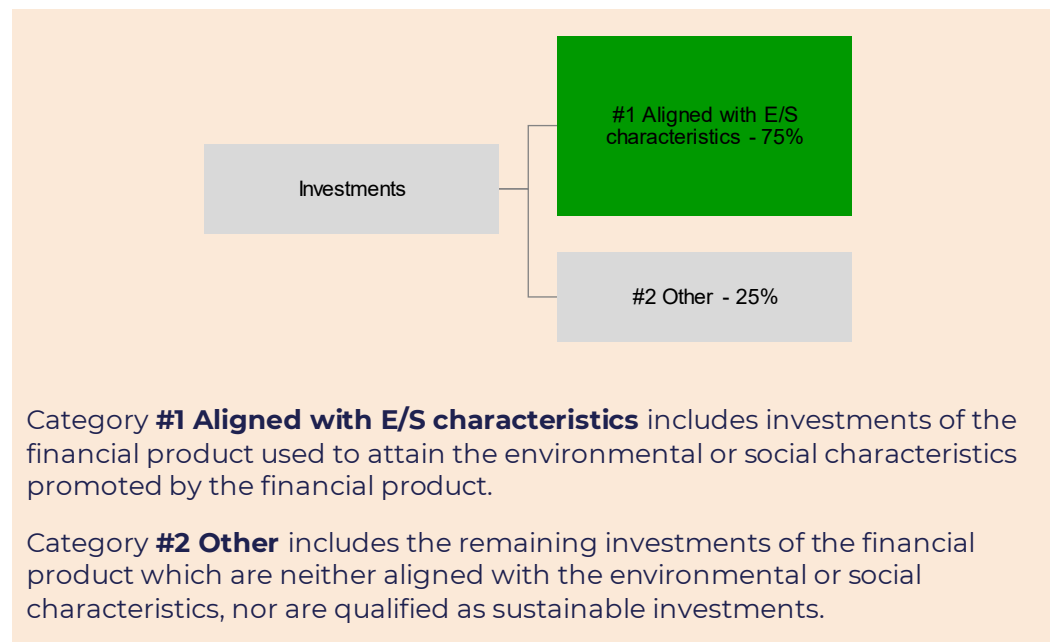
Asset allocation describes the proportion of investments in specific assets.

What is the expected asset allocation for this financial product?

The sub-fund is mainly invested in corporate bonds whose issuers are registered or carry out a proportion of their business activity in emerging countries. At least 75% of issuers are subject to an ESG analysis based on their performance according to the ESG criteria promoted by the sub-fund as described above. The Management Company sets itself investment restrictions based on the performance of these issuers, which allows the sub-fund to comply with the environmental characteristics promoted.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a %:

- of **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue from the green activities of the companies in which the financial product invests;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by the companies in which the financial product invests, e.g. for a transition to a green economy;
- of **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of the companies in which the financial product invests.



How does the use of derivatives make it possible to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

We use derivatives solely for hedging purposes.



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

N/A

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include emission limits and the switch to renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. With regard to **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

Does the financial product invest in activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁹?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

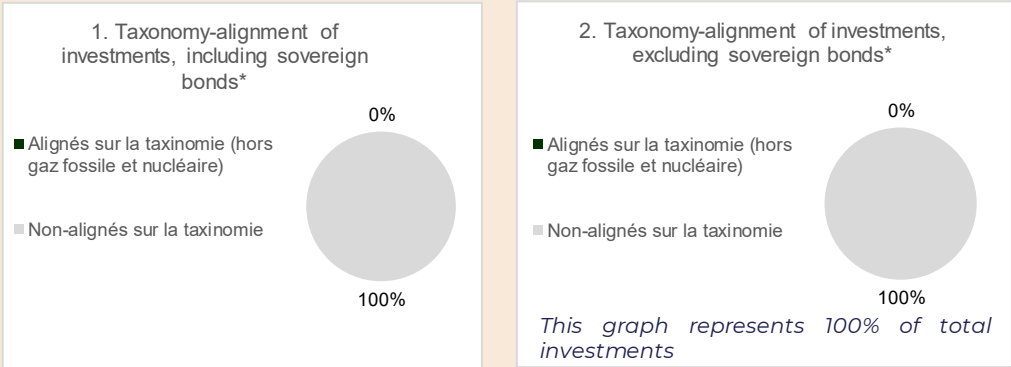
No

⁹ Activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy will only be compliant with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any of the objectives of the EU Taxonomy – see explanatory note in the left margin. All criteria applicable to economic activities in the fossil gas and nuclear energy sectors that comply with the EU Taxonomy are defined 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 proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0%

The symbol represents sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** applicable to environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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

Not applicable.

 **What is the minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments?**

0%

 **What investments are included in category “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and do minimum environmental or social guarantees apply to them?**

Investments included in category #2 Other are investments that are not subject to mandatory ESG analysis. However, our exclusion policy guarantees minimum environmental and social safeguards.



Reference benchmarks are indexes used to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

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?

N/A

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured at all times?

N/A

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

N/A

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

N/A



Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Further information about the product is available on the website:
<https://ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>

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 companies in which the financial product invests follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system established by Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. This 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.

Product name:
IVO EURO FLEXIBLE SHORT DURATION SRI

Legal entity identifier:
213800SE5M1MO3EZ6Z67

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**: __%

☐ In economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that are not considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ **It promotes environmental and social (E/S) characteristics** and, while it does not have as its objective sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments

☐ having an environmental objective and made in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ having an environmental objective and made in economic activities that are not considered 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?

This financial product promotes a set of 21 environmental, social and governance (ESG) characteristics, through the systematic integration into the investment process of external ratings provided by the research firm Sustainalytics (<https://www.sustainalytics.com/>), whose methodology takes these 21 characteristics into account. These characteristics include: corporate governance / access to primary services / bribery and corruption / business ethics / community relations / data privacy and security / emissions, effluents and waste / carbon – operations / carbon – products and services / E&S impacts of products and services / human rights / human rights – supply chain / human capital / land use and biodiversity / land use and biodiversity – supply chain /

occupational health and safety / ESG integration – financial sector / product governance / resilience / use of resources / use of resources – supply chain.

Depending on the issuer's sector of activity, one or more of the 21 characteristics are taken into account by Sustainalytics to determine the rating of the issuer in question, in order to reflect the ESG risks to its sector of activity.

As part of the investment process specific to this financial product, the Management Company uses the rating established by the Sustainalytics research firm as well as its own internal rating system to determine (i) whether or not it can proceed with the investment, and (ii) assuming it can proceed with the investment, the valuation that will be required for the investment based on a pre-established formula.

In addition, the financial product applies a generalist ESG approach using a "Best in Class" method.

Details of the responsible investment policy are freely available on the Management Company's website.

The Management Company does not use a benchmark index to promote the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund.

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

Sustainability indicators are used to verify whether the financial product complies with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are achieved.

More than 250 sustainability indicators associated with the 21 aforementioned ESG characteristics are taken into account by the research firm Sustainalytics (<https://www.sustainalytics.com/>) to establish the ratings used by the Management

Management as part of its investment process.

By way of example, for the emissions, effluents and waste characteristic, the indicators taken into account include:

- Effluent management
- Emergency response programme
- EMS certification
- Environmental management system
- Environmental policy
- Non-GHG air emissions programmes
- Management of offshore wells
- Disclosure of oil spills and performance

The other sustainability indicators used are as follows:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio; and
- The weighted ESG score of the universe covered by our databases after eliminating the 20% worst performing securities.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue, among other things, and how do the investments made contribute to these objectives?

The Sub-Fund does not currently pledge to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR or the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently pledge to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR or the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

The EU taxonomy establishes the principle of “do no significant harm” under which taxonomy-aligned investments should not cause significant harm to the objectives of the EU taxonomy, accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It is accompanied by EU-specific 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.



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

☒ Yes,

The adverse impacts taken into account are:

1. GHG emissions.
2. Carbon footprint.
3. Intensity of greenhouse gas emissions of the investee companies.
4. Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector.
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production.

6. Energy consumption intensity by sector with a high climate impact.
7. Activities with an adverse impact on the sector with a high climate impact.
8. Water consumption.
9. Hazardous waste ratio.
10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
11. Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap.
13. Gender diversity on the Board of Directors.
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).

☐ No



What is the investment strategy followed by this financial product?

To determine a reduced investment universe, the Management Company applies the sector exclusion policy described in detail in Chapter III, Section 1.c) “Responsible Investment Policy” for all bond securities in the portfolio. Controversial sectors covered by the Management Company’s sector policy include controversial weapons, pornography, thermal coal extraction and oil sands. The exclusion of companies exposed to these controversial sectors depends on (i) the companies’ degree of exposure to the sectors in question (measured as a percentage of their revenues) and/or (ii) whether or not the companies apply a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy that addresses the risks specific to their sector. The Management Company may invest up to 5% of the portfolio concerned in companies exposed to the above-mentioned controversial sectors (apart from the controversial weapons sector), provided that the said companies comply with the Management Company’s exclusion policy within 12 months. This is a binding criterion.

The Sub-Fund also applies additional binding ESG criteria as described below.

The Management Company monitors the ESG criteria of the securities in its portfolio on an ongoing basis. If, while they are being held, securities no longer belong to the reduced investment universe defined above as a result of a deterioration in their ESG criteria, the Management Company will assess the situation and adjust the composition of the portfolio within 3 months.

The Sub-Fund incorporates into its investment strategy a generalist ESG approach through a “Best in Class” method with the objective of presenting an average ESG rating significantly higher than the average ESG rating of the universe of European issuers covered by our databases. However, a small number of issuers may not be rated due to the unavailability of data. The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio should always be higher than the weighted ESG rating of the universe covered by our databases after eliminating the 20% worst performing securities.

Further information on IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS’ global responsible investment strategy is available on the Management Company’s website, in accordance

with Article 3 of the SFDR: <http://ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>

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

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

In order to achieve the ESG characteristics promoted by this financial product, the Management Company systematically and restrictively integrates into the investment process the external ratings provided by the research firm Sustainalytics, whose methodologies take these characteristics into account.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of the portfolio (excluding cash and derivatives) in securities that have not been subject to an analysis of the ESG criteria specific to the issuer.

Moreover, as part of the investment process, before making an investment, the Management Company uses the Sustainalytics research firm's rating to determine (i) whether or not it can proceed with the investment and (ii) assuming it can proceed with the investment, the valuation that will be required to proceed based on a pre-established and binding formula. In concrete terms, based on Sustainalytics' rating (expressed out of 100) and an internal rating (expressed on a colour scale), the Company may (i) choose not to invest in a security, (ii) choose to invest in a security, subject to a minimum valuation level, or (iii) choose to invest without limitation in a security, in the event that the ESG characteristics promoted by this financial product are achieved.

In order to strengthen the integration process described above, the Management Company also restricts investments in certain controversial sectors:

- Controversial weapons: Companies involved in the development, production, storage, use or transport of cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, and chemical, biological or nuclear weapons
- Direct or indirect financing of countries subject to trade embargoes and international sanctions: Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, North Korea, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen.
- Issuers subject to UN Security Council sanctions and high-risk jurisdictions subject to a "call to action" (currently Iran and North Korea) identified by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).
- Companies involved in serious violations of international standards and that do not comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact (Global Compact list)

Sectors excluded according to the degree of involvement of the issuer:

- Oil sands: companies that generate more than 10% of their revenue from oil sands extraction
- Conventional weapons: companies that generate more than 20% of their revenue from weapons-related activities
- Pornography: to protect young audiences and vulnerable people from unethical content, we exclude from our investment universe issuers specialising in pornographic activities (pure players, cinema, video game producers or distributors, brick-and-mortar stores) and

companies deriving more than 5% of their revenues from these activities (minority interests or other).

- Companies with the greatest involvement in the extraction or generation of thermal coal (exposed to more than 15% of their revenue or energy mix).
- Companies involved in nuclear energy (where revenue related to the production, sale or distribution of nuclear energy exceeds 5% of their total revenue).

Sectors excluded in the absence of a responsible policy:

- Tobacco: companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the tobacco industry, including producers and distributors, and that do not apply a responsible health and environmental policy.
- Gambling: companies that work in the gambling industry (casinos, online betting websites, TV broadcasts, bookmakers) that do not have an adequate anti-money laundering policy in place and do not provide anti-money laundering training to employees.
- Palm oil and paper pulp: producers of palm oil and paper pulp that do not have responsible forest restoration, wildlife protection and environmental protection policies in place.
- Animal welfare: companies that generate more than 10% of their revenue from the textile industry (producers and distributors) that do not have an anti-fur policy in place or that have not confirmed that their activities do not use fur.
- Business activities in countries subject to international sanctions: we ensure that the business activities of companies with large operations (5% of revenue) in one of the 16 sanctioned countries are not sanctioned by the United Nations. After checking the above, we ensure that they have a responsible policy in place that, at the very least, includes provisions concerning human rights.

Notwithstanding the exclusions mentioned above, issuers mentioned in Article 12(1)(a) to (g) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, which defines the exclusions applicable to the Union's "Paris Agreement" benchmarks, are also systematically excluded.

To what minimum proportion does the financial product commit to reducing its investment scope before applying this investment strategy?

Not applicable.

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

What is the policy implemented to assess the good governance practices of the companies in which the financial product invests?

In order to assess the governance practices of the investee companies, we rely on Sustainalytics' analysis in the following areas:

- Integrity and quality of the Board of Directors and management
- Structure of the Board of Directors
- Shareholders' and owners' rights
- Compensation policy
- Financial reporting and audit

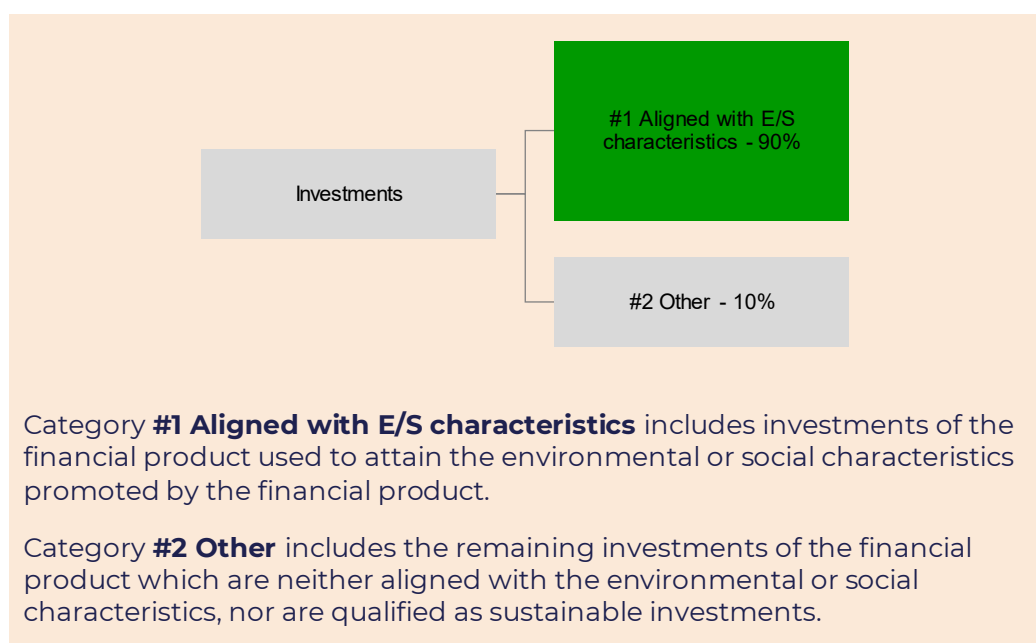
Governance is also one of the pillars of Sustainalytics' ESG risk rating methodology.



Asset allocation describes the proportion of investments in specific assets.

What is the expected asset allocation for this financial product?

The sub-fund is primarily invested in bonds mainly denominated in euros. The issuers of at least 90% of the sub-fund's assets (excluding cash and derivatives) are subject to an ESG analysis based on their performance using the ESG criteria promoted by the sub-fund as described above. The Management Company sets itself investment restrictions based on the performance of these issuers across these 21 characteristics, which allows the sub-fund to comply with the ESG characteristics promoted.



How does the use of derivatives make it possible to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

We use derivatives solely for hedging and/or exposure purposes. By nature, derivatives are not used to achieve the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

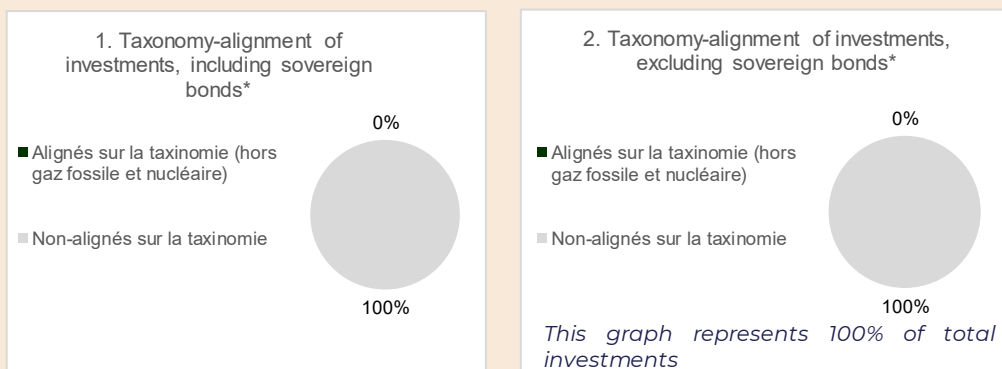
Not applicable.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include emission limits and the switch to renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. With regard to **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

Does the financial product invest in activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹⁰?

- ☐ 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.



**For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures*

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.

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

0%

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

Not applicable.

¹⁰ Activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy will only be compliant with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any of the objectives of the EU Taxonomy – see explanatory note in the left margin. All criteria applicable to economic activities in the fossil gas and nuclear energy sectors that comply with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included in category “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and do minimum environmental or social guarantees apply to them?

Investments included in category #2 Other are investments that are not subject to mandatory ESG analysis. However, our exclusion policy guarantees minimum environmental and social safeguards.

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 at all times?

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 the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Further information about the product is available on the website:

<https://ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>

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 companies in which the financial product invests follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system established by Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. This 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.

Product name:
IVO EURO HIGH YIELD

Legal entity identifier:
213800LNMPGFTCAMFZ13

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**: ___%

☐ In economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that are not considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ **It promotes environmental and social (E/S) characteristics** and, while it does not have as its objective sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments

☐ having an environmental objective and made in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ having an environmental objective and made in economic activities that are not considered 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?

This financial product promotes a set of 21 environmental, social and governance (ESG) characteristics, through the systematic integration into the investment process of external ratings provided by the research firm Sustainalytics (<https://www.sustainalytics.com/>), whose methodology takes these 21 characteristics into account.

These characteristics include: corporate governance / access to primary services / bribery and corruption / business ethics / community relations / data privacy and security / emissions, effluents and waste / carbon – operations / carbon – products and services / E&S impacts of products and services / human rights / human rights – supply chain / human capital / land use and biodiversity / land use and biodiversity – supply chain / occupational health and safety / ESG integration – financial sector / product governance / resilience / use of resources

/ use of resources – supply chain.

Depending on the issuer's sector of activity, one or more of the 21 characteristics are taken into account by Sustainalytics to determine the rating of the issuer in question, in order to reflect the ESG risks to its sector of activity.

As part of the investment process specific to this financial product, the Management Company uses the Sustainalytics rating to determine (i) whether or not it can proceed with the investment and (ii) assuming it can proceed with the investment, what valuation will be required to proceed with the investment using a pre-established formula.

In doing so, the financial product promotes the ESG characteristics taken into account by the rating methodology applied by Sustainalytics.

Details of the responsible investment policy are freely available on the Management Company's website. To comply with its ESG integration policy, the Management Company is committed to maintaining a bond portfolio ESG analysis coverage rate of 75%. This is a binding criterion.

We do not have a benchmark for promoting environmental and/or social characteristics.

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

More than 250 sustainability indicators associated with the 21 ESG characteristics mentioned above are taken into account by the research firm Sustainalytics (<https://www.sustainalytics.com/>) to establish the ratings used by the Management Company as part of its investment process.

By way of example, for the emissions, effluents and waste characteristic, the indicators taken into account include:

- Effluent management.
- Emergency response programme.
- EMS certification.
- Environmental management system.
- Environmental policy.
- Non-GHG air emissions programmes.
- Management of offshore wells.
- Disclosure of oil spills and performance.

Another sustainability indicator used is the maintenance of an ESG analysis coverage rate for the bond portfolio of 75%.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue, among other things, and how do the investments made contribute to these objectives?

The Sub-Fund does not currently pledge to make any sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR or the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently pledge to make any sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR or the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It is accompanied by EU-specific 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.

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

Yes,

The Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) on the sustainability factors considered by the Sub-Fund are a set of relevant indicators for issuers in our investment universe. The financial product takes into account the following PAIs:

1. GHG emissions.
2. Carbon footprint.
3. Intensity of greenhouse gas emissions of the investee companies.
4. Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector.
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production.
6. Energy consumption intensity by sector with a high climate impact.
7. Activities with an adverse impact on the sector with a high climate impact.
8. Water consumption.
9. Hazardous waste ratio.
10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
11. Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap.
13. Gender diversity on the Board of Directors.
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).

No

What is the investment strategy followed by this financial product?

The Management Company applies the sector exclusion policy described in detail in Chapter III, Section 1.c) “Responsible Investment Policy” for all bond securities in the portfolio. Controversial sectors covered by the Management Company’s sector policy include controversial weapons, pornography, thermal coal extraction and oil sands. The exclusion of companies exposed to these controversial sectors depends on (i) the companies’ degree of exposure to the sectors in question (measured as a percentage of their revenues) and/or (ii) whether or not the companies apply a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

policy that addresses the risks specific to their sector. The Management Company may hold securities issued by companies exposed to these controversial sectors in its portfolio, but will not increase its holdings if the securities were held in the portfolio prior to 31 December 2020. The Management Company may invest up to 5% of the portfolio in companies exposed to the above-mentioned controversial sectors (apart from the controversial weapons sector), provided that the companies in question comply with its exclusion policy within 12 months. This is a binding criterion.

The Management Company applies the ESG integration policy described in detail in Chapter III, Section 1.c) “Responsible Investment Policy”. Using ESG indicators, the Management Company assesses the materiality of the sustainability risk specific to the investment under consideration and ensures that it is adequately incorporated into the valuation of the securities concerned. To this end, the Management Company assigns an internal rating based on ESG criteria to the issuers that it analyses for investment purposes. Using this internal ESG rating and, where applicable, the ESG rating provided by an external ESG research provider such as Sustainalytics, the Management Company determines the valuation required to proceed or not to proceed with the investment in the security concerned using a pre-established formula, which can be consulted freely on the Management Company’s website. That said, the Management Company draws attention to the fact that certain securities in the portfolio do not benefit from specific ESG analysis with a view to applying the ESG integration policy, particularly when the ESG data available is insufficient. Further information on IVO CAPITAL PARTNERS’ global responsible investment strategy is available on the Management Company’s website, in accordance with Article 3 of the SFDR: <http://ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>

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

In order to achieve the ESG characteristics promoted by this financial product, the Management Company systematically and restrictively integrates into the investment process the external ratings provided by the research firm Sustainalytics, whose methodologies take these characteristics into account.

To comply with its ESG integration policy, the Management Company is committed to maintaining a bond portfolio ESG analysis coverage rate of 75%.

As part of the investment process, before making an investment, the Management Company uses the Sustainalytics rating to determine (i) whether or not it can proceed with the investment and (ii) assuming it can proceed with the investment, what valuation will be required to proceed with the investment using a pre-established formula. In concrete terms, based on Sustainalytics’ rating (expressed out of 100) and an internal rating (expressed on a colour scale), the Company may (i) choose not to invest in a security, (ii) choose to invest in a security, subject to a minimum valuation level, or (iii) choose to invest without limitation in a security, in the event that the ESG characteristics promoted by this financial product are achieved.

In order to strengthen the integration process described above, the Management Company also restricts investments in certain controversial sectors:

- Controversial weapons: companies involved in the development, production, stockpiling, use or transport of cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, and chemical, biological or nuclear weapons.
- Direct or indirect financing of countries subject to trade embargoes and international sanctions: Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, North Korea, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen.

Sectors excluded according to the degree of involvement of the issuer:

- Oil sands: companies that generate more than 10% of their revenue from oil sands extraction
- Conventional weapons: companies that generate more than 20% of their revenue from weapons-related activities
- Thermal coal extraction: we will not increase our positions in companies already held in the portfolio that derive more than 30% of their revenues from coal extraction, and we undertake not to initiate any new positions that do not comply with this criterion
- Pornography: to protect young audiences and vulnerable people from unethical content, we exclude from our investment universe issuers specialising in pornographic activities (pure players, cinema, video game producers or distributors, brick-and-mortar stores) and companies deriving more than 5% of their revenues from these activities (minority interests or other).

Sectors excluded in the absence of a responsible policy:

- Tobacco: companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the tobacco industry, including producers and distributors, and that do not apply a responsible health and environmental policy.
- Gambling: companies that work in the gambling industry (casinos, online betting websites, TV broadcasts, bookmakers) that do not have an adequate anti-money laundering policy in place and do not provide anti-money laundering training to employees.
- Palm oil and paper pulp: producers of palm oil and paper pulp that do not have responsible forest restoration, wildlife protection and environmental protection policies in place.
- Animal welfare: companies that generate more than 10% of their revenue from the textile industry (producers and distributors) that do not have an anti-fur policy in place or that have not confirmed that their activities do not use fur.
- Business activities in countries subject to international sanctions: we ensure that the business activities of companies that have significant activities (5% of revenue) in one of the 16 sanctioned countries are not sanctioned by the United Nations. After checking the above, we ensure that they have a responsible policy in place that, at the very least, includes provisions concerning human rights.

To what minimum proportion does the financial product commit to reducing its investment scope before applying this investment strategy?

Not applicable.

What is the policy implemented to assess the good governance practices of the companies in which the financial product invests?

In order to assess the governance practices of the investee companies, we rely on Sustainalytics' analysis in the following areas:

- Integrity and quality of the Board of Directors and management.
- Structure of the Board of Directors.
- Shareholders' and owners' rights.
- Compensation policy.
- Financial reporting and audit.

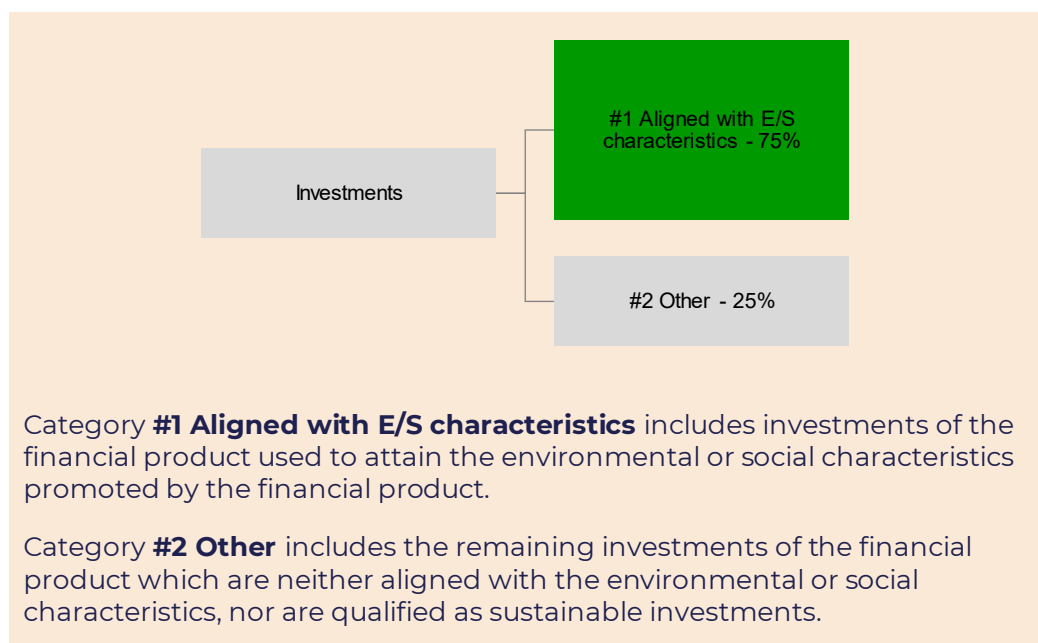
Governance is also one of the pillars of Sustainalytics' ESG risk rating methodology.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Sub-Fund invests mainly in “speculative securities (high yield)” quality securities admitted to trading on markets in countries of the European Economic Area (EEA) and the OECD. For at least 75% of the bond portfolio, the issuers are subject to an ESG analysis based on their performance according to 21 ESG characteristics promoted by the sub-fund as described above. The Management Company sets itself investment restrictions based on the performance of these issuers across these 21 characteristics, which allows the sub-fund to comply with the ESG characteristics promoted.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a %:

- of **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue from the green activities of the companies in which the financial product invests;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by the companies in which the financial product invests, e.g. for a transition to a green economy;
- of **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of the companies in which the financial product invests.



How does the use of derivatives make it possible to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

We use derivatives solely for hedging and/or exposure purposes. By nature, derivatives are not used to achieve the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.



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

Not applicable.

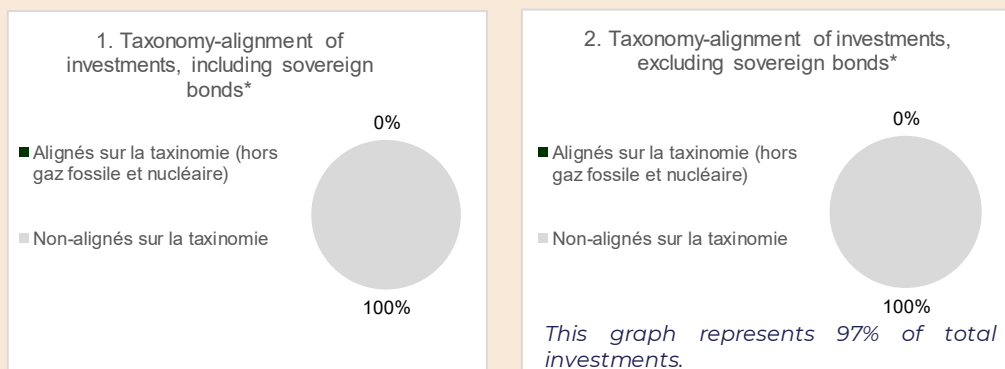
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include emission limits and the switch to renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. With regard to **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

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.

Does the financial product invest in activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy 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 other than sovereign bonds.



**For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures*

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

0%



The symbol represents sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** applicable to environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



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

Not applicable



What is the minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments?

0%

¹¹ Activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy will only be compliant with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any of the objectives of the EU Taxonomy – see explanatory note in the left margin. All criteria applicable to economic activities in the fossil gas and nuclear energy sectors that comply with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



What investments are included in category “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and do minimum environmental or social guarantees apply to them?

Investments included in category #2 Other are investments that are not subject to mandatory ESG analysis. However, our exclusion policy guarantees minimum environmental and social safeguards.



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?

N/A

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured at all times?

N/A

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

N/A

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

N/A



Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Further information about the product is available on the website:

<https://ivocapital.com/investissement-responsable-esg/>

Reference benchmarks are indexes used to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS DOMICILED IN EU/EEA COUNTRIES IN WHICH THE FUND IS REGISTERED FOR DISTRIBUTION

Facilities to investors in accordance with Art. 92(1) a) of the Directive 2009/65/EC (as amended by the Directive (EU) 2019/1160):

1. Process subscriptions, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to unitholders relating to the units of the UCITS.
2. Provide investors with information on how orders can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid.
3. Facilitate the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements referred to in Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC relating to investors' exercise of their rights.
4. Make the information and documents required pursuant to Chapter IX of Directive 2009/65/EC available to investors.
5. Provide investors with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable Medium.
6. Acting as a contact point for communications with the National Competent Authority.

Contact person for task 1.:

Société Générale Luxembourg

Address : 11, Avenue Emile Reuter L-2420 Luxembourg

Operational address: 28-32, place de la Gare – L-1616 Luxembourg – Luxembourg

Email: contact.sgpwm@socgen.com

Tel: +352 47 93 11 1

Contact person for tasks 2. to 6.:

FundGlobam S.A.

Address : 31, Porte de France – L-4360 Belval – Luxembourg

Email: distribution.support@fundglobam.com

Tel: +352 661 985 030

Website: <https://public.fundglobam.org/ivocapitalpartners-fr/eufacilities> or via the « EU Facilities » section at <https://www.fundglobam.com/eu-facilities/>.

In addition to the above, this appendix provides additional information for investors in the following jurisdictions:

- Austria
- Germany
- Liechtenstein

1. Austria

For investors in Austria, the following sub-funds are available:

- IVO FUNDS – IVO EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE DEBT
- IVO FUNDS – IVO EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE DEBT SHORT DURATION SRI

2. Germany

For the following sub-funds of IVO FUNDS, no notification for public distribution in the Federal Republic of Germany was submitted and shares in these sub-funds may NOT be publicly offered to investors within the scope of the German investment law.

Consequently, the following sub-funds are NOT available to investors in Germany:

- IVO FUNDS – IVO GLOBAL HIGH YIELD
- IVO FUNDS – IVO EURO HIGH YIELD
- IVO FUNDS – IVO EMERGING MARKETS BLEND HARD CURRENCY
- IVO FUNDS – IVO EURO FLEXIBLE SHORT DURATION SRI

In addition, investors in the Federal Republic of Germany will get informed by means of a durable medium (§ 167 Investment Code) in the following cases:

- Suspension of the redemption of the units;
- Termination of the management of the fund or its liquidation;
- Any amendments to the articles of incorporation which are inconstant with the previous investment principles, which affect material investor rights or which relate to remuneration and reimbursement of expenses that may be paid or made out of the asset pool;
- Merger of the fund with one or more other funds;
- The change of the fund into a feeder fund or the modification of a master fund.

3. Liechtenstein

The following sub-funds of IVO FUNDS may not be publicly distributed to investors in Liechtenstein:

- IVO FUNDS – IVO GLOBAL HIGH YIELD
- IVO FUNDS – IVO EURO HIGH YIELD
- IVO FUNDS – IVO EMERGING MARKETS BLEND HARD CURRENCY
- IVO FUNDS – IVO EURO FLEXIBLE SHORT DURATION SRI