Vontobel

Asset Management

Vontobel Fund

Investment company under Luxembourg law

Sales Prospectus February 2021

Contents

Vontobel Fund Sales Prospectus

Subscription of shares in the Fund is only permitted in conjunction with this Sales Prospectus, the valid Articles of Association and the latest annual report, or semi-annual report, if this is more recent. In addition, key investor information (KIIDs, as defined under 5 "Definitions") shall be made available to prospective investors as part of the pre-contractual legal relationship. Further information on the Fund documents may be found in section 22.9 of the General Part of the Sales Prospectus.

1 Introduction

VONTOBEL FUND (the "Fund") is an open-ended investment company with variable capital (Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable) incorporated on 4 October 1991 that falls within the scope of application of Part I of the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment (an undertaking for collective investments in transferable securities, "UCITS"), which implements Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities into Luxembourg law (the "2010 Law") It has been included in the list of investment companies approved by the CSSF and is supervised by the same body.

The Fund is entered in the commercial register of Luxembourg under no. B38170.

The minimum capital required by law is EUR 1,250,000 (one million two hundred and fifty thousand Euros).

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), a portion of the 2010 Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act, became law in the United States in 2010. It requires financial institutions outside the US ("foreign financial institutions" or "FFIs") to pass information about "Financial Accounts" held by "Specified US Persons", directly or indirectly, to the US tax authorities, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") on an annual basis. A 30% with-holding tax is imposed on certain US source income of any FFI that fails to comply with this requirement. On 28 March 2014, the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg entered into a Model 1 Intergovernmental Agreement ("IGA") with the United States of America and a memorandum of understanding in respect thereof. The Fund would hence have to comply with such Luxembourg IGA as implemented into Luxembourg law by the Law of 24 July 2015 relating to FATCA (the "FATCA Law") in order to comply with the provisions of FATCA rather than directly complying with the US Treasury Regulations implementing FATCA. Under the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA, the Fund may be required to collect information aiming to identify its direct and indirect shareholders that are Specified US Persons for FATCA purposes ("reportable accounts"). Any such information on reportable accounts provided to the Fund will be shared with the Luxembourg tax authorities which will exchange that information on an automatic basis with the Government of the United States of America pursuant to Article 28 of the convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes in Income and Capital, entered into in Luxembourg on 3 April 1996. The Fund intends to comply with the provisions of the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA to be deemed compliant with FATCA and will thus not be subject to the 30% withholding tax with respect to its share of any such payments attributable to actual and deemed U.S. investments of the Fund. The Fund will continually assess the extent of the requirements that FATCA and notably the FATCA Law place upon it.

To ensure the Fund's compliance with FATCA, the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA in accordance with the foregoing, the Fund may:

a) request information or documentation, including W-8 tax forms, a Global Intermediary Identification Number, if applicable, or any other valid evidence of a shareholder's FATCA registration with the IRS or a corresponding exemption, in order to ascertain such shareholder's FATCA status;
b) report information concerning a shareholder and his account holding in the Fund to the Luxembourg tax authorities if such account is deemed a US reportable account under the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA;
c) deduct applicable US withholding taxes from certain payments made to a shareholder by or on behalf of the Fund in accordance with FATCA and the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA; and
d) divulge any such personal information to any immediate payor of certain U.S. source income as may be required for withholding and reporting to occur with respect to the payment of such income.

The Fund has currently opted for a deemed-compliant status called collective investment vehicle. The possibility that the Fund will change or relinquish this status in future cannot be ruled out, however. Investors or potential investors who have questions about the Fund's current FATCA status are advised to contact their relationship manager at the relevant distributor.

2 Important Information

Shares of the Fund are subscribed on the basis of the information and representations contained in this Sales Prospectus, the Fund's Articles of Association and the latest annual report, or semi-annual report if this is more recent.

As pre-contractual information, key investor information (KIIDs, as defined under 5 "Definitions") shall also be made available to investors. Any other information or representation relating thereto is unauthorized. If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Sales Prospectus please consult your stockbroker, bank, legal or tax advisor or other experts.

The prevailing language for the Sales Prospectus shall be English.

All references to times relate to Luxembourg time, unless otherwise indicated.

The Fund and/or its Management Company shall not normally divulge any confidential information concerning the Investor. The Investor agrees that data regarding the investor contained in the application form and arising from the business relationship with the Fund and/or its Management Company may be stored, modified or used in any other way by the Fund and/or its Management Company for the purpose of administering and developing the business relationship with the Investor. To this end data may be transmitted to the Management Company's affiliates, branches, subsidiaries and parent company and each of their respective affiliates, directors, officers or employees (this shall include without limitation Vontobel Group companies and their employees), delegates and service providers of the Fund and the Management Company, financial advisers working with the Fund and/or its Management Company, as well as to other companies being appointed to support the business relationship (e.g. external processing centers, dispatch or paying agents).

Investors are also informed that, in general practice, telephone conversations and instructions may be recorded, as proof of a transaction or related communication. Such recordings will be processed in accordance with data protection law applicable in Luxembourg and shall not be released to third parties, except in cases where the Fund, the Management Company or/and the Administrator, the Depositary or the Investment Managers are compelled or entitled by laws or regulations or court order to do so.

The Fund and/or any of its delegates and service providers (together "they") will abide by the requirements of European ("EU"), European Economic Area ("EEA") and Swiss applicable data protection laws and regulations (incl. but not limited to the General Data Protection Regulation, "GDPR", (EU) 2016/679) regarding the collection, use, transfer, retention, and other processing of Personal Data. In particular, they will not transfer personal data to a country outside of the EU, EEA and Switzerland unless that country ensures an adequate level of data protection, appropriate safeguards are in place or relies on one of the derogations provided for under applicable data protection laws and regulations (such as e.g. Article 46 GDPR) and such transfers and safeguards will be documented accordingly (e.g. Article 30(2) GDPR).

If a third country does not provide an adequate level of data protection, then the Fund and/or any of its delegates and service providers will ensure it puts in place appropriate safeguards such as e.g. applicable standard model clauses (which are standardized contractual clauses, approved by the European Commission).

Insofar as the data provided by investors includes personal data of their representatives and/or authorized signatories and/or shareholders and/or ultimate beneficial owners, the investors confirm having secured their consent to the processing of their personal data or unless they cannot rely on consent, they hereby expressly confirm that they may disclose the personal data to third parties in accordance with applicable data protection laws and regulations and, in particular, to the disclosure of their personal data to, and the processing of their personal data by, the Fund and the Management Company, as data controllers, and the Investment Manager(s), the Depositary, the Administrator, as data processors, including in countries outside the EU, EEA or Switzerland which may not offer a similar level of protection as that under applicable data protection law in Luxembourg.
RBC Investor Services Bank S.A., the Administrator of the Fund delegated registrar and transfer agent activities of the Fund within the RBC group.

RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. is part of a company operating globally and delegates activities to their center of excellence RBC Investor Services Malaysia Sdn. Bhd, Level 13, Menara 1 Sentrum, No. 201, Jalan Tun Sambanthan, 50470 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, or may delegate to any other affiliate of RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. ("Delegates") in the future. In connection with the registrar and transfer agent activities, personal data such as identification data, account information, contractual and other documentation and transactional information, to the extent legally permissible, may be transmitted to the affiliated entities, groups of companies or representatives of RBC abroad. Information shared is for the processing of shareholder transactions, corporate actions and key performance indicator reporting.

You are authorized to access data relating to you at reasonable intervals free of charge, and may request correction of that data, if necessary. You may contact RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. at Customerservices@rbc.com to exercise these rights.

The sharing of information described entails the transfer of data to a country which may not provide the same level of personal data protection as is available in the European Economic Area (currently: Malaysia). The Delegates are required to keep the information confidential and use it only for the purposes for which they have been made available to them and appropriate measures have been implemented.

Data subjects such as representatives, and/or authorized signatories and/or beneficial owners of investors (the "Data Subjects") may request access to, rectification of or deletion of any personal data provided to or processed by any of the parties above in accordance with applicable law. In particular, Data Subjects may at any time object, on request and free of charge, to the processing of their personal data for direct marketing purposes. Data Subjects should address such requests to the registered office of the Management Company.

For further information about the treatment of your personal data in regard to this or your data subject rights, please consult our complete information at: GDPR landing page at: vontobel.com/gdpr.

The Fund or the Management Company will accept no liability with respect to any unauthorized third party receiving knowledge of and/or having access to the investors' personal data, except in the event of willful negligence or gross misconduct of the Fund or the Management Company.

Investors should note that any investor may only exercise his investor rights in full directly against the Fund, in particular the right to participate in annual general meetings, if the investor is entered in the Fund's register of shareholders himself and in his own name. In cases where an investor has invested in the Fund through an intermediary that undertakes the investment in its own name but on behalf of the investor, the investor may not necessarily be able to assert all investor rights directly against the Fund. Investors are therefore advised to enquire as to their rights.

3 Distribution Restrictions, in particular Information for Prospective Investors who are US Persons, and FATCA Provisions

The decision on registration or de-registration of any Shares or the Fund or any of its Sub-Funds with any authority in any country is in the sole discretion of the Board of Directors of the Fund. Such a decision can be made by the Board of Directors of the Fund at any time and without providing any reasons.

Neither the Fund nor its shares have been registered in the United States of America under the US Securities Act 1933 or the US Investment Company Act 1940. They may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold to US Persons.

As the Fund aims to be FATCA-compliant (see 1 "Introduction" above), it will only accept FATCA-compliant persons as investors. Taking into account the restriction on distribution to US persons set out in the above paragraph, permitted investors within the meaning of the FATCA provisions are therefore the following:

exempt beneficial owners, active non-financial foreign entities (active NFFEs) and financial institutions that are not non-participating financial institutions.

Should the Fund be required to pay withholding tax, disclose information or incur any other losses because an investor is not FATCA-compliant, the Fund reserves the right, without prejudice to any other rights, to claim damages against the investor in question.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. This Fund/these individual Sub-Funds may only be distributed in countries in which the Fund/respective Sub-Fund is licensed or authorized for distribution by the responsible authorities in the respective country. In all other cases, distribution is only permitted where it is lawful to do so through private placement in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

4 Fund Management and Administration

Vontobel Fund

- **Board of Directors**
  - **Chairman**

    Dominic GAILLARD, Managing Director, Bank Vontobel AG, Zurich, Switzerland

  - **Directors**

    Philippe HOSS, Partner, Elvinger Hoss Prussen, société anonyme, Luxembourg;

    Dorothee WETZEL, Managing Director, Vontobel Asset Management AG, Zurich, Switzerland.

- **Registered Office of the Fund**

  11-13, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg

- **Management Company**

  VONTOBEL ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A., 18, rue Erasme, L-1468 Luxembourg

The Board of Directors has appointed Vontobel Asset Management S.A. as the Management Company of the Fund (the "Management Company") and delegated to it the activities relating to the investment management, central administration and distribution of the Fund.

The Management Company has further delegated investment management and central administration activities with the agreement of the Fund. The Management Company itself acts as the Global Distributor.

Additionally, the Board of Directors may authorize the Management Company to take decisions on day-to-day management matters the decision power on which is assigned to the Board of Directors by virtue of the Prospectus.

The Management Company supervises on a permanent basis the activities of the service providers to which it has delegated activities. The agreements concluded between the Management Company and the service providers concerned provide that the Management Company may give the service providers additional instructions at any time and withdraw their mandates at any time and with immediate effect, should they consider this necessary in the interests of shareholders. The liability of the Management Company as regards the Fund shall not be affected by the delegation.

The Management Company was established on 29 September 2000 with the name Vontobel Luxembourg S.A. On 10 March 2004 it was renamed Vontobel Europe S.A., and on 3 February 2014 it was renamed Vontobel Asset Management S.A. It is entered in the commercial register of Luxembourg (Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés) under no. B78142. Its fully paid-up share capital totals EUR 2,610,000. Until 1 April 2015 Vontobel Management S.A. was appointed as the Management Company. On 1 April 2015, this company was merged with Vontobel Asset Management S.A. The latter fully took over the employees, infrastructure and other assets of Vontobel Management S.A. In connection with this, the licenses already granted to Vontobel Management S.A by the CSSF were also granted to Vontobel Asset Management S.A. to the same extent (see below).

The Management Company is subject to Chapter 15 of the 2010 Law and is also an external manager of alternative investment funds pursuant to Chapter 2 of the Law of 12 July 2013.

The Management Company has established and applies a remuneration policy which complies, inter alia, with the following principles in a way and to the extent that is appropriate to their size, internal organization and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities:

The remuneration policy is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles or Articles of Association of the Fund.

The remuneration policy is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and the funds that it manages and of the investors in such funds, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

The assessment of performance is set in a multi-year framework appropriate to the holding period recommended to the investors of the Fund in order to ensure that the assessment process is based on the longer-term performance of the Fund and its investment risks and that the actual payment of performance-based components of remuneration will be spread over the same period.

Fixed and variable components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced and the fixed component will represent a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration to allow the operation of a fully flexible policy on variable remuneration components, including the possibility to pay no variable remuneration component.

The remuneration policy is applicable to those categories of staff and delegated staff, including senior management, risk takers, control functions, and any employees receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior management and risk takers and whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profiles of the Management Company or the Fund.

The up-to-date remuneration policy of the Management Company, including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits, including the composition of the remuneration committee, if any, shall be available at vontobel.com/am/remuneration-policy.pdf and a paper copy will be made available free of charge upon request at the Management Company's registered office.

The Members of the Board of Directors of the Management Company are:

- Charles Falck (Chairman), COO Vontobel Asset Management, Vontobel Asset Management AG, Zurich, Switzerland (until 31 December 2020);
- Enrico Friz, General Counsel Vontobel, Bank Vontobel AG, Zurich, Switzerland (until 20 January 2021);
- Carmen Lehr, Executive Director Vontobel Asset Management S.A., Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (until 30 November 2020);
- Sophie Dupin, Partner, Elvinger Hoss Prussen, société anonyme, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (until 25 June 2020);
- Dominic Gaillard (Chairman), Managing Director, Bank Vontobel AG, Zurich, Switzerland (since 15 January 2021, approval pending with the CSSF);
- Marko Röder, Managing Director, Bank Vontobel AG, Zurich, Switzerland
- Frederik Darras, Executive Director, Vontobel Asset Management S.A., Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (since 1 December 2020);
- Jean-Christoph Arntz, Independent Director, Luxembourg (since 15 January 2021, approval pending with the CSSF).

The conducting officers of the Management Company are:

- Frederik Darras, Vontobel Asset Management S.A.;
- Carmen Lehr, Vontobel Asset Management S.A. (until 30 November 2020);
- Vitali Schetle, Vontobel Asset Management S.A.;
- Stephan Schneider, Vontobel Asset Management S.A., Munich Branch;
- Géraldine Mascelli, Vontobel Asset Management S.A. (since 24 November 2020).

The Management Company has introduced a procedure to ensure that complaints are dealt with appropriately and swiftly. Complainants may direct complaints at any time to the address of the Management Company. To enable complaints to be handled expeditiously, complaints should indicate the Sub-Fund and Share Class in which the person making the complaint holds shares in the Fund. Complaints can be made in writing, by telephone or in a client meeting. Written complaints will be registered and filed for safekeeping. Verbal complaints will be documented in writing and filed for safekeeping. Written complaints may be drawn up either in German or in an official language of the complainant's EU home country.

Information regarding the possibility and procedure of the filing of a complaint may be obtained at vontobel.com/am/complaints-policy.pdf

Information on whether and in what manner the Sub-Funds exercise the voting rights accruing to them is available at vontobel.com/am/voting-policy.pdf.

The Management Company, certain Portfolio Managers, and certain Distributors are part of Vontobel Group (the "Affiliated Person"). Employees and Directors of the Affiliated Person may hold shares of the Fund. They are bound by the terms of the respective policies of the Vontobel Group or Affiliated Person applicable to them.

Investment Managers

- Vontobel Asset Management Inc., 1540 Broadway, 38th Floor, New York, NY 10036, United States of America
- Vontobel Asset Management AG, Gotthardstrasse 43, CH-8022 Zurich, Switzerland
- TwentyFour Asset Management LLP, 8th Floor, The Monument Building, 11 Monument Street, London, EC3R 8AF, United Kingdom
- Vontobel Asset Management S.A., Milan Branch, Piazza degli Affari, 2, I-20123 Milan, Italy
- Vontobel Asset Management S.A., Munich Branch Leopoldstrasse 8-10, 80802 Munich, Germany
- Euronova Asset Management UK LLP, 7-9 North St. David Street, Edinburgh, Midlothian EH2 1AW, United Kingdom

The Management Company has delegated its investment management tasks for some or all of the Sub-Funds to Vontobel Asset Management AG, Zurich, a wholly owned subsidiary of Vontobel Holding AG, Zurich. Vontobel Asset Management

AG may use the services of its affiliates to act as sub-investment managers.

The Management Company has appointed

– Vontobel Asset Management Inc. as Investment Manager for the Sub-Funds Vontobel Fund – European Equity, Vontobel Fund – US Equity, Vontobel Fund – Global Equity, Vontobel Fund – Global Equity X, Vontobel Fund – Global Equity Income, Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Equity and Vontobel Fund – Asia Pacific Equity;
– TwentyFour Asset Management LLP as Investment Manager for the Sub-Funds Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Absolute Return Credit Fund, Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Strategic Income Fund, Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Monument European Asset Backed Securities and Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Sustainable Short Term Bond Income;
– Euronova Asset Management UK LLP as the Investment Manager for the Sub-Fund Vontobel Fund – European Mid and Small Cap Equity.

The Management Company, through its Milan branch manages the Sub-Fund Vontobel Fund – Multi Asset Solution.

The Management Company, through its Munich branch, manages the Sub-Funds Vontobel Fund – Vescore Artificial Intelligence Multi Asset and Vontobel Fund – Vescore Global Equity Multi Factor.

The Investment Managers are monitored by the Management Company.

Sub-Investment Managers:

Vontobel Asset Management S.A., Munich Branch has appointed Vontobel Asset Management AG as sub-investment manager of the Sub-Funds Vontobel Fund – Vescore Artificial Intelligence Multi Asset and Vontobel Fund – Vescore Global Equity Multi Factor and Vontobel Asset Management S.A., Milan Branch, may appoint Vontobel Asset Management AG as Sub-Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund Vontobel Fund – Multi Asset Solution.

Vontobel Asset Management AG may appoint Vontobel Asset Management S.A., Munich Branch as Sub-Investment Manager for the Sub-Funds they manage.

Unless specified explicitly to the contrary, any reference in the Sales Prospectus to the Investment Manager shall include the Sub-Investment Manager. The Investment Managers are monitored by the Management Company.

Depositary

The Fund has appointed RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. ("RBC"), having its registered office at 14, Porte de France, L-4360 Esch-sur-Alzette, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, as depositary bank and principal paying agent (the "Depositary") of the Fund with responsibility for the

a) safekeeping of the Fund's assets,
b) oversight duties,
c) cash flow monitoring and
d) principal paying agent functions

in accordance with the law and the Depositary Bank and Principal Paying Agent Agreement and entered into between the Fund and RBC (the "Depositary Bank and Principal Paying Agent Agreement").

RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. is registered with the Luxembourg Register for Trade and Companies (RCS) under number B47192 and was incorporated in 1994 under the name "First European Transfer Agent". It is licensed to carry out banking activities under the terms of the Luxembourg law of 5 April 1993 on the financial services sector and specializes in custody, fund administration and related services.

The Depositary has been authorized by the Fund to delegate its safekeeping duties (i) to delegates in relation to other Assets and (ii) to sub-custodians in relation to Financial Instruments and to open accounts with such sub-custodians.

An up to date description of any safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary and an up to date list of the delegates and sub-custodians may be obtained, upon request, from the Depositary or via the following website link:

https://apps.rbcits.com/RFP/gmi/updates/Appointed%20sub-custodians.pdf

The Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interests of the Fund and the Shareholders in the execution of its duties under the law and the Depositary Bank and Principal Paying Agent Agreement.

Under its oversight duties, the Depositary is required to:

– ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase and cancellation of shares effected on behalf of the Fund are carried out in accordance with the law and/or the Articles of Association of the Fund;
– ensure that the value of shares is calculated in accordance with the law and the Articles of Association of the Fund,
– carry out the instructions of the Fund or the Management Company acting on behalf of the Fund, unless they conflict with the law or the Articles of Association of the Fund,
– ensure that in transactions involving the Fund's assets, the consideration is remitted to the Fund within the usual time limits;
– ensure that the Fund's revenues are allocated in accordance with the law and the Articles of Association of the Fund.

The Depositary will also ensure that cash flows are properly monitored in accordance with the law and the Depositary Bank and Principal Paying Agent Agreement.

Depositary Bank's conflicts of interests

From time to time conflicts of interests may arise between the Depositary and the delegates, for example where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company which receives remuneration for another custodial service it provides to the Fund. On an ongoing basis, the Depositary analyzes, based on applicable laws and regulations any potential conflicts of interests that may arise while carrying out its functions. Any identified potential conflict of interest is managed in accordance with the RBC's conflicts of interests policy which is subject to applicable laws and regulation for a credit institution according to and under the terms of the Luxembourg law of 5 April 1993 on the financial services sector.

Further, potential conflicts of interest may arise from the provision by the Depositary and/or its affiliates of other services to the Fund, the Management Company and/or other parties. For example, the Depositary and/or its affiliates may act as the depositary, custodian and/or administrator of other funds. It is therefore possible that the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) may in the course of its business have conflicts or potential conflicts of interest with those of the Fund, the Management Company and/or other funds for which the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) acts.

RBC has implemented and maintains a management of conflicts of interests policy, aiming namely at:

- Identifying and analyzing potential situations of conflicts of interest;
- Recording, managing and monitoring the conflict of interests situations either in:
  - Implementing a functional and hierarchical segregation making sure that operations are carried out at arm's length from the Depositary business;
  - Implementing preventive measures to decline any activity giving rise to the conflict of interest such as:
    - RBC and any third party to whom the custodian functions have been delegated do not accept any investment management mandates;
    - RBC does not accept any delegation of the compliance and risk management functions.
    - RBC has a strong escalation process in place to ensure that regulatory breaches are notified to compliance which reports material breaches to senior management and the board of directors of RBC.
    - A dedicated permanent internal audit department provides independent, objective risk assessment and evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls and governance processes.

RBC confirms that based on the above no potential situation of conflicts of interest could be identified.

An up to date information on conflicts of interest policy referred to above may be obtained, upon request, from the Depositary or via the following website link: https://www.rbcits.com/AboutUs/CorporateGovernance/p_InformationOnConflictsOfInterestPolicy.aspx

Administrator (Central Administration of the Fund)
RBC Investor Services Bank S.A., 14, Porte de France, L-4360 Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg

With effect from 30 June 2008, the Management Company appointed RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. as Fund Administrator (the "Administrator"). In this capacity, RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. is responsible for calculation of the net asset value of the shares of the Fund and acts as Transfer Agent and Registrar for the Fund. The Transfer Agent and Registrar is responsible for the issue, redemption and conversion of shares and for the maintenance of the register of Fund shareholders.

Global Distributor
Vontobel Asset Management S.A.

Domiciliary Agent of the Fund
RBC Investor Services Bank S.A., 14, Porte de France, L-4360 Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg

Auditor
Ernst & Young S.A., 35E, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Legal Advisor of the Fund
Elvinger Hoss Prussen, société anonyme, 2, place Winston Churchill, B.P. 425, L-2014 Luxembourg

Paying Agents
Information regarding the paying agent available to you, if any, may be found in section 22.10 'Country-specific appendices' or for Italy in the subscription form (modulo di sottoscrizione).

5 Definitions

General Part
The General Part of the Sales Prospectus describes the legal and corporate structure of the Fund and common principles applicable to all Sub-Funds.

Special Part
The Special Part of the Sales Prospectus contains information with regards to the reference currency, investment objective, investment policy, fees, expenses, commissions, typical investor profile, risk factors, risk classification and the historical performance of each Sub-Fund of the Fund.

Other UCI
An undertaking for collective investment within the meaning of Article 1 (2) a) and b) of Directive 2009/65/EC.

Share Classes
In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors may at any time establish different share classes (hereinafter 'Share Classes' or in the singular form 'Share Class') within any Sub-Fund whose assets are invested collectively, but for which a specific subscription or redemption fee structure, general fee structure, minimum investment amount, tax, distribution policy or any other characteristics may be applied.

CSSF
The Luxembourg supervisory authority, the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier.

Money market instruments
Instruments that are liquid, usually traded on the money market and which can be precisely valued at any time.

Regulated Market
A market as defined by Directive 2014/65/EU of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments.

2010 Law
The Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, in its respective modified form.

KIID(s)
The Key Investor Information Documents (KIIDs) can be obtained online at vontobel.com/am.

Member State(s)
Member State(s) of the European Union and other states which are party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area within the limits of this Agreement and of related acts.

Sustainable economic activity
The designation "sustainable" indicates that the Sub-Funds put particular effort into making ESG (environmental, social and governance) criteria an integral part of the investment process by directing capital into more sustainable economic activities. Companies or countries that pursue sustainable economic activity are characterized by the fact that they take action to reduce the environmental impact of their own operations, develop or foster sustainable products and services or proactively manage their relationships with their main stakeholders (e.g. staff, clients, lenders, shareholders, government, natural resources, and local communities). In addition, such Sub-Funds may invest in future-oriented themes, sectors and activities, such as renewable energy, energy efficiency or resource-saving technologies. Individual sectors may be excluded. Since a comprehensive analysis process is required to assess whether the sustainability criteria have been met, the Investment Manager may avail of the support of specialized rating agencies. Fulfilling all sustainability criteria for all investments cannot be guaranteed at all times.

Directive
Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, as amended, inter alia, by Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 (UCITS).

Reference currency
The Reference Currency is the base currency of a Sub-Fund and the currency in which the performance of a Sub-Fund is measured. The Reference Currency is not necessarily identical with the investment currency of the relevant Sub-Fund.

US Person
US Persons are persons who are defined as "US Persons" by any US legislative or regulatory acts (mainly the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended).

Transferable Securities
- shares in companies and other securities equivalent to shares in companies (“shares”);
- bonds and other forms of securitized debt (“debt securities”);
- any other negotiable securities which carry the right to acquire any such transferable securities by subscription or exchange.

General Part

6 The Fund

The Fund was set up as a public limited company under Luxembourg law and has the specific legal form of an investment company with variable capital (société d'investissement à capital variable - SICAV). A number of different Share Classes may be issued within any single Sub-Fund. The Fund was established on 4 October 1991 for an unlimited duration and is entered in the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register (Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés) under the number B38170.

The Fund has its own legal personality.

6.1 Sub-Funds

The Fund is structured as an umbrella Fund, i.e. the Board of Directors may at any time establish one or more Sub-Funds under the umbrella pursuant to the 2010 Law. Each of these Sub-Funds consists of a portfolio of eligible transferable securities or money market instruments, other legally permissible assets as well as of liquid assets, which are managed with the aim to achieve the investment objective of the relevant Sub-Fund and in accordance with its investment policy. The individual Sub-Funds may differ from each other with respect, in particular, to their investment objectives, investment policy, Share Classes and the value of Share Classes, Reference Currency or other features, as set out in all details in the Special Part for the relevant Sub-Fund.

Under Luxembourg Law, the assets and liabilities of different Sub-Funds are segregated from each other, so that the claims of shareholders and creditors in relation to each Sub-Fund are limited to the assets of the Sub-Fund concerned.

The shareholders investing in any Sub-Fund are liable only for the amount of their investment in this Sub-Fund.

6.2 Share Classes

The Board of Directors may at any time decide to issue the Share Classes listed below for each Sub-Fund. Share classes may be issued in the reference currency of the Sub-Fund or in alternative currencies. If the alternative currency is hedged against currency fluctuations with respect to the reference currency of the Sub-Fund, this will be indicated by the addition of the letter "H" and the term "hedged" to the name of the Share Class. The net asset value and, accordingly, the performance of the corresponding hedged shares may differ from the net asset value of the corresponding shares in the reference currency. Further details of available Share Classes can be obtained from the registered office of the Company or the Management Company and are available along with current prices and KIIDs at vontobel.com/am at any time. As noted below, certain Share Classes are reserved for specific investors. Not all Share Classes are available in all countries in which the Fund has been approved for distribution:

a) Share classes with entitlement to distributions:

- A shares may be subscribed by any type of investor and distribute annually;
- AM shares may be subscribed by any type of investor and distribute monthly;
- AQ shares may be subscribed by any type of investor and distribute quarterly;
- AS shares may be subscribed by any type of investor and distribute semi-annually;

The Board of Directors may, at its sole discretion, resolve on the amounts to be distributed to the shareholders.

The Board of Directors may decide to issue gross distributing share classes which may pay out distributions gross of fees and expenses. To achieve this, all or part of their fees and expenses may be paid out of capital, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends to such classes of shares. This may result in distribution of income and, in addition, both realized and unrealized capital gains, if any, and capital attributable to such Shares within the limits set up by Luxembourg law. Distribution of capital represents a withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment. Such distributions may result in a reduction of the net asset value per Share over time and the net asset value per Share may fluctuate more than other Share Classes. These gross distributing share classes will be indicated by the addition of the term "Gross" to the name of the Share Class entitled to distributions.

The use of income, and in particular any final distribution amount to be paid out, will be decided for each Share Class by the general meeting of Shareholders of the Fund, which may override the distribution provisions set out in the Prospectus.

The Board of Directors may at any time decide to issue Share Classes with entitlement to distribution which are combined with characteristics of the following accumulation Share Classes (e.g. "AQG" share classes). These Share Classes will be entitled to distributions but provide apart from that the same characteristics as accumulation shares.

b) Share classes not entitled to distributions (accumulation shares):

- B shares may be subscribed by any type of investor and are accumulating (no distribution);
- C shares may be subscribed by any type of investor and are accumulating (no distribution). They are only available through specific distributors;
- E shares may be subscribed only by institutional investors in the sense of Art. 174 par. 2 lett. c) of the Law of 2010 and are accumulating (no distribution). The Board of Directors may at any time decide to close E shares for subscriptions by further investors upon reaching a certain amount of subscription monies. Such amount will be determined per Share Class per Sub-Fund. The Board of Directors reserves the right to determine the Management Fee per Share Class per Sub-Fund.

- F shares may be subscribed only by institutional investors in the sense of Art. 174 par. 2 lett. c) of the Law of 2010, which invest and hold at least 20 million in the currency of the Share Class or who have concluded a corresponding agreement with a company in the Vontobel Group. F shares are accumulating (no distribution) and shall be issued only by Sub-Funds which envisage a Performance Fee in the Special Part applicable to the relevant Sub-Fund; F shares shall provide a higher management fee than other share classes for institutional investors whereas a Performance Fee shall not be calculated for and not be charged to the F shares.
- G shares are reserved exclusively for institutional investors in the sense of Art. 174 par. 2 lett. c) of the 2010 Law which invest and hold at least 50 million in the currency of the Share Class. An investor is still considered eligible for this Share Class if the value of his holdings falls below the above minimum holding threshold due to market movements. G Shares are accumulating (no distribution);
- H (hedged) shares may be subscribed by any type of investor and are accumulating (no distribution) and are issued in a currency other than the reference currency of the relevant Sub-Fund. The subscription currency of the Share Class is always hedged against the reference currency of the relevant Sub-Fund. However, the extent of the hedge may slightly fluctuate around the full hedge level;
- PH (partially hedged) shares may be subscribed by any type of investor, are accumulating (no distribution) and are issued in a currency other than the reference currency of the relevant Sub-Fund. PH (partially hedged) shares will seek to hedge only exposure to the proportion of the main investment currency of the portfolio of a Sub-Fund against the currency of the Share Class. Investors should be aware that these Share Classes will retain a level of currency exposure to the other investment currencies of the Sub-Fund portfolio other than the main investment currency. This exposure can be significant. For example: The Reference Currency of a Sub-Fund is USD, the Share Class currency is CHF and the main part of the Sub-Fund's assets is invested in EUR. This PH CHF Share Class seeks to hedge only the proportion of the EUR portion of the Sub-Fund's portfolio against CHF. The PH CHF share class thus will retain currency exposure to the other investment currencies of the Sub-Fund's portfolio.
- I shares may be subscribed only by institutional investors in the sense of Art. 174 par. 2 lett. c) of the 2010 Law and are accumulating (no distribution);
- N shares may be subscribed only
  - by investors who are prohibited from accepting and retaining inducements from third parties under applicable laws and regulations or court rulings, such as in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands and
  - by investors with separate fee arrangements with their clients for the provision of discretionary portfolio management services or independent advice services or who have a separate fee arrangement with their clients for the provision of non-independent advice in cases in which they have agreed not to accept and retain inducements from third parties.

  The shares are accumulating (no distribution) and do not grant any rebates or retrocessions;
- R shares may be subscribed only by investors who are entitled, according to staff regulations of a Vontobel company, to hold shares in their respective account / deposit at Bank Vontobel AG, Zurich, according to employee terms or who have concluded a special agreement with a Vontobel company. It is therefore possible that these shares will be subscribed and held by persons who have access to non-public, material information in relation to the relevant Sub-Fund. In order to prevent conflicts of interest, the Vontobel Group and associated companies have issued corresponding directives, compliance with which is constantly monitored;
- S shares may be subscribed only by institutional investors in the sense of Art. 174 par. 2 lett. c) of the 2010 Law which have concluded a corresponding agreement with a company in the Vontobel Group (including the Management Company) and are accumulating (no distribution). Neither management fee nor performance fee are charged for the S Share Class. Fees, if any, are charged directly by the contracting company in the Vontobel Group to the investor under the aforementioned corresponding agreement.
- U shares may be subscribed by any type of investor and are accumulating (no distribution). Provisions governing issuance of fractions of shares are not applicable to U Shares. Converting U Shares into Shares of other Share Classes in the Fund is not permitted;
- V shares are reserved exclusively for institutional investors in the sense of Art. 174 par. 2 lett. c) of the 2010 Law, who are a company in the Vontobel Group or have a cooperation agreement with a company of the Vontobel Group. V Shares are accumulating (no distribution) and do not grant any rebates or retrocessions to the investors;
- X shares may be subscribed only by institutional investors in the sense of Art. 174 par. 2 lett. c) of the 2010 Law which invest at least 50 million in the currency of the Share Class per initial subscription and who have concluded a corresponding agreement with a company belonging to the Vontobel Group. X shares are accumulating (no distribution);
- Y shares are reserved exclusively for institutional investors in the sense of Art. 174 par. 2 lett. c) of the 2010 Law which invest and hold at least 500 million in the currency of the Share Class. An investor is still considered eligible for this Share Class if the value of his holdings falls below the above minimum holding

threshold due to market movements. Y Shares are accumulating (no distribution).

The Board of Directors may at any time decide to issue Share Classes which provide a combination of various characteristics of Share Classes.

The above-mentioned Share Class types or combinations thereof may contain the additional denominations from "1" to "10". These Shares shall have the same architecture as the Share Classes from which they have been derived, but shall have one or another feature distinguishing them from the Share Classes from which they have been derived. Such special feature may include distributors who are domiciled in certain countries or carry out their business in those countries and who act on behalf of their own clients (who may be any type of investor) providing they fulfill the general eligibility criteria for the relevant Share Class, investors who have concluded a corresponding agreement with a company belonging to the Vontobel Group or similar.

There is a required minimum investment and/or holding amount for the acquisition and/or holding of Shares in several Shares Classes as set out above. The Board of Directors or the Management Company, after taking into consideration the equal treatment of the shareholders, have discretion to permit a lower minimum investment/holding amount in individual cases.

If a holder of any Share Class does not or does no longer fulfil the criteria provided for an investor in this Share Class, the Fund shall be entitled to repurchase the shares concerned in accordance with the provisions for redemption in the Sales Prospectus. The shareholder shall be informed that such measure has been taken. Alternatively, the Board may offer to such investor to convert the shares concerned into shares of another Share Class for which the investor fulfils all the eligibility criteria.

A number of different Share Classes may be issued within a single Sub-Fund.

A Share Class does not contain a separate portfolio of investments. A Share Class is therefore also exposed to the risks of liabilities that have been entered into for another Share Class of the same Sub-Fund, e.g. from currency hedging when setting up hedged Share Classes. The absence of segregation may have a negative impact on the net asset value of non-hedged Share Classes (so-called contagion risk). A list of share classes with a contagion risk is available to investors, upon request, at the registered office of the Management Company and will be kept up-to-date.

7 Notice Regarding Special Risks

This section describes the main risks that prospective investors should consider prior to investing in the Fund and existing investors should consider when monitoring their investment in the Fund.

The redemption proceeds that the investors receive at the end of the holding period in the Fund shall depend on various circumstances, such as market development, receipt of dividends by the investors during the holding period, performance of the currency in which the investors made their investment against the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund, if different.

It is possible that the redemption proceeds received by investors shall be less than the originally invested amount. It cannot be further ruled out that the investors experience a total loss by investing in the Fund or in any of its Sub-Funds. However, the maximum loss that an investor may incur is limited to this investor's investment in the relevant Sub-Fund.

The investors' attention is drawn to the fact that past performance is no guarantee of future results.

No guarantee can be given that the investment objective of a particular Sub-Fund shall be achieved.

Market Risk

An investment in the Fund is subject to the general risks of investments, namely the risk that the value of the invested capital may decrease in response to the development or prospects of global economy, sectors, industries, individual companies or securities issuers and similar.

Market Disruption Risk

Local, regional or global instability, natural and technical disasters, political tension and war, terrorist attacks and cyberattacks, and the threat of a local, regional or global pandemic and other kind of disaster may adversely affect the performance of the local, regional or global economy. These effects include market volatility, market and business uncertainty and closures, supply chain and travel interruptions, the need for employees and vendors to work at external locations, and extensive medical absences. This may result in long-term effects on local, regional and worldwide financial markets and may cause further economic uncertainties in one or more countries, regions or worldwide. It is not possible to predict the effects of significant future events on the global economy and securities markets. A similar disruption of the financial markets could impact interest rates, credit risk, inflation and other factors which cannot always be determined and addressed in advance.

Compliance with sanctions

The Management Company operates a program reasonably designed to ensure compliance generally with economic and trade sanctions-related obligations applicable directly to its activities (although such obligations are not necessarily the same obligations that the Fund may be subject to). Such economic and trade sanctions may prohibit, among other things, transactions with, investments in and the provision of services to, directly or indirectly, certain countries, territories, entities and individuals. These economic and trade sanctions, and the application by the Management Company of its compliance program in respect thereof, may restrict or limit the Fund's investment activities as no Sub-Fund will invest in financial instruments issued by sanctioned countries, territories and/or entities.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Sub-Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its quoted price or market fair value due to such factors as a sudden change in the perceived value or credit worthiness of the issuer of a security or the security itself resp. of the counterparty to a position or of the position itself, or due to adverse market conditions generally, in particular an adverse change in demand and supply of a security or bid and ask quotes on a position, respectively. Markets where a Sub-Fund's securities are traded could also experience such adverse conditions as to cause exchanges to suspend trading activities. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security resp. of a position is an additional, as opposed to the usual bid-ask spread charged by the brokers, discount on the selling resp. liquidation price. In addition, reduced liquidity due to these factors may have an adverse impact on the ability of a Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.

In general, securities purchased resp. positions entered into by a Sub-Fund are sufficiently liquid, so that no liquidity issues normally arise during the course of the Sub-Fund's business. However, certain securities might be or become illiquid due to a limited trading market, financial weakness of the issuer, legal or contractual restrictions on resale or transfer, political or other reasons. Such securities may be for example securities issued by issuers in emerging markets, by small or medium size companies, by companies in small market sectors or industries, or high yield/non-investment grade securities.

Securities that are illiquid involve greater risk than securities with more liquid markets. Market quotations for such securities may be volatile and/or subject to large spreads between bid and asked prices as the traders look for a protection from the risk of being not able to dispose of the security or to liquidate the position they enter into.

Essentially, liquidity risk is a risk that demand and supply of a financial instrument or any other asset is not sufficient to establish a sound market in this instrument or other asset. Accordingly, it may take longer to sell the instrument. The less liquid an instrument, the longer it might take to sell it.

Some Sub-Funds may have a liquidity profile that allows less frequent trading in the relevant Sub-Fund, in particular redemptions, than daily. Minimum required frequency of the trading in the Fund is bi-weekly, i.e. at least twice a month. The investors should bear this in mind by making their investment decisions. In addition, the settlement of the redemption applications may be significantly longer than the settlement cycles of other instruments which may lead to mismatches in the availabilities of the funds and should, therefore, be taken into account by planning the re-investment of the redemption proceeds.

Potential Trading restrictions

In principle, each Sub-Fund will typically make investments for which a liquid market exists or which can otherwise be sold, liquidated or closed at any time within a reasonable period of time. However, in certain circumstances, the Investment Manager may from time to time receive material non-public information ("**MNPI**") on the securities they hold or their issuer. In such a scenario, a particular portfolio manager, investment team or the Investment Manager as a whole which receives MNPI on securities or their issuers, will be restricted from trading the relevant securities until the MNPI is made publicly available. While it is expected that such trading restrictions will be limited in time and for only a small number of positions, they may temporarily impact the liquidity or performance of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Counterparty risk

A Sub-Fund could lose money if the Sub-Fund's counter-party (e.g. the issuer of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract), is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. Securities are subject to varying degrees of counterparty risk, which are often reflected in credit ratings. If a security is unrated, a Sub-Fund may invest in such a security if such security is determined by the Investment Managers to be of comparable credit quality to the rated securities in which the Sub-Fund is permitted to invest. With OTC derivatives, there is a risk of a counterparty of a transaction being unable to meet its obligations and/or a contract being terminated, e.g. due to bankruptcy, subsequent illegality or the amendment of statutory tax or accounting regulations vis-à-vis the provisions in force at the time the OTC derivatives contract was concluded.

Sustainability

Some Sub-Funds follow an ESG strategy and apply either minimum exclusion criteria and/or certain internal and/or external ESG rating assessments which may affect the Sub-Fund's investment performance positively or negatively since the execution of the ESG strategy may result in foregoing opportunities to buy certain securities, and/or selling securities due to their ESG-related characteristics.

In assessing the eligibility of an issuer based on ESG research, there is a dependence upon information and data from third party ESG research data providers and internal analyses which may be based on certain assumptions or hypotheses that render it incomplete or inaccurate. As a result, there is a risk of inaccurately assessing a security or issuer. There is also a risk that the Investment Manager may not apply the relevant criteria of the ESG research correctly or that the Sub-Funds could have indirect exposure to issuers who do not meet the relevant criteria. Neither the Fund, nor the Management Company nor the Investment Manager make any representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the fairness, correctness, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of an assessment of ESG research and the correct execution of the ESG strategy.

Equities

The main risks associated with investments in equity include in particular high positive correlation of equity markets with the business cycle of the economy. In other words, during the expansion of the economy and growth of gross domestic product, the equities exhibit growth as well, whereby having an – theoretically – unlimited upside potential. On the other hand, during the economic recession, the equities perform poorly with a potential of the complete loss of the investment.

From the legal perspective, equities are outright positions and constitute, accordingly, an ownership on the issuer in question. This means that an equity holder fully participates in the relevant issuer's operational and other gains and losses. In case of third parties' claims, the paid-in capital and additional capital paid to the company as equity, if any, shall be used to satisfy such claims if the net assets of the company do not suffice to do so. This capital (in addition to the net assets of an issuer) must be used to the extent necessary to satisfy claims of third parties, including its full usage. This would lead to an according loss of the investment in the issuer in question.

From the corporate finance perspective, equities have the most subordinated status towards other capital lenders of the relevant issuer (e.g. preferred stocks, bonds, money market instruments). This means that in case of a financial distress of the issuer, the equity holder absorbs losses to the full extent, including the case of the full loss of the investment in the issuer in question.

The systematic risk of the equity investment is measured by its beta. The beta of the market portfolio equals one.

Investments in Small and Mid Cap Equities

While small and midsize companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital growth, in particular in the niche exploitations or for the portfolio managers pursuing bottom-up strategies, they also exhibit substantial risks as compared to the investments in the large cap companies and should be considered speculative.

Securities issued by the small and midsize companies are, normally, more volatile in price than the securities issued by larger companies, especially over the short term, and their bankruptcy rate is, normally, higher than that of the large cap companies. The reasons for the greater price volatility and higher bankruptcy rate include, but are not limited to, the less certain growth prospects of small and midsize companies, the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities and the greater sensitivity of small and midsize companies to changing economic conditions, in particular to market corrections, market disruptions or economic crises. In addition, small and midsize companies may lack depth of management and lack of access to the external capitalization sources which are usually less available to such companies as compared to financing opportunities of larger companies. These constraints may result in limited production development, marketing constraints and inferior capabilities to benefit from economies of scope. Failed projects are likely to have higher financial impact on such companies as compared to the larger companies and may even present a threat to their existence. Small and midsize companies are also more vulnerable to non-financial risks (such as key man risk) as compared to the bigger companies. While the latter are more likely to absorb these risks without any perturbance of the ongoing operations (e.g. because of a significantly deeper pool of internal resources), the risks may prove to be disruptive or even threatening the existence of small and midsize companies.

Fixed-Income Asset Class

Investments in fixed-income securities are subject to a number of risks. The most significant risks are thereby interest rate risk and credit risk.

The interest rate risk is a risk of a decrease in the value of a fixed-income security if interest rates rise. The portfolio manager may observe and actively stir the sensitivity of the fixed-income security's price to the change in interest rates (duration) by using derivative instruments.

The credit risk (also, counterparty risk) is the risk that the issuer of a fixed-income security shall fail to perform a payment when due (default risk) or the rating of such an issuer shall be decreased by a rating agency (downgrade risk) or the yield spread of the issuer to the risk-free rate or other benchmark widens for any other reasons (credit spread risk).

Government debt

Government debt securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Governments, particularly in Emerging Markets, may default on their sovereign debt and holders of sovereign debt (including the Sub-Funds) may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt. There is no bankruptcy proceeding by which sovereign debt on which a government has defaulted may be collected in whole or in part. Global economies are highly dependent on one another and the consequences of any default of any sovereign state may be severe and far reaching and could result in substantial losses to a Sub-Fund.

Credit-linked notes

Credit-linked notes are bonds whose redemption value is dependent on certain contractually-agreed credit events.

Investments in credit-linked notes are subject to particular risks: (i) a credit-linked note is a debt security that reflects the credit risk of the reference person(s) and of the issuer of the credit-linked note and (ii) there is a risk associated with the payment of the coupon connected to the credit-linked note: when a credit event occurs on the part of a reference person in a basket of credit-linked notes, the coupon to be paid is adjusted by the correspondingly reduced par value. The remaining invested capital and the remaining coupon are thus subject to the risk of further credit events. In extreme cases the entire invested capital may be lost.

Investments in High-Yield Securities

The investment policy of certain Sub-Funds as set out in the Special Part may include investments in higher-yielding and more risky bonds which are generally considered to constitute more speculative investments. These bonds comprise a higher credit risk, higher price fluctuations, a higher risk of loss of capital deployed and of ongoing earnings than bonds with a higher credit rating.

Asset-Backed/ Mortgage-Backed Securities (ABS/MBS)

Asset-backed securities (ABS) are securities issued by special purpose vehicles (SPV) and are backed by a pool of assets, such as auto, student, home equity and other loans, credit card receivables or similar that provide funds for interest payments to the ABS investors and for the repayment of the invested principal. In case of mortgage-backed securities (MBS), the securities are secured by a pool of mortgages. The SPV is established with the sole purpose to issue and to administer the ABS/MBS and is fully independent from the entity granted the underlying receivables ("off-balance sheet"). One of the main purposes of ABS/MBS is to reallocate credit and prepayment risks among the investors which is achieved by creating different tranches within the securities that have a senior-subordinated structure as regards the credit and prepayment risks. The attention of the investors is drawn to the fact that the structure of the ABS/MBS and the pools backing them are often intransparent and the Sub-Fund may expose a greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.

Risks Associated with the investment in contingent convertible instruments (CoCo-Bonds)

Contingent convertible instruments are hybrid instruments with embedded derivatives. In contrast to the convertible bonds in which the embedded options give a right to the bondholder to convert a fixed-income security into an equity of the same issuer, a conversion in the case of CoCo-Bonds (from a fixed-income security into equity) occurs automatically upon a certain pre-defined event or a set of events (a so-called trigger). The conversion takes place at the pre-determined conversion rate.

While the investments in CoCo-Bonds are considered to harvest an above-average yield, the investments may entail significant risks.

These risks may include the following:

– Trigger level risk: The trigger levels may differ. Depending on the trigger level in the relevant issue (i.e. the distance between the capital ratio and the trigger level), the likelihood of the occurrence of an event or of a set of events triggering conversion may significantly increase;

– Coupon cancellation: The CoCo-Bonds are structured in a way that coupon payments are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason and for any period of time. The cancellation may even happen in a going concern without triggering an event of default. Cancelled coupons are not accumulated, but are written off;

– Capital structure inversion risk: contrary to classic capital hierarchy, CoCo-Bonds investors may suffer a loss of capital even when equity holders do not;

– Call extension risk: CoCo-Bonds are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at predetermined levels only with the approval of the competent authority;

– Unknown risk: the structure of the instruments is innovative yet untested. In particular, it cannot be estimated how the market will react in a stressed environment if a single issuer activates a trigger or suspends coupons on a CoCo-Bond. Should this event be seen by the market as a systematic event, a price contagion and increased volatility over the whole asset class cannot be ruled out;

– Yield/valuation risk: As mentioned above, CoCo-Bonds are considered to have a higher yield as compared to comparable fixed-income instruments (e.g. credit quality of the issuer, maturity) without the features of the CoCo-Bonds. However, the investors should bear in mind that this higher yield may potentially only represent a full or partial complexity premium paid to the CoCo-Bondholders to compensate them for a higher degree of risk.

– Liquidity: The issuance of Coco Bonds is generally limited by regulatory prescriptions, whereas investor base demand may further increase. This might lead to a limited trading market and, besides financial weakness of the issuer, legal or contractual restrictions on resale or transfer, political or other reason, entail reduced liquidity of the CoCo Bonds held by the Sub-Fund(s). A consequence of reduced liquidity of a security is an additional discount on the selling respectively liquidation price. In addition, reduced liquidity may account for an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund(s) to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.

Alternative Asset Classes

Investments in the alternative asset classes can be very speculative.

Alternative asset classes, such as commodities, hedge funds, private equity and real estate, are subject to further special risks. In contrast to conventional asset classes like equities, fixed-income, cash or money-market instruments, such investment may be very illiquid and intransparent. It is further possible that the information required for evaluation of such position is either not readily available or strongly biased due to the low reporting obligations for the participants in the markets for alternative asset classes. Appraisals are often used which results in the so-called smoothing effect that exhibits an upward bias for returns and a downward bias for volatility and correlation of the alternative asset classes. Given that investments in securities issued by such market participants are mostly reserved to professional investors, the former are subject to less strict rules as contrasted to the issuers of securities traded on the regulated markets.

On the other hand, this asset class offers exposure to additional assets (such as commodities and real estate) or employs strategies that are not possible or are restricted within the conventional asset classes and that are strongly dependent on the skills of the portfolio manager (such as hedge funds and managed futures) or even a combination of both (such as private equity and distressed securities).

The exposure of UCITS to the alternative asset class is strongly restricted by applicable laws and regulations and may be built up only indirectly (e.g. via derivatives, structured products or other collective investment schemes), if at all.

A detailed description of permitted alternative asset classes and of the instruments via which the exposure to these asset classes may be established is given in the Special Part of the Prospectus.

Before investing in the Fund, the investors should consider that it cannot be ruled out that the recovered amount will be less than the amount originally invested or even that the investment will suffer a total loss. An increased return in comparison to the return on the traditional asset classes is considered a reward for taking up a higher degree of risk.

Currencies

The investment policy of most Sub-Funds are designed in a way allowing the portfolio manager to invest the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund worldwide. Such investments may expose the relevant Sub-Fund to a foreign currency risk, i.e. a risk that the investment currency will depreciate against the reference currency of the relevant Sub-Fund resulting in a detrimental effect on the performance of the Sub-Fund in question.

In addition, the investment policy of a Sub-Fund may foresee a possibility for the portfolio manager to take active bets on different currency pairs to generate an additional return (so-called "currency overlay"). A portfolio manager who has a view different to the market expectations on how one or another currency is going to evolve in the future may speculate on the currencies that are - in his opinion - mispriced by the market and, so, yield an additional active return if his view turns out to be correct.

Accordingly, currency trading is very speculative and is strongly dependent on the skills of the portfolio manager. In currency trading, the portfolio manager gives up bets against the market forecast in relation to the evolvement of various currencies which (the market forecast), in turn, is based on certain economic rules (see more details below). In case of a correct forecast of the evolvement of the relevant currency pair by the portfolio manager, the fund receives an additional return. Otherwise, the fund suffers a loss.

The spot exchange rate for any freely traded currency pair (free floats) is mainly determined by their demand and supply. A forward rate of any such pair is an unbiased prediction of the future exchange rate of this pair. This prediction takes place based on various economic concepts (such as interest rate parity, purchasing power parity etc.), certain current and expected future processes and activities (such as fiscal and monetary policies, current and expected inflation, current and expected real GDP growth and other macroeconomic factors) as well as certain market conventions.

Nevertheless, currency strategies entail a significant degree of risk. The development of the exchange rate of a given currency pair may be different from what had been assumed when calculating a forward rate, so that spot prices on currency markets may deviate from forward prices calculated in the past to determine these spot prices. In addition, the currency prices may be determined not only via their respective demand and supply (free float), but also by their fixing on the exchange rate of another currency (fixed foreign exchange or pegged method) or by setting a corridor within which the exchange rate of a currency shall move with or without a periodic adjustment to take into account a stand of the economy in the country issuing the currency in question (semi-pegged method). Some currencies may even be fully or partially restricted in their availability on the markets.

Given the complexity of the modern currency exchange markets and special skills for a portfolio manager to produce active positive return, currency overlay is broadly considered to be a separate asset class.

Before investing in the Fund, the investors should consider that in case of an unfavorable evolvement of the currency market, the active currency trading, in particular currency overlay program, can lead to substantial losses.

Volatility

Volatility is a degree to which a data (e.g. return) within a data set deviates from its long-term mean. It is measured as a so-called standard deviation from the mean and is – simply speaking – a risk that a portfolio manager faces by entering into the position in question.

Volatility plays an important role in the portfolio management process and can serve as an additional source of return by applying various strategies. On the other hand, volatility trading is very speculative and is strongly dependent on the skills of the portfolio manager.

In volatility trading, the portfolio manager gives up bets on the volatility of the market and employs special strategies normally based on derivatives (e.g. straddles or strangles) or structured products. By doing so, no forecast is made on the direction of the market (i.e. bullish or bearish), but on the market movements as such. In case of a correct forecast by the portfolio manager, the Fund receives an additional return. Otherwise, the Fund suffers a loss.

Due to a high degree of complexity of the strategies and special know-how of the portfolio manager required to trade volatility, volatility may be considered a separate asset class within one or another Sub-Fund.

Before investing in the Fund, the investors should consider that in case of an unfavorable evolvement, active volatility trading can lead to substantial losses.

Absolute Return Strategies

Absolute return strategies aim at achieving a positive return in any market environment, incl. during the times of the bearish markets. Accordingly, absolute return strategies may be very speculative and expose the investors to a higher level of risk as compared to a comparable strategy which, however, does not seek for an absolute return.

These strategies can be applied in various asset classes and in particular in equities and in fixed-income.

Given that absolute return strategies are not investable, there are, normally, no valid benchmarks that can be applied to the vehicles pursuing absolute return strategy.

Given the speculative nature of the absolute return strategies and investors' expectation of a positive return even in the bearish markets, it cannot be ruled out that the investors experience a total loss by investing in a Sub-Fund pursuing an absolute return strategy.

Leverage

Leverage is any technique magnifying an exposure to an asset class or to an instrument to which it has been built up. While the gain is multiplied in case the asset class to which leverage has been employed experiences profit (i.e. the percentage change in return of the leveraged portfolio is greater than the percentage change in return of this portfolio would be if it were unlevered), contrary applies in case this asset class faces loss (i.e. the loss of the Sub-Fund is then also multiplied).

The higher the amount of the leverage, the higher is the magnification effect. The higher the range of gain and/ or loss, the higher is the magnification effect.

The main source of leverage in the most Sub-Funds is currency hedging. Currency hedging shall include both share class hedging and hedging of positions in the portfolio held in a non-reference currency. Due to the customized nature of FX hedging, any adjustments to these positions do not result in a reduction of exposure to the existing FX hedge contract, but create a new, opposing, contract to arrive at the correct exposure. For example, by rolling a FX forward in a hedging process three transactions take place (one spot and two forwards) resulting in three times of notionals of each currency in the relevant currency pair. Therefore, any changes will increase the notional exposure to the currency pair until the roll date of the relevant FX forwards, regardless of whether they are increasing or reducing actual currency exposure.

Leverage may further arise from the so-called relative value trades. In this type of trades long positions in securities or eligible derivatives are combined with short positions in eligible derivatives to achieve a combined gain via relative price appreciation of the underlying long asset and relative price depreciation of the underlying short position. In case such strategies are undertaken with underlyings that, normally, exhibit a low level of volatility, such as fixed-income asset class, larger position sizes may be entered into by the portfolio manager which, in turn, may result in higher levels of leverage.

Another source of leverage may result from option positions. The Sub-Funds may, for example, use a multi-leg option strategies. The risk on these strategies is small as these positions can be netted. Nevertheless, these positions count for the level of leverage and contribute to its increase as all the legs in the transactions are taken into account. For example, by selling a limited-loss strategy (call or put spread) and a purchase of a long put or call, each of the legs of these options shall count towards the leverage increase of the relevant Sub-Fund. For limited loss strategies, leverage shall increase as the position moves into profit and stabilize when it approaches its maximum loss. For unlimited loss strategies, the outcome is symmetrical. However, the portfolio manager shall likely stop out of loss-making trades, while letting profitable ones run into expiry. Consequently, a large number of profitable trades that are close to expiry would drive the leverage higher. In addition, should one option in this strategy, because of a sharp move in the market, become in-the-money, the leverage of the Sub-Fund would reach its maximum as such strategies would exhibit an exponential profile and become several times higher than it was before the move in the market.

The leverage may also evolve over time. A number of derivatives, such as calls and puts on currencies, bonds, index and volatility futures, listed equity index futures or similar profiles, have a low leverage factor at their inception. In the course of time, in particular, shortly before their expiration or rolling, they may significantly increase in their leverage level (e.g. some OTC derivatives, when unwound, would increase leverage even though the positions are almost risk-less due to netting of both positions).

Derivatives

Financial derivative instruments are financial instruments whose price is determined (derived) from the price of an asset class or another instrument (so-called underlying).

The derivatives can be employed to hedge risks or for the achievement of the investment objective of the relevant Sub-Fund. The use of derivatives may result in a corresponding leverage effect.

The use of derivatives requires not only an understanding of the underlying instrument, but also profound knowledge of the derivatives themselves.

Derivatives may be conditional or unconditional.

Conditional derivatives (so-called contingent claims) are such instruments that give a party to the legal transaction (so-called long position) a right to make use (exercise) of the derivative instrument without, however, imposing an obligation upon this party to do so (e.g. an option). Unconditional derivatives (so-called future commitments) impose an obligation to provide the service on both parties of the transaction (as a rule, one or several cash flows) at a specific future point in time agreed upon in the contract (e.g. forwards, futures, swaps).

The derivatives may be traded on stock exchanges (so-called, exchange-traded derivatives) or over-the- counter (so-called, OTC derivatives).

In the case of derivatives traded on a stock exchange (e.g. futures), the exchange itself is one of the parties to each transaction. These transactions are cleared and settled through a clearing house and are highly standardized. In contrast, OTC derivatives (e.g. forwards and swaps) are entered into directly between two counterparties. Accordingly, the credit risk (counterparty risk) of an OTC derivative transaction is significantly higher than that of an exchange-traded derivative transaction. In contrast to exchange-traded derivatives, they can be designed in a way fully suitable to both parties of the contract.

Use of derivatives is subject to general market risk, credit risk (also, counterparty risk), liquidity risk and settlement risk. In addition to the general description of these types of risks above, derivatives exhibit some specific features in relation to these types of risks that are shortly summarized below.

With derivatives, the credit risk is the risk that a party to a derivative contract may not meet (or cannot meet) its obligations under a specific or multiple contracts.

The credit risk for derivatives traded on a stock exchange is, generally speaking, lower than that of OTC derivatives because the clearing house accepts a settlement guarantee. This guarantee is achieved – among others – through settlement of outstanding contracts on a daily basis (so-called, mark-to-market) and requirement to provide and maintain an appropriate level of collateral (initial margin, maintenance margin and variation margin) that is calculated by the clearing houses by marking-to-market.

With OTC derivatives, the credit risk may also be reduced by providing collateral or performing other risk mitigation techniques, such as portfolio compression.

In OTC derivative transactions in which no exchange of the underlying asset against the payment is owed (e.g. interest rate swaps, total return swaps, non-deliverable forwards), the obligations of the counterparties are netted and only the difference between both obligations is paid. The credit risk is, therefore, limited in such transactions to that net amount owed by the counterparty to the relevant Sub-Fund.

In OTC derivative transactions in which the underlying asset is exchanged against the payment or against another asset (e.g. currency forwards, currency swaps, credit default swaps), the exchange is carried out on a delivery-versus-payment basis that means that the delivery and the payment– theoretically – take place simultaneously. In practice terms, it cannot, however, be fully ruled out that the Sub-Fund fully performs under the applicable OTC derivative terms without having received the performance owed by the OTC counterparty.

The credit risk can be reduced by depositing collateral. To trade derivatives on a stock exchange, participants must deposit collateral with a clearing house in the form of liquid funds (initial margin). The clearing house will evaluate (and settle, where appropriate) the outstanding positions of each participant, as well as re-evaluate the existing collateral on a daily basis. If the collateral's value falls below a certain threshold (maintenance margin), the participant in question will be required by the clearing house to bring this value up to its original level by paying in additional collateral (variation margin). With OTC derivatives, this credit risk may also be reduced by the respective counterparty providing collateral (see below), by offsetting different derivative positions that were entered into with this counterparty, as well as through a careful selection process for counterparties.

However, the nature of these risks may be altered as a result of the special features of the derivative financial instruments, and may in some cases be higher than the risks associated with an investment in underlying instruments.

The risks inherent to the use of derivatives by the Sub-Funds are further reduced by the investment policies applicable to each Sub-Fund.

Despite numerous regulations introduced during the recent years to regulate OTC derivative markets (such as European Market Infrastructure Regulation, Dodd-Frank-Act etc.), the OTC derivative markets are still not transparent enough. This, in particular in connection with the leverage effect that may be produced by the derivatives, may lead to (significantly) higher losses than estimated.

Some of the risks arising from the use of derivatives that an investment may entail are listed below. Only the principal risks are included in this list. The listing of risks with which an investment in shares in a Sub-Fund is associated entails no claim as to its completeness.

Risks associated with the use of swap agreements

The swap agreement is a structured derivative. Whilst the cautious use of such derivatives can be advantageous, derivatives also entail risks which may be greater than with traditional investments. Structured derivatives are complex and may entail high potential losses. The aim is, with the help of the aforementioned swap agreement, to achieve the Sub-Fund's investment objective.

Swap is one of the special cases of the derivatives dealt in over-the-counter. Thus, the swaps exhibit the risks inherent to the OTC derivatives. In addition, they also entail further specific risks, as described in more details below.

In a swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange cash flows.

In a standard swap transaction, one party receives return on the underlying and, in turn, pays the other party a premium. It is also possible that the parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials of the returns) on the respective underlying. Likewise, the parties can agree to exchange the underlyings themselves.

One of the most significant risks inherent to the swaps is that it can create synthetic position. So, in a plain vanilla swap, the party paying a premium and receiving performance of a stock or of an index (e.g. equity index) is economically exposed to that stock or index (e.g. equity index and, thus, to the equity market) even though it might be prohibited/ restricted in terms of its investment policy from buying stocks or from taking an exposure to the equity markets. Similarly, an interest rate swap converts a floating-rate position into a fixed-interest position or vice-versa.

In the case of a total return swap, one party transfers the performance and total income of a security, portfolio or index to the other party. In return, this party receives either a premium, which may be fixed or variable, or the performance of a different security, portfolio or index.

Another risk connected to the use of swaps is their complexity. So, in case of credit derivatives, a Sub-Fund may make bets on the credit quality of third parties without having any relationship with them. Likewise, swaps can be linked to another derivative in a way that they build one single derivative (e.g. swaption).

Given the flexibility of the swaps, this instrument is broadly used by the market participants. Compared to the OTC derivative markets in general, the swap markets are yet less transparent, so that it is hardly possible to estimate how deep the market is.

The Sub-Fund may be subject to the risk that a counter-party does not fulfil its obligations under a swap agreement. In such a case the Sub-Fund would receive no payment under the swap agreement and/or the capital guarantee. In assessing the risk, the investor should consider that the counterparty under the swap agreement is obliged under regulatory provisions to provide the respective Sub-Fund with collateral as soon as the counterparty risk under the swap agreement represents more than 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

Credit Derivatives, in particular Credit Default Swaps

Derivative instruments may further be used to hedge against various credit events associated with a third party (e.g. its default, downgrade, change in a credit spread) or apply return enhancement strategies resulting from such credit events. These, so-called, credit derivatives (in particular, credit default swaps, CDS) are designed in a way that one party (protection seller) sells a protection to another party (protection buyer) with an underlying being a security or a basket of securities issued by one or several third parties in return for receipt of a recurring premium from the protection buyer. The Sub-Fund may act as protection buyer or seller, so that credit derivatives may be used by Sub-Funds for hedging (long position) or investment (short position) purposes.

When selling credit default swap protection, the Sub-Fund incurs a level of credit risk comparable to the direct purchase of the security or basket of securities or directly entering into a position being the underlying of the CDS. In case of the occurrence of the relevant credit event (e.g. default of the reference party), the protection seller delivers the underlying security or the basket of securities to the protection buyer or pays to it a pre-determined amount of money.

Economically, such instruments are designed like an insurance against credit events.

Structured Products

Structured products, such as certificates, credit-linked notes, equity-linked notes or other similar products involve an issuer structuring the product whose value is intended to replicate, to track, to peg or to be linked in any other way to another security, a basket of securities, an index or to a direct or a synthetic position. To be eligible, the structured products must be sufficiently liquid and issued by first-class financial institutions (or by issuers that offer investor protection comparable to that provided by first-class financial institutions). They must qualify as securities pursuant to Art. 41 (1) of the 2010 Law and must be valued regularly and transparently on the basis of independent sources. If the source for valuation is not independent or done by the issuer itself, the Fund or an agent duly appointed by the Fund shall verify the valuation provided. Unless these structured products contain embedded derivatives pursuant to Art. 42 (3) of the 2010 Law, such products must not entail any leverage effect. The underlying of the embedded derivatives contained in such a structured product can only consist in instruments listed in Chapter 9, "Investment and Borrowing Restrictions".

The term structured product encompasses a broad scope of different structuring possibilities, so that different types of risks can apply. Given that structured products are often unsecured and are only backed by the credit of the issuer, they are subject to credit risk of the issuer. As consequence, investments in structured products may yield in significant losses, including total loss. Furthermore, there is normally no deep market for structured products, so that they might be subject to the liquidity risk. Consequently, it might be difficult to sell the structured product even in the normal market environment or only possible at a significant discount. In addition, the structured products may be highly customised. Accordingly, particular attention shall be paid to whether the envisaged structured product is eligible for an investment and suits the Fund's investment objective and investment policy appropriately. The structured products also tend to have a very complex and intransparent structure.

Distressed securities

Distressed securities are the securities that are in financial distress or near bankruptcy, typically with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another agency)

Investments in distressed securities are very speculative and their outcome strongly depends on the securities selection skills of the portfolio manager.

In the case of the favorable outcome, the investment may yield an attractive return as the distressed securities may experience too high discounts in their price which is not justified by the fair value of the security. Such “higher-than-justified” discounts often result from the fact that many groups of big institutional investors like pension funds, insurance companies, banks etc. are allowed to invest in distressed securities only to a minor extent or not allowed at all. Also, there is only a small part of research analysts who cover this sector as opposed to the sector of non-distressed securities which may result in a higher mispricing of the distressed securities as compared to the non-distressed securities.

In the reversed case, the total loss may be suffered by the investment if the issuer of the security goes bankrupt and investors do not receive any repayment on their borrowings or receive it only partially.

Distressed securities not only exhibit a higher degree of risk as compared to the risks inherent to the conventional investments in fixed-income securities, but also modify the importance of those and even become subject to risk types which are almost irrelevant for the debt securities of good standing. So, the liquidity of the security may become a superior risk as compared to the credit risk or may even be the most significant risk to which the holder of the distressed security is exposed.

Furthermore, a judicial risk gains importance (so-called “J-risk”) in the sector of the distressed securities. As stated above, the distressed securities may be involved in the bankruptcy process. During this process, it is usual that several court trials take place. Particular risks arise resulting from the uncertainty of the outcome of this trials, in particular out of the decisions made by the relevant judge.

Stockholders, creditors and other interested parties are all entitled to participate in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings and will attempt to influence the outcome for their own benefit. Administrative costs relating to a bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings will be paid out of the debtor’s estate prior to any returns to creditors. Also, certain claims, such as for taxes, may have priority by law over the claims of certain creditors.

In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to the issuer of a distressed security in which a Sub-Fund invests, such Sub-Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. In addition, distressed investments may require active participation by the Investment Manager of a Sub-Fund and its representatives. This may expose a Sub-Fund to litigation risks or restrict the Sub-Fund’s ability to dispose of its investments. Under such circumstances, the returns generated from the Sub-Fund’s investments may not compensate Shareholders adequately for the risks assumed.

Credit risk gains on importance as compared to the securities issued by companies whose operations are „going concern“.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

The exposure to real estate can be achieved only indirectly. Real Estate Investment Trust or REIT is an entity that is dedicated to owning, and in most cases, managing real estate. This may include, but is not limited to, real estate in the residential (apartments), commercial (shopping centers, offices) and industrial (factories, warehouses) sectors. A closed-ended REIT, the units of which are listed on a Regulated Market may be classified as a transferable security listed on a Regulated Market thereby qualifying as an eligible investment for a UCITS under the Luxembourg Law.

Real estate values rise and fall in response to a variety of factors, including local, regional and national economic conditions, interest rates and tax considerations. When economic growth is slow, demand for property decreases and prices may decline. Property values may decrease because of overbuilding, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, environmental regulations or hazards, uninsured casualty or condemnation losses, general decline in neighborhood values, uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes or other natural disasters and acts of terrorism, limitations on and variations in rents or changes in interest rates. Generally, increases in interest rates will increase the costs of obtaining financing, which could directly and indirectly decrease the value of investments in real estate securities. The underlying mortgage loans may be subject to the risks of default or of prepayments that occur earlier or later than expected, and such loans may also include so-called "sub-prime" mortgages.

The value of REITs will also rise and fall in response to the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer.

Investments in Rule 144A securities

"Rule 144A securities" are securities that are not registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) pursuant to Rule 144A of the US Securities Act of 1933. These securities are therefore traded outside the markets as defined in section 9.1 and only available for investment by qualified institutional investors (as defined in the US Securities Act of 1933). The Fund and its Sub-Funds may qualify and under certain circumstances may invest up to 100% in Rule 144A securities. These securities may not be subject to official supervision or only to restricted official supervision.

Investments in Emerging Markets

Equity markets and economies in emerging markets are generally volatile. Fund investments in certain emerging markets may also be adversely affected by political developments and/or changes in local laws, taxes and exchange controls.

Finally, it may not always be possible to ascertain ownership structures for certain companies in some countries because of an ongoing process of privatization.

The procedures for settling securities transactions are associated with higher risks in the emerging markets than in developed markets. These higher risks are partly due to the fact that the Fund must use brokers and counterparties which do not have a very high level of capitalization, and the safekeeping of assets may in some countries be undependable, so that upon subscription or redemption, Fund shares may be worth less, or more, than at the time they were created.

As the capital markets of Central and Eastern European countries have only been recently established and because banking, registration and telecommunications systems are still underdeveloped, investments in Central and Eastern Europe are subject to certain risks relating to the clearing, settlement and registration of securities transactions usually not encountered when investing in Western countries.

Investments in new markets may be subject, in relation to market, liquidity and information risks to higher risks than normal markets, and thus to higher price fluctuations.

Risks related to investing in China

A Sub-Fund may invest in the People's Republic of China ("**PRC**") including in China A Shares (meaning the shares of PRC-incorporated companies denominated in Renminbi ("**RMB**") and listed and traded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("**SSE**") (the Shanghai Hong Kong Stock Connect Scheme or "**Shanghai-HK Connect**") and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("**SZSE**") (the Shenzhen Hong Kong Stock Connect Scheme or "**Shenzhen-HK Connect**") (SSE and SZSE referred together as the "**Exchanges**") on PRC stock exchanges and/or bonds traded on the China Interbank Bond Market (the "**CIBM**") (the "**CIBM Bonds**") via the Bond Connect.

Investors should understand that the following is only intended to be a brief summary of the key risk factors associated with the relevant investments in the PRC securities market via Stock Connect, Bond Connect, rather than a complete explanation of all the risks involved in such investments.

Foreign exchange and currency risks

RMB is currently traded in two markets: one in mainland China (onshore RMB, or CNY) and one outside mainland China (primarily in Hong Kong) (offshore RMB, or CNH). Although CNH and CNY are the same currency, they trade at different rates, and any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

RMB is not a freely convertible currency and is subject to foreign exchange control policies of and repatriation restrictions imposed by the Chinese government. Exchange control regulations or any changes thereto may cause difficulties in the repatriation of funds, and the performance of a Sub-Funds' investments, in particular, may be affected.

Converting foreign currencies into RMB is carried out on the basis of the rate applicable to CNH. The daily trading price of CNH against other major currencies in the inter-bank foreign exchange market is floating in a band around the central parity published by the People's Bank of China ("**PBC**"). The value of the CNH may differ, perhaps significantly, from the value of CNY due to a number of factors including without limitation those foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions applied by the Chinese government from time to time as well as other external factors and market forces.

The CNH market is in early development and there may be periods in which it is difficult for market participants to obtain or dispose of CNH. Furthermore, government or regulatory intervention in the CNH market may impact the availability and/or convertibility of CNH. In such situations, the exchange rate may fluctuate substantially and it may not be possible to obtain an exchange rate through any customary channel.

For the purpose of investing in the PRC, a Sub-Fund will invest primarily in securities denominated in RMB. If a Sub-Fund issues Share Classes denominated in a currency other than RMB, the Sub-Fund will be exposed to currency risk if the Sub-Fund invests in a RMB product due to the need for the conversion of the currency into RMB. The Sub-Fund will also incur currency conversion costs. Even if the price of the RMB asset remains the same when the Sub-Fund purchases it and when the Sub-Fund redeems / sells it, the Sub-Fund will still incur a loss when it converts the redemption / sale proceeds into local currency if RMB has depreciated. Non-RMB based investors are exposed to foreign exchange risk. There is no guarantee that the value of RMB against the investors' base currencies will not depreciate. Any depreciation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investor's investment in the Sub-Fund. Under exceptional circumstances, payment of realization proceeds and/or dividend payment in RMB (if any) may be delayed due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB.

PRC Tax Risks

Certain of the Fund's investments in the PRC are subject to PRC tax liabilities.

Legal and Regulatory Uncertainties

The interpretation and applicability of existing PRC tax laws may not be as consistent and transparent as those of more developed nations, and may vary from region to region. There is a possibility that the current tax laws, regulations, and practice in the PRC may be changed with retrospective effect in the future. Moreover, there is no assurance that tax incentives currently offered to foreign companies, if any, will not be abolished and the existing tax laws and regulations will not be revised or amended in the future. Any of these changes may reduce the income from, and/or value of, the shares.

There can be no guarantee that new tax laws, regulations, and practice in the PRC that may be promulgated in the future will not adversely impact the tax exposure of the Fund and/or its shareholders.

The PRC Government has implemented a number of tax reform policies in recent years. The current tax laws and regulations may be revised or amended in the future. Any revision or amendment in tax laws and regulations may affect the after-taxation profit of PRC companies and foreign investors in such companies. There can be no guarantee that new tax laws, regulations, and practice in the PRC that may be promulgated in the future will not adversely impact the tax exposure of the Sub-Fund and/or its Shareholders.

Shareholders may, depending on their own circumstances, be subject to PRC tax or taxes in other jurisdictions. The Fund would not be able to guarantee that taxes paid at the Sub-Fund's level will be attributable to any shareholders for personal tax purposes. Investors should refer to the relevant risk factors disclosed in the section headed Taxation of this Prospectus. Shareholders should seek their own tax advice on their tax position with regard to their investment in the Fund.

Under the PRC Corporate Income Tax law and its implementation rules, if the Fund and/or any of its Sub-Funds is considered as a PRC tax resident enterprise, it will be subject to PRC CIT at 25% on its worldwide taxable income; if the Fund and/or any of its Sub-Funds are considered as a non-PRC tax resident enterprise but has an establishment or place of business ("**PE**") in the PRC, they would be subject to PRC corporate income tax ("**CIT**") at 25% on the profits attributable to that PE.

It is the intention of the Management Company to operate the affairs of the Fund such that it should not be treated as tax resident enterprises of the PRC or non-tax resident enterprises with PE in the PRC for PRC CIT purposes, although this cannot be guaranteed.

Income derived from the PRC by non- PRC tax resident enterprises that have no establishment or place in the PRC are subject to 10% PRC withholding income tax ("**WIT**"), unless reduced or exempted under current laws and regulations or relevant tax treaties. Income and gains derived from the PRC may also be subject to value added tax ("**VAT**") and relevant surcharges on VAT.

In light of the legal and regulatory uncertainties in the PRC, the Fund reserves the right to make any provision for taxes or to deduct or to withhold an amount on account of taxes (which may be payable by the Sub-Fund to the PRC tax authorities in respect of its investments in the PRC) from assets of the Sub-Fund. Any provision for taxes made by the Fund may be more or less than the Sub-Fund's actual PRC tax liabilities. If the Sub-Fund does not set aside enough to meet these tax obligations, then the shortfall may be debited from the Sub-Fund's assets to meet its actual PRC tax liabilities. As a result, the income from, and/or the performance of the Sub-Fund may be reduced/adversely affected and the impact/degree of impact on the individual shareholders may vary, depending on factors such as the level of the Sub-Fund's provision for taxes and the amount of the shortfall at the relevant time and when the relevant shareholders subscribed for and/or redeemed their Shares in the Sub-Fund.

Dividend and interest

As such, the Fund's investments in China A Shares and bonds are subject to withholding tax on income (such as dividends on, or interest income from, such investments, as the case may be) derived from the PRC, and such withholding tax may reduce the income from, and/or adversely affect the performance of certain Sub-Funds.

Stamp Duty

Stamp duty under the PRC laws generally applies to the execution and receipt of all taxable documents listed in the PRC's Provisional Rules on Stamp Duty. Stamp duty is levied on the execution or receipt in the PRC of certain documents, including contracts for the sale of China A-Shares traded on the PRC stock exchanges, at the rate of 0.1%. In the case of contracts for sale of China A-Shares, such stamp duty is currently imposed on the seller but not on the purchaser.

PRC Tax circulars

As at the date of this Prospectus, the Chinese tax authorities have issued two tax circulars clarifying, amongst other things, the tax treatment in relation to Stock Connect, China Interbank Bond Market and Bond Connect:

– Stock Connect

The Chinese tax authorities have clarified that:

- an exemption from income tax on capital gains applies to trading on Stock Connect (this is stated to be a temporary exemption, but no expiry date is provided);
- normal Chinese stamp duty is payable; and
- a 10% dividend withholding tax will be applied.
- VAT will be exempted on gains derived by Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Fund) on the trading of PRC A-Shares shares through the Stock Connect.

– CIBM

The Chinese tax authorities have granted VAT exemption on the capital gains derived by qualified non PRC tax residents from the investments through CIBM with effective from 1 May 2016. In addition, according to the Caishui 2018 No. 108, effective from 7th November 2018 to 6th November 2021, there is a three-year tax exemption (including PRC withholding tax, VAT and local surcharges) on the bond interest income derived from the CIBM by qualified non-PRC tax residents.

– Bond Connect

According to the Caishui 2018 No. 108, effective from 7th November 2018 to 6th November 2021, there is a three-year tax exemption (including withholding tax, VAT and local surcharges) on bond interest income derived by qualified non PRC tax residents through Bond Connect. Except for the above, there is no specific regulation released regarding the tax treatment on capital gains through Bond Connect. Without further clarification, Chinese tax authorities may levy withholding tax, VAT as well as the surcharges on bond capital gains.

Risks related to investment in China A Shares

Risks related to trading volumes and volatility

The Exchanges have lower trading volumes than some OECD exchanges and the market capitalizations of listed companies are small compared to those on more developed exchanges in developed markets. The listed equity securities of many companies in the PRC are accordingly materially less liquid, subject to greater dealing spreads and experience materially greater volatility than those of OECD countries. Government supervision and regulation of the PRC securities market and of listed companies is also less developed than in many OECD countries. In addition, there is a high measure of legal uncertainty concerning the rights and duties of market participants with respect to investments made through securities systems or established markets.

The existence of a liquid trading market for China A Shares may depend on whether there is supply of, and demand for, China A Shares. The price at which securities may be purchased or sold by the Sub-Fund and the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected if trading markets for China A Shares are limited or absent. The China A Share market may be more volatile and unstable (for example, due to the risk of suspension of a particular stock or government intervention). Market volatility and settlement difficulties in the China A Share markets may also result in significant fluctuations in the prices of the securities traded on such markets and thereby may affect the value of the Sub-Fund.

Risk of trading limitations

Securities exchanges in the PRC typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange. In particular, trading band limits are imposed by the stock exchanges on China A Shares, where trading in any China A Share security on the relevant stock exchange may be suspended if the trading price of the security has increased or decreased to the extent beyond the trading band limit. A suspension will render it impossible for the relevant Investment Manager to liquidate positions and could thereby expose the Sub-Fund to significant losses. Further, when the suspension is subsequently lifted, it may not be possible for the Investment Manager to liquidate positions at a favourable price, which could thereby expose the Sub-Fund to significant losses.Neither the Fund, the Management Company, nor the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager shall be responsible or liable for any such losses.

China A Shares may only be bought from, or sold to, the Sub-Fund from time to time where the relevant China A Shares may be sold or purchased on the Exchanges, as appropriate.

Given that the China A Share market is considered volatile and unstable (with the risk of suspension of a particular stock or government intervention), the subscription and redemption of Shares may also be disrupted.

<u>Trading and disclosure requirements related to investment in China A shares</u>

Local market rules, foreign shareholding restrictions, disclosure obligations and the Short Swing Profit Rule

China A Shares of listed companies are subject to different trading rules and disclosure requirements

Under Stock Connect, China A Shares listed companies and trading of China A Shares are subject to market rules and disclosure requirements of the China A Shares market. Any changes in laws, regulations and policies of the China A Shares market or rules in relation to Stock Connect may affect share prices.

The Investment Managers should also take note of the foreign shareholding restrictions and disclosure obligations applicable to China A Shares. Under the current mainland China rules, once an investor holds up to 5% of the shares of a company listed in mainland China, the investor is required to disclose his or her interest within three working days and during which he cannot trade the shares of that company. The investor is also required to disclose any change in his or her shareholding and comply with related trading restrictions in accordance with the mainland China rules. Also, should it exceed 5%, the Fund may not reduce its holdings in such company within 6 months of the last purchase of shares of such company (the "**Short Swing Profit Rule**"). If the Fund violates this Short Swing Profit Rule, it may be required by the listed company to return any profits realized from such trading to the listed company. Moreover, under PRC civil procedures, the Fund's assets may be frozen to the extent of the claims made by such PRC company. These risks may greatly impair the performance of the Sub-Funds.

Investment in China A Shares through derivative instruments or structured products may be taken into account for the calculation of the threshold mentioned above. For example, if the Sub-Fund has de facto control over the exercise of the voting rights of the underlying China A Shares in relation to the derivative instruments or structured products, even though the Sub-Fund is not the legal owner of these shares, the Sub-Fund is subject to disclosure of interest requirements. If the Sub-Fund has de facto control over the exercise of the voting rights of the underlying shares of a PRC listed company that exceed 5% of the company's shares, it might be deemed as a 5% shareholder and may be restricted in its trading because of the Short Swing Profit Rule.

Restriction on day trading

Save with a few exceptions, day (turnaround) trading is generally not permitted on the China A Share market. If a Sub-Fund buys China A Shares on a dealing day (T), the Sub-Fund may not be able to sell them until on or after T+1 day.

Investment Restrictions

Investments in China A Shares are also subject to compliance with certain investment restrictions imposed by investment regulations including the following and may affect the relevant Sub-Fund's ability to invest in China A Shares and carry out their investment objectives:

(i) shares held by each underlying foreign investor (such as a Sub-Fund) which invests (through Stock Connect, or other permissible channels) in one PRC listed company should not exceed 10% of the total outstanding shares of such company; and

(ii) aggregate China A Shares held by all underlying foreign investors (such as a Sub-Fund and all other foreign investors) which invest (through Stock Connect, or other permissible channels) in one PRC listed company should not exceed 30% of the total outstanding shares of such company.

If the aggregate foreign shareholding exceeds the 30% threshold, the foreign investors - like the Sub-Fund - concerned will be requested to sell the shares on a last-in-first-out basis within five trading days.

Payment of Fees and Expenses

Investors should be aware that owing to repatriation restrictions, the Sub-Funds may need to maintain high cash balances, including potentially balances held outside the PRC, resulting in less of the proceeds of the Fund being invested in the PRC than would otherwise be the case if such local restrictions did not apply.

Investments through Shanghai-Hong Kong and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect

Stock Connect is the mutual market access programme through which foreign investors can deal in selected securities listed on a PRC stock exchange through the Hong Kong Stock Exchange ("**SEHK**") and the clearing house in Hong Kong, i.e. the Hong Kong Securities and Clearing Company ("**HKSCC**").

The securities which can be accessed through the Stock Connect programme are, for the time being, all constituent stocks of the SSE 180 Index, the SSE 380 Index and all SSE-listed China A Shares, as well as certain other securities, and selected securities listed on the SZSE including any constituent stock of the SZSE Component Index and SZSE Small/Mid Cap Innovation Index which has a market capitalisation of RMB 6 billion or above and all SZSE-listed shares of companies which have issued both China A Shares and H Shares (the "**Stock Connect Shares**"). It is expected that the list of eligible securities which may be accessed through the Stock Connect programme will develop over time. In addition to the Stock Connect Shares described in this paragraph, a Sub-Fund may, subject to its investment policy, invest in any other security listed on the SSE or SZSE which is made available in the future through the Stock Connect Programme.

Risks linked with dealing in securities in PRC via Stock Connect:

To the extent that the Sub-Fund's investments in the PRC are dealt via Stock Connect, such dealing may be subject to additional risk factors. In particular, Shareholders should note that Stock Connect is a relatively new trading programme. The relevant regulations are untested and subject to change. Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations which may restrict the Sub-Fund's ability to deal via Stock Connect on a timely basis. This may impact the Sub-Fund's ability to implement its investment strategy effectively. Shareholders should note further that under the relevant regulations a security may be recalled from the scope of Stock Connect. This may adversely affect the Sub-Fund's ability to meet its investment objective, e.g. when the Investment Manager wishes to purchase a security which is recalled from the scope of Stock Connect.

Beneficial owner of the Stock Connect Shares

Stock Connect currently comprises a Northbound link, through which Hong Kong and overseas investors like the Sub-Funds may purchase and hold Stock Connect Shares, and a Southbound link, through which investors in mainland China may purchase and hold shares listed on the SEHK. Physical deposit and withdrawal of Stock Connect Shares are not available under the Northbound Trading for the Sub-Funds. The Sub-Funds trade Stock Connect Shares through brokers who are a SEHK exchange participant. These Stock Connect Shares will be held following settlement by brokers or custodians as clearing participants in accounts in the Hong Kong Central Clearing and Settlement System ("**CCASS**") maintained by the HKSCC as central securities depositary in Hong Kong and nominee holder. HKSCC in turn holds these Stock Connect Shares of all its participants through a "single nominee omnibus securities account" in its name registered with the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("**ChinaClear**"), the central securities depositary in mainland China.

Because HKSCC is only a nominee holder and not the beneficial owner of these Stock Connect Shares, in the unlikely event that HKSCC becomes subject to winding up proceedings in Hong Kong, investors should note that these Stock Connect Shares will not be regarded as part of the general assets of HKSCC available for distribution to creditors even under mainland China law. However, HKSCC will not be obliged to take any legal action or enter into court proceedings to enforce any rights on behalf of investors in these Shares in mainland China. Foreign Investors like the concerned Sub-Funds of the Fund investing through the Stock Connect holding the Stock Connect Shares through HKSCC are the beneficial owners of the assets and are therefore eligible to exercise their rights through the nominee only. Indeed, it is uncertain whether the Chinese courts would recognise the ownership interest of the investors to allow them standing to take legal action against the Chinese entities in case disputes arise. This is a complex area of law and the Client should seek independent professional advice.

Not protected by Investor Compensation Fund

Investors should note that any Northbound or Southbound trading under Stock Connect will not be covered by Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund nor the China Securities Investor Protection Fund and thus investors will not benefit from compensation under such schemes.

Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund is established to pay compensation to investors of any nationality who suffer pecuniary losses as a result of default of a licensed intermediary or authorised financial institution in relation to exchange-traded products in Hong Kong. Examples of default are insolvency, in bankruptcy or winding up, breach of trust, defalcation, fraud, or misfeasance.

Quotas used up

Dealing on Stock Connect is subject to daily quota limitations. Once the daily quota is used up, acceptance of the corresponding buy orders will also be immediately suspended and no further buy orders will be accepted for the remainder of the day. Buy orders which have been accepted will not be affected by the using up of the daily quota, while sell orders will be continued to be accepted.

Therefore, quota limitations may restrict a Sub-Fund's ability to invest in Stock Connect Shares on a timely basis, and the relevant Sub-Fund may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategy.

Difference in trading day and trading hours

Due to differences in public holiday between Hong Kong and mainland China or other reasons such as bad weather conditions, there may be a difference in trading days and trading hours in the markets accessible through Stock Connect. Stock Connect will only operate on days when these markets are open for trading and when banks in those markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. So it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the mainland China market but it is not possible to carry out any Stock Connect Shares trading in Hong Kong. The Investment Managers should take note of the days and the hours during which Stock Connect is open for business and decide according to its own risk tolerance capability whether or not to take on the risk of price fluctuations in Stock Connect Shares during the time when Stock Connect is not trading.

The recalling of eligible stocks and trading restrictions

A stock may be recalled from the scope of eligible stocks for trading via Stock Connect for various reasons, and in such event the stock can only be sold but is restricted from being bought. This may affect the investment portfolio or strategies of the Investment Managers. The Investment Managers should therefore pay close attention to the list of eligible stocks as provided and renewed from time to time by the PRC and Hong Kong authorities.

Under Stock Connect, the Investment Manager will only be allowed to sell Stock Connect Shares but restricted from further buying if: (i) the Stock Connect Share subsequently ceases to be a constituent stock of the relevant indices; (ii) the Stock Connect Share is subsequently under "risk alert"; and/or (iii) the corresponding H share of the Stock Connect Share subsequently ceases to be traded on SEHK.

The above may not cover all risks related to Stock Connect and any above mentioned laws, rules and regulations are subject to change.

Risk of ChinaClear default

ChinaClear has established a risk management framework and measures that are approved and supervised by the China Securities Regulatory Commission ("**CSRC**"). Pursuant to the General Rules of CCASS, if China Clear (as the host central counterparty) defaults, HKSCC will, in good faith, seek recovery of the outstanding Stock Connect Shares and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels and through ChinaClear's liquidation process, if applicable.

HKSCC will in turn distribute the Stock Connect Shares and/or monies recovered to clearing participants on a pro-rata basis as prescribed by the relevant Stock Connect authorities. Although the likelihood of a default by ChinaClear is considered to be remote, the Sub-Fund should be aware of this arrangement and of this potential exposure before engaging in Northbound Trading.

Risk of HKSCC default

A failure or delay by the HKSCC in the performance of its obligations may result in a failure of settlement, or the loss, of Stock Connect securities and/or monies in connection with them and the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors may suffer losses as a result. Neither the Fund, the Management Company, nor the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager shall be responsible or liable for any such losses.

Risks related to investment in CIBM

The CIBM is an over the counter ("**OTC**") market outside the two main stock exchanges in the PRC. On the CIBM, institutional investors trade sovereign, government and corporate bonds on a one-to-one quote-driven basis. The CIBM accounts for more than 95% of outstanding bond values of total trading volume in the PRC.

The main debt instruments traded on the CIBM include government bonds, bond repo, bond lending, PBC bills, and other financial debt instruments.

The CIBM is regulated and supervised by the PBC. The PBC is responsible inter alia for establishing listing, trading, functioning rules applying to the CIBM and supervising the market operators of the CIBM.

The CIBM facilitates two trading models: (i) bilateral negotiation; and (ii) click-and-deal.

Under the China Foreign Exchange Trading System' system, which is the unified trading platform for the CIBM, negotiation is applied to all inter-bank products while one-click trading is only applied to cash-bonds and interest rate derivatives.

The market-maker mechanism, whereby an entity ensures bilateral quotations for bonds, was officially introduced in 2001 to improve market liquidity and enhance efficiency. Deals through market making can enjoy benefits such as lower trading and settlement costs.

Bond transactions must be conducted by way of bilateral trading through independent negotiations and be concluded on a transaction by transaction basis. Bid and ask prices for primary bond transactions and repurchase interest rates must be determined independently by the parties to the transaction.

Both parties to a transaction shall typically, in accordance with the contract, promptly send instructions for delivery of bonds and funds, and shall have sufficient bonds and funds for delivery on the agreed delivery date.

The China Central Depository & Clearing Co. ltd ("**CCDC**") will deliver bonds on time according to the instructions matching with elements sent by both parties to a transaction. Fund clearing banks will handle the appropriation and transfer of bond transaction funds on behalf of participants in a timely manner.

Investors should be aware that trading on the CIBM exposes the Sub-Fund to increased counterparty and liquidity risks.

Settlement risk:

There are various transaction settlement methods in the CIBM, such as the delivery of security by the counterparty after receipt of payment by the Sub-Fund, payment by the Sub-Fund after delivery of the relevant security by the counterparty or simultaneous delivery of security and payment by each party. Although the Investment Managers may be able to negotiate terms which are favourable to the Sub-Fund (e.g. requiring simultaneous delivery of security and payment), there is no assurance that settlement risks can be eliminated. Where the counterparty does not perform its obligations under a transaction, the Sub-Fund will sustain losses.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in the Chinese bond market via the exchange market and all bond trades will be settled through ChinaClear. ChinaClear is the PRC's only securities depository and clearing agency, registered with the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, and operates under the supervision of the relevant Chinese authorities. As at the date of this Prospectus, although ChinaClear has a registered share capital of RMB 600 million, and a total capital of RMB 1.2 billion, there is a risk that ChinaClear may go into liquidation. The SSE and SZSE currently each hold 50% of the registered share capital of ChinaClear, respectively.

ChinaClear has established a designated escrow account to retain securities to be delivered to a receiving participant or funds payable to a delivering participant before settlement.

If a participant defaults in payment of any sum payable to ChinaClear, ChinaClear has the power to apply the funds available towards the satisfaction of any amount due to ChinaClear either from (i) cash collateral provided by the defaulting participant; (ii) cash held in the joint guarantee fund contributed by the defaulting participant; or (iii) cash generated by the sale of securities. The defaulting party will be responsible for the expenses and any price differences resulting from the sale of the securities.

If a participant defaults in delivering securities, ChinaClear is entitled to delay the payment due to the delivering participant until the outstanding obligation is satisfied. In addition, ChinaClear may apply all or any securities (in lieu of the securities that are the subject of the delivery obligations) from the following sources to satisfy the obligations and liabilities of such participant to ChinaClear:

(i) securities furnished by the defaulting party;

(ii) securities purchased using the funds in the designated escrow account; or

(iii) securities available to ChinaClear from other alternative sources.

Although it is the intention of ChinaClear that it will deliver payment and securities to delivering participant and receiving participants, respectively, a delay may occur if either party fails to fulfil its payment or delivery obligation.

Regulatory Risks

An investment in CIBM Bonds via Bond Connect by a Sub-Fund is subject to regulatory risks. The relevant rules and regulations on investments under Bond Connect are subject to changes which may have potential retrospective effect. In the event that the relevant PRC authorities suspend accounts opening or trading via Bond Connect, a Sub-Fund's ability to invest in CIBM Bonds will be limited and, after exhausting other trading alternatives, the relevant Sub-Fund may suffer substantial losses as a result.

Moreover, although there is no quota restriction, relevant information about the Sub-Fund's investments needs to be filed with PBC and an updating filing may be required if there is any significant change to the filed information. It cannot be predicted whether PBC will make any comments on or require any changes with respect to such information for the purpose of filing. If so required, the relevant Sub-Fund will need to follow PBC instructions and make the relevant changes accordingly, which, may not be in the best interests of the Fund and the Shareholders from a commercial perspective.

Nominee Holding Structure and Ownership

CIBM Bonds invested by a Sub-Fund will be held by the Central Moneymarkets Unit of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("**CMU**") as the nominee holder, opening nominee account(s) with the CCDC and the Shanghai Clearing House ("**SHCH**"). While the distinct concepts of "nominee holder" and "beneficial owner" are generally recognized under the investment regulations, the application of such rules is untested, and there is no assurance that PRC courts will recognize such rules, e.g. in liquidation proceedings of PRC companies or other legal proceedings.

In addition, CIBM Bonds are uncertificated and are held by CMU for its account holders. Physical deposit and withdrawal of CIBM Bonds are not available under the investment regulations for the Fund.

Risks related to liquidity and volatility

Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volume of certain debt securities in the CIBM may result in prices of certain debt securities traded on such market fluctuating significantly. The Sub-Funds investing in such market are therefore subject to liquidity and volatility risks. The bid and offer spreads of the prices of such securities may be large, and the Fund may therefore incur significant trading and realization costs and may even suffer losses when disposing of such investments.

Investments through Bond Connect

A Sub-Fund may purchase fixed income securities which trade on CIBM through Bond Connect (“**Bond Connect Securities**”). Bond Connect is a mutual bond market access link established between Hong Kong and the PRC established by the China Foreign Exchange Trade System & National Interbank Fund Centre (“**CFETS**”), CCDC, SHCH and Hong Kong Exchanges and CMU. It facilitates investment in the CIBM through mutual access and connection arrangements in respect of trading, custody and settlement between the related financial infrastructure institutions of Hong Kong and the PRC.

It is governed by rules and regulations as promulgated by the authorities of the People’s Republic of China. Such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time.

To the extent that a Sub-Fund’s investments on the CIBM are made through Bond Connect, such investments may be subject to additional risk factors.

Shareholders should note that Bond Connect is a novel trading program in the PRC. The application and interpretation of relevant investment regulations are largely untested and there is a lack of certainty or guidance as to how any provision of the investment regulations will be applied and interpreted in practice. The investment regulations also give the relevant PRC regulators certain degree of discretion and there is limited precedent or certainty as to how such discretion might be exercised, either now or in the future. In addition, the investment regulations under which a Sub-Fund may invest via Bond Connect are subject to evolvement and there is no assurance that the investment regulations will not be changed in a way prejudicing the interests of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Moreover, Bond Connect and its technology and risk management capability have only a short operating history. There is no assurance that the systems and controls of the Bond Connect program will function as intended or whether they will be adequate

Under the prevailing regulations in the PRC, eligible foreign investors who wish to invest in Bond Connect Securities may do so via an offshore custody agent approved by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“**Offshore Custody Agent**”), who will be responsible for the account opening with the relevant onshore custody agent approved by the PBC. As the account opening for investment in the CIBM market via Bond Connect has to be carried out via an Offshore Custody Agent, the relevant Sub-Fund is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of the Offshore Custody Agent.

Trading in Bond Connect Securities may be subject to clearing and settlement risk. If the PRC clearing house defaults on its obligation to deliver securities/make payment, the Sub-Fund may suffer delays in recovering its losses or may not be able to fully recover its losses.

Investments through Bond Connect are not subject to any quota but the relevant authorities may suspend account opening or trading via Bond Connect, and in the absence of CIBM Direct Access, the relevant Sub-Fund’s ability to invest in CIBM will be limited, and the relevant Sub-Fund may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategy or it may have an adverse effect on the relevant Sub-Fund’s performance. The relevant Sub-Fund may also suffer losses as a result.

A Sub-Fund’s Bond Connect Securities will be held in accounts maintained by the CMU as central securities depositary in Hong Kong and nominee holder. Because CMU is only a nominee holder and not the beneficial owner of Bond Connect Securities, in the unlikely event that CMU becomes subject to winding up proceedings in Hong Kong, investors should note that Bond Connect Securities will not be regarded as part of the general assets of CMU available for distribution to creditors even under PRC law. However, CMU will not be obliged to take any legal action or enter into court proceedings to enforce any rights on behalf of investors in Bond Connect Securities in the PRC. A failure or delay by the CMU in the performance of its obligations may result in a failure of settlement, or the loss, of Bond Connect Securities and/or monies in connection with them and a Sub-Fund and its investors may suffer losses as a result. Neither the Fund, the Management Company, nor the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager shall be responsible or liable for any such losses.

A Sub-Fund’s title or interests in, and entitlements to Bond Connect Securities (whether legal, equitable or otherwise) will be subject to applicable requirements, including laws relating to any disclosure of interest requirement or foreign bondholding restriction, if any. It is uncertain whether the Chinese courts would recognise the ownership interest of the investors to allow them standing to take legal action against the Chinese entities in case disputes arise.

Bond Connect Securities may be recalled from the scope of eligible bonds for trading through Bond Connect for various reasons, and in such event such Bond Connect Securities can only be sold but are restricted from being bought. This may affect the investment portfolio or strategies of the Sub-Fund.

Transactions using Bond Connect are not subject to the Hong Kong investor compensation fund or the China Securities Investor Protection Fund.

Investments in Bond Connect Securities are subject to various risks associated with the legal and technical framework of Bond Connect. Due to differences in public holidays between Hong Kong and the PRC or other reasons such as bad weather conditions, there may be a difference in trading days and trading hours in the markets accessible through Bond Connect. Bond Connect will only operate on days when those markets are open for trading and when banks in those markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. As such, it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC CIBM market but it is not possible to carry out any Bond Connect Securities trading in Hong Kong.

Currency Risks

Foreign investors such as the Sub-Funds may use their own RMB in the offshore market (i.e. CNH) or to convert foreign currencies into RMB in the onshore market to invest in the CIBM Bonds via Bond Connect. If a Sub-Fund intends to use foreign currencies, its CMU member shall engage an RMB settlement bank in Hong Kong on behalf of the Fund for foreign exchange conversions services in the onshore market. If CIBM Bonds are purchased using foreign currency converted into onshore RMB, upon a sale of the relevant CIBM Bonds, the proceeds of sale remitted out of the PRC are to be converted back into the relevant foreign currency. Accordingly, due to the requirement for currency conversion, a Sub-Fund may be exposed to the currency risks mentioned above and will also incur currency conversion costs.

Risk of CMU / CCDC / SHCH Default

A failure or delay by CMU, CCDC or SHCH in the performance of their respective obligations may result in a failure of settlement, or the loss, of CIBM Bonds and/or monies in connection with them and the relevant Sub-Fund may suffer losses as a result.

IBOR

Some Sub-Funds may invest in certain instruments that rely in some fashion upon an Interbank Offered Rate, in particular the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), or use it as hurdle rate to determine a performance fee.

LIBOR is an average interest rate, determined by the ICE Benchmark Administration based on information collected from banks worldwide, that banks charge one another for the use of short term money. The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, has announced plans to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. There remains uncertainty regarding future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate, and any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR on a Sub-Fund, the determination of a performance fee of a Sub-Fund or on certain instruments in which a Sub-Fund invests are currently not known.

Similar decisions have been made by the regulators supervising other interbank rates.

8 Investment Objective and Investment Policy

The investment objective and investment policy of each Sub-Fund are defined in the Special Part.

The investment currency or currencies of a Sub-Fund are not necessarily identical to its Reference Currency or to the alternative currencies in which Share Classes of the Sub-Fund may be issued.

9 Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

The Articles of Association provide that the Board of Directors shall, in consideration of the risk distribution principle, define the corporate and investment policy of the Fund and the investment restrictions.

The following investment restrictions apply to all Sub-Funds, unless otherwise stipulated for any Sub-Fund in the Special Part:

9.1 Financial instruments used by individual Sub-Funds

Depending on the specific investment policy of the individual Sub-Funds, it is possible that some of the instruments listed below will not be acquired by certain Sub-Funds.

For each Sub-Fund, the Fund may solely invest in one or more of the following instruments:

a) securities and money market instruments listed or traded on a Regulated Market;
b) securities and money market instruments traded on another market in a Member State that is recognized, regulated, publicly accessible and operates in a due and orderly fashion;
c) securities and money market instruments that have obtained an official listing on a securities exchange in a country which is not an EU Member State, or are traded on another market that is recognized, regulated, publicly accessible and operates in a due and orderly fashion;
d) Securities and money market instruments from new issues, provided the terms of issue include the obligation to submit a request for a listing on a securities exchange or to trade on a regulated market as defined under provisions 9.1 a) to c) and approval is granted within one year following issue.
e) Units of UCITS in accordance with the applicable guideline or other UCIs registered in a Member State, or otherwise, provided

(i) these other UCIs are licensed according to regulations requiring official supervision which in the opinion of the CSSF is equivalent to that under EU Community law, and cooperation between the authorities is sufficiently guaranteed;

(ii) the level of protection of shareholders in the other UCI is equivalent to the level of protection of shareholders of a UCITS, and in particular the provisions for separate management of the Fund's assets, borrowing, credit allocation and short-selling of securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive;

(iii) the activities of the other UCIs are subject to semi-annual and annual reporting which permit a judgement to be made on the assets and liabilities, earnings and transactions within the reporting period;

(iv) the Articles of Association of the UCITS or the other UCI whose shares are being acquired stipulate that it may invest a maximum of 10% of its assets in the shares of other UCITS or other UCIs.

f) sight deposits or callable deposits with a maximum term of twelve months with credit institutions, provided the credit institution in question has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is in a third state, provided it is subject to supervisory provisions that the CSSF holds to be equivalent to those of Community law;

g) derivative financial instruments, including equivalent instruments settled in cash that are traded on one of the markets mentioned in section 9.1 a) to c) and/or derivative financial instruments not traded on an ex-change (OTC derivatives), provided

(i) the underlying securities are instruments as defined in this section 9.1 a) to h), financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies in which the relevant Sub-Fund is permitted to invest as set out in its investment policy in the Special Part;

(ii) with regard to transactions involving OTC derivatives, the counterparties are institutions from categories subject to official supervision which have been approved by the CSSF;

(iii) the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and may at any time upon the initiative of the Sub-Fund in question be sold, liquidated or closed out via an offsetting transaction; and

(iv) the relevant counterparty is not granted any discretion over the composition of the portfolio managed by the relevant Sub-Fund (e.g. in the case of a total return swap or other derivative with similar characteristics) or over the underlying of the relevant derivative instrument;

h) Money market instruments that are not traded on a Regulated Market and do not fall under the definitions listed in section 5 "Definitions", as long as the issue or issuer of these instruments is itself subject to the provisions governing depositary and investor protection, and provided they

(i) issued or guaranteed by a central government, regional or local body or central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a third state or in the case of a federal state, a member state of the federation, or by an international public law institution to which at least one Member State belongs, or

(ii) are issued by a company whose securities are traded on the markets defined under 9.1 a) to c) above, or

(iii) are issued or guaranteed by an institution, that is subject to regulatory supervision in accordance with the criteria set out under EU law, or an institution that is subject to and adheres to supervisory provisions that the CSSF holds to be at least as strict as those under EU law, or

(iv) issued by other borrowers which belong to a category approved by the CSSF, provided that for investments in these instruments there are provisions for investor protection which are equivalent to 9.1 h) i) to iii) and provided the issuer is either a company with equity capital of at least ten million euros (EUR 10,000,000), which draws up and publishes its annual report in accordance with the provisions of the fourth Directive 78/660/EEC, or a legal entity comprising one or more listed companies which is responsible for the financing of the group, or a legal entity where security-backed liabilities are to be financed by use of a line of credit granted by a bank.

9.2 Other permitted financial instruments

Each Sub-Fund may depart from the investment restrictions set out in 9.1 above by:

a) investing up to 10% of its net assets in securities and money market instruments other than those mentioned under 9.1;
b) holding up to 49% of its net Fund assets in liquid assets; in certain exceptional cases, these Sub-Funds may also hold a share in excess of 49% if and insofar as this appears expedient in the interests of shareholders.
c) borrowing the equivalent of up to 10% of its net assets for a short period. Covering transactions in connection with the writing of options or the purchase or sale of forward contracts and futures are not deemed to constitute borrowing for the purposes of this investment restriction;
d) acquiring foreign currency as part of a "back-to-back" transaction.

9.3 Investment restrictions to be complied with

a) A Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in securities or money market instruments from the same issuer. A Sub-Fund may invest no more than 20% of its net assets in deposits with the same institution. The counterparty's default risk in transactions of a Sub-Fund involving OTC derivatives may not exceed 10% of its net assets, if the counterparty is a credit institution as described in 9.1 f). In other cases, the limit is a maximum of 5% of the Sub-Fund's net fund assets.
b) The total value of the securities and money market instruments of issuers in which the Sub-Fund has invested 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 and transactions involving OTC derivatives carried out with a financial institution which is subject to official supervision.
Irrespective of the individual upper limits indicated in 9.3 a), a Sub-Fund may invest with one and the same institution up to 20% of its net assets in a combination of

- securities or money market instruments issued by this institution;
- deposits with this institution and/or
- investing in OTC derivative transactions effected with this institution.

c) The upper limit indicated in 9.3 a) sentence 1 is increased to a maximum of 35% if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its territorial authorities, by a third state or by international public law institutions to which at least one Member State belongs.

d) The upper limit indicated in section 9.3 a), sentence 1 rises to a maximum of 25% for specific bonds if these are issued by a credit institution with registered office in a Member State, and which is subject to specific official supervision on the basis of the legal provisions for the protection of holders of these bonds. In particular, the proceeds from the issue of these bonds must in accordance with legal provisions be invested in assets which during the entire term of the bonds adequately cover the liabilities arising therefrom and which are allocated for the due repayment of capital and the payment of interest in the event of the default of the issuer.
If a Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in bonds as defined in this sub-section that are issued by one and the same issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the Sub-Fund´s net assets.

e) The securities and money market instruments mentioned in 9.3 c) and d) are not included when applying the investment limit of 40% provided in 9.3 b).
The limits indicated in 9.3 a), b), c) and d) may not be added together; accordingly, pursuant to 9.3 a), b), c) and d), investments made in securities and money market instruments from one and the same issuer or in deposits with those issuers or in derivatives from the same, may not exceed 35% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund in question.
Companies which belong to the same group of companies with regard to the preparation of consolidated accounts within the meaning of Directive 83/349/EEC or under recognized international accounting rules, are regarded as a single issuer when calculating the investment limits provided in 9.3 a) to e).
A Sub-Fund may cumulatively invest up to 20% of its net assets in securities and money market instruments of one and the same group of companies.

f) Notwithstanding the investment limits established in 9.3 m) and n) below, the upper limits indicated in 9.3 a) to e) for investments in equities and/or bonds of one and the same issuer shall not exceed 20% if the Sub-Fund's investment strategy aims to replicate an equity or bond index recognized by the CSSF which fulfils the following conditions: The condition for this is that

– the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;
– the index represents an appropriate reference for the market to which it relates;
– the index is published in a suitable manner.

g) The limit established in 9.3 f) amounts to 35% provided this is justified due to extraordinary market circumstances, particularly on Regulated Markets where certain securities or money market instruments are extremely dominant. An investment up to this upper limit is only possible with a single issuer.

h) The financial index used as the underlying index for a derivative shall be a single index that meets all requirements set down under the 2010 Law and those of the CSSF.

i) ***Irrespective of the provisions under 9.3 a) to e), each Sub-Fund may, according to the principle of risk diversification, invest up to 100% of its net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its regional bodies or by an OECD member state, Singapore, Brazil, Russia, Indonesia and South Africa or international public law organizations to which one or more EU Member States belong, provided that (a) such securities come from at least six different issues and (b) no more than 30% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund in question are invested in securities from one and the same issue.***

j) Unless indicated otherwise in the Special Part, a Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or other UCIs. Should a Sub-Fund be permitted to invest more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or other UCIs, it may acquire shares of other UCITS and/or other UCIs within the meaning of 9.1 e) if it does not invest more than 20% of its net assets in one and the same UCITS or another UCI.
In applying this investment limit, each Sub-Fund of an umbrella fund as per the 2010 Law is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided the principle of the individual liability of each Sub-Fund with respect to third parties applies.

k) Investments in shares of other UCIs as UCITS may not in total exceed 30% of the net assets of a Sub-Fund.
If a Sub-Fund has acquired shares in a UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment values of the UCITS or other UCIs shall not be taken into consideration in relation to the upper limits indicated in 9.3 a) to e).
If a Sub-Fund acquires shares of other UCITS and/or other UCIs, which are managed by the same management company or another company that is affiliated with the management company, the Fund may not charge fees for the subscription or redemption of shares of other UCITS and/or other UCIs.
With regard to the investments of a Sub-Fund in UCITS and other UCIs connected with the Management Company as described in the previous paragraph, the total amount of management fees (less performance fees if there are any) charged to the Sub-Fund and any affected UCITS or other UCIs for may not exceed 5% of the net assets managed accordingly. A statement will be made in the annual report as to the maximum extent of the share of management fees which is to be borne by the Sub-Fund concerned and the UCITS and other UCIs in which the Sub-Fund has invested in the relevant period.
However, if a Sub-Fund invests in shares of a UCITS and/or other UCIs which are launched and/or managed by other companies, it should be noted that issuing, conversion and redemption fees may be charged for these target funds. The issuing, conversion and redemption fees paid by the relevant Sub-Fund are set out in the relevant accounting report.

l) If a Sub-Fund invests in UCITS and/or other UCIs, the Sub-Fund assets will incur the administration and management fees of the target funds as well as those of the investing fund. Thus, double charges with regard to fund administration and management fees cannot be ruled out.

m) The Fund must not acquire voting shares for any of its Sub-Funds to an extent which allows it to exercise material influence on the management of the issuer.

Moreover, a single Sub-Fund may not acquire more than:

- 10% of non-voting shares of one and the same issuer;
- 10% of the bonds of one and the same issuer;
- 25% of the shares of one and the same UCITS and/or other UCI;
- 10% of the money market instruments of one and the same issuer.

The limits set out in the second, third and fourth points do not need to be complied with at the acquisition date if the gross amount of the bonds or money market instruments or the net amount of the shares issued cannot be calculated at the date of acquisition.

n) The above provisions as per 9.3 m) are not applicable in respect of:

(i) securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its territorial authorities;

(ii) securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a third country;

(iii) securities and money market instruments that are issued by international public law organizations to which one or more EU Member States belong;

(iv) shares of companies that have been established under the laws of a country that is not an EU Member State provided (a) such a company primarily invests in securities of issuers from this country, (b) under the country's laws, the only way the Sub-Fund can acquire securities from issuers of this country is by acquiring a stake in such a company and (c) this company observes the investment restrictions when investing assets pursuant to 9.3 a) to e) and 9.3 j) to 9.3 m) above.

(v) shares held by one or more investment companies in subsidiaries which, in their country of establishment, only carry out certain investment, advisory or distribution activities for these investment companies with respect to the redemption of shares at the request of shareholders.

o) The Fund will ensure for each Sub-Fund that the overall risk associated with derivatives does not exceed the Sub-Fund's total net asset value. In calculating this risk, account will be taken of the market value of the respective underlying assets, the default risk of the counterparty, future market fluctuations and the time required for liquidation of the positions.
A Sub-Fund may invest in derivatives as part of its investment strategy within the limits stipulated under 9.3. e), provided the overall risk of the underlying securities does not exceed the investment limits given in 9.3 a) to e) above. If a Sub-Fund invests in index-based derivatives, these investments do not need to be taken into account for the limits given in 9.3 a) to e) above.
Derivatives embedded in securities or money market instruments must be included when complying with the provisions of this section o).

p) No Sub-Fund may acquire commodities or precious metals or certificates representing them.

q) No Sub-Fund may invest in real estate, although investments in real estate-backed securities or interest thereon or investments in securities issued by companies which invest in real estate, and interest thereon, are permissible.

r) No credits or guarantees issued on behalf of third parties may be charged to a Sub-Fund's assets. This investment limit shall not prevent any Sub-Fund from investing in non-fully paid-up securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments pursuant to 9.1 e), g) and h), provided that the Sub-Fund concerned has sufficient cash or other liquid funds to be meet outstanding payments on demand; such reserves must not have already been taken into account as part of the sale of options.

s) Uncovered sales of securities, money market instruments or financial instruments referred to in 9.1 e), g) and h) above is not permitted.

t) A Sub-Fund (the "investing Sub-Fund") can subscribe to, acquire and/or hold shares to be issued or already issued by one or more other Sub-Funds (a "target Sub-Fund") on condition that:

(i) the target Sub-Fund does not for its part invest in the investing Sub-Fund; and

(ii) no more than 10 % of the assets of the target Sub-Fund may be invested in units of other UCITS or UCIs under its investment policy; and

(iii) the investing Sub-Fund may invest no more than 20% of its net assets in shares of one and the same target Sub-Fund; and

(iv) any voting rights attached to shares in the target Sub-Fund are to be suspended for as long as the shares are held by the investing Sub-Fund in question, without prejudice to due accounting and regular reporting; and

(v) the value of these shares, for as long as they are held by the investing Sub-Fund, are not included in the calculation of the Fund's net asset value for the purpose of ensuring adherence to the minimum net asset threshold stipulated by the 2010 Law.

9.4 Other restrictions

a) Sub-Funds do not necessarily have to comply with the investment limits given in 9.1 to 9.3 when exercising their subscription rights associated with securities or money market instruments held as part of their net fund assets.

b) The Sub-Funds will not invest in financial instruments issued by sanctioned countries, territories or entities.

c) Newly licensed Sub-Funds may deviate from the provisions set out in 9.3 a) to k) above for a six-month period following their approval, provided they ensure adequate risk diversification.

d) If these provisions are exceeded for reasons which lie outside the Sub-Fund's control or on account of subscription rights, the relevant Sub-Fund must strive as a matter of priority to rectify the situation by conducting selling transactions, taking due account the interests of its shareholders.

In accordance with the 2010 Law, in the case of any UCITS which includes more than one Sub-Fund, each Sub-Fund shall be regarded as an autonomous UCITS. The Board of Directors reserves the right to stipulate other investment restrictions if they prove necessary to comply with the laws and provisions of countries in which the Fund's shares are offered or sold.

9.5 Total Return Swaps

Total Return Swaps are derivatives by means of which all income and change in the value of an underlying are transferred to another party, the counterparty.

The Management Company or the Investment Managers may conduct for the Sub-Funds transactions in Total Return Swaps for hedging purposes and as part of the investment strategy, e.g. total return swaps can be used to exchange the performance of two different portfolios, for example, the performance of certain assets of a Sub-Fund against the performance of an index. As a result, the risk of loss of a Sub-Fund may be increased.

In case a Sub-Fund conducts transactions with Total Return Swaps, this is disclosed in the relevant section of the Sub-Fund supplement of the Special Part.

The income from total return swaps is fully allocated to the respective Sub-Fund, net of transaction costs.

Counterparties of the Sub-Funds for Total Return Swaps are normally credit and financial services institutions established in an EEA Member State or in an OECD Member State. In principle, the counterparty must have a minimum rating of investment grade. Further details on the selection criteria and a list of approved counterparties are available at the registered office of the Management Company. Risks of a failure of the counterparties can be found in point 7. Notice to General Risks.

The respective counterparty cannot influence the composition or management of the investment portfolios of the Sub-Funds or the underlyings of the Total Return Swaps. Transactions in connection with the investment portfolios of the Sub-Funds do not require the consent of the counterparty.

Further information on the share of the assets under management that are expected to be used for total return swap transactions are described in the Special Part for the respective Sub-Fund.

9.6 Collateral

General rules on collateral
Counterparty risk regularly arises where certain instruments (such as OTC derivatives), techniques and instruments are used. This risk may not exceed certain statutory limits and can be reduced by means of collateral in accordance with CSSF Circular 13/559, as modified by CSSF Circular 14/592. For each counterparty, the global risk is considered, taking into account all transactions entered into with that counterparty. All collateral provided by a counterparty is also taken into account in its entirety.

The collateral provided should be sufficient to cover the underlying claim. The collateral received is valued at a discount of up to 13% of its market value depending on the type, maturity and issuer quality.

The Fund may accept collateral provided that the following conditions are met:

a) Liquidity: All non-cash security accepted must be highly liquid, i.e. it can be sold at short notice and close to the price on which the valuation is based, and tradable at a transparent price on a regulated market or within a multilateral trading system. The collateral received must also fulfil the conditions of 9.3 m) and n) above.
b) Valuation: Collateral received should be valued at least on each trading day based on the last available price on the business day before the valuation day. The Management Company applies for the collateral received gradual haircuts taking into account the specific characteristics of the collateral, the issuer and the counterparty (so-called Haircut strategy). Based on this, margin calls can be made daily in case of underfunding.
c) Issuer credit quality: The issuer of the collateral received must have good credit quality.
d) Correlation: The collateral received must be issued by a legal entity that is independent of the counterparty and does not exhibit high correlation to the performance of the counterparty.
e) Diversification of collateral (concentration of assets): The collateral must be adequately diversified by country, market and issuer. The criterion of adequate diversification in terms of issuer concentration shall be deemed fulfilled if the Sub-Fund has a collateral basket from a counterparty in the case of efficient portfolio management or transactions in OTC derivatives in which the maximum exposure to any given issuer is 20% of the net asset value. If multiple counterparties provide collateral for a Sub-Fund, then various collateral baskets shall be aggregated for the purposes of calculating the 20% limit on exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation from the above, a UCITS may be fully collateralized in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, an OECD member state, Singapore, Brazil, Russia, Indonesia or South Africa or international public law organizations to which one or more EU Member States belong. Such a UCITS should receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the UCITS' net asset value. UCITS that intend to be fully collateralized in securities issued or guaranteed by a Member State should disclose this fact in the prospectus of the UCITS. UCITS should also identify the Member States, local authorities, or public international bodies issuing or guaranteeing securities which they are able to accept as collateral for more than 20% of their net asset value.
f) Risk Management shall determine, manage and reduce risks in connection with collateral management.
g) In the case of transfers of rights, the collateral received shall be held by the Depositary. For other forms of collateral agreements, the collateral may be held by a third party that is subject to supervision and that has no connection to the collateral provider.

h) The Fund shall have the authority to realize the collateral received at any time without reference to the counterparty and without obtaining the counterparty's consent.
i) The collateral is held with a depositary which is subject to effective supervision and which is independent of the guarantor or is legally protected against a default of an involved party.

Collateral in the form of bank deposits shall be deposited with the depositary or – with the consent of the depositary – at other credit institution, provided that the credit institution concerned has its head office in a Member State or, if the head office of the credit institution is located in a third country, if it is subject to regulatory provisions which are equivalent to those of the community law from the point of view of the CSSF.

Any risks associated with the collateral management, in particular operational and legal risks, will be identified, assessed and controlled by risk management.

Eligible Collateral
Collateral is accepted in the form of cash or high-quality government bonds. The Sub-Funds may receive government bonds as collateral issued by the governments of the following countries:

- Federal Republic of Germany,
- France,
- United Kingdom,
- United States of America,
- Canada,
- the Netherlands,
- Sweden and
- Switzerland,

and that are rated at least "AA-" (Standard & Poor's) and/or "Aa3" (Moody's) whichever is lower in the case of a discrepancy between the ratings of both agencies.

A Sub-Fund may only receive less than 30% of its net asset value in collateral.

Cash collateral received will not be reinvested. Government bonds received will not be disposed of, reinvested or pledged. The Management Company will apply gradual haircuts to collateral received, taking into account the characteristics of the collateral, its issuer and the counterparty involved. The following table contains the spreads for the haircuts applied to different kinds of collateral:

COLLATERAL	SPREADS
Cash	0%
Government bonds with residual maturity < 1 year	0% - 3%
Government bonds with residual maturity from 1 to 5 years	2% - 5%
Government bonds with residual maturity from 5 to 10 years	2% - 7%
Government bonds with residual maturity above 10 years up to 30 years	5% - 13%

9.7 Techniques and instruments used to hedge currency risks

For the purposes of hedging currency risks, the Fund may for each Sub-Fund carry out the following transactions on a stock exchange or other Regulated Market or over the counter: conclude foreign exchange forward or futures contracts, sell currency call options or buy currency put options, in order to reduce or completely eliminate exposure in the currency regarded as risky and to shift into the currency of account or another currency considered less risky within the investment universe.

For the purposes of hedging currency risks , a Sub-Fund may carry out foreign exchange forward transactions, including foreign exchange forward sales, write currency call options or purchase currency put options, and operate in a foreign currency up to the level of weighting of the foreign currency in the reference index or in a customised reference index up to the weighting of the foreign currency in a part reference index, if there is no complete hedge through investments in the corresponding foreign currency. Investors must be notified of the reference index or part reference index (customised index). With the same objective the Fund may also sell or exchange currencies forward, specifically within the context of transactions on a non-regulated market concluded with first-class financial institutions which specialize in these transactions. The hedge objective sought through the aforementioned transactions requires the existence of a direct relationship between these assets and those to be hedged; this means that transactions carried out in a certain currency may as a rule neither exceed the value of assets denominated in this currency nor their term of ownership or residual life in order to be considered as a hedge.

In its accounting reports, the Fund must list the total amount of liabilities for the various sorts of transactions carried out arising from transactions current on the reporting date for the reports concerned. The Fund may also sell currencies forward or engage in currency swaps over the counter that are concluded with first-class financial institutions which specialize in these transactions.

10 Determination of the Net Asset Value of Shares

The total net asset value of the Fund is stated in CHF for accounting and reporting purposes. The net asset value of each Share Class and the issue, redemption, conversion or transfer price per share shall be expressed in the currency of the relevant Share Class.

Unless otherwise stipulated in the Special Part, the net asset value of the Sub-Funds and the Share Classes shall be, in principle, determined on each Business Day, as defined in section 12 "Issue of Shares", except of the Business Days on which the determination of the net asset value has been postponed in accordance with section 16 "Temporary suspension of Net Asset Value calculation, Issues, Redemptions and Conversions of Shares", (the "Valuation Day"). However, the net asset value of the Sub-Funds and the Share Classes may also be calculated on days which are not Business Days. Such net asset value may be made available, but may only be used for performance comparison or fee calculations and statistics and cannot serve as a basis for subscriptions, redemptions, conversions or transfers of shares in the Sub-Funds.

The Sub-Funds and Share Classes must be valued at least twice a month.

The net asset value of the corresponding Sub-Funds, i.e. the market value of the Sub-Fund assets minus the liabilities attributable to such Sub-Fund, shall be divided by the number of shares issued by the relevant Sub-Fund and the result shall be rounded up or down to the nearest unit of the relevant currency as instructed by the Board of Directors. For the various Share Classes, the rules described in C apply.

If, since the close of business on any Valuation Day there has been a material change in the quotations on the markets on which a substantial portion of the investments of the Fund attributable to a particular Sub-Fund is dealt or listed, the Fund may cancel the first valuation and carry out a second valuation to safeguard the interests of the shareholders. This second valuation shall apply for all expenses, redemptions and conversions transacted on this Valuation Day.

The determination of the net asset value of the shares of the different Sub-Funds shall be expressed in the currency of the relevant Sub-Fund and Share Class as a value-per-share, provided that a calculation in CHF shall be made to ascertain the value of the capital of the Fund for reporting purposes.

The expenditure as well as the profit and loss resulting from the policy of hedging against the foreign currency risk of a Share Class will be borne by each Share Class for which the hedging was adopted. Likewise, costs arising in connection with the currency conversion of subscription or redemption amounts for shares of one class into or out of the Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund shall be borne by that Share Class. The expenditure and repercussions of that hedging will be reflected in the net asset value and in the performance of the corresponding Share Class. A.

A. The assets of the Fund shall be deemed to include:

a) all cash on hand or on deposit, including any interest accrued thereon;
b) all bills, demand notes and accounts receivable (including proceeds of securities sold but not delivered);
c) all bonds, after-sight bills, units/shares in undertakings for collective investment, shares, equity securities, subscription rights, convertible bonds and debt instruments, warrants, options, money-market instruments and other investments and securities in the possession of the Fund or that have been purchased for its account;
d) all stock, stock dividends, cash dividends and cash distributions receivable by the Fund (provided that the Fund may make adjustments with regard to fluctuations in the market value of securities caused by trading ex-dividends, ex-rights, or by similar practices);
e) all interest accrued on any interest-bearing securities owned by the Fund except if this interest is included or reflected in the nominal value of that relevant security;
f) the preliminary expenses of the Fund insofar as these have not been written off;
g) all other assets of any kind and nature, including pre-paid expenses.

The value of these assets shall be determined as follows:

1. The value of any cash on hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued as aforementioned and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof, unless it is possible that the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof shall be arrived at by deducting a sum that the Company considers appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof.

2. The value of all securities and/or derivative financial instruments listed or traded on the exchange is based on the last-known price on the day before the valuation day. Exceptions to this are the securities and/or derivative financial instruments held by the Sub-Funds specified in the Special Part, which, in accordance with their investment policy, are invested in Asia and the Far East and the value of which is measured on the basis of the last-known price at the time of valuation on the valuation day.

3. The value of securities and/or derivative financial instruments traded on other regulated markets shall be calculated on the basis of the closing price on the day preceding the Valuation Day.

4. If any of the securities and/or derivative instruments in the Fund's portfolio on the relevant valuation day are neither listed or traded on any official stock exchange nor on any other regulated market or if, the price as determined pursuant to paragraphs 2. and 3. is not representative of the fair market value of the relevant securities and/or derivative instruments listed or traded on an official stock exchange or other regulated market, the value of these securities and/or derivative instruments shall be determined prudently and in good faith based on a value resulting from the application of the recognized valuation rules or models.

5. For fixed-income or variable-rate money market paper and securities with a residual term to maturity of less than three months, the valuation price may be successively adjusted to the redemption price, taking the net purchase price as a starting point, while maintaining the resulting yield. The valuation price calculated using this method may differ from the actual market price, if it can be ensured that this will not lead to a material difference between the actual value of the security and the adjusted valuation price. Where significant differences in market conditions exist, the basis for valuing the individual investments will be adapted in line with new market yields.

6. Units or shares in undertakings for collective investment shall be valued at the last available net asset value.

7. In the event that the above valuation methods should prove inappropriate or misleading, the Board of Directors may adjust the value of the investments or allow the use of a different valuation method for the Fund's assets.

The Board of Directors is entitled to temporarily apply other generally recognized valuation methods that are used in good faith and are verifiable by the Fund's auditors in order to calculate the assets of the Fund and/or the assets of a Sub-Fund if the aforementioned valuation criteria appear to be impossible or inexpedient due to exceptional circumstances, or if this is in the interests of the Fund or a Sub-Fund and/or shareholders (e.g. to avoid market timing) to achieve an appropriate valuation of the Fund and/or the Sub-Fund concerned.

B. The liabilities of the Fund shall be deemed to include:

a) all loans, bills and accounts payable;
b) all accrued or payable administrative expenses (including investment advisory fee, custodian fee and administrator's fees);
c) all known liabilities, present and future, including all matured contractual obligations for payments of money or property, including the amount of any un-paid dividends declared by the Fund where the Valuation Day falls on the cut-off date for determination of the persons entitled thereto or is subsequent thereto;
d) an appropriate provision for future taxes on the Fund's capital and income accrued as at the Valuation Day, as determined from time to time by the Board of Directors, any other provisions approved by the Board of Directors, plus any provisions deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors for contingent liabilities;
e) all other liabilities of the Fund of whatsoever nature, with the exception of liabilities represented by shares of the Fund. When calculating the amount of these liabilities, the Fund must take account of all expenses due by the Fund, including the costs of formation, fees for the management company (where applicable), for investment advisors, asset managers, auditors, Depositary and its correspondent banks, the domiciliary, registrar and transfer agents, all paying agents, all permanent representatives at the places of registration and all other representatives of the Fund, fees for the services of lawyers and auditors, sales, printing, reporting and publication costs, including advertising costs, the costs of producing, translating and printing sales prospectuses, explanatory memoranda or registration applications; taxes or charges and all other operating costs, including the costs of buying and selling assets, interest payments, bank and brokerage fees, dispatch costs, telephone and telex charges. The Fund may estimate the administrative costs and other regularly recurring costs in advance for one year or any other period and apportion the same on an even basis over such a period of time.

C. Where different Share Classes are issued in one Sub-Fund, the net asset value per share of each class of the relevant Sub-Fund is computed by dividing the net asset value of the relevant Sub-Fund allocated to this Share Class by the total number of shares of the relevant class in circulation. The percentage of the total net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund to be allocated to each Share Class and which was originally the same as the percentage of the total number of shares represented by this Share Class, changes, pursuant to payment of dividends or other distributions or payment of other liabilities as follows:

a) each time a distribution or other liabilities are paid, the total net assets attributable to a Share Class shall be reduced by the amount of such dividend or payment (thus decreasing the percentage of the total net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund attributable to the relevant Share Classes), while the total net assets attributable to the other Share Classes shall remain the same (thus increasing the percentage of total net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund attributable to the other Share Classes);
b) whenever the capital of a Sub-Fund is increased as a result of the issuance of new shares of a given class, the total net assets attributable to the corresponding Share Class shall be increased by the proceeds of the issue;
c) upon redemption of shares in a certain class by the relevant Sub-Fund, the total net assets attributable to the corresponding Share Class shall be decreased by the price paid for the redemption of such shares.
d) upon conversion of shares of one class into shares of another class, the total net assets attributable to this Share Class shall be decreased by the net asset value of the shares converted, and the total net asset value attributable to the corresponding Share Class shall be increased by this amount.

D. For this purpose:

a) shares of the Fund to be redeemed shall be treated as existing and taken into account until immediately after the close of business on the relevant valuation day; from such time on and until payment is made, the price shall be deemed to be a liability of the Fund;
b) shares to be issued by the Fund pursuant to subscription applications received shall be treated as being in issue as from immediately after the close of business on the valuation day on which the net asset value was determined, and this price shall be deemed a debt due to the Fund until received by the Fund;
c) all investments, cash balances and other assets of the Fund not expressed in the currency of the net asset value of the different Sub-Funds shall be valued on the valuation day while taking account of the exchange rate applicable on the transaction day on which the net asset value of the shares was calculated; and
d) account shall be taken on the respective valuation days of any purchases or sales of securities by the Fund on such valuation day, to the extent practicable.

E. Swing pricing

Trading in a Sub-Fund (in particular subscription and redemption activities) translates as a rule in corresponding trading activities in the portfolio of the relevant Sub-Fund (i.e. purchase of additional instruments in case of subscriptions and sale of instruments held in the portfolio of the relevant Sub-Fund in case of redemptions). Such trading activities entail various costs, including but not limited to bid-ask spreads, brokerage fees, transaction taxes and similar. Frequent trading in the portfolio of a Sub-Fund arising from frequent trading in the Sub-Fund may result in transaction costs that might be non-negligible and have a detrimental financial impact on the investors in the Sub-Fund, in particular on the long-term investors. To protect those investors, the Board of Directors may decide to apply single swing pricing mechanism (the “SSP”) in any Sub-Fund. The SSP mechanism adjusts the net asset value of the affected Sub-Fund, as calculated above, if a predetermined net capital activity threshold is exceeded (“partial” SSP), to accommodate it for those transaction costs. Subsequently, the adjustment takes place at the level of the relevant Sub-Fund and not at the level of an individual investor.

The adjustments of the net asset value on any Valuation Day in accordance with the SSP mechanism are made as follows:

a) the net asset value of all Share Classes of the relevant Sub-Fund shall be increased by the applicable swing factor, as defined below, if the total subscriptions less the total redemptions for all Share Classes of the Sub-Fund on the relevant transaction day results in a net asset inflow (net subscriptions). Subsequently, subscribing investors shall receive a lower number of shares than they would receive without the application of the SSP while redeeming investors shall receive a higher redemption amount than they would receive without the application of the SSP (investors subscribing for a certain number of shares shall pay a higher total subscription amount); or
b) the net asset value of all Share Classes of the relevant Sub-Fund shall be decreased by the applicable swing factor, as defined below, if the total subscriptions less the total redemptions for all Share Classes of the Sub-Fund on the relevant transaction day results in a net asset outflow (net redemptions). Subsequently, subscribing investors shall receive a higher number of shares than they would receive without the application of the SSP while redeeming investors shall receive a lower redemption amount than they would receive without the application of the SSP (investors subscribing for a certain number of shares shall pay a lower total subscription amount); or
c) no change shall be made if the net asset inflow or net asset outflow on the relevant transaction day does not exceed a certain threshold which may be determined by the Board of Directors for the relevant Sub-Fund (single swing pricing threshold).

The maximum adjustment that may be made to the net asset value of the relevant Sub-Fund, as described above (Single Swing Pricing Factor) has been determined by the Board of Directors to amount to 1% of the net asset value of the relevant Sub-Fund. A higher Single Swing Pricing Factor may be applied for certain Sub-Funds as specified in the Special Part.

The Board of Directors may decide to apply Single Swing Pricing Factors beyond the maximum adjustment level to a Sub-Fund in case of exceptional market circumstances, such as periods of high volatility, reduced asset liquidity and market stress.

All Sub-Funds subject to the application of the SSP mechanism may be consulted on the Internet at vontobel.com/am.

F. Allocation of assets and liabilities

The assets and liabilities of the Fund shall be allocated to the relevant Sub-Funds as follows:

a) The proceeds from the issue of shares in a Sub-Fund and the assets and liabilities, income and expenditure attributable thereto shall be applied to this Sub-Fund in the books of the Fund, subject to the provisions below.
b) Derivatives from other investments shall be attributed to the same Sub-Fund as the underlying assets. Furthermore, any increase or diminution in value arising from a revaluation shall be applied to the relevant Sub-Fund.
c) Where the Fund incurs a liability which relates to any assets of a particular Sub-Fund or to any action taken in connection with an asset of a particular Sub-Fund, such liability shall be allocated to the relevant Sub-Fund.
d) If any asset or liability of the Fund arising from a specific Sub-Fund cannot be attributed to a particular Sub-Fund, this asset or liability shall be allocated to all Sub-Funds in proportion to their net asset values.
e) Following the record date on which the persons entitled to any divided declared in respect of a Sub-Fund are determined, the net asset value of the relevant Sub-Fund shall be reduced by the amount of such dividends.

If several Share Classes are set up within a single Sub-Fund, the rules above shall apply mutatis mutandis to the allocation of assets and liabilities between Share Classes.

If, in the reasonable opinion of the Board of Directors, a valuation in accordance with the above rules is rendered impossible or incorrect due to special or changed circumstances, the Board of Directors shall be entitled to use other generally recognized and auditable valuation principles in order to value the relevant Sub-Fund's assets or liabilities.

11 Shares

Shares shall only be issued in registered form. Issuance of bearer shares cannot be requested by the investor. Investors may not ask for their registered shares to be converted into bearer shares.

No certificates shall be issued. Upon request, a confirmation can be issued to the investor regarding the shares held by this investor.

All shares issued by the Fund shall be entered in the register of shareholders which shall be kept by the Administrator.

Shares shall be issued only upon acceptance of the subscription, as set forth in section 12 (Issue of shares).

The shares of each Sub-Fund must be fully paid-up. They have no par value.

Except in the case of suspension of voting rights according to the provision set forth in clause 9.3 t), the shares issued by the Fund carry one vote per share regardless of their net asset value.

Subject to any provisions to the contrary in the Special Part, fractional registered shares shall be allotted to up to three decimal places. Fractional shares do not carry voting rights.

12 Issue of Shares

The provisions in this section apply, except where otherwise stated in the Special Part.

The Board of Directors is empowered at all times and without restriction to issue shares in all Sub-Funds or Share Classes.

The Board of Directors is not obliged to grant existing shareholders in the Fund the right to subscribe to additional shares issued (no pre-emptive rights). The Board of Directors reserves the right to cease the issue and sale of shares at any time, without giving a reasoning and without prior notice.

The shares are accepted for clearance and settlement through Fundsettle, Euroclear and Clearstream. The shares will be registered in Fundsettle, Euroclear or Clearstream in uncertified form. All shares held in Fundsettle, Euroclear or Clearstream will be held in the name of the nominee of Fundsettle, Euroclear or Clearstream or its depository.

The Board of Directors can merge all shares issued in a Sub-Fund or in a Share Class of a Sub-Fund or split them into a larger number of shares.

Shares can be issued on each Valuation Day, as defined below.

Subject to any provisions to the contrary set forth in the Special Part and in section 16, "Temporary suspension of net asset value calculation, issues, redemptions and conversions of shares", the following operational cycle applies:

Shareholders may submit subscription requests for shares on any day on which the banks in Luxembourg are open for normal business in Luxembourg (i.e. excluding Saturdays, Sundays, Good Friday, 24 December and 31 December and public holidays; the "Business Day"). A day on which one or more exchanges or markets on which instruments are traded that build the basis for valuing a substantial portion of the total net assets of a specific Sub-Fund are closed is not the Business Day.

In deviation from the preceding paragraph, shareholders may submit subscription requests for shares of the Sub-Funds

– Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Absolute Return Credit Fund
– Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Sustainable Short Term Bond Income
– Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Strategic Income Fund
– Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Monument European Asset Backed Securities

on any day on which the banks in Luxembourg and London are open for normal business (i.e. excluding Saturdays, Sundays, Good Friday, 24 December and 31 December and public holidays in Luxembourg and/or the United Kingdom; the “Business Day”).

Subscription applications can be sent by fax, by post or by any other communication means accepted by the Administrator and must be received by the Administrator, one of the Fund´s distributor or any other duly appointed agent of the Fund on a Business Day before 3.45 p.m. Luxembourg time (cut-off time, the "Subscription Day").

In deviation from the preceding paragraph, subscription applications for shares of the Sub-Funds

– Vontobel Fund – Clean Technology
– Vontobel Fund – Future Resources
– Vontobel Fund – mtx Sustainable Asian Leaders (Ex Japan)
– Vontobel Fund – mtx Sustainable Emerging Markets Leaders
– Vontobel Fund – Smart Data Equity
– Vontobel Fund – mtx China Leaders
– Vontobel Fund – Commodity
– Vontobel Fund – Dynamic Commodity
– Vontobel Fund – Non-Food Commodity
– Vontobel Fund – Vescore Artificial Intelligence Multi Asset
– Vontobel Fund - Vescore Global Equity Multi Factor
– Vontobel Fund - Multi Asset Defensive and
– Vontobel Fund - Multi Asset Solution

must be received by the Administrator, one of the Fund´s distributor or any other duly appointed agent of the Fund on a Business Day before 2.45 p.m. Luxembourg time (cut-off time) on the Subscription Day.

Investors who have invested in the Fund through an intermediary may be subject to a different cut-off time which in any case will be earlier than the relevant cut-off time set forth here above.

The orders received after the relevant cut-off time on any given Business Day shall be deemed to be received on the following Business Day.

The Board of Directors may at any time and at its sole discretion reject one or more subscription orders, without indication of reasons and without prior notice.

The orders received on the Subscription Day before the relevant cut-off time shall be considered for the calculation of the net asset value on the immediately following Business Day being the Valuation Day for the subscription order. The contract notes indicating the relevant information on the subscribed Shares, such as the net asset value per Share, number of the Shares subscribed, amount to be paid, shall be sent to the investors on the Valuation Day.

The subscription price of shares is calculated according to the provisions in the section 10 "Determination of the Net Asset Value of Shares" and is, normally, based on the closing prices of the Subscription Day. Unless otherwise provided elsewhere, the subscription price is based on the net asset value per share plus a ‘Subscription Fee’, if any, that may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, and any taxes, commissions and other applicable fees. The subscription price, including Subscription Fee, taxes, commissions and other fees, where applicable, must have been paid onto the relevant Fund's account within three (3) Business Days following the Subscription Day.

The Fund may, however, and upon request process a purchase application once the subscription sum has been received by a Paying Agent or the Custodian Bank in addition to the subscription application. Any differing amounts of up to CHF 25 per order (or the equivalent of that amount in the reference currency) arising on subscription on the basis of the reimbursement of incurred transaction costs shall not be reimbursed to shareholders. Any difference will be credited to the assets of the Sub-Fund in question.

The Fund shall not issue shares in any Share Class of a Sub-Fund during the period in which calculation of the net asset value of this Sub-Fund has been suspended on the basis of the authorization described above, as stipulated in section 16 "Temporary suspension of net asset value calculation, issues, redemptions and conversions of shares".

Subject to applicable laws and regulations, the Depositary, the local paying agents or any other duly authorized agent may, at their sole discretion and upon an investor's request, accept the payment in currencies other than the Reference Currency or the subscription currency of the class that is sought to be subscribed. Exchange rates shall be established on the Valuation Day. Investor shall bear all fees associated with currency exchange.

The Board of Directors may determine at its full discretion and without giving any justification therefor that no further shares in a particular Sub-Fund or a particular Share Class will be issued.

An application for issue of Shares is irrevocable, except during the suspension period where calculation of the net asset value for the relevant Share Class or the issuance of the Shares of the relevant Class is suspended.

Specific details on the initial issue of shares are given in the corresponding Sub-Fund appendix of the Special Part.

Upon request of an investor, the Board of Directors may issue shares in return for delivery of securities, money market instruments or other eligible assets (payment in-kind) on the condition that such a delivery of securities or other eligible assets is suitable to achieve the investment objective of the relevant Sub-Fund and is compliant with its investment policy.

The Fund's auditors will issue a valuation report relating to the payment in-kind without undue delay. All costs in connection with subscription in-kind (including auditors' costs and fees) shall be borne by the shareholder requesting such subscription.

Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing
In accordance with international regulations and Luxembourg laws and regulations (including, but not limited to, the amended Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism), the Grand Ducal Regulation dated 1 February 2010, CSSF Regulation 12-02 of 14 December 2012, CSSF Circulars 13/556, 15/609 and 17/650 concerning the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, and any respective amendments or replacements, obligations have been imposed on all professionals of the financial sector in order to prevent undertakings for collective investment from occurrences of money laundering and financing of terrorism. As a result of such provisions, the register and transfer agent of a Luxembourg undertaking for collective investment must ascertain the identity of the subscriber in accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations. The Administrator and the relevant distributor may require subscribers to provide any document they deem necessary to effect such identification.

In case of delay or failure by an applicant to provide the required documentation, the subscription request will not be accepted and in the event of redemption, payment of redemption proceeds delayed. Neither the Fund nor the Management Company, nor the Administrator will be held responsible for said delay or for failure to process deals resulting from not providing documentation or providing incomplete documentation.

From time to time, shareholders may be asked to supply additional or updated identification documents in accordance with clients' ongoing due diligence obligations according to the relevant laws and regulations.

The Fund and the Administrator are authorized to request from the distributor at any time evidence of compliance with all regulations and procedures concerning the identification of the potential investors and beneficial owners of a subscription. The distributors also observe all applicable local provisions regarding the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. If a distributor is not a financial sector professional, or is a financial sector professional but is not subject to a requirement to identify the potential investors and beneficial owners of a subscription that is equivalent to the requirement under Luxembourg law, the Fund Administrator is responsible for ensuring that the above identification is carried out.

In accordance with the Luxembourg law of 13 January 2019 establishing a register of beneficial owners, Shareholders are informed that the Fund or its delegates or service providers may need to communicate certain information to the register of beneficial owners in Luxembourg. The relevant authorities as well as the general public can access the register and the relevant information of the beneficial owners of the Fund, including the name, the month and year of birth, the country of residence and nationality. This law defines beneficial owners by reference to economic beneficiaries under the amended Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism as Shareholders who own more than 25% of the shares of the Fund or who otherwise control the Fund.

13 Redemption of Shares

The provisions in this section apply, except where otherwise stated in the Special Part.

Shareholders may, in principle, request the redemption of some or all of their shares on any Business Day. Redemption applications can be sent by fax, by post or by any other communication means accepted by the Administrator and must be received by the Administrator, one of the Fund´s distributor or any other duly appointed agent of the Fund on a Business Day before 3.45 p.m. Luxembourg time (cut-off time, the "Redemption Day").

In deviation from the preceding paragraph, redemption applications for shares of the Sub-Funds

– Vontobel Fund – Clean Technology
– Vontobel Fund – Future Resources

- Vontobel Fund – mtx Sustainable Asian Leaders (Ex Japan)
- Vontobel Fund – mtx Sustainable Emerging Markets Leaders
- Vontobel Fund – Smart Data Equity
- Vontobel Fund – mtx China Leaders
- Vontobel Fund – Commodity
- Vontobel Fund – Dynamic Commodity
- Vontobel Fund – Non-Food Commodity
- Vontobel Fund – Vescore Artificial Intelligence Multi Asset
- Vontobel Fund - Vescore Global Equity Multi Factor
- Vontobel Fund - Multi Asset Defensive and
- Vontobel Fund - Multi Asset Solution

must be received by the Administrator, one of the Fund´s distributor or any other duly appointed agent of the Fund on a Business Day before 2.45 p.m. Luxembourg time (cut-off time) on the Redemption Day.

Investors who have invested in the Fund through an intermediary may be subject to a different cut-off time which in any case will be earlier than the the relevant cut-off time set forth here above.

The orders received after the relevant cut-off time on any given Business Day shall be deemed to be received on the following Business Day.

The orders received on the Redemption Day before the relevant cut-off time shall be considered for the calculation of the net asset value on the immediately following Business Day being the Valuation Day for the redemption order and shall be based on the closing prices of the Redemption Day. The contract notes indicating the relevant information on the redeemed shares, such as the net asset value per share, number of shares redeemed, amount to be paid, shall be sent to the investors on the Valuation Day.

The redemption price of shares is calculated according to the provisions in the section 10 "Determination of the Net Asset Value of Shares" and is, normally, based on the closing prices of the Redemption Day. Unless otherwise provided elsewhere, the redemption price is based on the net asset value per share minus a Redemption Fee, if any, that may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and any taxes, commissions or other applicable fees and expenses.

The redemption price shall normally be paid no later than three (3) Business Days after the Redemption Day. Payment is made by bank transfer to an account for which details have been provided by the shareholder and with no liability whatsoever accepted by the Fund.

If redemption applications received on any Redemption Day for any Sub-Fund, with exception to those specified in the next sentence, amount to more than 5% of its respective net assets ("Large Redemption"), the Board of Directors may resolve, in the interests of investors, to defer the execution of the redemption applications and to settle them over two or several Business Days on a pro rata basis (so-called "gates"), so that no more than 5% of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund is affected on any single Business Day. For the Sub-Funds Vontobel Fund – Commodity, Vontobel Fund – Dynamic Commodity and Vontobel Fund – Non-Food Commodity, the threshold stipulated in the previous sentence shall amount to 10% of the net assets of the respective Sub-Fund. The redemption applications received on the following Redemption Days shall be treated in a chronological order once the Large Redemption requests have been completely served. The investors shall be appropriately informed of the application of the Large Redemption procedure set forth above.

The payment of the redemption price in its entirety may be suspended for up to five (5) Business Days in the following cases:

a) if due to exceptional circumstances on one or more markets in which a substantial proportion of the investments in a Sub-Fund are invested, investment positions cannot be sold within a short space of time at their real value;
b) if redemption applications affect a Sub-Fund in which sensitive investment positions are held in line with its investment policy such as small-cap equities, which may not be sold immediately by the portfolio manager in the interests of shareholders without incurring a loss in value of the net assets of a Sub-Fund;
c) if redemption applications affect a Sub-Fund in which significant positions are, in line with its investment policy, held in investments traded in various time zones and various currencies or in currencies (e.g. Brazilian real, Indian rupee) whose tradability may be restricted.

The Board of Directors shall decide on any deferred payment of the redemption price in the above cases, taking into account the interests of all shareholders in this Sub-Fund. The resumption of normal payments shall take place in a way to ensure that the payments reflect the chronological order of redemption applications.

All redemption applications are irrevocable unless the valuation of the assets of the relevant Share Class is suspended (see section 16, "Temporary suspension of net asset value calculation, issues, redemptions and conversions of shares"). In this case, the revocation will be effective only if written notification is received by the Administrator prior to termination of the suspension period. In the absence of a revocation, the redemption is carried out on the first valuation day after the suspension.

If the total net asset value of the shares of a Sub-Fund falls below or has not reached a level that permits effective portfolio management of the assets of the Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors may decide to repurchase all the shares of the Sub-Fund concerned. This repurchase shall be made at the net asset value applicable on a Valuation Day determined by the Board of Directors. Investors of the Sub-Fund concerned shall not bear any additional costs or other financial burdens as a result of this redemption. The provisions of this paragraph apply to compulsory redemptions of shares of a Share Class mutatis mutandis.

Compulsory redemptions of shares, as described in the previous paragraph, shall further be allowed in the event that the investor does not fulfill one or several conditions for holding shares in the relevant Share Class. The Board of Directors is also entitled to redeem all shares held by an investor in any other circumstances in which the Board of Directors determines in its absolute discretion that such compulsory redemption would help to avoid material legal, regulatory, pecuniary, tax, economic, proprietary, administrative or other disadvantages to the Fund, including but not limited to the cases where such shares are held by investors who fail to comply or to prove their compliance with any applicable laws and regulations.

Upon request of the shareholder subject to a forced redemption, the Board of Directors may permit this shareholder to convert his shares into the shares of a Share Class for which the shareholder fulfills all applicable requirements. The conversion shall be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the section 14 "Conversion of Shares".

Subject to any applicable laws and regulations, the Depositary and/or any of the entities entrusted by the Depositary may, at their discretion and upon investors' request, accept to pay to the investor redemption proceeds in currencies other than the reference currency of the relevant Sub-Fund or the subscription currency of the relevant Share Class that has been redeemed by the investor. The exchange rate shall be established on the Valuation Day. Investor shall bear all fees associated with currency exchange.

Following a request from a shareholder and upon the authorization by the Board of Directors, a redemption in kind may be carried out. The investor should, as far as possible, receive a representative selection of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund in assets and cash, equivalent in value to the value of shares redeemed. By selecting the assets from the portfolio in question, the Board of Directors shall take into account the interests of the redeeming investor and the investors remaining in the relevant Sub-Fund and shall observe the requirement to treat all shareholders equally. The assets and cash that remain in the portfolio of the relevant Sub-Fund after the redemption in kind shall still be suitable to achieve the investment objective of this Sub-Fund and be compliant with its investment policy. The value of the redemption in kind shall be confirmed by the auditors in accordance with Luxembourg law. All costs in connection with redemptions in-kind (including auditors' costs and fees) shall be borne by the shareholder requesting such redemption.

14 Conversion of Shares

The provisions in this section apply, except where otherwise stated in the Special Part.

Shareholders may on any Business Day apply to convert all or part of their shares in one Share Class into shares in another Share Class of the same Sub-Fund or into shares in a Share Class of another Sub-Fund. The request for conversion is treated as a request for redemption (switch-out) and a subsequent request for issue of the shares in the desired Share Class (switch-in), provided that the relevant shareholder is eligible to subscribe into the switch-in Share Class. Conversion requests can be sent by fax, by post or by any other communication means accepted by the Administrator and must be received by the Administrator, one of the Fund´s distributor or any other duly appointed agent of the Fund on a Business Day before 3.45 p.m. Luxembourg time (cut-off time, the "Conversion Day").

In deviation from the preceding paragraph, conversion requests for shares of the Sub-Funds

- Vontobel Fund – Clean Technology
- Vontobel Fund – Future Resources
- Vontobel Fund – mtx Sustainable Asian Leaders (Ex Japan)
- Vontobel Fund – mtx Sustainable Emerging Markets Leaders
- Vontobel Fund – Smart Data Equity)
- Vontobel Fund – mtx China Leaders
- Vontobel Fund – Commodity
- Vontobel Fund – Dynamic Commodity
- Vontobel Fund – Non-Food Commodity
- Vontobel Fund – Vescore Artificial Intelligence Multi Asset
- Vontobel Fund - Vescore Global Equity Multi Factor
- Vontobel Fund - Multi Asset Defensive and
- Vontobel Fund - Multi Asset Solution

must be received by the Administrator, one of the Fund´s distributor or any other duly appointed agent of the Fund on a Business Day before 2.45 p.m. Luxembourg time (cut-off time) on the Conversion Day.

Investors who have invested in the Fund through an intermediary may be subject to a different cut-off time which in any case will be earlier than the the relevant cut-off time set forth here above.

The orders received after the relevant cut-off time on any given Business Day shall be deemed to be received on the following Business Day.

The orders received on the Conversion Day before the relevant cut-off time shall be considered for the calculation of the relevant net asset values on the immediately following Business Day being the Valuation Day for the conversion order and shall be based on the closing prices of the Conversion Day. The contract notes indicating the relevant information on the converted shares, such as the net asset values per share, number of shares switched-out and switched-in, amount to be paid, if any, shall be sent to the investors on the Valuation Day.

The Conversion price, if any, must be received by the Depositary of the Fund no later than three (3) Business Days after the Conversion Day. The residual from the Conversion, if any, shall normally be paid no later than three (3) Business Days after the Conversion Day. Payment is made by bank transfer to an account for which details have been provided by the shareholder and with no liability whatsoever accepted by the Fund.

The Conversion price is calculated according to the provisions in the section 10 "Determination of the Net Asset Value of Shares" and is, normally, based on the closing prices of the Conversion Day. Unless otherwise provided elsewhere, the conversion price, if any, is based on the net asset values per share in the switched-out and in the switched-in Share Classes plus a Conversion Fee, if any, that may amount up to 1% of the value of the transaction and any taxes, commissions and other applicable fees.

No conversion can be made into the U Share Class.

Conversion into S shares is solely possible for institutional investors that meet the requirements for subscription to S shares.

Conversion into shares reserved for institutional investors is solely possible for institutional investors who meet the respective requirements for subscription of such shares.

Conversion into R shares is solely possible for investors that meet the requirements for subscription to R shares.

The number of shares to be issued in the switched-in Share Class is determined as follows:

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

A is the number of shares to be issued in the switched-in Share Class;

B is the number of shares of the switched-out Share Class;

C is the applicable net asset value per share of the switched-out Share Class minus any conversion fees, any taxes, commissions and other applicable fees if any;

D is the applicable net asset value per share of the switched-in Share Class;

E is the exchange rate (if any) between the currency of the switched-out and switched-in Share Classes.

Fractional shares of the new Share Class will be allotted to up to 3 decimal places. Any differences arising upon conversion shall only be refunded to shareholders if their amount exceeds CHF 25 (or the equivalent value of this sum in the respective currency) per request due to the transaction costs that would be incurred in connection with the remitting of such refund. If a difference is not refunded, it will be credited to that Sub-Fund whose shares are to be converted.

The provisions of sections 12 ("Issue of Shares") and 13 ("Redemption of Shares") relating to revocation of orders, rejection of orders as well as to the payments in currencies other than the currencies of the relevant Share Classes apply mutatis mutandis.

15 Transfer of Shares

The transfer of shares may normally be carried out by submitting a confirmation of this transfer to the Administrator. For the purpose of identification of shareholders, a new owner of shares undertakes to complete a subscription request if they are a new shareholder in the Fund.

If the Administrator receives a transfer application, it shall, following examination of the endorsement, be entitled to request that the signature(s) be verified by a bank, stockbroker or notary approved by it.

Prior to effecting such a transfer, shareholders are advised to contact the Administrator to obtain assurance that they hold all documents required for the execution of this transfer.

The provisions of the sections 12 ("Issue of Shares") and 13 ("Redemption of Shares") apply mutatis mutandis.

16 Temporary Suspension of Net Asset Value Calculation, Issues, Redemptions and Conversions of Shares

The Board of Directors is empowered temporarily to suspend the calculation of the net asset value of one or more Sub-Funds or one or more Share Classes and valuation per share as well as the issue, redemption, conversion and transfer of shares in the following cases:

a) when one or more stock exchanges or other markets used as the basis for valuing a substantial portion of the total net assets of a particular Sub-Fund are closed, for which trade is suspended, other than for ordinary holidays or if these exchanges and markets are subject to restrictions or considerable short-term volatility;
b) in an emergency as a result of which the availability or the determination of the valuation of assets owned by the Sub-Fund attributable to such a Sub-Fund would be impracticable; or
c) when the means of communication normally used in setting the price or value of investments in a particular Sub-Fund or used for the applicable prices or values on a securities exchange is interrupted;
d) during any period when the Fund is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of paying the redemption price of the shares of such Share Class or when – in the opinion of the Board of Directors – any transfer of funds involved in the realization or acquisition of investments or in payments due on redemption of shares cannot be effected at normal exchange rates; or
e) in the event of publication (i) of a notification convening a general meeting of shareholders to resolve on liquidation of the Fund or of a Sub-Fund, or of a resolution of the Fund's Board of Directors to liquidate one or more Sub-Funds, or (ii), if suspension is justified with a view to protecting shareholders, in the event of a notification convening a general meeting of shareholders to resolve on merging the Fund or a Sub-Fund, or of a resolution of the Fund's Board of Directors with regard to merging one or more Sub-Funds.

The Board of Directors shall notify shareholders of the suspension in an appropriate manner. Shareholders who have submitted an application for subscription or redemption of shares in the Sub-Funds for which calculation of net asset value has been suspended will be notified immediately of the beginning and end of the period of suspension.

Such suspension in relation to any Sub-Fund shall have no effect on the calculation of the net asset value, the issue, redemption, conversion and transfer of the shares of any other Sub-Fund.

17 Risk Management Process & Liquidity Risk Management Process

a) Risk Management Process
The Management Company employs a risk management process, which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of each Sub-Fund, and covers notably market, liquidity, credit, counterparty risk and all other risks including operational risks, which are material for the Sub-Funds. In particular, it shall not solely or mechanistically rely on the credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies for assessing the creditworthiness of the Sub-Funds' assets. The Management Company employs a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivative instruments.

The measurement and monitoring of the global exposure of the Sub-Funds will be carried out either using a value at risk (VaR) or a commitment approach.

The commitment approach is generally calculated by converting the derivative contract into the equivalent position in the underlying asset embedded in that derivative, based on the market value of the underlying, and by applying netting and hedging in accordance with ESMA guidelines 10/788. The commitment arising from financial derivative instruments may not exceed the total net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The VaR approach measures the potential loss to a fund at a particular confidence (probability) level over a specific time period and under normal market conditions. The Management Company uses the 99% confidence interval and one month measurement period for the purposes of carrying out this calculation.

There are two types of VaR measure which can be used to monitor and manage the global exposure of a Sub-Fund: "Relative VaR" and "Absolute VaR". The absolute VaR approach calculates a Sub-Fund's VaR as a percentage of the net asset value of the relevant Sub-Fund, and shall not exceed an absolute limit of 20%.

Relative VaR is where the VaR of a Sub-Fund is divided by the VaR of an appropriate benchmark or reference portfolio, allowing the global exposure of a Sub-Fund to be compared to, and limited by reference to, the global exposure of the appropriate benchmark or reference portfolio. The VaR of the Sub-Fund shall not exceed twice the VaR of its benchmark.

The specific approach used by each Sub-Fund is set out in the relevant Sub-Fund appendix in the Special Part.

b) Liquidity Risk Management Process
The Management Company has established, implemented and consistently applies a liquidity risk management process and has put in place prudent and rigorous liquidity management procedures which enable it to monitor the liquidity risks of the Sub-Funds and to ensure compliance with the internal liquidity thresholds so that a Sub-Fund can normally meet its obligation to redeem its shares at the request of shareholders at all times.

Qualitative and quantitative measures are used to monitor portfolios and securities to seek to ensure investment portfolios are appropriately liquid and that Sub-Funds are able to honour shareholders' redemption requests. In addition, shareholders' concentrations are regularly reviewed to assess their potential impact on the liquidity of the Sub-Funds.

Sub-Funds are reviewed individually with respect to liquidity risks.

The Management Company's liquidity management procedure takes into account the investment strategy, the dealing frequency, the underlying assets' liquidity (and their valuation) and shareholder base.

The liquidity risks are further described in the section "Liquidity Risk" of section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks".

The Board of Directors, or the Management Company as appropriate may also make use, among others of the following liquidity management tools to manage liquidity risk:

As described in section 10 "Determination of the Net Asset Value of Shares", point E. Swing Pricing, the net asset value on any Valuation Day may be adjusted when the Sub-Fund experiences significant net subscriptions or redemptions.

As described under section 13 "Redemption of Shares", where redemption applications constitute more than a certain percentage of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund on a Redemption Day, the Board of Directors may in the interests of investors only decide to execute redemption applications provided no more than such percentage of the net asset value of the respective Sub-Fund is affected on any single Business Day.

As described under section 13 "Redemption of Shares", the payment in full of the redemption price may be suspended for up to five (5) Business Days in certain cases.

As described under Section 16 "Temporary suspension of the calculation of the net asset value, issue, redemption and conversion of shares", the Fund is empowered to temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value of one or more Sub-Funds or one or more share classes and valuation per share as well as the issue, redemption and conversion.

As described under the section 13 "Redemption of Shares", following a request from a shareholder and upon the authorization by the Board of Directors, carry out a redemption in kind.

Shareholders that wish to assess the underlying assets' liquidity risk for themselves should note that the Sub-Funds complete portfolio holdings are indicated in the latest annual report, or the latest semi-annual report where this is more recent, as further described under section 22.2 Investor information.

18 Distribution Policy

The Board of Directors may decide to issue the shares of a Sub-Fund either as accumulation shares or income shares.

In the case of income shares, the general meeting of shareholders may decide to distribute capital and the Board of Directors may also decide to pay interim distributions.

Distributions may be paid out of realized or unrealized profit as well as out of invested capital. However, distributions shall not result in the Fund's net assets falling below the stipulated minimum level as defined in the 2010 Law. Payment of distributions out of unrealized profit or out of invested capital may result in a reduction of the net asset value per Share over time and the net asset value per Share may fluctuate more than other Share Classes. Distribution of capital represents a withdrawal of a part of an investor's original investment. Payment of distributions out of unrealized profit may result in payment out of invested capital if the realization of the relevant position yields a return lower than its value calculated for the purpose of determining the distribution amount (i.e. if the relevant position exhibits a negative return during the period of calculating the distribution amount and the realization of this position).No distributions shall be paid for accumulation shares. Shareholders of accumulation shares participate in the Sub-Fund's profit and loss through a corresponding increase in value of their share.

Dividends not claimed within 5 years from their due date will lapse and revert to the relevant Share Class of the Sub-Fund.

19 Market Timing and Late Trading

Repeatedly buying and selling shares in order to exploit valuation inefficiencies in the Fund ('market timing') may affect the Fund's investment strategies and increase the Fund's costs, thus having a detrimental impact on the interests of long-term shareholders in the Fund.

The Board of Directors does not permit such market timing practices and reserves the right to reject subscription and conversion applications from shareholders whom the Board of Directors suspects of engaging in such practices, and to take any measures necessary to protect other shareholders in the Fund.

Market timing is a form of arbitrage in which shareholders systematically subscribe and redeem/convert shares in the same mutual fund during a short period of time by exploiting time differences and/or errors/inefficiencies in calculating the fund's net asset value.

Late trading refers to the acceptance of subscription, conversion or redemption applications after the defined cut-off time on the respective transaction day and the execution of such orders based on the net asset value determined for the same day.

Accordingly, subscriptions, conversions and redemptions of shares are carried out on the basis of an unknown net asset value ('forward pricing').

20 Fees and Expenses

20.1 Management Fee

The relevant Sub-Fund pays a fee, known as a 'Management Fee', which covers all costs relating to possible services rendered in connection with investment management and distribution and is payable at the end of every month. The composition of this Management Fee is determined by the Investment Managers, insofar as applicable, the Sub-Investment Managers and the distributors concerned. This Management Fee is calculated based on the average of the daily net asset values of the Sub-Fund concerned during the relevant month. Information regarding the applicable Management Fee for each Sub-Fund is stipulated in the Special Part for the respective Sub-Fund.

20.2 Performance Fee

In addition, a performance-related remuneration ("Performance Fee") may be charged to the Sub-Fund assets or to the relevant Share Classes, if such a Performance Fee is envisaged in the Special Part applicable to the Sub-Fund in question. The Performance Fee shall be calculated separately for each Share Class.

In case a Sub-Fund applies the single swing pricing mechanism, any performance fee in this Sub-Fund will be calculated and accrued on the basis of the unswung net asset value.

Unless the Special Part specifies otherwise, the following principles shall apply to the calculation of the Performance Fee:

The Performance Fee shall be calculated on each valuation day in accordance with a period defined for the relevant Sub-Fund ("Performance Fee Period") and accrued in accounting terms. The Performance Fee owed shall be paid at the end of each Performance Fee Period.

No equalization accounting or multi-series accounting methods etc. shall be applied in calculating the Performance Fee. This may mean that an investor does not benefit from a positive performance, depending on the point in time when said investor subscribes to shares, but is charged a Performance Fee because of the positive overall performance of the Sub-Fund over the Performance Fee Period.

If shares are redeemed during a Performance Fee Period, that part of the Performance Fee which has been accrued during the relevant Performance Fee Period up to the valuation day on which the shares are redeemed (in accordance with section 13 "Redemption of shares") shall also be retained – irrespective of whether or not a Performance Fee is owed at the end of the relevant Performance Fee Period.

The Performance Fee shall be calculated on the basis of the "High Watermark Principle" ("HWM Principle") and/or the "Hurdle Rate Principle". The calculation method to be applied is stipulated in the Special Part for the relevant Sub-Fund.

When a Share Class of a Sub-Fund is launched, the first High Water Mark (HWM) is identical to the initial issue price of the respective Share Class.

When a Performance Fee is subsequently introduced for a Share Class, the first HWM is identical to the net asset value of the relevant Share Class as calculated on the valuation day on which the Performance Fee for the Share Class is introduced.

1. HWM principle

Unless the Special Part for the respective Sub-Fund or for a Share Class specifies otherwise, pursuant to the HWM principle, a Performance Fee shall be owed if the net asset value of the respective Share Class on a valuation day exceeds the adjusted HWM (outperformance). The net asset value per share of each Share Class shall in each case be calculated prior to any reduction or increase for any accrued Performance Fee.

The adjusted HWM means the HWM that has been reduced by the amount of redemptions or increased by the amount of new subscriptions during the relevant Performance Fee Period.

In the event of outperformance, the Performance Fee owed for the relevant Share Class shall be ascertained, accrued in accounting terms and paid at the end of the Performance Fee Period.

Two different methods may be used to determine subsequent HWMs. The method to be applied is set down in the Special Part applying to the relevant Sub-Fund.

Method 1: 'HWM adjusted without reset': If the net asset value of the relevant Share Class of the Sub-Fund in question on the last valuation day of the Performance Fee Period is above the adjusted HWM, then the adjusted HWM for the period to follow is set at this net asset value of the relevant Share Class of the Sub-Fund. If the net asset value does not exceed the HWM, then the HWM remains unchanged.

Method 2: 'HWM adjusted with reset': Using this method, the HWM is reset on the last valuation day of the Performance Fee Period. The HWM for the following Performance Fee Period is the net asset value of the relevant Share Class of the Sub-Fund in question on the last valuation day of the preceding period.

2. Hurdle Rate Principle

Unless the Special Part provides otherwise for a Share Class, pursuant to the Hurdle Rate Principle, a Performance Fee shall be owed if the change in the net asset value of the relevant Share Class from the preceding valuation day to the current valuation day is greater than the performance of the Hurdle Rate over this period (outperformance). In the event of outperformance, the Performance Fee owed for the relevant Share Class shall be ascertained, accrued in accounting terms and paid at the end of the Performance Fee Period.

As a rule, any claim to the Performance Fee may also be made dependent on whether the change in the net asset value of the respective Share Class of the Sub-Fund from the beginning of the Performance Fee Period until the valuation day is greater than the performance of the Hurdle Rate defined in the respective Sub-Fund for the relevant Share Class over this period ("Performance Fee Period Outperformance"). If this basic condition is to apply, this is stipulated in the Special Part for the respective Sub-Fund.

The Hurdle Rate is a benchmark or a percentage; this does not have to be a fixed number but may be a varying one which can be adjusted on the last valuation day of the Performance Fee Period in line with prevailing market conditions. The Hurdle Rate is set down in the Special Part applying to the relevant Sub-Fund.

3. Calculation of Performance Fee by both HWM and Hurdle Rate Principle

If the Performance Fee is calculated by application of both the HWM Principle and the Hurdle Rate Principle cumulatively, then a Performance Fee shall be owed – unless stipulated otherwise in the Special Part applying to the relevant Sub-Fund or for a Share Class of the Sub-Fund – if the net asset value of the relevant Share Class of a Sub-Fund is above the adjusted HWM on a valuation day, whereupon the HWM may either be determined using Method 1: "HWM adjusted without reset" or using Method 2: "HWM adjusted with reset", as set out in the Special Part, and the growth in the net asset value per share from the preceding valuation day to the current valuation day is greater than the performance over this period of the Hurdle Rate defined in the relevant Sub-Fund for the Share Class in question ('outperformance').

If the above conditions are met at the same time, then the Performance Fee owed for the relevant Share Class shall be ascertained, accrued in accounting terms and paid at the end of the Performance Fee Period.

20.3 Service Fee

In addition, the relevant Sub-Fund pays a 'Service Fee', which covers the costs involved in central administration, management, the Depositary function and support for the Fund. This Service Fee shall be calculated on the average daily net asset value of the relevant Sub-Fund during the relevant month and charged to the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund at the end of the month. Commissions due to the Management Company, the Administrator, the Custodian Bank, the Representatives and Paying Agents in the countries in which the Fund is sold are paid from this Service Fee.

The applicable Service Fee for each Sub-Fund is provided in the Special Part for the respective Sub-Fund.

20.4 Further charges and costs

The Fund shall bear the fees and expenses of its auditors.

The relevant Sub-Fund bears its operational costs (which are set out in greater detail under section 10 "Determination of the Net Asset Value of Shares"), including the costs incurred in connection with buying and selling securities as well as other transaction costs, costs for research services, where applicable, governmental charges, economic advisory fees (including tax advisory and tax reporting costs), legal fees, interest, advertising, reporting and publishing expenses, expenses for investor and distribution country specific reporting and data provision, post-age, telephone, telex and other electronic communication charges, index fees, where applicable, expenses relating to participation in bondholder groups, restructurings, class actions and other litigations, as well as similar fees. These fees and expenses are charged to the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund and are considered in the price of shares.

The costs and expenses of establishing a Sub-Fund are borne by the Fund and amortized over the first five years or written off directly against income and capital.

The Administrator may levy an annual service charge on shareholders resident in certain countries of not more than 1.5% per annum on the total net asset value of all shares of the Fund registered in the name of these shareholders to cover its additional servicing costs in such countries, provided the specific documentation handed out to shareholders in these countries together with the Sales Prospectus provides for, and the shareholder accepts, this charge at the time of subscription. To cover these costs, the shareholder may allow the sale of fractions of his/her shares. The Administrator may use all or part of this fee to pay for the services of agents of the Fund in these countries.

In relation to the payment or the receipt of any fees, charges, costs or commissions, the Management Company must act honestly, fairly and professionally in accordance with the best interests of the relevant Sub-Fund. The Management Company will not be regarded as acting so if, in relation to the activities of investment management and administration of the relevant Sub-Fund, it pays or is paid any fee or commission, or provides or is provided with any non-monetary benefit, other than the following:

a) a fee, commission or non-monetary benefit paid or provided to or by the relevant Sub-Fund or a person on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund;
b) a fee, commission or non-monetary benefit paid or provided to or by a third party or a person acting on behalf of a third party, where the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) the existence, nature and amount of the fee, commission or benefit, or, where the amount cannot be ascertained, the method of calculating that amount must be clearly disclosed to the Fund in a manner that is comprehensive, accurate and understandable, prior to the provision of the relevant service;

(ii) the payment of the fee or commission, or the provision of the non-monetary benefit must be designed to enhance the quality of the relevant service and not impair compliance with the Management Company's duty to act in the best interests of the relevant Sub-Fund;

(iii) the payment of the fee or commission, or the provision of the non-monetary benefit must be directly related to the management of the Fund;

(iv) payments due to a brokerage commission or fee shall be done in favor of entities and not of individuals;

(v) payment of a fee, commission or non-monetary benefit by or to the Investment Managers shall be disclosed and reported to the Management Company on a regular basis;

c) proper fees which enable or are necessary for the provision of the relevant service, including custody costs, settlement and exchange fees, regulatory levies or legal fees, and which, by their nature, cannot give rise to conflicts with the Management Company's duties to act honestly, fairly and professionally in accordance with the best interests of the relevant Sub-Fund.

For the purposes of letter b) point i) here above, the Management Company may disclose the essential terms of the arrangements relating to the fee, commission or non-monetary benefit in summary form, provided that the Management Company undertakes to disclose further details at the request of the shareholder and provided that it honors that undertaking. The exact amount of remuneration paid for fees and expenses is given in the semi-annual and annual report.

20.5 Allocation of expenses

Current expenses will be charged generally first against income and any excess amounts will be charged to capital.

For the purpose of determining the distributable amount of the distributing share classes of a Sub-Fund, current expenses attributable to distributing classes may be charged in whole to the invested capital leaving the income and capital appreciation unaffected. Distributable income will thus be effectively increased at the expense of invested capital to the extent the current expenses are paid from invested capital which will either be eroded or future growth constrained.

21 Taxation

21.1 The Fund

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

A reduced subscription tax rate of 0.01% per annum may however be applicable to any

– Sub-Fund whose exclusive object is the collective investment in money market instruments, the placing of deposits with credit institutions, or both.

– Sub-Fund or Share Class provided that their shares are reserved to one or more institutional investors within the meaning of article 174 of the 2010 Law (an "Institutional Investor").

A subscription tax exemption may apply to:

– The portion of any Sub-Fund's assets (prorata) invested in a Luxembourg investment fund or any of its sub-funds to the extent it is subject to the subscription tax;

– Any Sub-Fund (i) whose securities are reserved to Institutional Investor(s), and (ii) whose sole object is the collective investment in money market instruments and the placing of deposits with credit institutions, and (iii) whose weighted residual portfolio maturity does not exceed 90 days, and (iv) that have obtained the highest possible rating from a recognized rating agency. If several Share Classes are in issue in the relevant Sub-Fund meeting (ii) to (iv) above, only those Share Classes meeting (i) above will benefit from this exemption;

Any Sub-Fund only held by pension funds and assimilated vehicles.

The subscription tax rate applicable to the respective Share Class is set forth in the Special Part.

Withholding tax

Investor withholding tax

Distributions made by the Fund as well as capital gains realized on a disposal or a redemption of Shares are not subject to withholding tax in Luxembourg.

Withholding tax in source countries

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

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

21.2 Shareholders

Prospective investors should seek professional advice on the possible tax-related or other consequences of the buying, holding, conversion, disposal or redemption of shares of the relevant Sub-Fund in their own country, at their place of residence or tax domicile.

Except as described in 'European Legislation' below, under current legislation shareholders are not subject to investment income tax, income tax, estate duties, inheritance tax or any other tax in Luxembourg (with the exception of shareholders with a tax domicile, residence or business establishment in Luxembourg).

European Legislation

Automatic Exchange of Information

CRS

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") has developed a common reporting standard ("CRS") to achieve a comprehensive and multi-lateral automatic exchange of information (AEOI) on a global basis. On 29 October 2014, Luxembourg signed the OECD's multilateral competent authority agreement (“Multilateral Agreement”) to automatically exchange information under the CRS. The Multilateral Agreement aims to implement the CRS among non-Member States; it requires agreements on a country-by-country basis. On 9 December 2014, Council Directive 2014/107/EU amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation (the "DAC2") was adopted in order to implement the CRS among the EU Member States (the "Member States").

The CRS and DAC2 were implemented into Luxembourg law by the law of 18 December 2015 on the automatic exchange of financial account information in the field of taxation ("CRS Law"). The CRS Law requires Luxembourg financial institutions to identify their financial account holders (including certain entities and their controlling persons) and establish if they are fiscally resident in (i) an EU Member State other than Luxembourg or (ii) a jurisdiction which has signed the Multilateral Agreement and which is identified in the list of reportable jurisdictions published by Grand Ducal Decree (“CRS Reportable Accounts”). The first official list of CRS reportable jurisdictions was published on 24 March 2017 and is updated from time to time. Luxembourg financial institutions will then report the information on such CRS Reportable Accounts to the Luxembourg tax authorities (Administration des Contributions Directes), which will thereafter automatically transfer this information to the competent foreign tax authorities on a yearly basis.

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

The Fund is responsible for the treatment of the personal data provided for in the CRS Law. The Investors have a right of access to and rectification of the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities (Administration des Contributions Directes) which can be exercised by contacting the Fund at its registered office.

The Fund reserves the right to refuse any application for Shares if the information, whether provided or not, does not satisfy the requirements under the CRS Law.

Investors should consult their professional advisors on the possible tax and other consequences with respect to the implementation of the CRS.

DAC6

On 25 May 2018, the EU Council adopted a directive (2018/822 amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation) that imposes a reporting obligation on parties involved in transactions that may be associated with aggressive tax planning (“DAC6”).

More specifically, the reporting obligation will apply to cross border arrangements that, among others, satisfy one or more “hallmarks” provided for in DAC6 (the “Reportable Arrangements”).

In the case of a Reportable Arrangement, the information that must be reported includes the name of all relevant taxpayers and intermediaries as well as an outline of the Reportable Arrangement, the value of the Reportable Arrangement and identification of any Member States likely to be concerned by the Reportable Arrangement.

The reporting obligation in principle rests with persons that design, market or organize the Reportable Arrangement and provisional advisors (intermediaries). However, in certain cases, the taxpayer itself can be subject to the reporting obligation.

The information reported will be automatically exchanged between the tax authorities of all Member States.

DAC6 must be implemented in the domestic laws of the Member States by 31 December 2019 and will only apply from 1 July 2020 with the first reporting deadline being 31 August 2020. However, at that time, it will be necessary to report the Reportable Arrangements the first step of which was implemented between 25 June 2018 and 1 July 2020.

In light of the broad scope of DAC6, transactions carried out by the Fund may fall within the scope of DAC6 and thus be reportable (subject however to the way DAC6 will be implemented into national laws).

The above is simply a short summary of the effects of the DAC2 and DAC6 and of the Luxembourg Law and is based on its current interpretation. This summary makes no claim to being complete. It includes no investment or tax advice. Investors are therefore advised to obtain advice from their financial or tax advisor with regard to all the effects of the DAC2, DAC6 and of the Luxembourg Law relevant to themselves.

22 General Information

22.1 Organization

The Fund is an investment company formed as a public limited company under Luxembourg law. It has the specific legal form of an investment company with variable capital (SICAV). The Fund was incorporated in Luxembourg on 4 October 1991 for an unlimited duration with fully paid up share capital of CHF 55,000. The Articles of Association were first published in the Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations ("Mémorial") on 18 November 1991. The Articles of Association were last amended on 15 April 2016 by an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders and amendments were published in the RESA ("Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations on 15 June 2016. The Fund is entered in the commercial register of Luxembourg, under no. B38170. Copies of the amended Articles of Association are available for inspection in the commercial register of Luxembourg and the registered office of the Fund in Luxembourg.

22.2 Investor information

The currently valid version of the Sales Prospectus, the Fund's Articles of Association, the latest annual report, or the latest semi-annual report where this is more recent, and the KIIDs for the Sub-Funds are available from the Administrator, the Depositary, the relevant Paying and Information Agents in the countries in which the Fund is distributed and the representative in Switzerland. The Management Company may give to Investors further information to enable the relevant Investors to comply with the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to them.

22.3 Publication of prices

The net asset value per share shall be calculated on each Valuation Day. A list of the days on which the net asset value per share is calculated is available on request from the registered office of the Management Company. The net asset value calculated on a Valuation Day will be published with the date of the transaction day. Exceptions to this being the Sub-Funds listed in the Special Part, which are invested in accordance with investment policy in Asia and the Far East; for these Sub-Funds the net asset value calculated on a Valuation Day is published with the date of the Valuation Day. The net asset value shall be determined in the currency of the Sub-Fund concerned. The net asset value per Share Class as well as the issue and redemption prices shall be made available at the registered office of the Fund and through the representatives of the Fund in the countries where the Fund has been approved for distribution.

22.4 General meetings and reporting

The annual general meeting of Shareholders of the Fund will be held each year at the registered office of the Fund in Luxembourg on the second Tuesday in February at 11.00 a.m. or, if this is not a bank working day, on the next bank working day. Owners of registered shares are sent a notice convening the meeting at least 8 days prior to the general meeting at the addresses entered in the register. These invitations will include information on the time and place of the general meeting, the conditions for admission, the agenda and on the necessary quorum and majority provisions under Luxembourg law. The conditions for admission and the provisions on quorum and majorities for all general meetings are set out in Art. 450-1 and 450-3 of the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies (as amended) of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and in the articles of association. According to the Articles of Association, any resolution that concerns only one Share Class or Sub-Fund or that unfavorably alters the rights of one Share Class or Sub-Fund shall be valid only if approved by a majority within each Share Class or each affected Sub-Fund as provided by law and the Articles of Association.

Audited annual reports for the Fund, converted into Swiss francs ("CHF"), and for each of the Sub-Funds, drawn up in the currency of the relevant Sub-Fund, as well as unaudited semi-annual reports, may be obtained at the registered office of the Fund and shall be mailed free of charge to registered shareholders upon request. The audited annual reports and unaudited semi-annual reports for the Fund will also be made available on the Internet at vontobel.com/am and at the registered office of the Fund. The accounting year of the Fund ends each year on 31 August.

22.5 Liquidation, merger and division of Sub-Funds or Share Classes / Pooling

1. Pursuant to the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors may decide to liquidate a Sub-Fund or a Share Class if the net asset value of a Sub-Fund/Share Class has reached a value set by the Board of Directors as the minimum value for economically efficient management of this Sub-Fund/Share Class, or if a change in the economic or political situation which affects the Sub-Fund concerned justifies such liquidation under consideration of the interests of shareholders, or if liquidation of a Sub-Fund/Share Class is in the interests of shareholders for any other reason. The liquidation decision shall be announced prior to the effective date of the liquidation and the announcement shall indicate the reasons for the liquidation and the key data relating to the liquidation. This information can instead be made public by sending a letter by registered mail to the shareholders. Shareholders of the Sub-

Funds/Share Classes to be liquidated may continue to request redemption or conversion of their shares, unless the Board of Directors decides that this is not admissible and justifies this as being in the interest of the shareholders or in order to guarantee equal treatment of the shareholders. When calculating the liquidation price, provisions will be built to cover the costs likely to be caused by the liquidation and which are to be charged to the assets of the Sub-Fund to be liquidated. Liquidation proceeds which it was not possible to distribute upon completion of the liquidation of the relevant Sub-Fund or the relevant Share Class will be deposited with the Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg in favor of the beneficiaries in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations after liquidation is completed.

2. The merger of Sub-Funds of the Fund, the merger of Sub-Funds of the Fund with Sub-Funds of other UCITS and the merger of the Fund are subject to the rules in this regard contained in the 2010 Law and to any implementing regulation. Accordingly, the Board of Directors shall decide on any merger of Sub-Funds of the Fund or of Sub-Funds of the Fund with sub-funds of other UCITS, unless the Board of Directors resolves to submit the decision on merging to a meeting of shareholders in the Sub-Fund or Sub-Funds affected. No quorum rule shall apply to this meeting and decisions shall be passed by simple majority of votes cast. If the Fund is dissolved as a result of the merging of Sub-Funds, the meeting of shareholders must approve such a merger, whereby the same quorum and majority rules shall apply as to an amendment of the Articles of Association.

3. The Board of Directors may decide to divide a Sub-Fund into two or more Sub-Funds if it ascertains that this is in the interests of the shareholders of the Sub-Fund in question or in particular if such a division appears expedient due to a change in the economic or political situation. The decision will be published or announced to shareholders by registered mail. The announcement will also contain additional information about the new Sub-Funds. The announcement will be published at least one month before the date on which the restructuring takes effect and shareholders will have the right to request that their shares be redeemed, free of charge, before the restructuring enters into force.

4. If a merger or division of the Sub-Funds, as described above, results in holders being allocated fractions of shares and if the relevant shares are admitted for settlement in a clearing system which however is not permitted to authorize the clearance or liquidation of fractions of shares, the Board of Directors may redeem the relevant fraction. The net asset value of the redeemed portion will be distributed to the relevant shareholders unless such amount is less than CHF 35. This also applies if the Board of Directors has decided not to invest any fractions of shares in the Sub-Fund concerned.

5. The Board of Directors may invest and manage all or any part of the assets of two or more Sub-Funds (hereafter referred to as 'Participating Sub-Funds') on a pooled basis. Any such enlarged asset pool (an "Enlarged Asset Pool") shall first be formed by transferring to it cash or (subject to the limitations mentioned below) other assets from each of the Participating Sub-Funds. The Board of Directors may make subsequent further transfers to the Enlarged Asset Pool at any time. The Board of Directors may also transfer assets from the Enlarged Asset Pool to a Participating Sub-Fund, up to the amount of the participation of the Participating Sub-Fund concerned. Assets other than cash may be transferred to an Enlarged Asset Pool only if they are suitable for the investment sector of the Enlarged Asset Pool concerned. The assets of the Enlarged Asset Pool to which each Participating Sub-Fund shall be entitled on a proportionate basis shall be determined in accordance with the allocations and withdrawals of assets by the Participating Sub-Fund and the allocations and withdrawals made on behalf of the other Participating Sub-Funds.

   Dividends, interest payments and other distributions considered as income received in respect of the assets in an Enlarged Asset Pool will be credited to the Participating Sub-Funds, in proportion to their respective entitlements to the assets in the Enlarged Asset Pool at the time the relevant payment is received.

22.6 Dissolution of the Fund

If the capital of the Fund falls below 2/3 of the minimum capital, the Board of Directors must submit the question of dissolving the Fund to a general meeting of shareholders; no quorum shall be prescribed for such a meeting and the question shall be decided by a simple majority of the shares represented at the meeting. If the capital of the Fund falls below 1/4 of the minimum capital, the Board of Directors must submit the question of dissolution to a general meeting of shareholders; no quorum shall be prescribed for such a meeting, and the dissolution may be resolved by shareholders holding 1/4 of the shares represented at the meeting. The minimum share capital is currently the equivalent of EUR 1,250,000.

Liquidation of the Fund will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law and the Articles of Association of the Fund. The liquidation proceeds for each Share Class will be distributed to the holders of shares in the relevant class in proportion to the number of shares held in this class. Amounts which have not been claimed by shareholders at the close of the liquidation will be deposited in escrow with the Caisse de Consignation. Should these amounts not be claimed within the prescribed period, the claims will lapse in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law.

22.7 Contracts of fundamental importance

I. The following agreements have been concluded by the Fund:

a) an agreement between the Fund and RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. under the terms of which the latter was appointed Depositary and Listing Agent for the assets of the Fund;
b) an agreement between the Fund and Vontobel Management S.A. under the terms of which Vontobel Management S.A. was appointed management company of the Fund.

II. The following agreements have been concluded by the Fund and/or the Management Company:

a) an agreement between Vontobel Asset Management S.A. and TwentyFour Asset Management LLP, under the terms of which TwentyFour Asset Management LLP was appointed to manage the Sub-Funds Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Absolute Return Credit Fund, Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Strategic Income Fund Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Monument European Asset Backed Securities and Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Sustainable Short Term Bond Income;
b) an agreement between Vontobel Asset Management S.A. and Euronova Asset Management UK LLP, under the terms of which Euronova Asset Management UK LLP was appointed to manage the Sub-Fund Vontobel Fund – European Mid and Small Cap Equity;
c) an agreement between Vontobel Management S.A., the Fund and RBC Investor Services Bank S.A., under the terms of which the latter was appointed Administrator of the Fund;
d) an agreement between the Management Company and Vontobel Asset Management AG, under the terms of which the latter was made Investment Manager for all Sub-Funds with the exception of the Sub-Funds currently managed by TwentyFour Asset Management LLP, Euronova Asset Management UK LLP or by Vontobel Asset Management Inc;
e) an agreement between the Management Company, acting through its Munich Branch, and Vontobel Asset Management AG, under the terms of which the latter was made Sub-Investment Manager for the Sub-Fund Vontobel Fund – Vescore Artificial Intelligence Multi Asset and Vescore Global Equity Multi Factor.

The agreements under I. and II. which were concluded by Vontobel Management S.A. were transferred to Vontobel Asset Management S.A. with effect from 1 April 2015 through universal succession as a result of the merger of Vontobel Management S.A. with Vontobel Asset Management S.A.

III. The following agreement has been concluded by the Fund and the Management Company:

a) an agreement between the Fund, Vontobel Asset Management S.A. and Vontobel Asset Management Inc., under the terms of which the latter was appointed as Investment Manager for the Sub-Funds Vontobel Fund – European Equity, Vontobel Fund – US Equity, Vontobel Fund – Global Equity, Vontobel Fund – Global Equity Income, Vontobel Fund – Global Equity X, Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Equity and Vontobel Fund – Asia Pacific Equity.

22.8 Performance

The performance of the Sub-Funds concerned can be found in the relevant KIID as well as in the periodic reports produced for the Fund.

22.9 Inspection of documents

Copies of the Articles of Association of the Fund, the latest annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund and of each Sub-Fund and of the material contracts referred to above are available for inspection at the registered office of the Fund in Luxembourg. Copies of the Articles of Association and of the latest reports may be obtained there free of charge.

22.10 Country-specific appendices

Additional information for investors resident outside Luxembourg can be appended.

22.11 EU Benchmark Regulation

Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (also known as the “EU Benchmark Regulation”) requires the Management Company to produce and maintain robust written plans setting out the actions that it would take in the event that a benchmark (as defined by the EU Benchmark Regulations) materially changes or ceases to be provided. The Management Company shall comply with this obligation. Further information on the plan is available on request at the registered office of the Management Company.

ICE Benchmark Administration Limited is the administrator of the benchmarks used by the following Sub-Funds:

- Vontobel Fund – Absolute Return Bond Dynamic
- Vontobel Fund – Absolute Return Bond (EUR)
- Vontobel Fund –Credit Opportunities
- Vontobel Fund – Multi Asset Solution
- Vontobel Fund – Value Bond

and is entered as such in the ESMA register of benchmark administrators.

MSCI Limited is the administrator of the benchmarks used by the following Sub-Funds:

- Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Equity and
- Vontobel Fund – mtx Sustainable Emerging Markets Leaders

and is entered as such in the ESMA register of benchmark administrators.

Bloomberg Index Services Limited is the administrator of the benchmarks used by the following Sub-Funds:

- Vontobel Fund – Bond Global Aggregate
- Vontobel Fund – Commodity
- Vontobel Fund – Dynamic Commodity
- Vontobel Fund – Non-Food Commodity

and is entered as such in the ESMA register of benchmark administrators.

J.P. Morgan Securities PLC is the administrator of the benchmarks used by the following Sub-Funds:

- Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Debt
- Vontobel Fund – Sustainable Emerging Markets Debt
- Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Corporate Bond

and is entered as such in the ESMA register of benchmark administrators.

ICE Data Indices LLC is the administrator of the benchmarks used by the following Sub-Fund:

– Vontobel Fund – High Yield Bond

and is entered as such in the ESMA register of benchmark administrators.

Information as to whether the benchmark for the following Sub-Fund is provided by an administrator included in the ESMA register of benchmark administrators or is otherwise included on such register will be provided from the first occasion this Prospectus is updated following the inclusion of the administrator in the register:

– Vontobel Fund – Swiss Mid and Small Cap Equity

23 INFORMATION AIMED TO IRISH SHAREHOLDERS

Facilities Agent

Carne Global Financial Services Limited has been appointed to act as Facilities Agent ("the Agent") for the Fund and it has agreed to provide facilities at its offices at 2nd Floor, Block E, Iveagh Court, Harcourt Road, Dublin 2 where:

(1) a Shareholder may obtain information on prices, which are also available on www.vontobel.com/am, and on how a redemption request can be made and how redemption proceeds will be paid;

(2) complaints about the operation of the Fund may be submitted and

(3) the following documents are available for inspection free of charge during normal business hours on weekdays (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted):

a) the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund;

b) any instrument amending the Articles of Incorporation;

c) the latest Prospectus of the Fund;

d) the latest KIIDs of the Fund and;

e) the annual and half-yearly reports most recently prepared and published by the Fund.

Taxation

The Directors intend to conduct the affairs of the Fund so that it does not become resident in Ireland for taxation purposes. Accordingly, provided the Fund does not exercise a trade within Ireland or carry on a trade in Ireland through a branch or agency, the Fund will not be subject to Irish tax on its income and gains other than on certain Irish source income and gains.

Irish pension funds within the meaning of Section 774, 784 and 785 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997.

On the basis that the pension funds are wholly approved under the aforementioned sections, they are exempt from Irish income tax in respect of income derived from their investments or deposits. Similarly, all gains arising to these approved Irish pension funds are exempt from capital gains tax in Ireland under Section 608 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 (as amended).

Other Irish Shareholders

Subject to personal circumstances, Shareholders resident in Ireland for taxation purposes will be liable to Irish income tax or corporation tax in respect of any income distributions of the Fund (whether distributed or reinvested in new Shares).

The attention of individuals resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes is drawn to Chapter 1 of Part 33 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (as amended), which may render them liable to income tax in respect of undistributed income or profits of the Fund. These provisions are aimed at preventing the avoidance of income tax by individuals through a transaction resulting in the transfer of assets or income to persons (including companies) resident or domiciled abroad and may render them liable to income or corporation tax in respect of undistributed income or profits of the Fund on an annual basis.

The attention of persons resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland (and who, if they are individuals, are domiciled in Ireland) is drawn to the fact that the provisions of Chapter 4 (Section 590) of Part 19 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 (as amended) could be material to any person who holds 5% or more of the Shares in the Fund if, at the same time, the Fund is controlled in such a manner as to render it a company that would, were it to have been resident in Ireland, be a 'close' company for Irish taxation purposes. These provisions could, if applied, result in a person being treated, for the purposes of the Irish taxation of chargeable gains, as if part of any gain accruing to the Fund (such as on a disposal of its investments that constitute a chargeable gain for those purposes) had accrued to that person directly; that part being equal to the proportion of the assets of the Fund to which that person would be entitled to on the winding up of the Fund at the time when the chargeable gain accrued to the Fund.

The Shares in the Fund will constitute a 'material interest' in an offshore fund located in a qualifying jurisdiction for the purposes of Chapter 4 (Sections 747B to 747E) of Part 27 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 (as amended). This Chapter provides that if an investor resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for taxation purposes holds a 'material interest' in an offshore fund and that fund is located in a 'qualifying jurisdiction' (including a Member State of the European Communities, a Member State of the European Economic Area or a member of the OECD with which Ireland has a double taxation treaty) then, dividends or other distributions and any gain (calculated without the benefit of indexation relief) accruing to the investor upon the disposal of the interest will currently be charged to tax at the rate of 41%.

Dividends or other distributions by the Fund to an investor that is a company that is resident in Ireland or any gain (calculated without the benefit of indexation relief) accruing to such investor upon the disposal of their interest in the Fund will be taxed at the rate of 25% where the payments are not taken into account in computing the profits or gains of a trade carried on by the company. Where any computation would produce a loss the gain shall be treated as nil and no loss shall be treated as occurring on such disposal. An Irish resident corporate investor whose shares are held in connection with a trade will be taxable on any income or gains as part of that trade at the rate of 12.5%.

The holding of shares at the end of a period of 8 years from acquisition (and thereafter on each 8 year anniversary) will constitute a deemed disposal and reacquisition at market value by the Shareholder of the relevant Shares. This shall apply to Shares acquired on or after 1 January 2001. The tax payable on the deemed disposal will be equivalent to that of a disposal of a 'material interest' in an offshore fund (i.e. the appropriate gain is subject to tax currently at the rate of41%. To the extent that any tax arises on such a deemed disposal, such tax will be taken into account to ensure that any tax payable on the subsequent encashment, redemption, cancellation or transfer of the relevant Shares does not exceed the tax that would have been payable had the deemed disposal not taken place.

An offshore fund may be considered a Personal Portfolio Investment Undertaking ("PPIU") in relation to a specific investor where that investor has influence over the selection of some or all of the property held by the offshore fund, either directly or through persons acting on behalf of or connected with the investor. Any gain arising on a chargeable event in relation to an offshore fund which is a PPIU in respect of an individual will be taxed at the rate of 60%. A higher tax rate of 80% may apply where the individual fails to meet the necessary filing requirements under Chapter 4 of Part 27 of The Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997. Specific exemptions apply where the property invested has been clearly identified in the offshore fund's marketing and promotional literature and the investment is widely marketed to the public. Further restrictions may be required in the case of investments in land or unquoted shares deriving their value from land.

For the purposes of Irish taxation a conversion of Shares in the Fund from one class of Shares to another class of Shares will not constitute a disposal. The replacement Shares shall be treated as if they had been acquired at the same time for the same amount as the holding of Shares to which they relate. There are special rules relating to situations where additional consideration is paid in respect of the conversion of Shares, or if a Shareholder receives consideration other than the replacement Shares in a fund. Special rules may also apply when a fund operates equalisation arrangements.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the above rules may not be relevant to particular types of Shareholders (such as financial institutions), which may be subject to special rules. Investors should seek their own professional advice as to the tax consequences before investing in Shares in the Fund. Taxation law and practice, and the levels of taxation may change from time to time.

Special Part

1 Vontobel Fund – Swiss Money

1 Reference currency
CHF

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Swiss Money (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve good investment returns in CHF.

The Sub-Fund's assets shall, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, be invested mainly in debt instruments such as bonds, notes and similar fixed-income and variable-rate transferable securities including asset-backed or mortgage backed securities ("ABS/MBS") denominated in CHF and issued worldwide by public and/or private borrowers etc., and short-term debt including debt and money market instruments with similar characteristics to transferable securities.

The residual maturities (=anticipated maturity) of the fixed-interest securities and the fixed interest period of the variable-interest securities shall not exceed three years.

The average maturity of the Sub-Fund's assets shall not exceed 12 months (actual, legal maturity). With variable-interest securities, the period until the next interest-rate change is applied for calculating the average maturity.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund's investment in ABS/MBS may not exceed 5% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency or credit risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency or credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments denominated in CHF or other currencies.

3 Use of derivatives
The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0120694640	A	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.010%	-	24.10.2000	0.550%	0.150%	no
LU0120694996	B	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.010%	-	24.10.2000	0.550%	0.150%	no
LU0278086623	I	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.04.2014	0.275%	0.100%	no
LU1683480617	N	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.010%	-	02.10.2017	0.400%	0.100%	no
LU0420001835	R	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.010%	-	15.11.2013	0.550%	0.100%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile
This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a short- to medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of short- and medium-term fixed and variable-interest securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

The attention of the investors is drawn to the fact that the structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them are often intransparent and the Sub-Fund may be exposed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.

Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification
The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance
The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

2 Vontobel Fund – Euro Short Term Bond

1 Reference currency

EUR

2 Investment objective and policy

Vontobel Fund – Euro Short Term Bond (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve good investment returns in EUR.

The Sub-Fund's assets shall, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, be invested mainly in debt instruments such as bonds, notes and similar fixed-income and variable-rate transferable securities, including asset-backed or mortgage backed securities (“ABS/MBS”), denominated in EUR and issued worldwide by public and/or private borrowers etc., and short-term debt including debt and money market instruments with similar characteristics to transferable securities. The residual maturities (=anticipated maturity) of the fixed-interest securities and the fixed interest period of the variable-interest securities shall not exceed four years.

The Sub-Fund’s investment in ABS/MBS may not exceed 5% of its net assets.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Credit risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments denominated in EUR or other currencies. Such derivatives shall include, but not be limited to, forwards, futures, options, options on futures, swaps as well as credit derivatives such as credit default swaps.

The derivatives can also be used for hedging purposes.

3 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a Share Class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d’abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU2061945882	HNG (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	28.10.2019	0.275%	0.070%	no
LU0120688915	A	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	24.10.2000	0.550%	0.300%	no
LU1683489758	AN	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	0.400%	0.150%	no
LU0120689640	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	24.10.2000	0.550%	0.300%	no
LU0137009238	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.07.2007	1.050%	0.700%	no
LU0278091037	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	07.01.2009	0.275%	0.150%	no
LU1683481854	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.10.2017	0.400%	0.150%	no
LU1650589689	NG	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	04.08.2017	0.275%	0.070%	no
LU0420002130	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.11.2013	0.550%	0.250%	no
LU1502169581	S	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.10.2016	0.000%	0.000%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

4 Typical investor profile

This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a short- to medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of short- and medium-term fixed and variable-interest securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

5 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please further refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– The structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them are often intransparent and the Sub-Fund may be exposed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.

– Investments in bonds and money market instruments are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

6 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

7 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am

3 Vontobel Fund – US Dollar Money

1 Reference currency

USD

2 Investment objective and policy

Vontobel Fund – US Dollar Money (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve good investment returns in USD.

The Sub-Fund's assets shall, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, be invested mainly in debt instruments such as bonds, notes and similar fixed-income and variable-rate transferable securities denominated in USD, including asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities ("ABS/MBS") and issued worldwide by public and/or private borrowers etc., and short-term debt including debt and money market instruments with similar characteristics to transferable securities.

The residual maturities (=anticipated maturity) of the fixed-interest securities and the fixed interest period of the variable-interest securities shall not exceed three years.

The average maturity of the Sub-Fund's assets shall not exceed 12 months (actual, legal maturity). With variable-interest securities, the period until the next interest-rate change is applied for calculating the average maturity.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund's investment in ABS/MBS may not exceed 5% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency or credit risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency or credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments denominated in USD or other currencies.

3 Use of derivatives

The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0120690143	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.010%	-	24.10.2000	0.550%	0.300%	no
LU1683489162	AN	USD	distributing	Retail	0.010%	-	13.10.2017	0.400%	0.150%	no
LU0120690226	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.010%	-	24.10.2000	0.550%	0.300%	no
LU1051749858	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.04.2014	0.275%	0.150%	no
LU1683482316	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.010%	-	04.10.2017	0.400%	0.150%	no
LU0420002486	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.010%	-	15.11.2013	0.550%	0.250%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a short- to medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of short- and medium-term fixed and variable-interest securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

The attention of the investors is drawn to the fact that the structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them are often intransparent and the Sub-Fund may be exposed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund. Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

4 Vontobel Fund – Swiss Franc Bond

1 Reference currency

CHF

2 Investment objective and policy

Vontobel Fund – Swiss Franc Bond (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the best possible investment returns in Swiss francs.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are primarily invested in various bonds and similar fixed and variable interest rate debt instruments denominated in CHF, including contingent convertible bonds (so-called “CoCo Bonds”), asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities (“ABS/MBS”), convertibles and warrant bonds issued by public and/or private borrowers, whereby a maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in convertibles and warrant bonds.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund’s investment in CoCo Bonds may not exceed 7% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund’s investment in ABS/MBS may not exceed 5% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency or credit risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency or credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments denominated in CHF or other currencies.

3 Use of derivatives

The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d’abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0035736726	A	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	25.10.1991	0.850%	0.650%	no
LU1331778172	AI	CHF	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	18.12.2015	0.450%	0.200%	no
LU1683487463	AN	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	12.10.2017	0.650%	0.325%	no
LU1374300454	AQG	CHF	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	15.03.2016	0.425%	0.200%	no
LU0035738771	B	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	25.10.1991	0.850%	0.650%	no
LU0137003116	C	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.07.2007	1.350%	1.050%	no
LU1206762293	G	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	10.04.2015	0.425%	0.200%	no
LU0278084768	I	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	12.06.2008	0.425%	0.200%	no
LU1683481425	N	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.10.2017	0.650%	0.325%	no
LU0996452701	R	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	22.11.2013	0.850%	0.200%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed and variable interest securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– The attention of the investors is drawn to the fact that the structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them are often intransparent and the Sub-Fund may be exposed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.

– Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are fixed-income securities with embedded options that financially benefit the issuer, by which a fixed-income security is converted into an equity when certain pre-determined conditions are met. Investments in contingent convertible bonds may be adversely impacted depending on the occurrence of specific security features or triggers, linked to regulatory capital minimums, and where the issuer’s regulatory authorities express doubts regarding the creditworthiness of the issuer. In such adverse scenarios, the value of such securities could be written down temporarily or permanently and/or coupons cancelled or deferred in order to help the issuer to absorb losses (loss absorption risk). The value of CoCo Bonds could also be unpredictable in the event of such securities being converted into equities at a discounted share price as per pre-determined rules specific to each issue and disclosed in the issuer’s prospectus (conversion risk). If the securities are converted into equity following a conversion event, holders would become more subordinated as they become the holder of an equity investment versus holding a debt investment. Further risks of investing in

CoCo Bonds are capital structure inversion risk, call extension risk and liquidity risk.

– The investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.

– Liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Sub-Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security resp. of a position is an additional discount on the selling resp. liquidation price leading to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread charged by the brokers to similar securities which have, however, higher liquidity. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.

– Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

5 Vontobel Fund – Euro Bond (*from 9 March 2021:* Green Bond)

1 Reference currency
EUR

2 Investment objective and policy
Until 8 March 2021: Vontobel Fund – Euro Bond (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the best possible investment returns in EUR.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are primarily invested in various bonds and similar fixed and variable interest rate debt instruments denominated in EUR, including asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities ("ABS/MBS"), convertibles and warrant bonds issued by public and/or private borrowers, whereby a maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in convertibles and warrant bonds.

Starting from 9 March 2021: Vontobel Fund – Green Bond (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve investment returns.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's net assets are primarily invested in various bonds and similar fixed and variable interest rate debt instruments classified as "Green Bonds", including asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities ("ABS/MBS"), convertibles and warrant bonds issued by public and/or private borrowers, whereby a maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in convertibles and warrant bonds.

Green bonds are bond instruments where the proceeds will be applied to finance or refinance new and/or existing projects that are beneficial to the environment.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund's investment in ABS/MBS may not exceed 10% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency or credit risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency or credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments denominated in EUR or other currencies.

3 Use of derivatives
The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0035744233	A	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	25.10.1991	0.850%	0.850%	no
LU1683489246	AN	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	0.650%	0.325%	no
LU0035744829	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	25.10.1991	0.850%	0.850%	no
LU1651443258	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.08.2017	1.350%	1.250%	no
LU0278087357	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	03.05.2007	0.425%	0.325%	no
LU1683481698	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.10.2017	0.650%	0.325%	no
LU0996452024	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	22.11.2013	0.850%	0.250%	no
LU1502168930	S	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.10.2016	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU0571063014	AM	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	01.02.2011	1.350%	1.250%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile
The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed and variable interest securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

The attention of the investors is drawn to the fact that the structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them are often intransparent and the Sub-Fund may be exposed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.

Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification
The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

6 Vontobel Fund – EUR Corporate Bond Mid Yield

1 The Reference currency
EUR

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – EUR Corporate Bond Mid Yield (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the best possible investment returns in EUR through investing in the lower part of the Euro investment grade corporate debt universe.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are primarily invested in various bonds denominated in EUR and similar fixed or variable rate debt instruments, including contingent convertible bonds (so-called “CoCo Bonds”), asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities (“ABS/MBS”), convertible bonds and warrant bonds issued by public and/or private borrowers with a lower investment grade rating. A lower investment grade rating shall be understood to mean the investment segment with a Standard & Poor's rating of between A+ and BBB- or an equivalent rating from another rating agency.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe, including fixed-interest and floating-rate securities with issuer ratings below Standard & Poor's BBB- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency), equities. Equity investments are only allowed on a passive basis as a result of a conversion event for contingent convertible bonds.

Bond investments below BBB- shall be limited in aggregate. Additionally such investments are to be restricted to securities rated from BB+ to BB- at the time of investment. In case investments suffer downgrades below that BB- limit, existing investments can be kept on a passive basis only, to avoid forced selling situations and preserve capital values.

The Sub-Fund’s investment in CoCo Bonds may not exceed 10% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund’s investment in ABS/MBS may not exceed 10% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash and invest in money market instruments up to 33% of its net assets.

Investments in lower investment grade ratings and in ratings below BBB- may have an above-average yield compared with investments in first-class borrowers, but they also entail a greater credit risk.

Currency or credit risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency or credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments denominated in EUR or other currencies.

3 Use of derivatives
The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d’abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0863290267	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.01.2013	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1047498362	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	31.03.2014	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1767066514	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	09.02.2018	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU2054206656	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.100%	0.250%	no
LU0153585566	A	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	27.09.2002	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1258889689	AI	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	14.07.2015	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1683480963	AN	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	03.10.2017	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU1594302512	AQG	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	20.04.2017	0.550%	0.400%	no
LU0153585723	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	27.09.2002	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU0153585996	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.07.2007	1.600%	1.500%	no
LU1525532344	G	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	25.11.2016	0.550%	0.400%	no
LU0278087860	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	13.07.2007	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1612361102	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.05.2017	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU0420003617	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.09.2010	1.100%	0.250%	no
LU1502169235	S	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.10.2016	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU2132481388	Y	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	500'000'000	25.03.2020	0.550%	0.370%	no
LU1092317624	HN (hedged)	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	06.10.2014	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1054314221	HI (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.04.2014	0.550%	0.550%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile
The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed and variable interest securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-

Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Investments in high-yield bonds are more risky and generally considered to constitute more speculative investments. These bonds comprise a higher credit risk, higher price fluctuations, a higher risk of loss of capital deployed and of ongoing earnings than bonds with a higher credit rating. The high-yield bonds are generally more sensitive to the changes in the macroeconomic conditions. The spread to government bonds tends to widen during the economic slowdown and recession and to tighten during the economic upswing. Higher coupon payable to the high-yield bondholders is considered a compensation for a higher degree of risk taken by the investors.

– Investments may be made in countries where the local stock exchanges may not yet qualify as recognized stock exchanges within the meaning of the investment restrictions set out in this Sales Prospectus.

– Accordingly, pursuant to the investment and borrowing restrictions defined in section 9 of the General Part, investments in securities listed on stock exchanges which do not qualify as recognized exchanges or markets and other non-listed investments may not exceed 10% of the net assets of each of these Sub-Funds.

– The attention of the investors is drawn to the fact that the structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them are often intransparent and the Sub-Fund may be exposed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.

– Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are fixed-income securities with embedded options that financially benefit the issuer, by which a fixed-income security is converted into an equity when certain pre-determined conditions are met. Investments in contingent convertible bonds may be adversely impacted depending on the occurrence of specific security features or triggers, linked to regulatory capital minimums, and where the issuer’s regulatory authorities express doubts regarding the creditworthiness of the issuer. In such adverse scenarios, the value of such securities could be written down temporarily or permanently and/or coupons cancelled or deferred in order to help the issuer to absorb losses (loss absorption risk). The value of CoCo Bonds could also be unpredictable in the event of such securities being converted into equities at a discounted share price as per pre-determined rules specific to each issue and disclosed in the issuer’s prospectus (conversion risk). If the securities are converted into equity following a conversion event, holders would become more subordinated as they become the holder of an equity investment versus holding a debt investment. Further risks of investing in CoCo Bonds are capital structure inversion risk, call extension risk and liquidity risk.

– The investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.

– Liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Sub-Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security resp. of a position is an additional discount on the selling resp. liquidation price leading to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread charged by the brokers to similar securities which have, however, higher liquidity. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.

– Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

7 Vontobel Fund – High Yield Bond

1 The Reference currency

EUR

2 Investment objective and policy

Vontobel Fund – High Yield Bond (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the best possible investment returns by investing primarily in global high-yield corporate bonds.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are primarily invested in various bonds and other fixed or variable rate debt instruments denominated in freely convertible currencies including contingent convertible bonds (so-called “CoCo Bonds”), asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities (“ABS/MBS”), convertibles and warrant bonds, issued by public and/or private borrowers worldwide, which have a Standard & Poor's rating of between BB+ and CCC- or an equivalent rating from another rating agency.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe, including fixed-interest or floating-rate securities with ratings above Standard & Poor's BB+ or below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency) and equities.

Investments in bonds with a rating below CCC- may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's assets.

The Sub-Fund’s investment in CoCo Bonds may not exceed 10% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund’s investment in ABS/MBS may not exceed 10% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash and invest in money market instruments up to 33% of its net assets.

Currency or credit risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency or credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments.

3 Use of derivatives

The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The Share Classes of the Sub-Fund may also be charged a Performance Fee. The fee shall be calculated pursuant to section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part with the following stipulations:

Performance Fee	No more than 10% of outperformance
Calculation	HWM Principle and Hurdle Rate Principle (cumulatively)
High Water Mark	HWM with reset
Hurdle Rate	Customized benchmark "ICE BofAML High Yield Index"
Performance Fee Period	Financial year

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d’abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1374300298	AMH (hedged)	AUD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	01.04.2016	1.600%	1.500%	yes
LU0571067437	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.06.2012	1.100%	1.100%	yes
LU0571067866	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	15.10.2013	0.550%	0.550%	yes
LU1683481185	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.10.2017	0.825%	0.550%	yes
LU2054207118	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.100%	0.250%	yes
LU1275269402	AI	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	27.08.2015	0.550%	0.550%	yes
LU0756125596	AS	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	11.06.2012	1.600%	1.500%	yes
LU0571066462	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.06.2012	1.100%	1.100%	yes
LU1482063689	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	08.09.2016	1.600%	1.500%	yes
LU0571066975	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	11.06.2012	0.550%	0.550%	yes
LU1683481342	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.10.2017	0.825%	0.550%	yes
LU0571088516	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.11.2013	1.100%	0.250%	yes
LU1502169318	S	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.10.2016	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1061952005	AMH (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	05.06.2014	1.600%	1.500%	yes
LU1683488354	AMHN (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	12.10.2017	0.825%	0.550%	yes
LU0571067601	H (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.06.2012	1.100%	1.100%	yes
LU1061952187	HC (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	05.06.2014	1.600%	1.500%	yes
LU0571068088	HI (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.04.2014	0.550%	0.550%	yes
LU1683481268	HN (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.10.2017	0.825%	0.550%	yes
LU1374300371	AMH (hedged)	ZAR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	01.04.2016	1.600%	1.500%	yes

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed and variable interest securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Investments in higher-interest and higher-risk bonds are generally considered to constitute more speculative investments. These bonds comprise a higher credit risk, higher price fluctuations, a higher risk of loss of capital deployed and of ongoing earnings than bonds with a higher credit rating.
– Higher-yielding, higher-risk bonds are often issued by small companies or those that already have significant levels of debt. Such companies regularly have more difficulty than larger or less heavily indebted companies in making interest and capital payments. Such companies are also more strongly affected by changing market conditions, such as a weaker economy or higher interest rates.
– Investments in higher-yielding, higher-risk bonds may also be less liquid than other investments, or the Sub-Fund may only be able to sell such investments at a discount to their actual value.
– The attention of the investors is drawn to the fact that the structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them are often intransparent and the Sub-Fund may be exposed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.
– Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are fixed-income securities with embedded options that financially benefit the issuer, by which a fixed-income security is converted into an equity when certain pre-determined conditions are met. Investments in contingent convertible bonds may be adversely impacted depending on the occurrence of specific security features or triggers, linked to regulatory capital minimums, and where the issuer’s regulatory authorities express doubts regarding the creditworthiness of the issuer. In such adverse scenarios, the value of such securities could be written down temporarily or permanently and/or coupons cancelled or deferred in order to help the issuer to absorb losses (loss absorption risk). The value of CoCo Bonds could also be unpredictable in the event of such securities being converted into equities at a discounted share price as per pre-determined rules specific to each issue and disclosed in the issuer’s prospectus (conversion risk). If the securities are converted into equity following a conversion event, holders would become more subordinated as they become the holder of an equity investment versus holding a debt investment. Further risks of investing in CoCo Bonds are capital structure inversion risk, call extension risk and liquidity risk.
– Distressed securities are the securities of issuers that are in financial distress or near bankruptcy, typically with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency). Investments in distressed securities are very speculative and carry a significant risk of capital loss.
– The investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds and distressed securities. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.
– Liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Sub-Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security resp. of a position is an additional discount on the selling resp. liquidation price leading to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread charged by the brokers to similar securities which have, however, higher liquidity. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.
– Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification
The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance
The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

8 Vontobel Fund – Bond Global Aggregate

1 Reference currency
EUR

2 Investment objective
Until 8 March 2021:

Vontobel Fund – Bond Global Aggregate (the "Sub-Fund") aims to achieve the best possible investment returns.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

Vontobel Fund – Bond Global Aggregate (the "Sub-Fund") aims to outperform its benchmark (Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (EUR Hedged) over a rolling three-year investment cycle, while achieving a positive absolute performance over the same cycle.

3 Investment policy
Until 8 March 2021:

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly invested in fixed-income instruments such as notes, bonds and similar fixed-interest and floating-rate securities, including securities with embedded derivatives such as convertible bonds and contingent convertible bonds (so-called “CoCo” Bonds”) and issued or guaranteed by national, supra-national or corporate issuers.

The Sub-Fund’s investment in CoCo Bonds may not exceed 15% of its net assets.

Up to 40% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in securities issued by issuers that are domiciled in, have their main business activity in or mainly exposed to non-OECD countries.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in asset- and mortgage-backed securities. The exposure to the ABS/MBS can be built up directly or indirectly via to-be-announced instruments (TBAs).

The investments of the Sub-Fund in high yield corporate securities may not exceed 25% of its net assets.

Investments in in bonds with a Standard & Poor’s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency; so-called “Distressed securities”) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets.

Maximum of 15% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in convertible bonds and notes.

The Sub-Fund shall engage in active currency management and shall build up exposure to various currencies.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency or credit risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency or credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments denominated in USD or other currencies.

For the purposes of hedging, in particular credit, currency and interest rate risks, efficient portfolio management as well as for the purpose of achieving the investment objective, the Sub-Fund may employ derivatives traded on exchange or over-the-counter. The derivative instruments shall include, but shall not be limited to, forwards, including forward volatility agreements, futures, swaps, including volatility swaps, credit derivatives, including credit default swaps, as well as options, including options on foreign currencies, in particular deliverable currencies, swaptions, options on the above derivative instruments and exotic options.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly exposed to the fixed-income asset class by investing directly, or indirectly via derivative financial instruments, in fixed-income instruments such as notes, bonds and similar fixed-interest and floating-rate securities, including securities with embedded derivatives such as convertible bonds and contingent convertible bonds (so-called “CoCo” Bonds”), issued or guaranteed by national, supra-national or corporate issuers.

The Sub-Fund further engages in active currency management and can build up exposure to various currencies as well as to currency volatility. The Sub-Fund also takes active exposure to volatility via derivatives.

Up to 40% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be exposed to securities issued by issuers that are domiciled in, have their main business activity in or are mainly exposed to non-OECD countries.

The exposure of the Sub-Fund to high yield corporate securities may not exceed 25% of its net assets.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may expose up to 20% of its assets to asset- and mortgage-backed securities (ABS/MBS). The exposure to ABS/MBS can be built up directly or indirectly via to-be-announced instruments (TBAs).

The Sub-Fund’s exposure to CoCo Bonds may not exceed 15% of its assets.

A maximum of 15% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be exposed to convertible bonds and notes.

Exposure to distressed securities (i.e. securities that are typically rated with a Standard & Poor’s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency)) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets.

The exposure to the above asset classes may also be achieved indirectly via UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange traded funds. The exposure achieved via eligible UCITS and/or other UCIs may amount to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency risk and credit risk are actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency and credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Additionally, interest rate risk is actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments.

For the purposes of achieving the investment objective or for hedging, in particular credit, currency and interest rate risks, the Sub-Fund may employ derivatives traded on exchange or over-the-counter. The derivative instruments include, but are not limited to, forwards, including forward volatility agreements, futures, swaps, including volatility swaps, credit derivatives, including credit default swaps, as well as options, including options on foreign currencies, in particular deliverable currencies, swaptions, options on the above derivative instruments and exotic options.

Investment Management Process

The Investment Manager applies a flexible approach to global bond and currency management.

The Investment Manager aims to maximize the diversification effect of the Sub-Fund's exposure to global rates, credit spreads and currencies through three dimensions: asset classes, investment strategies and time horizons. A structured portfolio construction process aims to balance the allocation of risk across rates, credit and currencies, and to reduce the impact of potential variation around portfolio manager views.

The portfolio management team deploys a dynamic top-down macro approach to actively manage portfolios through economic cycles, drawing on internal subject matter expertise in corporate bonds, emerging market bonds and currencies.

Long term strategic market views of the Investment Manager are complemented with tactical investment decisions to seek to benefit from trading opportunities arising in volatility markets and aim to dynamically adjust the Sub-Fund portfolio's total risk exposure. The diversification of the Sub-Fund is enhanced by deploying size-constrained directional and relative-value positions.

The intended outcome of the investment process is positive absolute returns together with positive relative returns (alpha) and low correlation with other asset classes.

Implementing the aforementioned strategy to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund requires the use of derivative financial instruments that may result in a significantly higher leverage than strategies that do not use derivatives.

More details on leverage and on the techniques by means of which this leverage is built up are provided in the section "Risk classification" below.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The Share Classes of the Sub-Fund may also be charged a Performance Fee. The fee shall be calculated pursuant to section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part with the following stipulations:

Performance Fee	Max. 20% of outperformance
Calculation	HWM Principle and Hurdle Rate Principle (cumulatively)
High Water Mark	HWM with 3-year reset
Hurdle Rate	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (EUR Hedged)
Performance Fee Period	Financial year

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1181655199	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	13.02.2015	0.850%	0.800%	yes
LU2269201021	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.12.2020	0.425%	0.400%	yes
LU1683482159	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.10.2017	0.650%	0.400%	yes
LU2054205922	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	0.850%	0.250%	yes
LU1112750762	A	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	03.10.2014	0.850%	0.800%	yes
LU1428950999	AI	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	13.06.2016	0.425%	0.400%	yes
LU1683486226	AN	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	11.10.2017	0.650%	0.400%	yes
LU1116636702	AS	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	03.10.2014	1.350%	1.200%	yes
LU1112750929	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.10.2014	0.850%	0.800%	yes
LU1482063846	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	08.09.2016	1.350%	1.200%	yes
LU2001739452	F	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	01.07.2019	1.425%	0.800%	no
LU1112751067	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	03.10.2014	0.425%	0.400%	yes
LU1612360716	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.05.2017	0.650%	0.400%	yes
LU0420003963	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.09.2010	0.850%	0.250%	yes
LU1502169409	S	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.10.2016	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU0035744662	AH (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	25.10.1991	0.850%	0.800%	yes
LU1683486143	AHN (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	11.10.2017	0.650%	0.400%	yes
LU1683478470	AQH1 (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	29.09.2017	1.700%	1.400%	yes
LU1683478710	AQHC1 (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	29.09.2017	1.650%	1.450%	yes
LU0035745552	H (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	25.10.1991	0.850%	0.800%	yes
LU1683478553	H1 (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	29.09.2017	1.550%	1.400%	yes
LU1683478637	HC1 (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	29.09.2017	1.650%	1.450%	yes
LU0278091383	HI (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	25.10.1991	0.425%	0.400%	yes
LU1683482076	HN (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.10.2017	0.650%	0.400%	yes

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

Until 8 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund is eligible to all investors with a medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed-income securities and to achieve an appropriate current income and capital return. The investors must also be willing to accept investment risks, in particular risks associated with investments in ABS/MBS, active currency management and extensive use of derivatives.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund is eligible for consideration by investors with a medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed-income securities and who seek to achieve income and capital return. The investors must also be willing to accept investment risks, in particular risks associated with investments in ABS/MBS, high yield corporate securities, CoCo Bonds, active currency management and extensive use of derivatives, as well as the ability to withstand volatility.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Leverage is any technique that magnifies exposure to an asset class or to an instrument. Where leverage is applied, the gain is amplified but additionally in the event of losses, the losses are also multiplied compared to the losses if the portfolio were unleveraged. Leverage may lead to an increase in volatility of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund and increase the potential for capital losses compared to an unleveraged fund.

– Investments in higher-yielding and higher-risk bonds are generally considered to be more speculative investments. These bonds typically comprise higher credit risk, higher price fluctuations, a higher risk of capital loss and of ongoing earnings than bonds with a higher credit rating.

– Higher-yielding, higher-risk bonds are often issued by smaller companies or those that already have significant levels of debt. Such companies may have more difficulty than larger or less heavily indebted companies in making interest and capital payments. Such companies may also be more strongly affected by changing market conditions, such as a weaker economy or higher interest rates.

– Investments in higher-yielding, higher-risk bonds may also be less liquid than other investments, or the Sub-Fund may only be able to sell such investments at a discount to their actual value.

– The structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them may not be fully transparent and the Sub-Fund may be exposed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.

– Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are fixed-income securities with embedded options that financially benefit the issuer, by which a fixed-income security is converted into an equity when certain pre-determined conditions are met. Investments in contingent convertible bonds may be adversely impacted depending on the occurrence of specific security features or triggers, linked to regulatory capital minimums, and where the issuer's regulatory authorities express doubts regarding the creditworthiness of the issuer. In such adverse scenarios, the value of such securities could be written down temporarily or permanently and/or coupons cancelled or deferred in order to help the issuer to absorb losses (loss absorption risk). The value of CoCo Bonds could also be unpredictable in the event of such securities being converted into equities at a discounted share price as per pre-determined rules specific to each issue and disclosed in the issuer's prospectus (conversion risk). If the securities are converted into equity following a conversion event, holders would become more subordinated as they become the holder of an equity investment versus holding a debt investment. Further risks of investing in CoCo Bonds are capital structure inversion risk, call extension risk and liquidity risk.

– Distressed securities are the securities of issuers that are in financial distress or near bankruptcy, typically with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency). Investments in distressed securities are very speculative and carry a significant risk of capital loss.

– Investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds and distressed securities. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.

– Liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Sub-Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security or position is an additional discount on the price to sell or liquidate a position that may lead to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread for more liquid securities. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner. Liquidity risk may increase in the context of derivative transactions where positions may need to be liquidated to post additional collateral to a counterparty e.g. to meet a margin call, following asset price movements. Such liquidity demands may arise regardless of whether a derivative is being used to increase exposure or to hedge risks.

– The investments in the emerging markets may be adversely affected by political developments, changes in local laws, taxes and exchange controls in those countries as well as by weaknesses in the settlement processes.

– Currency trading is highly speculative and is strongly dependent on the skills of the Investment Manager to correctly forecast the evolution of various currencies. If such forecasts in respect of the relevant currency pair prove to be inaccurate, the Sub-Fund suffers a loss. Active currency trading can therefore lead to substantial losses.

– Volatility trading is very speculative and is strongly dependent on the skills of the Investment Manager to forecast both future realized market volatility and option-implied volatility. If such forecasts prove to be inaccurate, the Sub-Fund suffers a loss. Active volatility trading can therefore lead to substantial losses.
– Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the absolute value at risk method (absolute VaR).

The risk measure will not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.

The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The sum of notionals leverage achieved over the course of the year is expected to be around 700% or less of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the actual sum of notionals leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value.

The Sub-Fund uses multi-leg option strategies and currency forwards. Whilst measurement of the actual economic risk from these strategies should be based on netting the constituent positions, the sum of notionals leverage is the sum of the absolute notionals of the constituent derivatives contracts without netting. For example, a limited loss “put spread” option strategy may consist of a long put option, that generates a profit when the reference underlier falls in value, combined with a short put option that generates a loss when the reference underlier falls in value, in such a way as to only generate a limited gain, at a fixed, upfront cost. Whilst the net leverage of such a strategy is a fraction of the leverage due to either constituent put option, the sum of notionals leverage is arrived at by summing the absolute notional value of the short put and the absolute notional value of the long put, which could be many multiples of the net leverage. The difference between net leverage and the sum of notionals leverage reaches an extreme in the case of a pair of economically perfectly offsetting option contracts (i.e. zero net notional, zero market risk and zero net leverage) which have a sum of notionals leverage equal to the sum of their respective absolute notionals.

In the same way that the economic neutralizing of an open option contract via an equal and opposite option contract results in a sum of notionals leverage equal to twice the notional of each option contract, the industry standard procedure for closing out FX forward contracts and re-establishing the FX forward exposure to a new forward date results in a sum of notionals leverage equal to three times the notional of the original FX forward. The increase in sum of notionals leverage due to rolling forward or closing out positions can result in a significant variability of this metric over time.

Average leverage may further arise from so-called relative value trades. In these types of trades long positions in securities or eligible derivatives are combined with short positions in eligible derivatives to achieve a net gain via relative price appreciation of the underlying long asset and relative price depreciation of the underlying short position. Where such strategies are implemented through underlying instruments that normally exhibit a low level of volatility, such as fixed-income securities, larger notional position sizes may be entered into by the Investment Manager which, in turn, may result in higher levels of average leverage.

It should also be noted that the levels of the sum of notionals leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although this value must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

9 Vontobel Fund – Eastern European Bond

1 Reference currency
EUR

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Eastern European Bond (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the best possible investment returns in EUR.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are invested mainly in debt instruments (bonds, notes and similar fixed and variable rate debt instruments including asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities (“ABS/MBS”) convertibles and warrant bonds, etc.) denominated in Central and Eastern European currencies and/or issued by public and/or private borrowers based in Central and Eastern Europe, whereby a maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in convertibles and warrant bonds.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund’s investment in ABS/MBS may not exceed 10% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency, credit and market risk may also be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency, credit or market exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments.

3 Use of derivatives
The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% and the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3%.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d’abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0080215030	A	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	05.09.1997	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU0469618036	AM	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	08.03.2010	1.600%	1.500%	no
LU1683489329	AN	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU0080215204	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	05.09.1997	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU0137004601	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.07.2007	1.600%	1.500%	no
LU0278087431	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	13.07.2007	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1683483801	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	05.10.2017	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU0420004268	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.09.2010	1.100%	0.250%	no
LU0571068591	AM	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	01.02.2011	1.600%	1.500%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile
The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed and variable interest securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Investments may be made in countries where the local stock exchanges may not yet qualify as recognized stock exchanges within the meaning of the investment restrictions set out in this Sales Prospectus;

– Accordingly, pursuant to the investment and borrowing restrictions defined in section 9 of the General Part, investments in securities listed on stock exchanges which do not qualify as recognized exchanges or markets and other non-listed investments may not exceed 10% of the net assets of each of these Sub-Funds;

– This Sub-Fund's investments may be subject to a higher degree of risk. The stock markets and the economies of emerging markets are generally volatile. This Sub-Fund's investments in certain emerging markets may also be adversely affected by political developments and/or changes in local laws, taxes and exchange controls. Finally, in some countries, it is difficult to clearly identify what conditions of ownership apply to certain companies as a result of ongoing privatization processes;

– The procedures for settling securities transactions are associated with higher risks in the emerging markets than in developed markets. These higher risks are partly due to the fact that the Sub-Fund must use brokers and counterparties which do not have a very high level of capitalization, and the safekeeping of assets may in some countries be unreliable, so that upon subscription or redemption, Fund shares may be worth less, or more, than at the time they were created;

– Investments in high-yield bonds are more risky and generally considered to constitute more speculative investments. These bonds comprise a higher credit risk, higher price fluctuations, a higher risk of loss of capital deployed and of ongoing earnings than bonds with a higher credit rating. The high-yield bonds are generally more sensitive to the changes in the macroeconomic conditions. The spread to the higher rated securities tends to widen during the economic slowdown and recession and to tighten during the economic upswing. Higher coupon payable to the high-yield bond holders is considered a compensation for a higher degree of risk taken by the investors.

– Liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security resp. of a position is an additional discount on the selling resp. liquidation price leading to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread charged by the brokers to similar securities which have, however, higher liquidity. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.
– For Sub-Funds with alternative currency Share Classes, in extreme cases currency hedge transactions for a Share Class may have a negative impact on the net asset value of the other Share Classes;
– As the capital markets of Central and Eastern European countries have only been recently established and because banking, registration and telecommunications systems are still underdeveloped, investments in Central and Eastern Europe are subject to certain risks relating to the clearing, settlement and registration of securities transactions usually not encountered when investing in Western countries;
– Those particular risks that are associated with Russia and countries of the former Soviet Union are described in greater detail below:
– The performance of investments in Russia and countries of the former Soviet Union can be more volatile and the investments may be more illiquid than in other European countries. In addition, government supervision in the investment country of the Sub-Fund may be less efficient. The settlement, auditing and reporting methods used may not be of as high a standard as those found in more developed countries.

  Moreover, investments in companies with a small market capitalization can be more volatile than in companies with a medium or large capitalization.

  The countries of the former Soviet Union are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

  The Russian market and the markets of the former Soviet Union are not at present recognized as Regulated Markets. Investments in securities that are traded on the Russian RTS Stock Exchange, the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange and other regulated Russian securities markets are not affected by the restrictions noted in this paragraph.
– The attention of the investors is drawn to the fact that the structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them are often intransparent and the Sub-Fund may be exposed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.
– Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply the relative value at risk method (relative VaR) to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

The risk measure will not exceed twice the value of the Sub-Fund's benchmark portfolio. The JP Morgan GBI-EM Global Europe will be used as the benchmark portfolio.

The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The average leverage achieved over the course of the year is expected to be around 100% or less of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the actual leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value. Also, it is to be noted that the levels of leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although this value must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

10 Vontobel Fund – Value Bond

1 Reference currency

CHF

2 Investment objective and policy

Vontobel Fund – Value Bond (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve a positive absolute return in CHF in any market environment.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly invested in various bonds and similar fixed and variable rate debt instruments, including contingent convertible bonds (so-called "CoCo Bonds"), convertible bonds and warrant bonds issued by various public and/or private borrowers, whereby a maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in convertible and warrant bonds.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund's investment in CoCo Bonds may not exceed 10% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency or credit risk is actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency or credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk is actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments.

Until 8 March 2021:

3 Use of derivatives

The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

For the purposes of hedging, in particular credit, currency and interest rate risks as well as for the purpose of achieving the investment objective, the Sub-Fund may employ derivative financial instruments traded on exchange or over-the-counter. The derivative financial instruments shall include, but shall not be limited to, forwards, futures, swaps, including interest rate swaps, credit derivatives, including credit default swaps, as well as options, including options on foreign currencies, in particular deliverable currencies, swaptions, options on the above derivative instruments and exotic options.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The Share Classes of the Sub-Fund may also be charged a Performance Fee. The fee shall be calculated pursuant to section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part with the following stipulations:

Performance Fee	No more than 10% of outperformance
Calculation	HWM Principle and Hurdle Rate Principle (cumulatively)
High Water Mark	HWM without reset
Hurdle Rate	CHF 3-month LIBOR
Performance Fee Period	Quarter of the financial year

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0218908985	A	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	01.07.2005	0.850%	0.340%	yes
LU1683482746	AN	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	05.10.2017	0.650%	0.220%	yes
LU0218909108	B	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	01.07.2005	0.850%	0.340%	yes
LU0278084842	I	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	07.01.2009	0.425%	0.220%	yes
LU1683480377	N	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.10.2017	0.650%	0.220%	yes
LU0420004698	R	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.06.2009	0.850%	0.250%	yes
LU0571089084	S	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	31.05.2011	0.000%	0.000%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed and variable interest securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are fixed-income securities with embedded options that financially benefit the issuer, by which a fixed-income security is converted into an equity when certain pre-determined conditions are met. Investments in contingent convertible bonds may be adversely impacted depending on the occurrence of specific security features or triggers, linked to regulatory capital minimums, and where the issuer's regulatory authorities express doubts regarding the creditworthiness of the issuer. In such adverse scenarios, the value of such securities could be written down temporarily or permanently and/or coupons cancelled or deferred in order to help the issuer to absorb losses (loss absorption risk). The value of CoCo Bonds could also be unpredictable in the event of such securities being converted into equities at a discounted share price as per pre-determined rules specific to each issue and disclosed in the issuer's prospectus (conversion risk). If the securities are converted into equity following a conversion event, holders would become more subordinated as they become the holder of an equity investment versus holding a debt investment. Further risks of investing in CoCo Bonds are capital structure inversion risk, call extension risk and liquidity risk.

– The investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.

– Liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Sub-Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security resp. of a position is an additional discount on the selling resp. liquidation price leading to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread charged by the brokers to similar securities which have, however, higher liquidity. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.

– Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund shall apply the absolute value at risk method (absolute VaR) to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

The global risk for the Sub-Fund is expected to be approximately 8% of the Sub-Fund's net assets on average per year, but will not at any time exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The average leverage achieved over the course of the year is expected to be around 500% or less of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the actual leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value. Also, it is to be noted that the levels of leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although this value must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

11 Vontobel Fund – Absolute Return Bond (EUR)

1 Reference currency
EUR

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Absolute Return Bond (EUR) (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve a positive absolute return in EUR in any market environment.

Until 8 March 2021:

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly invested in various bonds and similar fixed and variable rate debt instruments, including contingent convertible bonds (so-called "CoCo Bonds"), asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities ("ABS/MBS"), convertible bonds and warrant bonds issued by various public and/or private borrowers, whereby a maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in convertible and warrant bonds.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

Investments in bonds with a Standard & Poor's rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency; so-called "Distressed securities") may not exceed 7% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. The Sub-Fund's investment in CoCo Bonds may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund's investment in ABS/MBS may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency or credit risk is actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency or credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk is actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments.

The Sub-Fund is not managed in reference to a benchmark but uses the EUR 3 Month LIBOR as hurdle rate for the calculation of its performance fee (see section 3 "Fees, expenses and commissions" below).

The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly exposed to the fixed-income asset class by investing directly, or indirectly via derivative financial instruments, in various bonds and similar fixed and variable rate debt instruments, including contingent convertible bonds (so-called "CoCo Bonds"), asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities ("ABS/MBS"), convertible bonds and warrant bonds issued by various public and/or private borrowers.

The Sub-Fund further engages in active currency management and can build up exposure to various currencies as well as to currency volatility. The Sub-Fund also takes active exposure to volatility via derivatives.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may expose up to 20% of its assets to asset- and mortgage-backed securities (ABS/MBS).

The Sub-Fund's exposure to CoCo Bonds may not exceed 10% of its assets.

A maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be exposed to convertible bonds and notes.

Exposure to distressed securities (i.e. securities that are typically rated with a Standard & Poor's rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency)) may not exceed 7% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The exposure to the above asset classes may also be achieved indirectly via UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange traded funds. The exposure achieved via eligible UCITS and/or other UCIs may amount to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency risk and credit risk is actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency and credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Additionally, interest rate risk is actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments.

The Sub-Fund is not managed in reference to a benchmark but uses the EUR 3 Month LIBOR as hurdle rate for the calculation of its performance fee (see section 3 "Fees, expenses and commissions" below).

For the purposes of achieving the investment objective or for hedging, in particular credit, currency and interest rate risks, the Sub-Fund may employ derivatives traded on exchange or over-the-counter. The derivative instruments include, but are not limited to, forwards, futures, swaps, including interest rate swaps, credit derivatives, including credit default swaps, as well as options, including options on foreign currencies, in particular deliverable currencies, swaptions, options on the above derivative instruments and exotic options.

Investment Management Process

The Investment Manager applies a flexible approach to global bond and currency management.

The Investment Manager aims to maximize the diversification effect of the Sub-Fund's exposure to global rates, credit spreads and currencies through three dimensions: asset classes, investment strategies and time horizons. A structured portfolio construction process aims to balance the allocation of risk across rates, credit and currencies, and to reduce the impact of potential variation around portfolio manager views.

The portfolio management team deploys a dynamic top-down macro approach to actively manage portfolios through economic cycles, drawing on internal subject matter expertise in corporate bonds, emerging market bonds and currencies.

Long term strategic market views of the Investment Manager are complemented with tactical investment decisions to seek to benefit from trading opportunities arising in volatility markets and aim to dynamically adjust the Sub-Fund portfolio's total risk exposure. The diversification of the Sub-Fund is enhanced by deploying size-constrained directional and relative-value positions.

The intended outcome of the investment process is positive absolute returns together with positive relative returns (alpha) and low correlation with other asset classes.

Implementing the aforementioned strategy to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund requires the use of derivative financial instruments that may result in a significantly higher leverage than strategies that do not use derivatives.

More details on leverage and on the techniques by means of which this leverage is built up are provided in the section "Risk classification" below.

3 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The Share Classes of the Sub-Fund may also be charged a Performance Fee. The fee shall be calculated pursuant to section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part with the following stipulations:

Performance Fee	No more than 10% of outperformance
Calculation	HWM Principle and Hurdle Rate Principle (cumulatively)
High Water Mark	HWM without reset
Hurdle Rate	EUR 3-month LIBOR
Performance Fee Period	Quarter of the financial year

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0105717663	A	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	09.12.1999	0.850%	0.850%	yes
LU1683487117	AN	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	11.10.2017	0.650%	0.425%	yes
LU0105717820	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	09.12.1999	0.850%	0.850%	yes
LU0137004866	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.07.2007	1.350%	1.250%	yes
LU0278087514	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	27.04.2007	0.425%	0.425%	yes
LU1683481003	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.10.2017	0.650%	0.425%	yes
LU0420005075	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.06.2009	0.850%	0.250%	yes
LU0571089167	S	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	05.09.2014	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU0571069219	AM	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	01.02.2011	1.350%	1.250%	yes
LU1028901913	H (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	12.02.2014	0.850%	0.850%	yes
LU1028902051	HI (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	12.02.2014	0.425%	0.425%	yes
LU1683483710	HN (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	05.10.2017	0.650%	0.425%	yes

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

4 Typical investor profile

Until 8 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed and variable interest securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund is eligible for consideration by private and institutional investors with a medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed and variable interest securities and who seek to achieve investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations. The investors must also be willing to accept investment risks, in particular risks associated with investments in ABS/MBS, CoCo Bonds, active currency management and extensive use of derivatives, as well as the ability to withstand volatility.

5 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Leverage is any technique that magnifies exposure to an asset class or to an instrument. Where leverage is applied, the gain is amplified but additionally in the event of losses, the losses are also multiplied compared to the losses if portfolio were unleveraged. Leverage may lead to an increase in volatility of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund and increase the potential for capital losses compared to an unleveraged fund.

– Investments in higher-yielding and higher-risk bonds are generally considered to be more speculative investments. These bonds typically comprise higher credit risk, higher price fluctuations, a higher risk of capital loss and of ongoing earnings than bonds with a higher credit rating.

– Higher-yielding, higher-risk bonds are often issued by smaller companies or those that already have significant levels of debt. Such companies may have more difficulty than larger or less heavily indebted companies in making interest and capital payments. Such companies may also be more strongly affected by changing market conditions, such as a weaker economy or higher interest rates.

- Investments in higher-yielding, higher-risk bonds may also be less liquid than other investments, or the Sub-Fund may only be able to sell such investments at a discount to their actual value.
- The structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them may not be fully transparent and the Sub-Fund may be exposed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.
- Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are fixed-income securities with embedded options that financially benefit the issuer, by which a fixed-income security is converted into an equity when certain pre-determined conditions are met. Investments in contingent convertible bonds may be adversely impacted depending on the occurrence of specific security features or triggers, linked to regulatory capital minimums, and where the issuer's regulatory authorities express doubts regarding the creditworthiness of the issuer. In such adverse scenarios, the value of such securities could be written down temporarily or permanently and/or coupons cancelled or deferred in order to help the issuer to absorb losses (loss absorption risk). The value of CoCo Bonds could also be unpredictable in the event of such securities being converted into equities at a discounted share price as per pre-determined rules specific to each issue and disclosed in the issuer's prospectus (conversion risk). If the securities are converted into equity following a conversion event, holders would become more subordinated as they become the holder of an equity investment versus holding a debt investment. Further risks of investing in CoCo Bonds are capital structure inversion risk, call extension risk and liquidity risk.
- Distressed securities are the securities of issuers that are in financial distress or near bankruptcy, typically with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency). Investments in distressed securities are very speculative and carry a significant risk of capital loss.
- Investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds and distressed securities. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.
- Liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Sub-Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security or position is an additional discount on the price to sell or liquidate a position that may lead to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread for more liquid securities. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner. Liquidity risk may increase in the context of derivative transactions where positions may need to be liquidated to post additional collateral to a counterparty e.g. to meet a margin call, following asset price movements. Such liquidity demands may arise regardless of whether a derivative is being used to increase exposure or to hedge risks.
- Currency trading is highly speculative and is strongly dependent on the skills of the Investment Manager to correctly forecast the evolution of various currencies. If such forecasts in respect of the relevant currency pair prove to be inaccurate, the Sub-Fund suffers a loss. Active currency trading can therefore lead to substantial losses.
- Volatility trading is very speculative and is strongly dependent on the skills of the Investment Manager to forecast both future realized market volatility and option-implied volatility. If such forecasts prove to be inaccurate, the Sub-Fund suffers a loss. Active volatility trading can therefore lead to substantial losses.
- Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

6 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund shall apply the absolute value at risk method (absolute VaR) to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

The global risk for the Sub-Fund is expected to be approximately 8% of the Sub-Fund's net assets on average per year, but will not at any time exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The sum of notionals leverage achieved over the course of the year is expected to be around 500% or less of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the sum of notionals leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value.

The Sub-Fund uses multi-leg option strategies and currency forwards. Whilst measurement of the actual economic risk from these strategies should be based on netting the constituent positions, the sum of notionals leverage is the sum of the absolute notionals of the constituent derivatives contracts without netting. For example, a limited loss "put spread" option strategy may consist of a long put option, that generates a profit when the reference underlier falls in value, combined with a short put option that generates a loss when the reference underlier falls in value, in such a way as to only generate a limited gain, at a fixed, upfront cost. Whilst the net leverage of such a strategy is a fraction of the leverage due to either constituent put option, the sum of notionals leverage is arrived at by summing the absolute notional value of the short put and the absolute notional value of the long put, which could be many multiples of the net leverage. The difference between net leverage and the sum of notionals leverage reaches an extreme in the case of a pair of economically perfectly offsetting option contracts (i.e. zero net notional, zero market risk and zero net leverage) which have a sum of notionals leverage equal to the sum of their respective absolute notionals.

In the same way that the economic neutralizing of an open option contract via an equal and opposite option contract results in a sum of notionals leverage equal to twice the notional of each option contract, the industry standard procedure for closing out FX forward contracts and re-establishing the FX forward exposure to a new forward date results in a sum of notionals leverage equal to three times the notional of the original FX forward. The increase in sum of notionals leverage due to rolling forward or closing out positions can result in a significant variability of this metric over time.

Average leverage may further arise from so-called relative value trades. In these types of trades long positions in securities or eligible derivatives are combined with short positions in eligible derivatives to achieve a net gain via relative price appreciation of the underlying long asset and relative price depreciation of the underlying short position. Where such strategies are implemented through underlying instruments that normally exhibit a low level of volatility, such as fixed-income securities, larger notional position sizes may be entered into by the Investment Manager which, in turn, may result in higher levels of average leverage.

It should also be noted that the levels of the sum of notionals leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although this value must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage.

7 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

12 Vontobel Fund – Absolute Return Bond Dynamic

1 Reference currency
EUR

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Absolute Return Bond Dynamic (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve a positive absolute return in EUR in any market environment.

Until 8 March 2021:

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly invested in various bonds and similar fixed and variable rate debt instruments, including contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds"), asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities ("ABS/MBS"), convertible bonds and warrant bonds issued by various public and/or private borrowers, whereby a maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in convertible and warrant bonds.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe, including exposure to the equity markets.

Investments in bonds with a Standard & Poor's rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency; so-called "Distressed securities") may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. The Sub-Fund's investment in CoCo Bonds may not exceed 20% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund's investment in ABS/MBS may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency or credit risk is actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency or credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk is actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments.

The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly exposed to the fixed-income asset class by investing directly, or indirectly via derivative financial instruments, in various bonds and similar fixed and variable rate debt instruments, including contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds"), asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities ("ABS/MBS"), convertible bonds and warrant bonds issued by various public and/or private borrowers.

The Sub-Fund further engages in active currency management and can build up exposure to various currencies as well as to currency volatility. The Sub-Fund also takes active exposure to volatility via derivatives.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may expose up to 20% of its assets to asset- and mortgage-backed securities (ABS/MBS).

The Sub-Fund's exposure to CoCo Bonds may not exceed 20% of its assets.

A maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be exposed to convertible bonds and warrant bonds.

Exposure to distressed securities (i.e. securities that are typically rated with a Standard & Poor's rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency)) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be exposed to asset classes outside the aforementioned investment universe, including exposure to the equity markets.

The exposure to the above asset classes may also be achieved indirectly via UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange traded funds. The exposure achieved via eligible UCITS and/or other UCIs may amount to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency risk and credit risk are actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency and credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Additionally, interest rate risk is actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments.

For the purposes of achieving the investment objective or for hedging, in particular credit, currency and interest rate risks, the Sub-Fund may employ derivatives traded on exchange or over-the-counter. The derivative instruments include, but are not limited to, forwards, futures, swaps, including interest rate swaps, credit derivatives, including credit default swaps, as well as options, including options on foreign currencies, in particular deliverable currencies, swaptions, options on the above derivative instruments and exotic options.

Investment Management Process

The Investment Manager applies a flexible approach to global bond and currency management.

The Investment Manager aims to maximize the diversification effect of the Sub-Fund's exposure to global rates, credit spreads, equities and currencies through three dimensions: asset classes, investment strategies and time horizons. A structured portfolio construction process aims to balance the allocation of risk across rates, credit, equity and currencies, and reduce the impact of potential variation around portfolio manager views.

The portfolio management team deploys a dynamic top-down macro approach to actively manage portfolios through economic cycles, drawing on internal subject matter expertise in corporate bonds, emerging market bonds and currencies.

Long term strategic market views of the Investment Manager are complemented with tactical investment decisions to seek to benefit from trading opportunities arising in volatility markets and aim to dynamically adjust the Sub-Fund portfolio's total risk exposure. The diversification of the Sub-Fund is enhanced by deploying size-constrained directional and relative-value positions.

The intended outcome of the investment process is positive absolute returns together with positive relative returns (alpha) and low correlation with other asset classes.

Implementing the aforementioned strategy to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund requires the use of derivative financial instruments that may result in a significantly higher leverage than strategies that do not use derivatives.

More details on leverage and on the techniques by means of which this leverage is built up are provided in the section “Risk classification” below.

3 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The Share Classes of the Sub-Fund may also be charged a Performance Fee. The fee shall be calculated pursuant to section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part with the following stipulations:

Performance Fee	No more than 10% of outperformance
Calculation	HWM Principle and Hurdle Rate Principle (cumulatively)
High Water Mark	HWM with annual reset
Hurdle Rate	EUR 3-month LIBOR
Performance Fee Period	Quarter of the financial year

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1106544130	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2014	0.850%	0.850%	yes
LU1106544304	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.09.2014	0.425%	0.425%	yes
LU1683486812	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.10.2017	0.650%	0.425%	yes
LU1106543751	A	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2014	0.850%	0.850%	yes
LU1116495612	AI	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.09.2014	0.425%	0.425%	yes
LU1683486739	AN	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	11.10.2017	0.650%	0.425%	yes
LU1106543835	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2014	0.850%	0.850%	yes
LU1106543918	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2014	1.350%	1.250%	yes
LU1106544056	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.09.2014	0.425%	0.425%	yes
LU1683483553	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	05.10.2017	0.650%	0.425%	yes
LU1106544569	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2014	0.850%	0.250%	yes
LU1106544213	H (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2014	0.850%	0.850%	yes
LU1106544486	HI (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.09.2014	0.425%	0.425%	yes
LU1683487034	HN (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.10.2017	0.650%	0.425%	yes

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

4 Typical investor profile

Until 8 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed and variable interest securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund is eligible for consideration by private and institutional investors with a medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed and variable interest securities and who seek to achieve investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations. The investors must also be willing to accept investment risks, in particular risks associated with investments in ABS/MBS, high yield corporate securities, CoCo Bonds, active currency management and extensive use of derivatives, as well as the ability to withstand volatility.

5 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Leverage is any technique that magnifies exposure to an asset class or to an instrument. Where leverage is applied, the gain is amplified but additionally in the event of losses, the losses are also multiplied compared to the losses if portfolio were unleveraged. Leverage may lead to an increase in volatility of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund and increase the potential for capital losses compared to an unleveraged fund.

– Investments in higher-yielding and higher-risk bonds are generally considered to be more speculative investments. These bonds typically comprise higher credit risk, higher price fluctuations, a higher risk of capital loss and of ongoing earnings than bonds with a higher credit rating.

- Higher-yielding, higher-risk bonds are often issued by smaller companies or those that already have significant levels of debt. Such companies may have more difficulty than larger or less heavily indebted companies in making interest and capital payments. Such companies may also be more strongly affected by changing market conditions, such as a weaker economy or higher interest rates.
- Investments in higher-yielding, higher-risk bonds may also be less liquid than other investments, or the Sub-Fund may only be able to sell such investments at a discount to their actual value.
- The attention of the investors is drawn to the fact that the structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them may not be fully transparent and the Sub-Fund may be exposed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.
- Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are fixed-income securities with embedded options that financially benefit the issuer, by which a fixed-income security is converted into an equity when certain pre-determined conditions are met. Investments in contingent convertible bonds may be adversely impacted depending on the occurrence of specific security features or triggers, linked to regulatory capital minimums, and where the issuer's regulatory authorities express doubts regarding the creditworthiness of the issuer. In such adverse scenarios, the value of such securities could be written down temporarily or permanently and/or coupons cancelled or deferred in order to help the issuer to absorb losses (loss absorption risk). The value of CoCo Bonds could also be unpredictable in the event of such securities being converted into equities at a discounted share price as per pre-determined rules specific to each issue and disclosed in the issuer's prospectus (conversion risk). If the securities are converted into equity following a conversion event, holders would become more subordinated as they become the holder of an equity investment versus holding a debt investment. Further risks of investing in CoCo Bonds are capital structure inversion risk, call extension risk and liquidity risk.
- Distressed securities are the securities of issuers that are in financial distress or near bankruptcy, typically with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency). Investments in distressed securities are very speculative and carry a significant risk of capital loss.
- Investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds and distressed securities. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.
- Liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Sub-Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security or a position is an additional discount on the price to sell or liquidate a position that may lead to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread for more liquid securities. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner. Liquidity risk may increase in the context of derivative transactions where positions may need to be liquidated to post additional collateral to a counterparty e.g. to meet a margin call, following asset price movements. Such liquidity demands may arise regardless of whether a derivative is being used to increase exposure or to hedge risks.
- Currency trading is highly speculative and is strongly dependent on the skills of the Investment Manager to correctly forecast the evolution of various currencies. If such forecasts in respect of the relevant currency pair prove to be inaccurate, the Sub-Fund suffers a loss. Active currency trading can therefore lead to substantial losses.
- Volatility trading is very speculative and is strongly dependent on the skills of the Investment Manager to forecast both future realized market volatility and option-implied volatility. If such forecasts prove to be inaccurate, the Sub-Fund suffers a loss. Active volatility trading can therefore lead to substantial losses.
- Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

6 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply the absolute value at risk method (absolute VaR) to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

The global risk for the Sub-Fund will not at any time exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The sum of notionals leverage achieved over the course of the year is expected to be around 700% or less of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the actual sum of notionals leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value. A significantly higher level of average sum of notionals leverage may be generated as described below.

The Sub-Fund uses multi-leg option strategies and currency forwards. Whilst measurement of the actual economic risk from these strategies should be based on netting the constituent positions, the sum of notionals leverage is the sum of the absolute notionals of the constituent derivatives contracts without netting. For example, a limited loss “put spread” option strategy may consist of a long put option, that generates a profit when the reference underlier falls in value, combined with a short put option that generates a loss when the reference underlier falls in value, in such a way as to only generate a limited gain, at a fixed, upfront cost. Whilst the net leverage of such a strategy is a fraction of the leverage due to either constituent put option, the sum of notionals leverage is arrived at by summing the absolute notional value of the short put and the absolute notional value of the long put, which could be many multiples of the net leverage. The difference between net leverage and the sum of notionals leverage reaches an extreme in the case of a pair of economically perfectly offsetting option contracts (i.e. zero net notional, zero market risk and zero net leverage) which have a sum of notionals leverage equal to the sum of their respective absolute notionals.

In the same way that the economic neutralizing of an open option contract via an equal and opposite option contract results in a sum of notionals leverage equal to twice the notional of each option contract, the industry standard procedure for closing out FX forward contracts and re-establishing the FX forward exposure to a new forward date results in a sum of notionals leverage equal to three times the notional of the original FX forward. The increase in sum of notionals leverage due to rolling forward or closing out positions can result in a significant variability of this metric over time.

Average leverage may further arise from so-called relative value trades. In these types of trades long positions in securities or eligible derivatives are combined with short positions in eligible derivatives to achieve a net gain via relative price appreciation of the underlying long asset and relative price depreciation of the underlying short position. Where such strategies are implemented through underlying instruments that normally exhibit a low level of volatility, such as fixed-income securities, larger notional position sizes may be entered into by the Investment Manager which, in turn, may result in higher levels of average leverage.

It should also be noted that the levels of the sum of notionals leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although this value must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage.

7 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am

13 Vontobel Fund – Global Convertible Bond

1 Reference currency

EUR

2 Investment objective and policy

Vontobel Fund – Global Convertible Bond (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the highest possible capital growth in EUR.

The Sub-Fund's assets are mainly invested worldwide in convertible bonds, convertible notes, warrant bonds and similar securities and rights with conversion and option rights issued by private, public-private and public borrowers. The securities in which the Sub-Fund invests, are traded on a regulated market, and attention is paid to ensure that there is sufficient liquidity.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Interest rate, credit, currency and implicit (delta) and explicit equity risk in the Sub-Fund's portfolio may be actively managed through the use of derivative financial instruments that increase or reduce these risks. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments.

3 Use of derivatives

The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0414968601	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	14.04.2009	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU0469619943	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	02.09.2010	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1683480534	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.10.2017	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU0416932159	A	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	14.04.2009	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1683482829	AN	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	05.10.2017	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU0414968270	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	14.04.2009	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU0414968353	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	18.09.2009	1.600%	1.500%	no
LU0414968437	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	14.04.2009	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1683480450	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.10.2017	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU0996452610	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	22.11.2013	1.100%	0.250%	no
LU1482064141	AS	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	08.09.2016	1.600%	1.500%	no
LU0414968783	H (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	14.04.2009	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU0469620016	HI (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.04.2014	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1683483041	HN (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	05.10.2017	0.825%	0.550%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed and variable interest securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

14 Vontobel Fund – Sustainable Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective
Until 8 March 2021:

Vontobel Fund – Sustainable Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the best possible investment returns in USD.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

Vontobel Fund – Sustainable Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond (the Sub-Fund) aims to outperform the market of sovereign local currency emerging debt over a medium term on a risk-adjusted basis, while respecting the ESG strategy of the Sub-Fund.

3 Investment policy

Until 8 March 2021:

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are primarily invested in bonds, notes and similar fixed or variable interest rate debt instruments including convertibles and warrant bonds, and money market instruments, which are denominated in various emerging market currencies and issued or guaranteed by government or government-related, supranational issuers domiciled in, having their activity in or exposed to emerging markets, whereby a maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in convertibles and warrant bonds.

Investment instruments do not have necessarily to have any or any specific rating (S&P, Moody's and Fitch). The investments shall be made in a broad range of rating categories, in particular in the high yield sector, including distressed securities. The exposure to the high yield sector of the fixed-income asset class may be established up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's net assets, whereby the exposure to securities with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another agency) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

Emerging markets in connection with this Sub-Fund are all countries other than Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States of America. Sanctioned countries according to the list of sanctioned countries available on vontobel.com/am/sanctioned-countries.pdf are not considered emerging markets for the purpose of this Sub-Fund.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be exposed to debt and money market instruments outside the aforementioned investment universe, and the equity and alternative asset classes. The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency, credit and market risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency, credit or market exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments.

The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging) and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments, in particular forwards and futures, including foreign exchange forwards and futures, options as well as credit derivatives, in particular credit default swaps

Starting from 9 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund puts particular effort into integrating ESG criteria in the investment process by directing investments into more sustainable governmental issuers that meet the Investment Manager's ESG criteria. Countries committing to sustainability principles are expected to have a stronger institutional framework, a sounder social and environmental development and a higher robustness to deal with internal and external shocks. This should allow for more sustainable long-term economic growth.

In addition to directing investments into more sustainable countries the Sub-Fund refrains from investing in securities issued by issuers from non-democratic countries in accordance with the classification of a third-party research provider.

The Investment Manager monitors the issuers for ESG controversies and puts best effort in engagement with government bodies with regards to ESG policies and to promote sustainability awareness.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's net assets are primarily exposed to the fixed-income asset class by investing *inter alia* in bonds, notes and similar fixed interest or floating-rate debt instruments including convertibles, warrant bonds, and money market instruments, which are denominated in various emerging market currencies and issued or guaranteed by government or government-related and supranational issuers domiciled in, having their activity in, or exposed to emerging markets. The exposure to convertibles and warrant bonds may not exceed 25% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

Investment instruments do not require any specific rating (S&P, Moody's and Fitch). The investments shall be made in a broad range of rating categories including distressed securities. The exposure to the high yield sector of the fixed-income asset class may be established up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's net assets, whereby the exposure

to distressed securities (i.e. securities that are typically rated with a Standard & Poor's rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency)) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

Emerging markets in connection with this Sub-Fund are all countries other than Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be exposed, in compliance with the ESG strategy of the Sub-Fund, to debt and money market instruments outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency, interest rate, credit and other market risks may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing exposure with derivative financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments may be used for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging) and building up an exposure to the above asset classes. In particular the applied derivative financial instruments include, but are not limited to foreign exchange deliverable and non-deliverable forwards, options and swaps, interest rate swaps, foreign exchange-, interest rate- and bond futures, credit derivatives, in particular credit default swaps.

3 Single swing pricing

Starting from 9 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund is subject to single swing pricing and may apply a Single Swing Pricing Factor of up to 3% of the net asset value.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1374299854	AMH (hedged)	AUD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	01.04.2016	2.250%	1.600%	no
LU0752070267	B	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	12.03.2012	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU0563308369	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	18.01.2011	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU0563308799	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	16.03.2011	0.625%	0.600%	no
LU1683483470	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	05.10.2017	0.950%	0.600%	no
LU2054207977	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.250%	0.250%	no
LU0752071745	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	12.03.2012	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU0563308443	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	25.01.2011	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU0563308872	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.04.2014	0.625%	0.600%	no
LU1683487380	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	12.10.2017	0.950%	0.600%	no
LU0563307551	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	25.01.2011	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU0563307635	AM	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	25.06.2012	2.250%	1.600%	no
LU1683487208	AN	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	11.10.2017	0.950%	0.600%	no
LU0563307718	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	25.01.2011	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU0563307809	C	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	25.01.2011	2.250%	1.600%	no
LU0563307981	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	25.01.2011	0.625%	0.600%	no
LU1683483124	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	05.10.2017	0.950%	0.600%	no
LU0563308013	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	25.01.2011	1.250%	0.250%	no
LU1374299938	AMH (hedged)	ZAR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	01.04.2016	2.250%	1.600%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

Until 8 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed and variable interest securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broad and well diversified portfolio of short-,medium- and long-term fixed and floating interest securities. The Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while taking into account the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– The investments of the Sub-Fund, are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

– The securities are subject to multiple risks including but not limited to currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, settlement risks, counterparty risk and reputation risk.

– The investments of the Sub-Fund are primarily in securities denominated in a different currency than the base currency of the Sub-Fund (USD). Some currencies exhibit strong price fluctuations to the USD. Consequently, the value of the investments may move adversely in a material way. Before investing in the Sub-Fund, the investors should consider that in case of an unfavorable evolvement of the currency market, the securities and/or the active currency strategy in the portfolio may lead to substantial losses.

- The interest rate risk is the risk of a decrease in the value of a fixed-income security, or a derivative financial instrument, if interest rates rise. The Investment Manager may actively manage the sensitivity to interest rate changes of specific positions and/or the full portfolio by investing in derivative financial instruments.
- The credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a fixed-income security fails to perform a payment when due (default risk) or the rating of such an issuer shall be decreased by a rating agency (downgrade risk) or the yield spread of the issuer to the risk-free rate or other benchmark widens for any other reasons (credit spread risk).
- Specifically for the Sub-Fund it is important to note that governments may default on their sovereign debt and holders of sovereign debt (including the Sub-Fund) may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to the governmental entities. There may be no bankruptcy proceeding by which sovereign debt, on which a government has defaulted, may be collected in whole or in part. In case a bankruptcy process would exist, a judicial risk gains importance (so-called “J-risk”). On average these court proceedings take a considerable amount of time, and may not result in a favorable outcome. Moreover global economies are highly dependent on one another and the consequences of the default of any sovereign state may be severe and far reaching possibly spreading towards other sovereign issuers. This could result in substantial losses to the Sub-Fund.
- Distressed securities are the securities that are in financial distress or near bankruptcy, typically with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another agency). Investments in distressed securities are very speculative and their outcome strongly depends on the securities selection skills of the portfolio manager. In the case of the favourable outcome, the investment may yield an attractive return as the distressed securities may experience too high discount in their price which is not justified by the fair value of this security. In the reversed case, the total loss may be suffered by the investment if the issuer of the security goes bankrupt and investors do not receive any repayment on their borrowings.
  Distressed securities not only exhibit a higher degree of risk as compared to the risks inherent to the conventional investments in fixed-income securities, but also modify the importance of those and even become subject to risk types which are almost irrelevant for the debt securities of good standing.
  In the sector of the distressed securities, a judicial risk gains importance (so-called “J-risk”). As stated above, the distressed securities may be involved in the bankruptcy process. During this process, it is usual that several court trials take place. Particular risks arise resulting from the uncertainty of the outcome of this trials, in particular out of the decisions made by the relevant judge.
- Higher yielding investments are more risky and generally considered to constitute more speculative investments. These securities comprise a higher credit risk, higher price fluctuations, a higher risk of loss of capital deployed and of ongoing earnings than bonds with a higher credit rating. Higher yielding investments are generally more sensitive to changes in macroeconomic conditions. The spread to higher rated securities tends to widen during economic slowdowns and to tighten during economic upswings. Higher coupons payable to high-yield bond holders are considered a compensation for the higher degree of risk taken.
- Liquidity risk is very important in the investment category of emerging markets. Liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security respectively of a position is an additional discount on the selling respectively liquidation price leading to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread charged by the brokers to similar securities with higher liquidity. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.
- Liquidity risk is particularly important for distressed securities. Given that many investors are not willing or even not allowed to hold distressed securities, the trading of these securities deteriorates strongly once a security becomes distressed. This may lead eventually to a drying up of the market, making liquidity risk the most prominent risk for this type of the securities.
- This Sub-Fund's investments may be subject to a higher degree of operational, settlement and legal risk. Investments may be made in countries where the local capital markets may not yet qualify as recognized markets within the meaning of the investment restrictions set out in this Sales Prospectus.
  The procedures for settling securities transactions are associated with higher risks in the emerging markets than in developed markets. These higher risks are partly due to the fact that the Sub-Fund must use brokers and counterparties that may not have a very high level of capitalization. The safekeeping of assets may in some countries be less reliable than in more developed countries for a variety of reasons. Emerging markets may also be adversely affected by political developments and/or changes in local laws, taxes and exchange controls.
- The Sub-Fund follows an ESG strategy and applies either minimum exclusion criteria and/or certain internal and/or external ESG rating assessments which may affect the Sub-Fund’s investment performance positively or negatively since the execution of the ESG strategy may result in foregoing opportunities to buy certain securities, and/or selling securities due to their ESG-related characteristics. In assessing the eligibility of an issuer based on ESG research, there is a dependence upon information and data from third party ESG research data providers and internal analyses which may be based on certain assumptions or hypothesis that render it incomplete or inaccurate. As a result, there is a risk of inaccurately assessing a security or issuer. There is also a risk that the Investment Manager may not apply the relevant criteria of the ESG research correctly or that the Sub-Fund

could have indirect exposure to issuers who do not meet the relevant criteria. Neither the Fund, nor the Management Company nor the Investment Manager make any representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the fairness, correctness, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of an assessment of ESG research and the correct execution of the ESG strategy.

7 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply the relative value at risk method (relative VaR) to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

The risk measure will not exceed twice the value of the Sub-Fund's benchmark portfolio. The JP Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified unhedged USD will be used as the benchmark portfolio.

The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The average leverage achieved over the course of the year is expected to be around 200% or less of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the actual leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value. Also, it is to be noted that the levels of leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on the market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although this value must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

15 Vontobel Fund – Swiss Mid And Small Cap Equity

1 Reference currency

CHF

2 Investment objective and policy

Vontobel Fund – Swiss Mid and Small Cap Equity (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve capital growth in CHF.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are invested mainly in equities, equity-like transferable securities, participation certificates etc. issued by mid and small cap companies based in Switzerland, listed on a Swiss stock exchange and/or which conduct the majority of their business in Switzerland.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

The term "mid and small cap Swiss companies" refers here to companies which are constituents in the Swiss Performance Index (SPI) Extra.

Whilst the focus of the portfolio manager is a fundamental bottom-up approach based on financial analysis, the investment universe of the Sub-Fund is restricted to the securities contained in the above index. However, within this universe, the portfolio manager has full discretion on stock selection and whether to be overweight or underweight the index. The use of the index to define the universe of stocks can lead to a certain degree of closeness of the Sub-Fund to the index as well as to a higher level of correlation between the portfolio of the Sub-Fund and the index and, consequently, to a limited deviation of the risk-return features and the performance of the Sub-Fund from the one of this index. However, due to a high degree of freedom in selecting the securities from the index and in their weighting in the portfolio as compared to their weighting in the index, the investment manager of the Sub-Fund has a high level of flexibility in constructing the portfolio.

3 Use of derivatives

The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Issue, redemption and conversion of shares

By way of derogation from the provisions of Sections 12 to 14 of the General Part, the subscription/redemption/conversion applications on any one transaction day (T) shall be settled at the issue/redemption/conversion price calculated on the next Valuation Day (T+1). The payment of the issue/conversion price must be received by the Depositary within two (2) Business Days following the corresponding transaction date, or within one (1) Business Day following the corresponding Valuation Day (T+2). The payment of redemption proceeds shall normally be made within two (2) Business Days following the corresponding transaction date, or one (1) Business Day following the corresponding Valuation Day (T+2).

5 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0129602552	A	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	12.06.2001	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1683480708	AN	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	03.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0129602636	B	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	12.06.2001	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1651443506	C	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.08.2017	2.650%	2.250%	no
LU0278085229	I	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	13.07.2007	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1684195974	N	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0420005661	R	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.11.2013	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU1700372607	S	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	20.10.2017	0.000%	0.000%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

6 Typical investor profile

This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares and to achieve a reasonable investment return and high capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

7 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations. In addition, investments in mid and small cap companies may be less liquid than investments in large cap companies, meaning the Sub-Fund may have to sell such holdings at a discounted price.

8 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

9 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

16 Vontobel Fund – European Mid And Small Cap Equity

1 Reference currency

EUR

2 Investment objective and policy

Vontobel Fund – European Mid and Small Cap Equity (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the highest possible capital growth in EUR.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are invested mainly in equities, equity-like transferable securities, participation certificates etc. issued by small and mid cap companies based in Europe and/or which conduct the majority of their business in Europe and that make a contribution to sustainable economic activity.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

The term "small and mid cap European companies" applies to those companies with a market value that at the time of investment is less than or equal to 0.05% of the total European stock market capitalization. (The total European stock market capitalization is defined as the total market capitalization of all European OECD countries.)

3 Use of derivatives

The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0120692511	A	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	08.11.2000	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1683485335	AN	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0120694483	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	08.11.2000	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU0137005756	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.07.2007	2.650%	2.250%	no
LU0278089486	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	23.03.2007	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1683480880	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0996452370	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	22.11.2013	1.650%	0.250%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares and to achieve a reasonable investment return and high capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations. In addition, investments in mid and small cap companies may be less liquid than investments in large cap companies, meaning the Sub-Fund may have to sell such holdings at a discounted price.

7 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

17 Vontobel Fund – mtx China Leaders

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – mtx China Leaders (the 'Sub-Fund') aims to achieve the highest possible capital growth in USD.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are invested mainly in equities, equity-like transferable securities, dividend rights certificates, participation certificates etc. issued by companies based in the People's Republic of China (including Hong Kong and Macao) and Taiwan or by companies which conduct the majority of their business in the People's Republic of China (including Hong Kong and Macao) and Taiwan.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Investments in Chinese A-shares and B-shares shall not exceed a total of 10% *(until 8 March 2021; starting from 9 March 2021:* 20%) of the Sub-Fund's assets.

3 Use of derivatives
The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Valuation Day
For this Sub-Fund, by way of exception, as described in section 22.3 "Publication of prices" of the General Part, the net asset value calculated on the Valuation Day is published with the date of the Valuation Day.

5 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU2054207209	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	2.000%	0.250%	no
LU1845360210	N	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	13.07.2018	1.500%	0.875%	no
LU0278091896	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	05.02.2007	2.000%	1.750%	no
LU1683484015	AN	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	09.10.2017	1.500%	0.875%	no
LU0278091979	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	05.02.2007	2.000%	1.750%	no
LU0278092191	C	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.07.2007	3.000%	2.350%	no
LU1859275551	G	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	24.08.2018	1.000%	0.650%	no
LU0278092514	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	25.06.2008	1.000%	0.875%	no
LU1683483983	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	09.10.2017	1.500%	0.875%	no
LU0420007105	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.09.2010	2.000%	0.250%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

6 Typical investor profile
This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares and to achieve a reasonable investment return and high capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

7 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Investments may be made in countries where the local stock exchanges may not yet qualify as recognized stock exchanges within the meaning of the investment restrictions set out in this Sales Prospectus;

– Accordingly, pursuant to the investment and borrowing restrictions defined in section 9 of the General Part, investments in securities listed on stock exchanges which do not qualify as recognized exchanges or markets and other non-listed investments may not exceed 10% of the net assets of each of these Sub-Funds;

– Investments in equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

8 Risk classification
The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

9 Historical performance
The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

18 Vontobel Fund – European Equity

1 Reference currency
EUR

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – European Equity (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the highest possible capital growth in EUR.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are invested mainly in equities, equity-like transferable securities, participation certificates etc. issued by companies which are based in Europe and/or conduct the majority of their business in Europe.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

This Sub-Fund pursues a "quality growth" investment style aimed at the preservation of capital, and invests primarily in securities of companies that have relatively high long-term earnings growth and above-average profitability. Bearing in mind the applicable investment restrictions, this investment style may lead to more heavily concentrated positions in individual companies or sectors.

3 Use of derivatives
The Sub-Fund may, for the purpose of hedging (incl. currency hedging) and efficient portfolio management, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU2054206730	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU0153585053	A	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	16.12.2002	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1683482662	AN	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	05.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0153585137	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.12.2002	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU0153585210	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.07.2007	2.650%	2.250%	no
LU1506585600	G	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	28.10.2016	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU0278085062	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	03.04.2007	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1683480294	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0420007444	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.06.2009	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU1502169151	S	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.10.2016	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1626216706	HI (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	16.06.2017	0.825%	0.825%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile
This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares and to achieve a reasonable investment return and high capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification
The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance
The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

19 Vontobel Fund – US Equity

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – US Equity (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the highest possible capital growth in USD.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are invested mainly in equities, equity-like transferable securities, participation certificates etc. issued by companies based in the US and/or which conduct the majority of their business in the US.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

This Sub-Fund pursues a "quality growth" investment style aimed at the preservation of capital, and invests primarily in securities of companies that have relatively high long-term earnings growth and above-average profitability. Bearing in mind the applicable investment restrictions, this investment style may lead to more heavily concentrated positions in individual companies or sectors.

3 Use of derivatives
The Sub-Fund may, for the purpose of hedging (incl. currency hedging) and efficient portfolio management, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0469626211	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	23.03.2016	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU2054208355	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU1725742628	AHI (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	01.12.2017	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1717118274	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	24.11.2017	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1787046561	G	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	08.06.2018	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU0218912151	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.01.2006	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1945292289	HG (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	12.02.2019	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU0368557038	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.06.2008	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1683485848	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU1502169078	HS (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.10.2016	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1664635726	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	18.08.2017	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1717118357	G	GBP	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	24.11.2017	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU0035763456	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	21.11.1991	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1506584975	AI	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	28.10.2016	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1683485764	AN	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU1550199050	ANG	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	27.01.2017	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU0035765741	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	21.11.1991	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1683479957	B1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	29.09.2017	2.250%	1.700%	no
LU0137005913	C	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.07.2007	2.650%	2.250%	no
LU1683480021	C1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	29.09.2017	2.750%	2.250%	no
LU1428951294	G	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	13.06.2016	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU0278092605	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	16.03.2007	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU0897674072	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.03.2013	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0420007790	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.06.2009	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU0571090686	S	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.12.2020	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1809221994	U1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%		30.05.2018	1.250%	0.850%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile
This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares and to achieve a reasonable investment return and high capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification
The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance
The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

20 Vontobel Fund – Global Equity

1 Reference currency

USD

2 Investment objective and policy

Vontobel Fund – Global Equity (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the highest possible capital growth in USD.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are invested mainly in equities, equity-like transferable securities, participation certificates etc. issued by companies worldwide.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

This Sub-Fund pursues a "quality growth" investment style aimed at the preservation of capital, and invests primarily in securities of companies that have relatively high long-term earnings growth and above-average profitability. Bearing in mind the applicable investment restrictions, this investment style may lead to more heavily concentrated positions in individual companies or sectors.

3 Use of derivatives

The Sub-Fund may, for the purpose of hedging (incl. currency hedging) and efficient portfolio management, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU2243976318	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	04.11.2020	1.650%	0.825%	no
LU2277595851	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	19.01.2021	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU2054207035	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU2090086880	HS (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	07.01.2020	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1121575069	AI	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	24.10.2014	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU0218911690	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.11.2007	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU0333249364	HC (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.04.2008	2.650%	2.250%	no
LU0368555768	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.06.2008	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1550202458	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	31.01.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU1502168773	HS (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.10.2016	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1171709931	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	29.01.2015	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU0824095136	I	GBP	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	14.11.2012	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU0979498168	B	SEK	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.10.2013	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU0971939599	H (hedged)	SEK	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	24.09.2013	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU0218910023	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	01.07.2005	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1683485921	AN	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0218910536	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	01.07.2005	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1683479361	B1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	29.09.2017	2.250%	1.700%	no
LU0218910965	C	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.07.2007	2.650%	2.250%	no
LU1683479445	C1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	29.09.2017	2.750%	2.250%	no
LU1489322047	G	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	21.09.2016	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU0278093595	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	19.06.2008	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU0858753451	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.12.2012	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0420007956	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.06.2009	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU0571091494	S	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	02.07.2012	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1809221721	U1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%		30.05.2018	1.250%	0.825%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares and to achieve a reasonable investment return and high capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

21 Vontobel Fund – Global Equity X

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Global Equity X (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the highest possible capital growth in USD.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are exposed to equity markets by i.a. mainly investing in equities, equity-like transferable securities, participation certificates etc. issued by companies worldwide.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside of the aforementioned investment universe. In particular fixed income securities and cash.

The exposure via eligible investment funds, including exchange traded funds shall not be more than 10% of the Sub-Fund's assets at any time. Investments in companies engaged in the tobacco production, controversial weapons, fossil fuels extraction and adult entertainment businesses are not permitted. The companies falling in scope of this prohibition are such ones, which receive a non-marginal part of their respective revenues coming from these activities.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

This Sub-Fund pursues a "quality growth" investment style aimed at the preservation of capital, and invests primarily in securities of companies that have relatively high long-term earnings growth and above-average profitability. Bearing in mind the applicable investment restrictions, this investment style may lead to more heavily concentrated positions in individual companies or sectors. The Sub-Fund may, for the purpose of hedging (incl. currency hedging) and portfolio management, make use of derivative financial instruments.

3 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1925043769	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	27.08.2019	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU1900071892	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	27.08.2019	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1900071629	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	27.08.2019	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1900072197	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	27.08.2019	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU2014334366	S	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	27.08.2019	0.000%	0.000%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

4 Typical investor profile
This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares, excluding the investments in companies engaged in the tobacco production, controversial weapons, fossil fuels extraction and adult entertainment businesses, and to achieve a reasonable investment return and high capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

5 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

6 Risk classification
The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

7 Historical performance
The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am

22 Vontobel Fund – Global Equity Income

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Global Equity Income (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the highest possible total return (combination of income and capital growth) in USD with superior sustainable income.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are invested mainly in equities, equity-like transferable securities, participation certificates etc. issued by companies worldwide with a focus on companies that are expected to pay dividends.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

This Sub-Fund pursues a quality income and growth investment style and invests primarily in equity securities of companies that produce sustainable income supported by strong fundamentals and have relatively high long-term earnings growth and above-average profitability. Bearing in mind the applicable investment restrictions, this investment style may lead to more heavily concentrated positions in individual companies or sectors.

3 Use of derivatives
The Sub-Fund may, for the purpose of hedging (incl. currency hedging) and efficient portfolio management, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0219097184	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	23.12.2005	1.650%	1.500%	no
LU0368556063	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.06.2008	0.825%	0.750%	no
LU1683489675	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	1.250%	0.750%	no
LU0129603287	A Gross	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	12.06.2001	1.650%	1.500%	no
LU1683489592	AN	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	1.250%	0.750%	no
LU1651442953	AQ Gross	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	18.08.2017	1.650%	1.500%	no
LU1651443092	AQN Gross	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	18.08.2017	1.250%	0.750%	no
LU0129603360	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	12.06.2001	1.650%	1.500%	no
LU0278093322	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	13.07.2007	0.825%	0.750%	no
LU1683481771	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.10.2017	1.250%	0.750%	no
LU0420008335	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.06.2009	1.650%	0.250%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile
This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares and to achieve the highest possible total return in USD with superior sustainable income, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification
The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance
The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

23 Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Equity

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Equity (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the highest possible capital growth in USD.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are invested mainly in equities, equity-like transferable securities, participation certificates etc. issued by companies which are based in an emerging market and/or conduct the majority of their business in an emerging market.

Emerging markets in connection with this Sub-Fund are all countries considered as such by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation or the United Nations or that are included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or the MSCI Frontier Markets (FM) Index. Irrespective of recognition by one of the abovementioned institutions, emerging markets also include: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Hong Kong, Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Hungary, Egypt, the Czech Republic, Romania, Israel.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

This Sub-Fund pursues a "quality growth" investment style aimed at the preservation of capital, and invests primarily in securities of companies that have relatively high long-term earnings growth and above-average profitability. Bearing in mind the applicable investment restrictions, this investment style may lead to more heavily concentrated positions in individual companies or sectors.

3 Use of derivatives
The Sub-Fund may, for the purpose of hedging (incl. currency hedging) and efficient portfolio management, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU2086609422	AX	CHF	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	07.01.2020	0.825%	0.517%	no
LU0469618119	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.04.2012	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU0469618382	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	19.12.2011	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1683486069	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU2054206573	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU0773616858	HS (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	31.05.2012	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU0858753618	AHI (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	03.12.2012	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1828133469	G	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	08.06.2018	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU0218912235	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.12.2005	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU0333249109	HC (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.04.2008	2.650%	2.250%	no
LU1828133626	HG (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	08.06.2018	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU0368556220	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.06.2008	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1179463556	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.02.2015	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU1502168427	HS (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.10.2016	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1179465254	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	11.02.2015	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU0863298914	G	GBP	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	19.12.2012	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU1179464281	HN (hedged)	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.02.2015	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0787641983	I	GBP	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	11.06.2012	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU0040506734	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	03.11.1992	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1471805603	AI	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	16.08.2016	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1233654372	AN	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	22.05.2015	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0040507039	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.11.1992	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1683479528	B1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	29.09.2017	2.250%	1.700%	no
LU0137006218	C	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.07.2007	2.650%	2.250%	no
LU1683479874	C1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	29.09.2017	2.750%	2.250%	no
LU2240594775	G	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	30.10.2020	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU0278093082	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.03.2007	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU0858753535	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.12.2012	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0420008509	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.06.2009	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU0209301448	S	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	01.02.2005	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1809222026	U1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%		30.05.2018	1.250%	0.850%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile
This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares and to achieve a reasonable investment return and high capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail.

– Investments may be made in countries where the local stock exchanges may not yet qualify as recognized stock exchanges within the meaning of the investment restrictions set out in this Sales Prospectus;
– Accordingly, pursuant to the investment and borrowing restrictions defined in section 9 of the General Part, investments in securities listed on stock exchanges which do not qualify as recognized exchanges or markets and other non-listed investments may not exceed 10% of the net assets of each of these Sub-Funds;
– This Sub-Fund's investments may be subject to a higher degree of risk. The stock markets and the economies of emerging markets are generally volatile. This Sub-Fund's investments in certain emerging markets may also be adversely affected by political developments and/or changes in local laws, taxes and exchange controls. Finally, in some countries, it is difficult to clearly identify what conditions of ownership apply to certain companies as a result of ongoing privatization processes;
– The procedures for settling securities transactions are associated with higher risks in the emerging markets than in developed markets. These higher risks are partly due to the fact that the Sub-Fund must use brokers and counterparties which do not have a very high level of capitalization, and the safekeeping of assets may in some countries be undependable, so that upon subscription or redemption, Fund shares may be worth less, or more, than at the time they were created.

Investments in equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

24 Vontobel Fund – Asia Pacific Equity

1 Reference currency

USD

2 Investment objective and policy

Vontobel Fund – Asia Pacific Equity (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the highest possible capital growth in USD.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are invested mainly in equities, equity-like transferable securities, participation certificates etc. issued by companies from the Far East and/or Oceania (except Japan) and/or by companies which conduct the majority of their business in the Far East and/or Oceania (except Japan). The Far East in terms of this Sub-Fund means countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, India, China, etc., not including Japan.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

This Sub-Fund pursues a "quality growth" investment style aimed at the preservation of capital, and invests primarily in securities of companies that have relatively high long-term earnings growth and above-average profitability. Bearing in mind the applicable investment restrictions, this investment style may lead to more heavily concentrated positions in individual companies or sectors.

3 Use of derivatives

The Sub-Fund may, for the purpose of hedging (incl. currency hedging) and efficient portfolio management, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Valuation Day

For this Sub-Fund, by way of exception, as described in section 22.3 "Publication of prices" of the General Part, the net asset value calculated on the Valuation Day is published with the date of the Valuation Day.

5 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU2054205849	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU0218912409	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.12.2005	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU0368556733	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.06.2008	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1683484106	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	09.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0084450369	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	25.02.1998	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1683484288	AN	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	09.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0084408755	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	25.02.1998	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU0137007026	C	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.07.2007	2.650%	2.250%	no
LU1917570845	G	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	12.02.2019	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU0278091540	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	04.04.2007	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU0923573769	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	05.08.2013	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0420008848	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.06.2009	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU1687389434	S	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	06.10.2017	0.000%	0.000%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

6 Typical investor profile

This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares and to achieve a reasonable investment return and high capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

7 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Investments may be made in countries where the local stock exchanges may not yet qualify as recognized stock exchanges within the meaning of the investment restrictions set out in this Sales Prospectus;

– Accordingly, pursuant to the investment and borrowing restrictions defined in section 9 of the General Part, investments in securities listed on stock exchanges which do not qualify as recognized exchanges or markets and other non-listed investments may not exceed 10% of the net assets of each of these Sub-Funds.

– Investments in equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

8 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

9 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

25 Vontobel Fund – Clean Technology

1 Reference currency

EUR

2 Investment objective and policy

Vontobel Fund – Clean Technology (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the highest possible capital growth in EUR.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly invested in shares, equity-like transferable securities, participation certificates etc. issued by companies worldwide that operate in the clean technology sector. The clean technology sector primarily involves the two main themes of energy efficiency (such as energy security and conservation as well as energy quality and infrastructure, etc.) and future technologies for the environment (such as recycling, waste disposal, filter technologies, etc.).

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

3 Use of derivatives

The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1407930350	A	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	29.07.2016	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1683484874	AN	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	09.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU1407930780	B	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	29.07.2016	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1407930947	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.07.2016	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1683485095	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU2054206060	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU1683484957	N	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0384405519	A	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	17.11.2008	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1683485178	AN	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0384405600	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.11.2008	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1651443175	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.08.2017	2.650%	2.250%	no
LU0384405949	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.11.2008	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1598842364	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	27.04.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0385068894	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.11.2008	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU1956006784	S	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	12.07.2019	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1618348236	N	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.08.2017	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1956006941	C	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	12.07.2019	2.650%	2.250%	no
LU1618348079	H (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.06.2017	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1683485251	HN (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU2250008831	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	09.11.2020	0.825%	0.825%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares and to achieve a reasonable investment return and high capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in bonds and equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

26 Vontobel Fund – Future Resources

1 Reference currency
EUR

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Future Resources (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the highest possible capital growth in EUR.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly invested in shares, equity-like transferable securities, participation certificates etc. issued by companies worldwide that operate in the future resources sector. The future resources sector primarily includes the main themes of alternative energy (such as wind, solar and biofuels) and resource scarcity (such as with raw materials, product innovation, clean water, forestry, agriculture, etc.).

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

3 Use of derivatives
The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1407930194	A	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	29.07.2016	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1407930277	B	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	29.07.2016	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU0469623382	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	12.05.2011	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1683485509	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0384406087	A	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	17.11.2008	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1683485418	AN	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0384406160	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.11.2008	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU0384406244	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.11.2008	2.650%	2.250%	no
LU0384406327	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.11.2008	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU0952815594	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	22.07.2013	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0385069272	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.11.2008	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU0571082402	C	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	01.02.2011	2.650%	2.250%	no
LU2269201534	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.12.2020	1.250%	0.825%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile
This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares and to achieve a reasonable investment return and high capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in bonds and equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification
The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance
The performance for each share class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

27 Vontobel Fund – mtx Sustainable Asian Leaders (ex Japan)

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – mtx Sustainable Asian Leaders (ex Japan) (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the highest possible capital growth in USD.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly invested in shares, equity-like transferable securities and participation certificates etc. issued by companies that are based in or conduct the majority of their business activity in Asia (excluding Japan) and that contribute towards sustainable economic activity.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

3 Use of derivatives
The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Valuation Day
For this Sub-Fund, by way of exception, as described in section 22.3 "Publication of prices" of the General Part, the net asset value calculated on the Valuation Day is published with the date of the Valuation Day.

5 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU2054207381	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU1711394905	AHI (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	06.11.2017	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU2079841750	G	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	06.12.2019	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU0384409693	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.11.2008	2.000%	1.650%	no
LU0384409933	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.11.2008	1.000%	0.825%	no
LU1683482589	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	09.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU2250524761	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	25.11.2020	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1859548031	G	GBP	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	27.07.2018	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU2019989305	N	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	12.07.2019	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU1750111889	HI (hedged)	SEK	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	19.01.2018	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU0384409180	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	17.11.2008	2.000%	1.650%	no
LU1984203791	AI	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	07.05.2019	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1683484361	AN	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	09.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU0384409263	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.11.2008	2.000%	1.650%	no
LU2177019705	B1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	27.05.2020	2.250%	1.700%	no
LU2177019887	C1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	27.05.2020	2.750%	2.250%	no
LU1859547652	G	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	27.07.2018	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU0384410279	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.11.2008	1.000%	0.825%	no
LU1683484445	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU1806329998	NG	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	13.04.2018	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU0385070528	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.11.2008	2.000%	0.250%	no
LU2146184358	S	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	14.04.2020	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU2177019960	U1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	27.05.2020	1.250%	0.850%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

6 Typical investor profile
This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares and to achieve a reasonable investment return and high capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

7 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in bonds and equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

8 Risk classification
The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

9 Historical performance
The performance for each share class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

10 Exercise of membership rights

The Management Company may exercise the membership rights associated with the investments of this Sub-Fund actively, independently and exclusively in the interests of investors. It has delegated the exercise of membership rights to a company which specializes in the exercise of such rights. Membership rights are exercised on the basis of the principles stipulated by the Management Company. These principles are compatible with the sustainable investment policy pursued by this Sub-Fund.

The exercise of membership rights encompasses both the exercise of voting and election rights and active engagement. Active engagement is understood to mean active and constructive dialogue with the companies in which the Sub-Fund invests.

The medium and long-term aim of voting and active engagement is to achieve improvements in corporate governance and in the areas of sustainable business and social, ethical and environmental responsibility, etc., and thereby to bring about a potential increase in shareholder value for the investor.

The Board of Directors has allowed Hermes Equity Ownership Services Limited to exercise these membership rights accordingly, though this does not mean that any notable influence is exercised on the management of the companies concerned.

Hermes Equity Ownership Services Limited will receive fees for its services that are estimated at approximately 0.05% per annum of the net assets of the Sub-Fund and will be borne by the Sub-Fund. Depending on the extent of the activities of Hermes Equity Ownership Services Limited, the actual fees charged to the Sub-Fund in a business year may be above or below the estimated amount.

28 Vontobel Fund – mtx Sustainable Emerging Markets Leaders

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – mtx Sustainable Emerging Markets Leaders (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the highest possible capital growth in USD.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are invested mainly in equities, equity-like transferable securities, participation certificates etc. issued by companies that are based in or conduct the majority of their business in an emerging market and contribute towards sustainable economic activity.

Emerging markets in connection with this Sub-Fund are all countries considered as such by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation or the United Nations or that are included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or the MSCI Frontier Markets (FM) Index. Irrespective of recognition by one of the abovementioned institutions, emerging markets also include: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Hong Kong, Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Hungary, Egypt, the Czech Republic, Romania, Israel.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

3 Use of derivatives
The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Issue, redemption and conversion of shares
By way of derogation from the provisions of Sections 12 to 14 of the General Part, the subscription applications duly received on any Business Day (Subscription Day) shall be settled at the issue price calculated two Business Days after the Subscription Day. The payment of the issue price must be received by the Depositary within four Business Days following the Subscription Day.

The above provision applies to redemption and conversion applications *mutatis mutandis.*

5 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1550202615	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	28.02.2017	1.000%	0.825%	no
LU1725744830	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.12.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU2054207464	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU1892255636	AG	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	29.10.2018	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU1725744087	AH (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	01.12.2017	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1711395035	AHI (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	06.11.2017	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU1717117979	AI	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	24.11.2017	0.825%	0.825%	no
LU2066060703	AQG	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	13.11.2019	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU2066060612	AQNG	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	13.11.2019	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU1964740309	ASX	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	22.03.2019	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU2028144173	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	28.08.2019	1.650%	1.650%	no
LU1646585114	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.08.2017	2.000%	1.650%	no
LU1651443415	HC (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.08.2017	3.000%	2.250%	no
LU1650589762	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	08.08.2017	1.000%	0.825%	no
LU1936213682	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.01.2019	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU1626216888	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	16.06.2017	1.000%	0.825%	no
LU1918004273	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	20.12.2018	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU1717118191	AN	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	24.11.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU2066060539	AQG	GBP	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	13.11.2019	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU2066060455	AQNG	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	13.11.2019	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU1618348582	N	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	31.05.2017	1.500%	0.825%	no
LU1602272657	B	SEK	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.05.2017	2.000%	1.650%	no
LU0571085330	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	15.07.2011	2.000%	1.650%	no
LU1993004743	AG	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	15.05.2019	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU1609308298	AI	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	18.05.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU1683485681	AN	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	0.825%	no
LU2066060968	AQG	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	13.11.2019	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU2066060885	AQNG	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	13.11.2019	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU0571085413	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.07.2011	2.000%	1.650%	no
LU1882611756	B1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.10.2018	2.250%	1.700%	no
LU1651443332	C	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.08.2017	3.000%	2.250%	no
LU1882611830	C1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.10.2018	2.750%	2.250%	no
LU1767066605	G	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	15.03.2018	0.825%	0.650%	no
LU0571085686	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	15.07.2011	1.000%	0.825%	no
LU1626216961	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.06.2017	1.500%	0.825%	no
LU0571092898	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.07.2011	2.000%	0.250%	no
LU1572142096	S	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	28.02.2017	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1882611913	U1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%		04.10.2018	1.250%	0.850%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

6 Typical investor profile

This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares and to achieve a reasonable investment return and high capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

7 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Investments may be made in countries where the local stock exchanges may not yet qualify as recognized stock exchanges within the meaning of the investment restrictions set out in this Sales Prospectus;

– Accordingly, pursuant to the investment and borrowing restrictions defined in section 9 of the General Part, investments in securities listed on stock exchanges which do not qualify as recognized exchanges or markets and other non-listed investments may not exceed 10% of the net assets of each of these Sub-Funds;

– This Sub-Fund's investments may be subject to a higher degree of risk. The stock markets and the economies of emerging markets are generally volatile. This Sub-Fund's investments in certain emerging markets may also be adversely affected by political developments and/or changes in local laws, taxes and exchange controls. Finally, in some countries, it is difficult to clearly identify what conditions of ownership apply to certain companies as a result of ongoing privatization processes;

– The procedures for settling securities transactions are associated with higher risks in the emerging markets than in developed markets. These higher risks are partly due to the fact that the Sub-Fund must use brokers and counterparties which do not have a very high level of capitalization, and the safekeeping of assets may in some countries be undependable, so that upon subscription or redemption, Fund shares may be worth less, or more, than at the time they were created.

– Investments in equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

8 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

9 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

10 Exercise of membership rights

The Management Company may exercise the membership rights associated with the investments of this Sub-Fund actively, independently and exclusively in the interests of investors. It has delegated the exercise of membership rights to a company which specializes in the exercise of such rights. Membership rights are exercised on the basis of the principles stipulated by the Management Company. These principles are compatible with the sustainable investment policy pursued by this Sub-Fund.

The exercise of membership rights encompasses both the exercise of voting and election rights and active engagement. Active engagement is understood to mean active and constructive dialogue with the companies in which the Sub-Fund invests.

The medium and long-term aim of voting and active engagement is to achieve improvements in corporate governance and in the areas of sustainable business and social, ethical and environmental responsibility, etc., and thereby to bring about a potential increase in shareholder value for the investor.

The Board of Directors has allowed Hermes Equity Ownership Services Limited to exercise these membership rights accordingly, though this does not mean that any notable influence is exercised on the management of the companies concerned.

Hermes Equity Ownership Services Limited will receive fees for its services that are estimated at approximately 0.05% per annum of the net assets of the Sub-Fund and will be borne by the Sub-Fund. Depending on the extent of the activities of Hermes Equity Ownership Services Limited, the actual fees charged to the Sub-Fund in a business year may be above or below the estimated amount.

29 Vontobel Fund – Smart Data Equity

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Smart Data Equity (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the highest possible capital growth in USD.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly invested in shares, equity-like transferable securities, participation certificates etc. issued by companies worldwide that make a contribution to sustainable economic activity and have a leading position within their sector.

The investment decision-making process pursued by the portfolio manager of the Sub-Fund is based on fundamental analysis of the companies belonging to the investment universe. A significant part of this process is based on the proprietary “smart data approach” which uses and combines a large set of fundamental company data servicing as a decision base for the portfolio manager in its stock selection and portfolio monitoring process.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

3 Use of derivatives
The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d’abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0848326186	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.12.2012	2.000%	1.500%	no
LU0848326772	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.04.2014	1.000%	0.750%	no
LU1683482233	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.10.2017	1.500%	0.750%	no
LU2054207548	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	2.000%	0.250%	no
LU0848326269	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.12.2012	2.000%	1.500%	no
LU0848326855	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.04.2014	1.000%	0.750%	no
LU1179465684	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.02.2015	1.500%	0.750%	no
LU1179465338	HN (hedged)	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.02.2015	1.500%	0.750%	no
LU0848325295	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	13.12.2012	2.000%	1.500%	no
LU1683487547	AN	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	12.10.2017	1.500%	0.750%	no
LU0848325378	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	13.12.2012	2.000%	1.500%	no
LU0848325618	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	13.12.2012	1.000%	0.750%	no
LU0848325709	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.02.2015	1.500%	0.750%	no
LU0848325881	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	13.12.2012	2.000%	0.250%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile
This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of shares and to achieve a reasonable investment return and high capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in bonds and equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

7 Risk classification
The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance
The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

9 Exercise of membership rights
The Management Company may exercise the membership rights associated with the investments of this Sub-Fund actively, independently and exclusively in the interests of investors. It has delegated the exercise of membership rights to a company which specializes in the exercise of such rights. Membership rights are exercised on the basis of the principles stipulated by the Management Company. These principles are compatible with the sustainable investment policy pursued by this Sub-Fund.

The exercise of membership rights encompasses both the exercise of voting and election rights and active engagement. Active engagement is understood to mean active and constructive dialogue with the companies in which the Sub-Fund invests.

The medium and long-term aim of voting and active engagement is to achieve improvements in corporate governance and in the areas of sustainable business and social, ethical and environmental responsibility, etc., and thereby to bring about a potential increase in shareholder value for the investor.

The Board of Directors has allowed Hermes Equity Ownership Services Limited to exercise these membership rights accordingly, though this does not mean that any notable influence is exercised on the management of the companies concerned.

Hermes Equity Ownership Services Limited will receive fees for its services that are estimated at approximately 0.05% per annum of the net assets of the Sub-Fund and will be borne by the Sub-Fund. Depending on the extent of the activities of Hermes Equity Ownership Services Limited, the actual fees charged to the Sub-Fund in a business year may be above or below the estimated amount.

30 Vontobel Fund – Commodity

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Commodity (the "Sub-Fund") aims to achieve sustainable investment returns in USD.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are invested mainly in the following instruments:

a) Derivatives (i.e. swaps, forward contracts, futures, options, certificates, structured products and bonds) whose value is derived from the following underlyings:

(i) commodity market indices that provide an adequate point of reference for the market upon which they are based and that are published in an appropriate manner. The Sub-Fund will be exposed to indices which are mainly benchmark indices for the commodity market. The benchmark indices will be indices from the Bloomberg Commodity Indexes series or the S&P GSCI Commodity Index series and/or their sub-indices (*until 8 March 2021; starting from 9 March 2021:* The benchmark indices will be indices from the Bloomberg Commodity Indexes series and/or their sub-indices). However, other indices may also be used as benchmark indices. Up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be exposed to the performance of a benchmark index. Both long and short positions on indices may be entered into, which may affect the Sub-Fund's exposure to certain commodities.

(ii) exchange-traded commodities or corresponding certificates based on commodity market indices that are traded on a Regulated Market or another market that is recognized, regulated and open to the public and operates in a due and orderly fashion, or is admitted for official trading on the securities exchange of a non-member state. Both long and short positions may be entered into on exchange-traded commodities and corresponding certificates. This may affect the Sub-Fund's exposure to certain commodities.

b) Debt paper or bank deposits that cover obligations arising from derivatives as set out above, including (i) debt securities with a residual maturity of up to thirty months that are issued by private and public borrowers worldwide, (ii) money market instruments issued by private and public borrowers worldwide, and (iii) sight and time deposits held with banks of up to twelve months.

The Sub-Fund may also be exposed to the development of the commodities sector via investments in UCITS or other UCIs within the permitted limits. No more than 10% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in UCITS and other UCIs at any time.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in structured products that are related to liquid financial investments, such as securities issued by companies that operate in the commodities sector, other permissible undertakings for collective investment and permissible derivatives within the meaning of Article 41 (1) of the 2010 Law.

The Sub-Fund shall not at any time make an investment in derivatives whose underlying securities are themselves commodities.

These types of investment provide the Sub-Fund with an opportunity to tap into the growth potential of the commodity markets. The Sub-Fund shall therefore also be indirectly exposed to developments on the energy, industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture and livestock markets.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

The evaluation and selection of benchmark indices to which the Sub-Fund is exposed or in which the Sub-Fund invests is conducted using various criteria, which include

a) an assessment of the potential return of a planned investment, past performance, strategy pursued;
b) an estimation of the risks and the volatility to which the investment is expected to be exposed over time;
c) the liquidity of an investment, including the tradability of a benchmark index and the assets in which a target fund invests;
d) an assessment of how each investment strategy would be affected by likely economic scenarios;
e) an assessment of the correlation between the performance of a benchmark index or a target fund and the Sub-Fund's other investments;
f) an evaluation of the costs associated with using a specific benchmark index or with investing in a target fund, such as fees and transaction costs;
g) an assessment of a target fund manager's characteristics, based on integrity, professional career, dedication, flexibility, expertise, management skills, relationships and talent.

The Investment Manager shall employ various methods to monitor the performance of the benchmark indices, the target funds, the derivatives and the structured products to which the Fund's assets have been allocated. Particular attention is given to monitoring changes in a benchmark index or in the structure and organization of the fund managers for the target funds, material deviations from the given reference values, changes in the correlation between portfolio values and changes in the mechanism of a benchmark index as well as the investment style of the target funds.

The Sub-Fund may also raise its level of cash temporarily during periods in which the Investment Manager deems it advisable to do so for financial or political reasons, or if the opportunities for capital growth are limited.

The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging) and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments, traded on an exchange or over-the-counter. The derivatives shall include, but shall not be limited to, forwards and futures, including FX contracts, options and swaps, including total return swaps ("TRS").

The commodity derivative exposure is obtained through total return swaps on eligible structured products, like delta-one exchange traded commodities, and eligible diversified indices.

The strategy is to exactly replicate the benchmark and then to overweight and underweight single commodities, or to overweight and underweight one or the other commodity sector, or to take advantage of the term structure in comparison to the benchmark:

1. The benchmark performance is replicated by a 100% exposure via a swap on the benchmark index (this may be split into several swaps allocated to different counterparties).
2. The overweights and underweights are obtained by a combination of swaps on eligible diversified indices and swaps on eligible delta-one exchange traded commodity providing exposure to a single commodity component (i.e. exposure to a single commodity future).

3 Use of Total Return Swaps

TRS form an important part of the investment approach of the Sub-Fund. Types of underlyings to TRS may include underlyings as described in 2. (a) (i) and (ii).

The Sub-Fund exposure to TRS expressed as the sum of notionals is expected to range between 700% and 1100% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. In cases where this range is exceeded, exposures should remain below 1250%.

All revenues (less transaction costs) from TRS are accrued to the Sub-Fund.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0415415479	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	25.04.2007	1.650%	1.500%	no
LU0415416287	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	16.02.2009	0.825%	0.750%	no
LU1683488941	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	1.250%	0.750%	no
LU0692735565	HS (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	31.10.2011	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU0415415636	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	14.05.2008	1.650%	1.500%	no
LU0415416444	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	03.07.2009	0.825%	0.750%	no
LU1683489089	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	1.250%	0.750%	no
LU1495972553	G	GBP	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	30.09.2016	0.825%	0.500%	no
LU0505242726	H (hedged)	SEK	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	18.11.2010	1.650%	1.500%	no
LU0505242999	HI (hedged)	SEK	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	21.06.2011	0.825%	0.750%	no
LU0415414829	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.04.2007	1.650%	1.500%	no
LU0415415123	C	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	18.09.2009	2.650%	2.100%	no
LU1912801211	G	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	28.11.2018	0.825%	0.500%	no
LU0415415800	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	07.01.2009	0.825%	0.750%	no
LU1683488867	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	1.250%	0.750%	no
LU0415416790	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.04.2008	1.650%	0.250%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium to long-term investment horizon who wish to invest in commodity markets using derivative financial instruments and accept the risks associated with an investment in the commodity markets as well as those associated with concluding derivative transactions.

Investors should be aware that their investments may increase or decrease in value. There is no guarantee that investors will be able to recoup the original amount invested.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Commodity investments may be subject to considerable volatility and exposed to sudden fluctuations over a long period. Price movements are due, in part, to the following factors: shifting supply and demand conditions; weather, food controls, trade restrictions, tax and monetary restrictions and limits governing currency exchange; political and economic influences, changes in national and international interest and inflation rates, currency devaluation and revaluation; as well as general market sentiment. Various commodity markets may also be subject to direct government intervention. Such intervention may cause the prices of various commodities to be extremely volatile.

– Investments in derivatives and bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

Investors should also note section 9.3 o) of the General Part.

7 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply the relative value at risk method (relative VaR) to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

The risk measure may not exceed double the value of the Sub-Fund's benchmark portfolio. The Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return is used as a benchmark portfolio.

The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The average leverage achieved over the course of the year is expected to be around 900% or less of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the actual leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value. The maximum leverage should not exceed 1250%. Also, it is to be noted that the levels of leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although this value must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage.

Several effects are leading to the expected level of leverage of 900%:

– FX forwards used for share class hedging account to about 60% to 90% of leverage;

– Every swap trade opens a new swap even if it is offsetting or closing an existing position; consequently between roll dates each new swap trade on exchange traded commodities and on diversified indices, or each new FX forward trade, in order to change allocations mechanically increases the sum of notionals, even though they do not lead to an increase in the market risk taken by the Sub-Fund.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

31 Vontobel Fund – Dynamic Commodity

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Dynamic Commodity (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve sustainable investment returns in USD.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are invested mainly in the following instruments:

a) Derivatives (i.e. swaps, forward contracts, futures, options, certificates, structured products and bonds) whose value is derived from the following underlyings:

(i) commodity market indices that provide an adequate point of reference for the market upon which they are based and that are published in an appropriate manner. Derivatives may also be used to enter into net leverage positions and relative value positions in relation to the commodity indices and their index components. The Sub-Fund will be exposed to indices which are mainly benchmark indices for the commodity market. The benchmark indices will be indices from the Bloomberg Commodity Indexes series or the S&P GSCI Commodity Index series and/or their sub-indices (*until 8 March 2021; starting from 9 March 2021:* The benchmark indices will be indices from the Bloomberg Commodity Indexes series and/or their sub-indices). However, other indices may also be used as benchmark indices. Both long and short positions on indices may be entered into, which may affect the Sub-Fund's exposure to certain commodities.

(ii) exchange-traded commodities or corresponding certificates based on commodity market indices that are traded on a Regulated Market or another market that is recognized, regulated and open to the public and operates in a due and orderly fashion, or is admitted for official trading on the securities exchange of a non-member state. Both long and short positions may be entered into on ex-change-traded commodities and corresponding certificates. This may affect the Sub-Fund's exposure to certain commodities.

b) Debt paper or bank deposits that cover obligations arising from derivatives as set out above, including (i) debt securities with a residual maturity of up to thirty months that are issued by private and public borrowers worldwide, (ii) money market instruments issued by private and public borrowers worldwide, and (iii) sight and time deposits held with banks of up to twelve months.

The Sub-Fund may also be exposed to the development of the commodities sector via investments in UCITS or other UCIs within the permitted limits. No more than 10% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in UCITS and other UCIs at any time.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in structured products that are related to liquid financial investments, such as securities issued by companies that operate in the commodities sector, other permissible undertakings for collective investment and permissible derivatives within the meaning of Article 41 (1) of the 2010 Law.

The Sub-Fund shall not at any time make an investment in derivatives whose underlying securities are themselves commodities.

These types of investment provide the Sub-Fund with an opportunity to tap into the growth potential of the commodity markets. The Sub-Fund shall therefore also be indirectly exposed to developments on the energy, industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture and livestock markets.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

The evaluation and selection of benchmark indices to which the Sub-Fund is exposed or in which the Sub-Fund invests is conducted using various criteria, which include

a) an assessment of the potential return of a planned investment, past performance, strategy pursued;
b) an estimation of the risks and the volatility to which the investment is expected to be exposed over time;
c) the liquidity of an investment, including the tradability of a benchmark index and the assets in which a target fund invests;
d) an assessment of how each investment strategy would be affected by likely economic scenarios;
e) an assessment of the correlation between the performance of a benchmark index or a target fund and the Sub-Fund's other investments;
f) an evaluation of the costs associated with using a specific benchmark index or with investing in a target fund, such as fees and transaction costs;
g) an assessment of a target fund manager's characteristics, based on integrity, professional career, dedication, flexibility, expertise, management skills, relationships and talent.

The Investment Manager shall employ various methods to monitor the performance of the benchmark indices, the target funds, the derivatives and the structured products to which the Fund's assets have been allocated. Particular attention is given to monitoring changes in a benchmark index or in the structure and organization of the fund managers for the target funds, material deviations from the given reference values, changes in the correlation between portfolio values and changes in the mechanism of a benchmark index as well as the investment style of the target funds.

The Sub-Fund may also raise its level of cash temporarily during periods in which the Investment Manager deems it advisable to do so for financial or political reasons, or if the opportunities for capital growth are limited.

The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging) and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments, traded on an exchange or over-the-counter. The derivatives shall include, but shall not be limited to, forwards and futures, including FX contracts, options and swaps, including total return swaps ("TRS").

The commodity derivative exposure is obtained through total return swaps on eligible structured products, like delta-one exchange traded commodities, and eligible diversified indices.

The strategy is to exactly replicate the benchmark and then to overweight and underweight single commodities, or to overweight and underweight one or the other commodity sector, or to take advantage of the term structure in comparison to the benchmark:

1. The benchmark performance is replicated by a 100% exposure via a swap on the benchmark index (this may be split into several swaps allocated to different counterparties).

2. The overweights and underweights are obtained by a combination of swaps on eligible diversified indices and swaps on eligible delta-one exchange traded commodity providing exposure to a single commodity component (i.e. exposure to a single commodity future).

3. The Sub-Fund is given a wide leeway to overweight and underweight one or the other commodity sector, which provides it with a dynamic edge.

3 Use of Total Return Swaps

TRS form an important part of the investment approach of the Sub-Fund.

Types of underlyings to TRS may include underlyings as described in 2. (a) (i) and (ii).

The Sub-Fund exposure to TRS expressed as the sum of notionals is expected to range between 1300% and 1700% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. In cases where this range is exceeded, exposures should remain below 1900%.

All revenues (less transaction costs) from TRS are accrued to the Sub-Fund.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The Share Classes of the Sub-Fund may also be charged a Performance Fee. The fee shall be calculated pursuant to section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part with the following stipulations:

Performance Fee	No more than 10% of outperformance
Calculation	Hurdle Rate Principle with "Performance Fee Period Outperformance" condition
Hurdle Rate	Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return (Bloomberg: BCOMTR Index)
Performance Fee Period	Financial year

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU0759371999	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.05.2012	1.650%	1.500%	no
LU0759372450	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	02.05.2012	0.825%	0.750%	no
LU1683488784	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	1.250%	0.750%	no
LU0759372021	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.05.2012	1.650%	1.500%	no
LU0759372534	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	02.05.2012	0.825%	0.750%	no
LU1683488602	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	1.250%	0.750%	no
LU2168325152	S	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	19.05.2020	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU0759371569	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	02.05.2012	1.650%	1.500%	no
LU0759372880	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	02.05.2012	0.825%	0.750%	no
LU1683488511	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	1.250%	0.750%	no
LU0759372963	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.11.2013	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU0759376105	S	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	06.02.2015	0.000%	0.000%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium to long-term investment horizon who wish to invest in commodity markets using derivative financial instruments and accept and are familiar with the risks associated with an investment in the commodity markets as well as those associated with concluding derivative transactions.

Investors should be aware that their investments may increase or decrease in value. There is no guarantee that investors will be able to recoup the original amount invested.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Commodity investments may be subject to considerable volatility and exposed to sudden fluctuations over a long period. Price movements are due, in part, to the following factors: shifting supply and demand conditions; weather, food controls, trade restrictions, tax and monetary restrictions and limits governing currency exchange; political and economic influences, changes in national and international interest and inflation rates, currency devaluation and revaluation; as well as general market sentiment. Various commodity markets may also be subject to direct government intervention. Such intervention may cause the prices of various commodities to be extremely volatile.

– Investments in derivatives and bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

Investors should also note section 9.3 (o) "Use of derivatives" of the General Part.

7 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply the relative value at risk method (relative VaR) to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

The risk measure will not exceed double the value of the Sub-Fund's benchmark portfolio. The Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return is used as a benchmark portfolio.

The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The average leverage achieved over the course of the year is expected to be around 1500% or less of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the actual leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value. The maximum leverage should not exceed 1900%. Also, it is to be noted that the levels of leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although this value must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage.

Several effects are leading to the expected level of leverage of 1500%:

– FX forwards used for share class hedging account to about 60% to 90% of leverage;

– Every swap trade opens a new swap even if it is offsetting or closing an existing position; consequently between roll dates each new swap trade on exchange traded commodities and on diversified indices, or each new FX forward trade, in order to change allocations mechanically increases the sum of notionals, even though they do not lead to an increase in the market risk taken by the Sub-Fund.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

32 Vontobel Fund – Non-Food Commodity

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Non-Food Commodity (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve sustainable investment returns in USD by participating in the growth potential of the commodity markets.

To achieve its investment objective, the Sub-Fund shall build up an indirect exposure to the energy, industrial metals and precious metals markets (commodities or commodity markets) by investing in these markets via instruments specified below.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are invested mainly via the following instruments:

a) Derivatives, including but not limited to swaps, forward contracts, futures, options, certificates, structured products and bonds) whose value is derived from the following underlyings:

(i) commodity market indices that provide an adequate point of reference for the market upon which they are based and that are published in an appropriate manner. The Sub-Fund will be exposed to indices which are mainly benchmark indices for the commodity market. The benchmark indices will be indices from the Bloomberg Commodity Indexes series or the S&P GSCI Commodity Index series and/or their sub-indices (*until 8 March 2021; starting from 9 March 2021:* The benchmark indices will be indices from the Bloomberg Commodity Indexes series and/or their sub-indices). However, other indices may also be used as benchmark indices. Up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be exposed to the performance of a benchmark index. Both long and short positions on indices may be entered into, which may affect the Sub-Fund's exposure to certain commodities.

(ii) exchange-traded commodities or corresponding certificates based on commodity market indices that are traded on a Regulated Market or another market that is recognized, regulated and open to the public and operates in a due and orderly fashion, or is admitted for official trading on the securities exchange of a non-member state. Both long and short positions may be entered into on exchange-traded commodities and corresponding certificates. This may affect the Sub-Fund's exposure to certain commodities.

b) Debt paper or bank deposits that cover obligations arising from derivatives as set out above, including (i) debt securities with a residual maturity of up to thirty months that are issued by private and public borrowers worldwide, (ii) money market instruments issued by private and public borrowers worldwide, and (iii) sight and time deposits held with banks of up to twelve months.

The Sub-Fund may also be exposed to the development of the commodities sector via investments in UCITS or other UCIs within the permitted limits. No more than 10% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in UCITS and other UCIs at any time.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in structured products that are related to liquid financial investments, such as securities issued by companies that operate in the commodities sector, other permissible undertakings for collective investment and permissible derivatives within the meaning of Article 41 (1) of the 2010 Law.

The Sub-Fund shall not at any time make an investment in derivatives whose underlying securities are themselves commodities.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

The evaluation and selection of benchmark indices to which the Sub-Fund is exposed, or of target funds in which the Sub-Fund invests, is conducted using various criteria, which include:

a) an assessment of the potential return of a planned investment, past performance, strategy pursued;
b) an estimation of the risks and the volatility to which the investment is expected to be exposed over time;
c) the liquidity of an investment, including the tradability of a benchmark index and the assets in which a target fund invests;
d) an assessment of how each investment strategy would be affected by likely economic scenarios;
e) an assessment of the correlation between the performance of a benchmark index or a target fund and the Sub-Fund's other investments;
f) an evaluation of the costs associated with using a specific benchmark index or with investing in a target fund, such as fees and transaction costs;
g) an assessment of a target fund manager's characteristics, based on integrity, professional career, dedication, flexibility, expertise, management skills, relationships and talent.

The Investment Manager shall employ various methods to monitor the performance of the benchmark indices and the target funds to which the Fund's assets have been allocated. Particular attention is given to monitoring changes in a benchmark index or in the structure and organization of the fund managers for the target funds, material deviations from the given reference values, changes in the correlation between portfolio values and changes in the mechanism of a benchmark index as well as the investment style of the target funds.

The Sub-Fund may also raise its level of cash temporarily during periods in which the Investment Manager deems it advisable to do so for financial or political reasons, or if the opportunities for capital growth are limited.

The strategy is to exactly replicate the benchmark and then to overweight and underweight single commodities, or to overweight and underweight one or the other commodity sector, or to take advantage of the term structure in comparison to the benchmark:

1. The benchmark performance is replicated by a 100% exposure via a swap on the benchmark index (this

may be split into several swaps allocated to different counterparties).

2. The overweights and underweights are obtained by a combination of swaps on eligible diversified indices and swaps on eligible delta-one exchange traded commodities providing exposure to a single commodity component (i.e. exposure to a single commodity future).

3 Use of derivatives

The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments, including one or more total return swaps ("TRS").

TRS form an important part of the investment approach of the Sub-Fund. Types of underlyings to TRS may include underlyings as described in 2. (a) (i) and (ii).

The Sub-Fund exposure to TRS expressed as the sum of notionals is expected to range between 300% and 700% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. In cases where this range is exceeded, exposures should remain below 1000%.

All revenues (less transaction costs) from TRS are accrued to the Sub-Fund.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1106545293	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	28.11.2014	1.650%	1.500%	no
LU1106545533	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	28.11.2014	0.825%	0.750%	no
LU1130323832	AHI (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	28.11.2014	0.825%	0.750%	no
LU1106545376	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	28.11.2014	1.650%	1.500%	no
LU1106545616	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	28.11.2014	0.825%	0.750%	no
LU2194484734	S	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	07.07.2020	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1140754778	AI	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	28.11.2014	0.825%	0.750%	no
LU1106544643	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	28.11.2014	1.650%	1.500%	no
LU1106544999	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	28.11.2014	0.825%	0.750%	no
LU1683489915	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.12.2017	1.250%	0.750%	no
LU1106545962	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	28.11.2014	1.650%	0.250%	no
LU1106545020	S	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	28.11.2014	0.000%	0.000%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium to long-term investment horizon who wish to invest in commodity markets using derivative financial instruments and accept the risks associated with an investment in the commodity markets as well as those associated with concluding derivative transactions.

Investors should be aware that their investments may increase or decrease in value. There is no guarantee that investors will be able to recoup the original amount invested.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Commodity investments may be subject to considerable volatility and exposed to sudden fluctuations over a long period. Price movements are due, in part, to the following factors: shifting supply and demand conditions; weather, food controls, trade restrictions, tax and monetary restrictions and limits governing currency exchange; political and economic influences, changes in national and international interest and inflation rates, currency devaluation and revaluation; as well as general market sentiment. Various commodity markets may also be subject to direct government intervention. Such intervention may cause the prices of various commodities to be extremely volatile.

– Investments in derivatives and bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

Investors should also note section 9.3 o) of the General Part.

7 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply the relative value at risk method (relative VaR) to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

The risk measure may not exceed double the value of the Sub-Fund's benchmark portfolio. The Bloomberg Commodity ex-Agriculture and Livestock Capped Index Total Return is used as a benchmark portfolio.

The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The average leverage achieved over the course of the year is expected to be around 600% or less of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the actual leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value. The maximum leverage should not exceed 1000%. Also, it is to be noted that the levels of leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although this leverage figure must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

33 Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Debt

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Debt (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the best possible investment returns in USD.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are primarily invested in bonds, notes and similar fixed and variable-rate debt instruments, including contingent convertibles bonds (so-called “CoCo Bonds”), asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities (“ABS/MBS”), convertibles and warrant bonds, denominated in hard currencies and issued or guaranteed by government or government-related, supra-national or corporate issuers domiciled in, having their business activity in or exposed to emerging markets.

A maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in convertibles and warrant bonds.

"Hard currency" means currencies of economically developed and politically stable countries that are OECD members.

Emerging markets in connection with this Sub-Fund are all countries other than Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

Until 8 March 2021:

Investments in bonds with a Standard & Poor's rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency; so-called “Distressed securities”) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. The Sub-Fund’s investment in CoCo Bonds may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund’s investment in ABS/MBS may not exceed 10% of its net assets.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

Investments in distressed securities (i.e. securities that are typically rated with a Standard & Poor’s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency)) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets. The Sub-Fund’s investment in CoCo Bonds may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund’s investment in ABS/MBS may not exceed 10% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency or credit risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency or credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments.

3 Use of derivatives
The Sub-Fund may, for the purposes of hedging (incl. currency hedging), efficient portfolio management and achieving the investment objective, make use of derivative financial instruments.

Derivatives can also be used for hedging purposes.

4 Single swing pricing
Starting from 9 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund is subject to single swing pricing and may apply a Single Swing Pricing Factor of up to 3% of the net asset value.

5 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The Share Classes of the Sub-Fund may also be charged a Performance Fee. The fee shall be calculated pursuant to section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part with the following stipulations:

Performance Fee	No more than 10% of outperformance
Calculation	HWM Principle
High Water Mark	HWM with annual reset
Hurdle Rate	JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified
Performance Fee Period	Financial year

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d’abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1572142336	AHI (hedged)	CHF	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.03.2017	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU2269201294	AHN (hedged)	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	18.12.2020	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU0926440065	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.05.2013	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU0926440495	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	15.05.2013	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1683481938	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	03.10.2017	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU2054206490	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.100%	0.250%	no
LU1627767111	HS (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	21.06.2017	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1482064224	AH (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	08.09.2016	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1572142252	AHI (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.03.2017	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1684196279	AHN (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	05.10.2017	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU1086766554	AI	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	09.07.2014	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1991126514	AQHNG (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	20.05.2019	0.550%	0.400%	no
LU1828123312	G	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	08.06.2018	0.550%	0.400%	no
LU0926439992	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.05.2013	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1482063929	HC (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	08.09.2016	1.600%	1.500%	no
LU2086836165	HG (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	06.12.2019	0.550%	0.400%	no
LU0926440222	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	15.05.2013	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1683488438	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	12.10.2017	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU1502168690	HS (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	17.10.2016	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU2128042822	AQHN (hedged)	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	13.03.2020	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU1991126357	AQHNG (hedged)	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	20.05.2019	0.550%	0.400%	no
LU1700373241	HI (hedged)	GBP	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	27.10.2017	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1572142179	AI	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	10.03.2017	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1675867243	AM	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	18.09.2017	1.600%	1.100%	no
LU1683477746	AQ1	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	29.09.2017	1.700%	1.500%	no
LU2066061347	AQ1 Gross	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	19.11.2019	1.700%	1.500%	no
LU1683478397	AQC1	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	29.09.2017	2.000%	1.800%	no
LU2066061420	AQC1 Gross	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	19.11.2019	2.000%	1.800%	no
LU1422763562	AQG	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	01.06.2016	0.550%	0.400%	no
LU1991126605	AQNG	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	20.05.2019	0.550%	0.400%	no
LU1482064067	AS	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	08.09.2016	1.600%	1.500%	no
LU0926439562	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.05.2013	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1683477829	B1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	29.09.2017	1.700%	1.500%	no
LU1482063762	C	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	08.09.2016	1.600%	1.500%	no
LU1683478124	C1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	29.09.2017	2.000%	1.800%	no
LU2122467942	G	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	03.03.2020	0.550%	0.400%	no
LU0926439729	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	15.05.2013	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU0926439646	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.05.2013	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU0992847904	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	15.11.2013	1.100%	0.250%	no
LU1171709691	S	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	20.01.2015	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1809222455	U1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%		30.05.2018	0.825%	0.700%	no
LU2066061693	UAQ1 Gross	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	19.11.2019	0.825%	0.700%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

6 Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed and variable interest securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

7 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Investments may be made in countries where the local capital markets may not yet qualify as recognized markets within the meaning of the investment restrictions set out in this Sales Prospectus;

– This Sub-Fund's investments may be subject to a higher degree of risk. The stock markets and the economies of emerging markets are generally volatile. This Sub-Fund's investments in certain emerging markets may also be adversely affected by political developments and/or changes in local laws, taxes and exchange controls. Finally, in some countries, it is difficult to clearly identify what conditions of ownership apply to certain companies as a result of ongoing privatization processes;

– The procedures for settling securities transactions are associated with higher risks in the emerging markets than in developed markets. These higher risks are partly due to the fact that the Sub-Fund must use brokers and counterparties which do not have a very high level of capitalization, and the safekeeping of assets may in some countries be undependable, so that upon subscription or redemption, Fund shares may be worth less, or more, than at the time they were created.

– Investments in high-yield bonds are more risky and generally considered to constitute more speculative investments. These bonds comprise a higher credit risk, higher price fluctuations, a higher risk of loss of capital deployed and of ongoing earnings than bonds with a higher credit rating. The high-yield bonds are generally more sensitive to the changes in the macroeconomic conditions. The spread to the higher rated securities tends to widen during the economic slowdown and recession and to tighten during the economic upswing. Higher coupon payable to the high-yield bond holders is considered a compensation for a higher degree of risk taken by the investors.

– Higher-yielding, higher-risk bonds are often issued by small companies or those that already have significant levels of debt. Such companies regularly have more difficulty than larger or less heavily indebted companies in making interest and capital payments. Such companies are also more strongly affected by changing market conditions, such as a weaker economy or higher interest rates.

- Government debt securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Governments, particularly in Emerging Markets, may default on their sovereign debt and holders of sovereign debt (including the Sub-Fund) may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt. There is no bankruptcy proceeding by which sovereign debt on which a government has defaulted may be collected in whole or in part. Global economies are highly dependent on one another and the consequences of any default of any sovereign state may be severe and far reaching and could result in substantial losses to the Sub-Fund.
- Investments in higher-yielding, higher-risk bonds may also be less liquid than other investments, or the Sub-Fund may only be able to sell such investments at a discount to their actual value.
- The attention of the investors is drawn to the fact that the structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them are often intransparent and the Sub-Fund may be exposed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.
- Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are fixed-income securities with embedded options that financially benefit the issuer, by which a fixed-income security is converted into an equity when certain pre-determined conditions are met. Investments in contingent convertible bonds may be adversely impacted depending on the occurrence of specific security features or triggers, linked to regulatory capital minimums, and where the issuer's regulatory authorities express doubts regarding the creditworthiness of the issuer. In such adverse scenarios, the value of such securities could be written down temporarily or permanently and/or coupons cancelled or deferred in order to help the issuer to absorb losses (loss absorption risk). The value of CoCo Bonds could also be unpredictable in the event of such securities being converted into equities at a discounted share price as per pre-determined rules specific to each issue and disclosed in the issuer's prospectus (conversion risk). If the securities are converted into equity following a conversion event, holders would become more subordinated as they become the holder of an equity investment versus holding a debt investment. Further risks of investing in CoCo Bonds are capital structure inversion risk, call extension risk and liquidity risk.
- Distressed securities are the securities of issuers that are in financial distress or near bankruptcy, typically with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency). Investments in distressed securities are very speculative and carry a significant risk of capital loss.
- The investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds and distressed securities. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.
- Liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security resp. of a position is an additional discount on the selling resp. liquidation price leading to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread charged by the brokers to similar securities which have, however, higher liquidity. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.
- Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

8 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply the relative value at risk method (relative VaR) to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

The risk measure will not exceed twice the value of the Sub-Fund's benchmark portfolio. The JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified will be used as the benchmark portfolio.

The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The average leverage achieved over the course of the year is expected to be around 200% or less of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the actual leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value. Also, it is to be noted that the levels of leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although this value must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage.

9 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

34 Vontobel Fund – Sustainable Emerging Markets Debt *(effective as of 23 September 2020)*

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective
Vontobel Fund – Sustainable Emerging Markets Debt (the Sub-Fund) aims to outperform the J.P. Morgan ESG EMBI Global Diversified Index (the "Benchmark") over a three-year rolling period, by investing primarily in emerging market debt securities in accordance with the ESG strategy.

3 Investment policy
While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's net assets are primarily exposed to the fixed-income asset class by investing, *inter alia*, in investment grade and non-investment grade bonds, notes and similar fixed-interest and floating-rate debt instruments, including contingent convertibles bonds (so-called "CoCo Bonds"), asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities ("ABS/MBS"), convertibles and warrant bonds, denominated in hard currencies and issued or guaranteed by government or government-related, supra-national or corporate (including quasi-sovereign) issuers domiciled in, having their business activity in or exposed to emerging markets in accordance with the ESG (environmental, social and governance) strategy of the Investment Manager.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed but uses the Benchmark as a performance measure. Where the Investment Manager selects securities for the Sub-Fund from the Benchmark, it has a high degree of freedom in their weighting in the portfolio of the Sub-Fund as compared to their weighting in the Benchmark. The Investment Manager also selects securities for the Sub-Fund that are not in the Benchmark, provided they are in the aforementioned investment universe.

"Hard currency" means currencies of economically developed and politically stable countries that are OECD members.

Emerging markets in connection with this Sub-Fund are all countries other than Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be exposed to asset classes and financial instruments outside the aforementioned investment universe, in particular to fixed-income securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by government, government-related, supra-national and corporate (including quasi-sovereign) issuers domiciled in, having their business activity in or exposed to developed markets and equities, in accordance with the ESG strategy of the Investment Manager.

The exposure to the non-investment grade (high yield) sector of the fixed-income asset class may be up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's net assets, whereby the exposure to distressed securities (i.e. securities that are typically rated with a Standard & Poor's rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency)) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. This limit includes non-rated securities with a credit quality of the distressed grade.

The Sub-Fund's exposure to

– CoCo Bonds may not exceed 20% of its net assets;
– ABS/MBS may not exceed 10% of its net assets and
– convertibles and warrant bonds may not exceed 25% of its net assets.

The exposure achieved via eligible collective investment schemes in the sense of the clause 9.1 (e) of the General Part of the Sales Prospectus may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

Currency or credit risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency or credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments.

For the purposes of hedging, in particular credit, currency and interest rate risks as well as for the purpose of achieving the investment objective, the Sub-Fund may employ derivatives traded on exchange or over-the-counter. The derivative instruments shall include, but shall not be limited to, forwards, including forward volatility agreements, futures, swaps, including volatility swaps, credit derivatives, including credit default swaps, as well as options, including options on foreign currencies, in particular deliverable currencies, swaptions, options on the above derivative instruments and exotic options.

The Sub-Fund puts particular effort into integrating ESG criteria in the investment process by directing investments into securities of more sustainable governmental and corporate issuers that meet the Investment Manager's ESG criteria and aims to provide at least the same ESG score as the Benchmark. The ESG investment process consists of a quantitative screening based on third-party and in-house provider data followed by a qualitative analysis.

Securities of corporate issuers are selected by categorizing sectors based on their ESG exposure with a negative and positive screening. The Sub-Fund applies minimum exclusion criteria to avoid companies that do not comply with the UN Global Compact criteria or are e.g. engaged in or derive a certain percentage of their revenues from alcohol, weapons, tobacco, gambling, coal mining, coal-based utilities or thermal coal. Based on ESG scores from third-party researchers, the Investment Manager selects securities from companies that manage their sustainability risks in a more efficient way for a given level of sustainability risk exposure. Respective measures are taken from reputable third-party research providers.

Securities of governmental or municipal issuers are selected applying the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG scoring system which includes criteria measuring the wellbeing of the relevant country (Gross National Income per capita, life expectancy, etc.) taken versus the resources spent to achieve it, as well as social and institutional factors (income distribution, human rights, etc.). Countries committing to sustainability principles are expected to have a stronger institutional framework as well as sounder social and environmental development that should allow for sustainable long-term economic growth. ESG analysis is therefore part of the fundamental country analysis and an indicator of a country's ability to achieve long-term stable growth locally and globally.

The Investment Manager monitors the issuers for ESG controversies and puts best efforts in engagement with corporate issuers and government bodies with regards to ESG policies and to promote sustainability awareness.

4 Single swing pricing

The Sub-Fund is subject to single swing pricing and may apply a Single Swing Pricing Factor of up to 3% of the net asset value.

5 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU2145397217	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2020	1.250%	1.180%	no
LU2145396755	HE (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.09.2020	0.625%	0.150%	no
LU2145396243	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.09.2020	0.625%	0.625%	no
LU2145397993	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2020	1.250%	0.250%	no
LU2145397480	AH (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2020	1.250%	1.180%	no
LU2243827156	AHE (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	12.11.2020	0.625%	0.150%	no
LU2145397308	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2020	1.250%	1.180%	no
LU2145396839	HE (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.09.2020	0.625%	0.150%	no
LU2145396326	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.09.2020	0.625%	0.625%	no
LU2145397647	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2020	0.950%	0.625%	no
LU2186295551	AHN (hedged)	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2020	0.950%	0.625%	no
LU2145397134	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2020	1.250%	1.180%	no
LU2145396169	AI	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.09.2020	0.625%	0.625%	no
LU2145397050	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2020	1.250%	1.180%	no
LU2145396912	E	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.09.2020	0.625%	0.150%	no
LU2145396599	G	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	30.09.2020	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU2145396086	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.09.2020	0.625%	0.625%	no
LU2145397563	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2020	0.950%	0.625%	no
LU2145397720	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.09.2020	1.250%	0.250%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

6 Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors, who put special focus on sustainability factors, with a medium- to long-term investment horizon, and who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of fixed-interest and floating-rate securities and to achieve a reasonable investment and capital return, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

7 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Investments may be made in countries where the local capital markets may not yet qualify as recognized markets within the meaning of the investment restrictions set out in this Sales Prospectus;

– This Sub-Fund's investments may be subject to a higher degree of risk. The stock markets and the economies of emerging markets are generally volatile. This Sub-Fund's investments in certain emerging markets may also be adversely affected by political developments and/or changes in local laws, taxes and exchange controls. Finally, in some countries, it is difficult to clearly identify what conditions of ownership apply to certain companies as a result of ongoing privatization processes;

– The procedures for settling securities transactions are associated with higher risks in the emerging markets than in developed markets. These higher risks are partly due to the fact that the Sub-Fund must use brokers and counterparties which do not have a very high level of capitalization, and the safekeeping of assets may in some countries be undependable, so that upon subscription or redemption, Fund shares may be worth less, or more, than at the time they were created.

– Investments in high-yield bonds are more risky and generally considered to constitute more speculative investments. These bonds comprise a higher credit risk, higher price fluctuations, a higher risk of loss of capital deployed and of ongoing earnings than bonds with a higher credit rating. The high-yield bonds are generally more sensitive to the changes in the macroeconomic conditions. The spread to the higher rated securities tends to widen during the economic slowdown and recession and to tighten during the economic upswing. Higher coupon payable to the high-yield bond holders is considered a compensation for a higher degree of risk taken by the investors.

– Higher-yielding, higher-risk bonds are often issued by small companies or those that already have significant levels of debt. Such companies regularly have more difficulty than larger or less heavily indebted companies in making interest and capital payments. Such companies are also more strongly affected by changing market conditions, such as a weaker economy or higher interest rates.

– Investments in higher-yielding, higher-risk bonds may also be less liquid than other investments, or the Sub-Fund may only be able to sell such investments at a discount to their actual value.

– The interest rate risk is the risk of a decrease in the value of a fixed-income security if interest rates rise. The Investment Manager may observe and actively stir the sensitivity of the fixed-income security's price to the change in interest rates (duration) by using derivative instruments.

– The credit risk (also, counterparty risk) is the risk that the issuer of a fixed-income security shall fail to perform a payment when due (default risk) or the rating of such an issuer shall be decreased by a rating agency (downgrade risk) or the yield spread of the issuer to the risk-free rate or other benchmark widens for any other reasons (credit spread risk).

– Government debt securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Governments, particularly in Emerging Markets, may default on their sovereign debt and holders of sovereign debt (including the Sub-Fund) may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to the governmental entities. There is no bankruptcy proceeding by which sovereign debt on which a government has defaulted may be collected in whole or in part. Global economies are highly dependent on one another and the consequences of any default of any sovereign state may be severe and far reaching and could result in substantial losses to the Sub-Fund.

– Currency trading is very speculative and is strongly dependent on the skills of the portfolio manager. In currency trading, the portfolio manager gives up bets against the market forecast in relation to the evolvement of various currencies which (the market forecast), in turn, is based on certain economic rules. In case of an inaccurate forecast of the evolvement of the relevant currency pair by the portfolio manager, the Sub-Fund suffers a loss. Before investing in the Sub-Fund, the investors should consider that in case of an unfavorable evolvement of the currency market, the active currency trading can lead to substantial losses.

– The Sub-Fund follows an ESG strategy and applies either minimum exclusion criteria and/or certain internal and/or external ESG rating assessments which may affect the Sub-Fund's investment performance positively or negatively since the execution of the ESG strategy may result in foregoing opportunities to buy certain securities, and/or selling securities due to their ESG-related characteristics.

– In assessing the eligibility of an issuer based on ESG research, there is a dependence upon information and data from third party ESG research data providers and internal analyses which may be based on certain assumptions or hypothesis that render it incomplete or inaccurate. As a result, there is a risk of inaccurately assessing a security or issuer. There is also a risk that the Investment Manager may not apply the relevant criteria of the ESG research correctly or that the Sub-Fund could have indirect exposure to issuers who do not meet the relevant criteria. Neither the Fund, nor the Management Company nor the Investment Manager make any representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the fairness, correctness, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of an assessment of ESG research and the correct execution of the ESG strategy.

– The attention of the investors is drawn to the fact that the structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them are often intransparent and the Sub-Fund may be exposed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.

– Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are fixed-income securities with embedded options that financially benefit the issuer, by which a fixed-income security is converted into an equity when certain pre-determined conditions are met. Investments in contingent convertible bonds may be adversely impacted depending on the occurrence of specific security features or triggers, linked to regulatory capital minimums, and where the issuer's regulatory authorities express doubts regarding the creditworthiness of the issuer. In such adverse scenarios, the value of such securities could be written down temporarily or permanently and/or coupons cancelled or deferred in order to help the issuer to absorb losses (loss absorption risk). The value of CoCo Bonds could also be unpredictable in the event of such securities being converted into equities at a discounted share price as per pre-determined rules specific to each issue and disclosed in the issuer's prospectus (conversion risk). If the securities are converted into equity following a conversion event, holders would become more subordinated as they become the holder of an equity investment versus holding a debt investment. Further risks of investing in CoCo Bonds are capital structure inversion risk, call extension risk and liquidity risk.

– Distressed securities are the securities of issuers that are in financial distress or near bankruptcy, typically with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency). Investments in distressed securities are very speculative and carry a significant risk of capital loss.

– The investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds and distressed securities. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.

– Liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security resp. of a position is an additional discount on the selling resp. liquidation price leading to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread charged by the brokers to similar securities which have, however, higher liquidity. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.

– Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

8 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

9 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

35 Vontobel Fund – Sustainable Global Bond

1 Reference currency
EUR

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Sustainable Global Bond (the "Sub-Fund") aims to achieve the best possible investment returns.

The Sub-Fund puts particular effort into integrating ESG (environmental, social and governance) criteria in the investment process by directing investments into more sustainable issuers which meet the Investment Manager's ESG criteria. The ESG investment process consists of a quantitative screening based on third-party provider data followed by a qualitative analysis of the material ESG risks by the portfolio manager. Material ESG risks include but are not limited to: treatment of employees, energy efficiency measures, board structures, product safety and business ethics. Inadequately managed sustainability issues can have material impact on the financial flexibility of a company. ESG analysis is therefore part of the Investment Manager's fundamental risk analysis and serve as an indicator whether a company has a consistent overall sustainability risk management and handles controversies professionally. Relevant controversies include but are not limited to: severe human rights violation, severe and preventable contribution to environmental degradation, child labour as well as bribery and corruption. Moreover, countries committing to sustainability principles can have a stronger institutional framework as well as sounder social and environmental development that allow for sustainable long-term economic growth. ESG analysis is therefore part of the fundamental country analysis and an indicator of a country's ability to achieve long-term stable growth locally and globally.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund shall mainly build up an exposure to the fixed-income asset class by purchasing instruments such as notes, bonds and similar fixed-interest and floating-rate securities, including convertible bonds, issued or guaranteed by government or government-related, supra-national or corporate issuers domiciled worldwide.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in asset-backed security and mortgage-backed securities (ABS/MBS).

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be exposed to the asset classes or instruments outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also buy money-market instruments and hold cash.

3 Use of derivatives
The exposure to the above asset classes and instruments may be also achieved indirectly via derivatives traded on exchange or over-the-counter. The derivative instruments shall include, but shall not be limited to, forwards, including forward volatility agreements, futures, swaps, including volatility swaps, credit derivatives, including credit default swaps, as well as options, including options on foreign currencies, in particular deliverable currencies, swaptions, options on the above derivative instruments and exotic options and to-be-announced instruments (TBAs).

The derivatives may also be used for hedging purposes, in

particular to hedge credit, currency and interest rate risks.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1246874892	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.06.2015	0.425%	0.350%	no
LU1246875196	HS (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	13.11.2015	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU2146131318	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.04.2020	0.850%	0.700%	no
LU1246874629	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.06.2015	0.425%	0.350%	no
LU1502168856	S	EUR	accumulating	Institutional		-	17.10.2016	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1246874462	HI (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.06.2015	0.425%	0.350%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile
The Sub-Fund is eligible to all investors with a medium- term investment horizon who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed-income securities and to achieve an appropriate current income and capital return. The investors must also be willing to accept investment risks, in particular risks associated with investments in ABS/MBS.

6 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

7 Risk classification
The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

36 Vontobel Fund – Credit Opportunities

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund –Credit Opportunities (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve a positive absolute return through the credit cycle.

Until 8 March 2021:

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly exposed to the fixed-income asset class by investing in bonds and similar fixed-interest and floating-rate securities, including securities with embedded derivatives such as convertible and warrant bonds issued or guaranteed by government or government-related, supra-national or corporate issuers.

A maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be exposed to convertible bonds and warrant bonds.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may purchase contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) up to 20% of its net assets.

The exposure to securities with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another agency), so-called distressed securities, may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. This limit includes non-rated securities with a credit quality of the distressed grade.

The exposure to asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's assets.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be exposed to assets outside of the aforementioned investment universe, including exposure to the equity markets, and to alternative asset class. The exposure to alternative asset class may only be achieved via eligible instruments, such as derivatives.

The Sub-Fund may also buy money-market instruments and hold cash.

The exposure to the above asset classes may be also established indirectly via derivatives, traded on an exchange or over-the-counter. Such derivatives shall include, but not limited to forwards, futures, in particular bond futures, swaps, including interest rate swaps, total return swap and credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps.

Currency, credit and market risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency, credit or market exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments.

The derivatives can also be used for hedging purposes.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly exposed to the fixed-income asset class by investing directly, or indirectly via derivative financial instruments, in fixed-income instruments such as bonds and similar fixed-interest and floating-rate securities, including securities with embedded derivatives such as convertible and warrant bonds, issued or guaranteed by government or government-related, supra-national or corporate issuers.

The Sub-Fund further engages in active currency management and can build up exposure to various currencies as well as to currency volatility. The Sub-Fund also takes active exposure to volatility via derivatives.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may expose up to 20% of its assets to asset- and mortgage-backed securities (ABS/MBS).

The Sub-Fund's exposure to contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) may not exceed 20% of its assets.

A maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be exposed to convertible bonds and notes.

Exposure to distressed securities (i.e. securities that are typically rated with a Standard & Poor's rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency)) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. This limit includes non-rated securities with a credit quality of the distressed grade.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be exposed to assets outside of the aforementioned investment universe, including exposure to the equity markets, and to alternative asset class. The exposure to the alternative asset class may only be achieved via eligible instruments, such as derivatives.

The exposure to the above asset classes may also be achieved indirectly via UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange traded funds. The exposure achieved via eligible UCITS and/or other UCIs may amount to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's assets.

The Sub-Fund may also buy money-market instruments and hold cash.

Currency risk, credit risk and market risk are actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency, credit and market exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Additionally, interest rate risk is actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of derivative financial instruments.

For the purposes of achieving the investment objective or for hedging, in particular credit, currency, market and interest rate risks, the Sub-Fund may employ derivatives traded on exchange or over-the-counter. Such derivatives include, but are not limited to forwards, futures, in particular bond futures, swaps, including interest rate swaps, , credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, and exotic options.

Investment Management Process

The Investment Manager applies a flexible approach to credit management.

The Investment Manager aims to maximize the diversification effect of the Sub-Fund's exposure to global rates, credit spreads, currencies and equities through three dimensions: asset classes, investment strategies and time horizons. A structured portfolio construction process aims to balance the allocation of risk across rates, credit, equities and currencies, and reduce the impact of potential variation around portfolio manager views.

The portfolio management team deploys a dynamic top-down macro approach to actively manage portfolios through economic cycles, drawing on internal subject matter expertise in corporate bonds, emerging market bonds and currencies.

Long term strategic market views of the Investment Manager are complemented with tactical investment decisions to seek to benefit from trading opportunities arising in volatility markets and aim to dynamically adjust the Sub-Fund portfolio's total risk exposure. The diversification of the Sub-Fund is enhanced by deploying size-constrained directional and relative-value positions.

The intended outcome of the investment process is positive absolute returns together with positive relative returns (alpha) and low correlation with other asset classes.

Implementing the aforementioned strategy to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund requires the use of derivative financial instruments that may result in a significantly higher leverage than strategies that do not use derivatives.

More details on leverage and on the techniques by means of which this leverage is built up are provided in the section "Risk classification" below.

3 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The Share Classes of the Sub-Fund may also be charged a Performance Fee. The fee shall be calculated pursuant to section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part with the following stipulations:

Performance Fee	No more than 10% of outperformance
Calculation	HWM Principle and Hurdle Rate Principle (cumulatively)
High Water Mark	HWM with annual reset
Hurdle Rate	3-month LIBOR
Performance Fee Period	Quarter of the financial year

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1242417589	X	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.06.2015	0.430%	0.425%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

4 Typical investor profile

Until 8 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium-term investment horizon who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed-interest and floating-rate securities and to achieve an appropriate income and capital gain, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund is eligible for consideration by private and institutional investors with a medium-term investment horizon who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed-interest and floating-rate securities and who seek to achieve an income and capital gains, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations. The investors must also be willing to accept investment risks, in particular risks associated with investments in ABS/MBS, high yield corporate securities, CoCo Bonds, active currency management and extensive use of derivatives, as well as the ability to withstand volatility.

5 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

– Leverage is any technique that magnifies exposure to an asset class or to an instrument. Where leverage is applied, the gain is amplified but additionally in the event of losses, the losses are also multiplied compared to the losses if portfolio were unleveraged. Leverage may lead to an increase in volatility of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund and increase the potential for capital losses compared to an unleveraged fund.

– Investments in higher-yielding and higher-risk bonds are generally considered to be more speculative investments. These bonds typically comprise a higher credit risk, higher price fluctuations, a higher risk of capital loss and of ongoing earnings than bonds with a higher credit rating. Higher-yielding, higher-risk bonds are often issued by smaller companies or those that already have significant levels of debt. Such companies may have more difficulty than larger or less heavily indebted companies in making interest and capital payments. Such companies may also be more strongly affected by changing market conditions, such as a weaker economy or higher interest rates.

– Investments in higher-yielding, higher-risk bonds may also be less liquid than other investments, or the Sub-Fund may only be able to sell such investments at a discount to their actual value.

– The structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them may not be fully transparent and the Sub-Fund may be exposed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.

– Distressed securities are the securities of issuers that are in financial distress or near bankruptcy, typically with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another agency). Investments in distressed securities are very speculative and carry a significant risk of capital loss.

– Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are fixed-income securities with embedded options that financially benefit the issuer, by which a fixed-income security is converted into an equity when certain pre-determined conditions are met. Investments in contingent convertible bonds may be adversely impacted depending on the occurrence of specific security features or triggers, linked to regulatory capital minimums, and where the issuer's regulatory authorities express doubts regarding the creditworthiness of the issuer. In such adverse scenarios, the value of such securities could be written down temporarily or permanently and/or coupons cancelled or deferred in order to help the issuer to absorb losses (loss absorption risk). The value of CoCo Bonds could also be unpredictable in the event of such securities being converted into equities at a discounted share price as per pre-determined rules specific to each issue and disclosed in the issuer's prospectus (conversion risk). If the securities are converted into equity following a conversion event, holders would become more subordinated as they become the holder of an equity investment versus holding a debt investment. Further risks of investing in CoCo Bonds are capital structure inversion risk, call extension risk and liquidity risk.

– Investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds and distressed securities. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.

– Liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Sub-Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security or position is an additional discount on the price to sell or liquidate a position that may lead to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread for more liquid securities. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner. Liquidity risk may increase in the context of derivative transactions where positions may need to be liquidated to post additional collateral to a counterparty e.g. to meet a margin call, following asset price movements. Such liquidity demands may arise regardless of whether a derivative is being used to increase exposure or to hedge risks.

– Currency trading is highly speculative and is strongly dependent on the skills of the Investment Manager to correctly forecast the evolution of various currencies. If such forecasts in respect of the relevant currency pair prove to be inaccurate, the Sub-Fund suffers a loss. Active currency trading can therefore lead to substantial losses.

– Volatility trading is very speculative and is strongly dependent on the skills of the Investment Manager to forecast both future realized market volatility and option-implied volatility. If such forecasts prove to be inaccurate, the Sub-Fund suffers a loss. Active volatility trading can therefore lead to substantial losses.

– Investments in alternative assets can be very speculative. Before investing in the sub-fund, the investors should consider that it cannot be ruled out that the recovered amount will be less than the amount originally invested or even that the investment will suffer a total loss.

– Investments in fixed-income securities and alternative investments are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.

6 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply the absolute value at risk method (absolute VaR) to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

The global risk for the Sub-Fund will not at any time exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The sum of notionals leverage achieved over the course of the year is expected to be around 500% or less of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the actual sum of notionals leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value.

The Sub-Fund uses multi-leg option strategies and currency forwards. Whilst measurement of the actual economic risk from these strategies should be based on netting the constituent positions, the sum of notionals leverage is the sum of the absolute notionals of the constituent derivatives contracts without netting. For example, a limited loss "put spread" option strategy may consist of a long put option, that generates a profit when the reference underlier falls in value, combined with a short put option that generates a loss when the reference underlier falls in value, in such a way as to only generate a limited gain, at a fixed, upfront cost. Whilst the net leverage of such a strategy is a fraction of the leverage due to either constituent put option, the sum of notionals leverage is arrived at by summing the absolute notional value of the short put and the absolute notional value of the long put, which could be many multiples of the net leverage. The difference between net leverage and the sum of notionals leverage reaches an extreme in the case of a pair of economically perfectly offsetting option contracts (i.e. zero net notional, zero market risk and zero net leverage) which have a sum of notionals leverage equal to the sum of their respective absolute notionals.

In the same way that the economic neutralizing of an open option contract via an equal and opposite option contract results in a sum of notionals leverage equal to twice the notional of each option contract, the industry standard procedure for closing out FX forward contracts and re-establishing the FX forward exposure to a new forward date results in a sum of notionals leverage equal to three times the notional of the original FX forward. The increase in sum of notionals leverage due to rolling forward or closing out positions can result in a significant variability of this metric over time.

Average leverage may further arise from so-called relative value trades. In these types of trades long positions in securities or eligible derivatives are combined with short positions in eligible derivatives to achieve a net gain via relative price appreciation of the underlying long asset and relative price depreciation of the underlying short position. Where such strategies are implemented through underlying instruments that normally exhibit a low level of volatility, such as fixed-income securities, larger notional position sizes may be entered into by the Investment Manager which, in turn, may result in higher levels of average leverage.

It should also be noted that the levels of the sum of notionals leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although this value must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage.

7 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

37 Vontobel Fund – Global Corporate Bond Mid Yield

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Global Corporate Bond Mid Yield (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the best possible investment returns by investing primarily in global investment grade corporate debt securities while respecting the principle of risk diversification.

At least two thirds of the Sub-Fund's assets shall be exposed to the fixed-income asset class by purchasing bonds and other fixed-interest and floating-rate securities denominated in freely convertible currencies, including preferred structures and securities with embedded derivatives, such as convertible bonds, contingent convertible bonds (so-called “CoCo Bonds”), asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities (“ABS/MBS”), as well as bonds with warrants, issued by public or private borrowers worldwide which have a Standard & Poor's rating of between A+ and BBB- or an equivalent rating from another recognized rating agency.

The exposure of the Sub-Fund to CoCo Bonds shall not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

In addition, the Sub-Fund's exposure to ABS/MBS may not exceed 10% of its net assets.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be exposed to money-market instruments, cash, equities. Equity investments are only allowed on a passive basis, as a result of a conversion event for CoCo Bonds.

The Sub-Fund may invest in below investment grade debt securities. For bond investments below BBB-, the Sub-Fund's investments are to be limited to securities rated from a Standard & Poor's BB+ to BB- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency) at the time of investment. In case investments suffer downgrades below that BB- limit, existing investments can be kept on a passive basis only, to avoid forced selling situations and preserve capital values.

The Sub-Fund may invest in assets denominated in various currencies. However, a substantial part of the assets of the Sub-Fund will be denominated in or hedged into USD.

The exposure to the above asset classes may also be established indirectly via derivative instruments, traded on an exchange or over-the-counter. These instruments may include, but shall not be limited to forex forwards and futures, non-deliverable forwards, futures, including volatility futures, swaps, including total return swaps, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps, as well as options, including warrants and swaptions. In addition, the Sub-Fund may enter into credit derivative contracts, such as credit default swaps by buying or selling protection on reference indices or single names.

The derivatives may also be used for hedging purposes.

3 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1395536169	AH (hedged)	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	09.05.2016	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1683488198	AHN (hedged)	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	12.10.2017	0.825%	0.340%	no
LU2269201377	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	18.12.2020	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1831168353	HG (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	29.06.2018	0.550%	0.340%	no
LU1395536912	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	09.05.2016	0.550%	0.380%	no
LU2269201450	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	18.12.2020	0.825%	0.340%	no
LU2054206813	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.100%	0.250%	no
LU1395536243	AH (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	09.05.2016	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1395536326	AHI (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	09.05.2016	0.550%	0.380%	no
LU1683488271	AHN (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	12.10.2017	0.825%	0.340%	no
LU1395536755	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	09.05.2016	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1395536839	HC (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	09.05.2016	1.600%	1.600%	no
LU1291112750	HG (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	29.10.2015	0.550%	0.340%	no
LU1395537050	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	09.05.2016	0.550%	0.380%	no
LU1734078667	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.12.2017	0.825%	0.340%	no
LU2207973418	AQHN (hedged)	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	14.08.2020	0.825%	0.340%	no
LU1395536086	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	09.05.2016	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1683487976	AN	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	12.10.2017	0.825%	0.340%	no
LU1395536599	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	09.05.2016	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1395536672	C	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	09.05.2016	1.600%	1.600%	no
LU1309987045	G	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	29.10.2015	0.550%	0.340%	no
LU1395537134	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	09.05.2016	0.550%	0.380%	no
LU1683487893	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	12.10.2017	0.825%	0.340%	no
LU1435047193	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	01.07.2016	1.100%	0.250%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

4 Typical investor profile
The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of primarily global investment grade corporate debt securities in order to achieve

an appropriate income and capital gain, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

5 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Trading volumes in certain international bond markets may be appreciably below that of the world's largest markets. Accordingly, investments in such markets may be less liquid and their prices may be more volatile than comparable investments in securities trading in larger markets. Moreover, the settlement periods in certain markets may be longer than in others which may affect portfolio liquidity;

– Changes to the financial wealth of the issuer of the fixed income securities may adversely affect their value, may affect their liquidity and make it difficult for the Sub-Fund to sell them;

– The attention of the investors is drawn to the fact that the structure of ABS/MBS and the pools backing them are often intransparent and the Sub-Fund may be ex-posed to greater credit and prepayment risks (extension or contraction risks) depending on which tranche of ABS/MBS is purchased by the Sub-Fund.

– Investments in high-yield bonds are more risky and generally considered to constitute more speculative investments. These bonds comprise a higher credit risk, higher price fluctuations, a higher risk of loss of capital deployed and of ongoing earnings than bonds with a higher credit rating. The high-yield bonds are generally more sensitive to the changes in the macroeconomic conditions. The spread to the higher rated securities tends to widen during the economic slowdown and recession and to tighten during the economic upswing. Higher coupon payable to the high-yield bondholders is considered a compensation for a higher degree of risk taken by the investors;

– High yield securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, general negative perceptions of the junk bond markets. Trading volumes for high yield securities are generally lower, and as a consequence the secondary market for such securities is not as liquid as that for higher-rated securities. The secondary market for such securities could contract under adverse market or economic conditions more than the secondary market for higher-rated securities, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer. These factors may have an adverse effect on the ability to dispose of particular high yield securities, the ability to obtain precise valuations, or may require a higher discount as compared to higher rated securities.

– Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are fixed-income securities with embedded options that financially benefit the issuer, by which a fixed-income security is converted into an equity when certain pre-determined conditions are met. Investments in contingent convertible bonds may be adversely impacted depending on the occurrence of specific security features or triggers, linked to regulatory capital minimums, and where the issuer's regulatory authorities express doubts regarding the creditworthiness of the issuer. In such adverse scenarios, the value of such securities could be written down temporarily or permanently and/or coupons cancelled or deferred in order to help the issuer to absorb losses (loss absorption risk). The value of CoCo Bonds could also be unpredictable in the event of such securities being converted into equities at a discounted share price as per pre-determined rules specific to each issue and disclosed in the issuer's prospectus (conversion risk). If the securities are converted into equity following a conversion event, holders would become more subordinated as they become the holder of an equity investment versus holding a debt investment. Further risks of investing in CoCo Bonds are capital structure inversion risk, call extension risk and liquidity risk.

– The investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.

– Liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Sub-Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security resp. of a position is an additional discount on the selling resp. liquidation price leading to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread charged by the brokers to similar securities which have, however, higher liquidity. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.

6 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

7 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

38 Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Blend

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Blend (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the best possible investment returns in USD.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund shall build up an exposure of at least two-thirds of its assets to the fixed-income asset class by purchasing bonds, notes and similar fixed-interest, variable-rate and floating-rate securities, including distressed securities, convertibles and contingent convertibles as well as warrant bonds, issued or guaranteed by government or government-related, supra-national or corporate issuers domiciled in, having their business activity in or exposed to emerging markets. The securities may be issued in any currency.

Investment instruments do not have necessarily to have any or any specific rating (S&P, Moody's or Fitch). The investments shall be made in a broad range of rating categories, in particular in the high yield sector, including distressed securities.

The exposure to the high yield sector of the fixed-income asset class may be established up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may purchase contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) up to 20% of its net assets.

Further, the Sub-Fund may build up an exposure to non-rated securities up to 30% of its net assets.

A maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be exposed to convertible bonds and warrant bonds.

Until 8 March 2021:

The exposure to securities with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another agency), so-called distressed securities, may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. This limit includes non-rated securities with a credit quality of the distressed grade.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

Exposure to distressed securities (i.e. securities that are typically rated with a Standard & Poor's rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency)) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The exposure to asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

Emerging markets in connection with this Sub-Fund are all countries other than Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also buy money-market instruments and hold cash up to 33% of its net assets.

Currency risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency exposure through the use of financial derivative instruments.

The exposure to the above asset class may also be achieved indirectly via derivatives, traded on an exchange or over-the-counter, in particular forex forwards, futures (including interest-rate futures), swaps (in particular credit default swaps and interest rate swaps), as well as options.

Derivatives can also be used for hedging purposes.

3 Single swing pricing
Starting from 9 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund is subject to single swing pricing and may apply a Single Swing Pricing Factor of up to 3% of the net asset value.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1896847891	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	26.10.2018	0.625%	0.625%	no
LU2054206144	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.250%	0.250%	no
LU1896848279	HS (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	13.11.2018	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU2001997159	PHS (partially hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	05.07.2019	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1896847628	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	26.10.2018	0.625%	0.625%	no
LU1922347866	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	19.12.2018	1.250%	1.250%	no
LU1963342115	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	28.03.2019	1.250%	1.250%	no
LU1256229680	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	24.08.2015	0.625%	0.625%	no
LU1896847974	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	26.10.2018	1.250%	0.250%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed-interest and variable-rate and floating-rate securities issued by issuers domiciled in, having their business activity in or exposed to emerging markets and to achieve an appropriate income and capital gain, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Distressed securities are the securities of issuers that are in financial distress or near bankruptcy, typically with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another agency). Investments in distressed securities are very speculative and their outcome strongly depends on the securities selection skills of the portfolio manager. In the case of the favorable outcome, the investment may yield an attractive return as the distressed securities may experience too high discount in their price which is not justified by the fair value of this security. In the reversed case, the total loss may be suffered by the investment if the issuer of the security goes bankrupt and investors do not receive any repayment on their borrowings.
  Distressed securities not only exhibit a higher degree of risk as compared to the risks inherent to the conventional investments in fixed-income securities, but also modify the importance of those and even become subject to risk types which are almost irrelevant for the debt securities of good standing.

– In the sector of the distressed securities, a judicial risk gains importance (so-called “J-risk”). As stated above, the distressed securities may be involved in the bankruptcy process. During this process, it is usual that several court trials take place. Particular risks arise resulting from the uncertainty of the outcome of this trials, in particular out of the decisions made by the relevant judge.

– Investments in high-yield bonds are more risky and generally considered to constitute more speculative investments. These bonds comprise a higher credit risk, higher price fluctuations, a higher risk of loss of capital deployed and of ongoing earnings than bonds with a higher credit rating. The high-yield bonds are generally more sensitive to the changes in the macroeconomic conditions. The spread to the higher rated securities tends to widen during the economic slowdown and recession and to tighten during the economic upswing. Higher coupon payable to the high-yield bond holders is considered a compensation for a higher degree of risk taken by the investors.

– Liquidity risk is very important in the high yield bond area, in particular for the distressed securities. Given that many investors are not willing or even not allowed to hold distressed securities, the trading of these securities deteriorates drastically once a security becomes distressed. This may lead to drying up of the market, so that the liquidity risk may even become the most prominent risk for this type of the securities.

  Liquidity risk refers to the inability of the Sub-Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security resp. of a position is an additional discount on the selling resp. liquidation price leading to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread charged by the brokers to similar securities which have higher liquidity. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.

– Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are hybrid fixed-income instruments with embedded derivatives. The embedded derivative is executed automatically upon a certain pre-defined event or a set of events at the pre-determined conversion rate (so-called, trigger). The outcome of the conversion is that a fixed-income security is converted into an equity. This conversion may be detrimental for the investors as the equity holder are subordinated to the holders of the fixed-income securities and absorb all the losses in case of the total loss. An investment in a CoCo Bond can, therefore, experience a total loss.
  Individual design of each single CoCo Bond may bring additional risks which may be significant depending on their level and/ or their combination. These risks may include the following: Trigger level risk (i.e. depending on the trigger level in the relevant issue (i.e. the distance between the capital ratio and the trigger level)); coupon cancellation and their write-off (i.e. given that the CoCo Bonds are structured in a way that coupon payments are entirely discretionary, the cancellation may happen at any time and even in a going concern without triggering an event of default); capital structure inversion risk (i.e. CoCo Bonds investors may suffer a loss of capital even when equity holders do not); call extension risk: CoCo Bonds are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at predetermined levels only with the approval of the competent authority; liquidity risk: The issuance of Coco Bonds is generally limited by regulatory prescriptions, whereas investor base demand may further increase. This might lead to a limited trading market and, besides financial weakness of the issuer, legal or contractual restrictions on resale or transfer, political or other reason, entail reduced liquidity of the CoCo Bonds held by the Sub-Fund. A consequence of reduced liquidity of a security is an additional discount on the selling respectively liquidation price. In addition, reduced liquidity may account for an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund(s) to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.
  The investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.

- Investments may be made in countries where the local capital markets may not yet qualify as recognized markets within the meaning of the investment restrictions set out in this Sales Prospectus;
- This Sub-Fund's investments may be subject to a higher degree of risk. The economies of emerging markets are generally volatile. This Sub-Fund's investments in certain emerging markets may also be adversely affected by political developments and/or changes in local laws, taxes and exchange controls. Finally, in some countries, it is difficult to clearly identify what conditions of ownership apply to certain companies as a result of ongoing privatization processes;
- The procedures for settling securities transactions are associated with higher risks in the emerging markets than in developed markets. These higher risks are partly due to the fact that the Sub-Fund must use brokers and counterparties which do not have a very high level of capitalization, and the safekeeping of assets may in some countries be undependable, so that upon subscription or redemption, Fund shares may be worth less, or more, than at the time they were created.

7 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the commitment approach.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

39 Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Corporate Bond

1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Corporate Bond (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve the best possible investment returns in USD.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are primarily exposed to the fixed-income asset class by purchasing bonds, notes and similar fixed-interest rate and floating-rate securities, including distressed securities, convertibles and contingent convertibles as well as warrant bonds, denominated in hard currencies, as defined below, and issued or guaranteed by corporate or government, government-related and supra-national issuers domiciled in, having their business activity in or exposed to emerging markets.

Investment instruments do not have necessarily to have any or any specific rating (S&P, Moody's or Fitch). The investments shall be made in a broad range of rating categories, in particular in the high yield sector, including distressed securities.

The exposure to the high yield sector of the fixed-income asset class may be established up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may be exposed to contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) up to 20% of its net assets.

Further, the Sub-Fund may build up an exposure to non-rated securities up to 30% of its net assets.

A maximum of 25% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be exposed to convertible bonds and warrant bonds.

Until 8 March 2021:

The exposure to securities with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another agency), so-called distressed securities, may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. This limit includes non-rated securities with a credit quality of the distressed grade.

Starting from 9 March 2021:

Exposure to distressed securities (i.e. securities that are typically rated with a Standard & Poor's rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another rating agency)) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The exposure to asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

"Hard currency" means currencies of economically developed and politically stable countries that are OECD members.

Emerging markets in connection with this Sub-Fund are all countries other than Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be exposed to asset classes or instruments outside the aforementioned investment universe.

The Sub-Fund may also buy money-market instruments and hold cash up to 33% of its net assets.

Currency or credit risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency or credit exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments. Furthermore, interest rate risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing interest rate sensitivity (duration) through the use of financial derivative instruments.

The exposure to the above asset classes may be established also indirectly via financial derivative instruments, traded on exchange or over-the-counter and may include, but are not limited to forwards and futures, in particular foreign exchange forwards and futures, options and swaps, in particular credit default swaps and interest rate swaps.

The derivatives may also be used for the purposes of hedging.

3 Single swing pricing
Starting from 9 March 2021:

The Sub-Fund is subject to single swing pricing and may apply a Single Swing Pricing Factor of up to 3% of the net asset value.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The Share Classes of the Sub-Fund may also be charged a Performance Fee. The fee shall be calculated pursuant to section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part with the following stipulations:

Performance Fee	No more than 10% of outperformance
Calculation	HWM Principle
High Water Mark	HWM with annual reset
Hurdle Rate	JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index (CEMBI) Broad Diversified
Performance Fee Period	Financial year

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU2269200726	AHN (hedged)	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	16.12.2020	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU1944396107	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.12.2020	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1923148958	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	08.01.2019	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU2269200999	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.12.2020	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU2054206227	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.100%	0.250%	no
LU2040068731	AQH (hedged) Gross	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	05.09.2019	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1944396289	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	28.03.2019	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1750111533	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	19.01.2018	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU2171257319	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	19.05.2020	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU2128042749	AQHN (hedged)	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	13.03.2020	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU2033400107	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	29.08.2019	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1984203957	AI	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	07.05.2019	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU2040068657	AQ Gross	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	05.09.2019	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1882612051	AQ1	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	04.10.2018	1.700%	1.500%	no
LU2066061776	AQ1 Gross	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	19.11.2019	1.700%	1.500%	no
LU1882612309	AQC1	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	04.10.2018	2.000%	1.800%	no
LU2066061859	AQC1 Gross	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	19.11.2019	2.000%	1.800%	no
LU1914926925	AQN	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	30.11.2018	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU1750111707	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	19.01.2018	1.100%	1.100%	no
LU1882612135	B1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.10.2018	1.700%	1.500%	no
LU1882612218	C1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.10.2018	2.000%	1.800%	no
LU1305089796	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	13.11.2015	0.550%	0.550%	no
LU1750111616	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	19.01.2018	0.825%	0.550%	no
LU1646585627	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	21.07.2017	1.100%	0.250%	no
LU2046631813	S	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	13.09.2019	0.000%	0.000%	no
LU1882612481	U1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%		04.10.2018	0.825%	0.700%	no
LU2040068814	UAQ1 Gross	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	05.09.2019	0.825%	0.700%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term fixed interest rate and variable rate and floating rate securities and to achieve an appropriate income and capital gain, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

6 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Distressed securities are the securities of issuers that are in financial distress or near bankruptcy, typically with a Standard & Poor´s rating below CCC- (or an equivalent rating from another agency). Investments in distressed securities are very speculative and their outcome strongly depends on the securities selection skills of the portfolio manager. In the case of the favourable outcome, the investment may yield an attractive return as the distressed securities may experience too high discount in their price which is not justified by the fair value of this security. In the reversed case, the total loss may be suffered by the investment if the issuer of the security goes bankrupt and investors do not receive any repayment on their borrowings.
  Distressed securities not only exhibit a higher degree of risk as compared to the risks inherent to the conventional investments in fixed-income securities, but also modify the importance of those and even become subject to risk types which are almost irrelevant for the debt securities of good standing.

– In the sector of the distressed securities, a judicial risk gains importance (so-called “J-risk”). As stated above, the distressed securities may be involved in the bankruptcy process. During this process, it is usual that several court trials take place. Particular risks arise resulting from the uncertainty of the outcome of this trials, in particular out of the decisions made by the relevant judge.

– Investments in high-yield bonds are more risky and generally considered to constitute more speculative investments. These bonds comprise a higher credit risk, higher price fluctuations, a higher risk of loss of capital deployed and of ongoing earnings than bonds with a higher credit rating. The high-yield bonds are generally more sensitive to the changes in the macroeconomic conditions. The spread to the higher rated securities tends to widen during the economic slowdown and recession and to tighten during the economic upswing. Higher coupon payable to the high-yield bond holders is considered a compensation for a higher degree of risk taken by the investors.

– Liquidity risk is very important in the high yield bond area, in particular for the distressed securities. Given that many investors are not willing or even not allowed to hold distressed securities, the trading of these securities deteriorates drastically once a security becomes distressed. This may lead to drying up of the market, so that the liquidity risk may even become the most prominent risk for this type of the securities.

Liquidity risk refers to the inability of the Sub-Fund to sell a security or liquidate a position at its fair value. A common consequence of reduced liquidity of a security resp. of a position is an additional discount on the selling resp. liquidation price leading to a wider bid-ask spread as compared to the bid-ask spread charged by the brokers to similar securities which have higher liquidity. In addition, reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.

- Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are hybrid fixed-income instruments with embedded derivatives. The embedded derivative is executed automatically upon a certain pre-defined event or a set of events at the pre-determined conversion rate (so-called, trigger). The outcome of the conversion is that a fixed-income security is converted into an equity. This conversion may be detrimental for the investors as the equity holder are subordinated to the holders of the fixed-income securities and absorb all the losses in case of the total loss. An investment in a CoCo Bond can, therefore, experience a total loss.
  Individual design of each single CoCo Bond may bring additional risks which may be significant depending on their level and/ or their combination. These risks may include the following: Trigger level risk (i.e. depending on the trigger level in the relevant issue (i.e. the distance between the capital ratio and the trigger level)); coupon cancellation and their write-off (i.e. given that the CoCo Bonds are structured in a way that coupon payments are entirely discretionary, the cancellation may happen at any time and even in a going concern without triggering an event of default); capital structure inversion risk (i.e. CoCo Bonds investors may suffer a loss of capital even when equity holders do not); call extension risk: CoCo-Bonds are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at predetermined levels only with the approval of the competent authority; liquidity risk: The issuance of Coco Bonds is generally limited by regulatory prescriptions, whereas investor base demand may further increase. This might lead to a limited trading market and, besides financial weakness of the issuer, legal or contractual restrictions on resale or transfer, political or other reason, entail reduced liquidity of the CoCo Bonds held by the Sub-Fund. A consequence of reduced liquidity of a security is an additional discount on the selling respectively liquidation price. In addition, reduced liquidity may account for an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.
  The investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.
- Investments may be made in countries where the local capital markets may not yet qualify as recognized markets within the meaning of the investment restrictions set out in this Sales Prospectus;
- This Sub-Fund's investments may be subject to a higher degree of risk. The stock markets and the economies of emerging markets are generally volatile. This Sub-Fund's investments in certain emerging markets may also be adversely affected by political developments and/or changes in local laws, taxes and exchange controls. Finally, in some countries, it is difficult to clearly identify what conditions of ownership apply to certain companies as a result of ongoing privatization processes;
- The procedures for settling securities transactions are associated with higher risks in the emerging markets than in developed markets. These higher risks are partly due to the fact that the Sub-Fund must use brokers and counterparties which do not have a very high level of capitalization, and the safekeeping of assets may in some countries be undependable, so that upon subscription or redemption, Fund shares may be worth less, or more, than at the time they were created.

7 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply the commitment approach to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

40 Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Absolute Return Credit Fund

1 Reference currency

GBP

2 Investment objective and policy

Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Absolute Return Credit Fund (the Sub-Fund) aims to achieve a positive absolute return in any market environment over a period of 3 years by keeping a modest level of volatility.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly exposed to the fixed-income asset class by investing in bonds and similar fixed-interest and floating-rate securities issued by corporate issuers rated with investment grade (i.e. at least BBB- (S&P and Fitch), Baa3 (Moody's) or a comparable rating of another recognized rating agency).

The exposure to asset-backed securities may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's assets.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may be exposed to contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) up to 20% of its net assets.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be exposed outside of the aforementioned investment universe, in particular to fixed-income securities issued or guaranteed by government, government-related and supra-national issuers or to high yield bonds.

The Sub-Fund may also buy money-market instruments and hold cash. In adverse market conditions, the Sub-Fund is allowed to be exposed up to 100% of its net assets to securities issued or guaranteed by government, government-related and supra-national issuers as well as to money-market instrument or cash.

Geographically, the issuers are domiciled worldwide with the focus on European borrowers, including Russia, whereby the exposure to emerging markets, excluding Russia, may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's assets.

The exposure to the above asset classes may be also established indirectly via derivatives, traded on an exchange or over-the-counter. Such derivatives shall include, but not be limited to forwards, futures, options (including currency options), swaps, including interest rate and currency swaps as well as credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps.

The derivatives can also be used for hedging purposes.

3 Fees, expenses and commissions

The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU2191833487	HI (hedged)	AUD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	09.07.2020	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU1380459195	AH (hedged)	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	23.03.2016	0.850%	0.800%	no
LU1734078154	AHN (hedged)	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	11.12.2017	0.400%	0.400%	no
LU2270707222	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.12.2020	0.850%	0.800%	no
LU1599320444	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	25.04.2017	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU2270707495	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.12.2020	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU2054208199	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	0.850%	0.250%	no
LU1380459278	AH (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	23.03.2016	0.850%	0.800%	no
LU1599320105	AHI (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	25.04.2017	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU1683487620	AHN (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	12.10.2017	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU1530788238	AQHG (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	05.12.2016	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU1331789450	AQHN (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	18.12.2015	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU1551754432	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	31.01.2017	0.850%	0.800%	no
LU1706316335	HC (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	31.10.2017	1.350%	1.200%	no
LU1925065655	HG (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	08.01.2019	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU1331789617	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	18.12.2015	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU1734078238	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.12.2017	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU1267852249	AI	GBP	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	28.08.2015	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU1530788402	AQG	GBP	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	05.12.2016	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU1331789377	AQN	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	18.12.2015	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU1368730674	AQNG	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	26.02.2016	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU1273680238	G	GBP	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	28.08.2015	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU1267852082	I	GBP	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	28.08.2015	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU1267852595	N	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	28.08.2015	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU1273680154	R	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	28.08.2015	0.850%	0.250%	no
LU1380459351	AH (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	23.03.2016	0.850%	0.800%	no
LU1767065979	AQHG (hedged)	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	16.02.2018	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU1410502493	AQHNG (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	18.05.2016	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU2133069521	H1 (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.03.2020	1.550%	0.600%	no
LU1767066357	HN (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	09.02.2018	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU2133069794	UH1 (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.03.2020	0.650%	0.300%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

4 Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund is aimed at retail and institutional investors with a short – to medium-term investment horizon looking for greater certainty of return with lower volatility.

5 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are hybrid fixed-income instruments with embedded derivatives. The embedded derivative is executed automatically upon a certain pre-defined event or a set of events at the pre-determined conversion rate (so-called, trigger). The outcome of the conversion is that a fixed-income security is converted into an equity. This conversion may be detrimental for the investors as the equity holder are subordinated to the holders of the fixed-income securities and absorb all the losses in case of the total loss. An investment in a CoCo Bond can, therefore, experience a total loss.
  Individual design of each single CoCo Bond may bring additional risks which may be significant depending on their level and/ or their combination. These risks may include the following: Trigger level risk (i.e. depending on the trigger level in the relevant issue (i.e. the distance between the capital ratio and the trigger level)); coupon cancellation and their write-off (i.e. given that the CoCo Bonds are structured in a way that coupon payments are entirely discretionary, the cancellation may happen at any time and even in a going concern without triggering an event of default); capital structure inversion risk (i.e. CoCo Bonds investors may suffer a loss of capital even when equity holders do not); call extension risk: CoCo-Bonds are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at predetermined levels only with the approval of the competent authority; liquidity risk: The issuance of Coco Bonds is generally limited by regulatory prescriptions, whereas investor base demand may further increase. This might lead to a limited trading market and, besides financial weakness of the issuer, legal or contractual restrictions on resale or transfer, political or other reason, entail reduced liquidity of the CoCo Bonds held by the Sub-Fund. A consequence of reduced liquidity of a security is an additional discount on the selling respectively liquidation price. In addition, reduced liquidity may account for an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.
  The investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.
– Investments in high yield bonds are generally considered to be more risky as opposed to the bonds within the investment grade and, accordingly, to constitute more speculative investments.

6 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply commitment approach to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

7 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

41 Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Sustainable Short Term Bond Income

1 Reference currency
GBP

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Sustainable Short Term Bond Income (the Sub-Fund) is an actively managed sub-fund which aims to achieve a positive total return over a 3-year period whilst maintaining an annualized volatility of no more than 3%.

The sub-fund mainly purchases securities of companies around the world that contribute to sustainable economic activity. The Sub-Fund will be screened in accordance with the Investment Manager’s view of appropriate ethical and sustainability principles. The Investment Manager will seek to avoid investments in companies with material production in tobacco, alcohol, gambling, adult entertainment, controversial weapons and carbon intensive industries, and companies involved in animal testing for cosmetic purposes. This list is not exhaustive and may change from time to time to reflect new developments and research in the field of sustainable investment, for example where technology or social trends evolve. In addition the Investment Manager will positively screen companies through a comprehensive analysis process, which may include the use of specialized rating agencies and systems.
While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are mainly exposed to the fixed-income asset class by investing in bonds and similar fixed-interest and floating-rate securities issued by corporate issuers rated investment grade (i.e. at least BBB- (S&P and Fitch), Baa3 (Moody's) or with a comparable rating from another recognized rating agency with an expected remaining maturity of less than 5 years. The average time to maturity shall not exceed 3.5 years.

Exposure to asset-backed securities may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's assets.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may be exposed to contingent convertible bonds (CoCo Bonds) up to 20% of its net assets.

Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be exposed outside of the aforementioned investment universe, in particular to fixed-income securities issued or guaranteed by government, government-related and supra-national issuers or to high yield bonds.

The Sub-Fund may also buy money-market instruments and hold cash. In adverse market conditions, the Sub-Fund is allowed to be exposed up to 100% of its net assets to securities issued or guaranteed by government, government-related and supra-national issuers as well as to money-market instruments or cash.

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to issuers domiciled worldwide, with no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's assets exposed to emerging markets.

The exposure to the above asset classes may also be established indirectly via derivatives, traded on an exchange or over-the-counter. Such derivatives shall include, but not be limited to forwards, futures, options (including currency options), swaps, including interest rate and currency swaps as well as credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps.

Derivatives can also be used for hedging purposes.

3 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d’abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU2210410036	AHI (hedged)	CHF	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	27.08.2020	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU2210410382	AHN (hedged)	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	27.08.2020	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU2210410119	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	27.08.2020	0.850%	0.800%	no
LU2210409962	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	27.08.2020	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU2210410200	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	27.08.2020	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU2270707578	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	18.12.2020	0.850%	0.250%	no
LU2081487378	AH (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	22.01.2020	0.850%	0.800%	no
LU2081486727	AHI (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	22.01.2020	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU2210410465	AHN (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	27.08.2020	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU2081487451	AQH (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	31.12.2020	0.850%	0.800%	no
LU2081486305	AQHG (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	31.12.2020	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU2081486990	AQHI (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	31.12.2020	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU2081487022	AQHN (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	31.12.2020	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU2081486487	AQHNG (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	31.12.2020	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU2081487295	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	22.01.2020	0.850%	0.800%	no
LU2081486131	HG (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	31.12.2020	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU2081486560	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	22.01.2020	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU2081486644	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	27.08.2020	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU2081486214	HNG (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	31.12.2020	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU2081485596	AQG	GBP	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	22.01.2020	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU2081485919	AQI	GBP	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	22.01.2020	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU2081486057	AQN	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	31.12.2020	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU2081485679	AQNG	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	22.01.2020	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU2081485240	G	GBP	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	22.01.2020	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU2081485752	I	GBP	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	31.12.2020	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU2081485836	N	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	31.12.2020	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU2081485323	NG	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	22.01.2020	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU2113308055	R	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	19.02.2020	0.850%	0.250%	no
LU2210410549	H (hedged)	SEK	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	27.08.2020	0.850%	0.800%	no
LU2210409616	AHI (hedged)	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	27.08.2020	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU2210409889	AHN (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	27.08.2020	0.650%	0.400%	no
LU2081487618	AQHG (hedged)	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	31.12.2020	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU2081487535	HG (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	31.12.2020	0.425%	0.250%	no
LU2081487709	HI (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	27.08.2020	0.425%	0.400%	no
LU2210409707	HN (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	27.08.2020	0.650%	0.400%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

4 Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund is aimed at retail and institutional investors with a desire for a sustainable short– to medium-term investment horizon looking for greater certainty of return with lower volatility.

5 Risk Factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Contingent convertible bonds (CoCo Bonds) are hybrid fixed-income instruments with embedded derivatives that are exercised automatically upon a certain pre-defined event or set of events occurring at the pre-determined conversion rate (the trigger). The outcome of the conversion is that a fixed-income security is converted into an equity. This conversion may be detrimental to the Sub-Fund's investors as the equity holders are subordinated to the holders of the fixed-income securities and absorb all the losses in the event of a total loss. An investment in a CoCo Bond can, therefore, experience a total loss.
The specific design of a given CoCo Bond may bring additional risks which may be significant either on an individual basis or in combination. These risks may include the following: Trigger level risk (i.e. depending on the distance between the capital ratio and the trigger level); coupon cancellation and write-off (i.e. as CoCo Bond coupon payments are entirely discretionary, cancellations may happen at any time and even in a going concern without triggering a default event); capital structure inversion risk (i.e. CoCo Bonds investors may suffer a loss of capital even when equity holders do not); call extension risk (i.e. CoCo Bonds are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at predetermined levels only with the approval of the competent authority); liquidity risk (i.e. The issuance of Coco Bonds is generally limited by regulatory prescriptions, whereas investor base demand may further increase, possibly leading to a limited trading market and, besides financial weakness of the issuer, legal or contractual restrictions on resale or transfer, political or other reason, entail reduced liquidity of the CoCo Bonds held by the Sub-Fund). A consequence of reduced liquidity of a security is an additional discount on the possible liquidation price. In addition, reduced liquidity may account for an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.
Investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds. In case of doubt, investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.

– Investments in high yield bonds are generally considered to be more risky than investments in investment grade bonds, and therefore constitute more speculative investments

– The investments in the emerging markets may be adversely affected by political developments, changes in local laws, taxes and exchange controls in those countries as well as by weaknesses in the settlement processes.

6 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply the commitment approach to determine the global risk arising from its investments.

7 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

42 Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Strategic Income Fund

1 Reference currency
GBP

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Strategic Income Fund (the Sub-Fund) seeks to achieve an attractive level of income along with the opportunity for capital growth.

As a "strategic income" fund, the Sub-Fund shall build up, adhering to the principle of risk diversification, in particular an exposure to the fixed-income asset class on a relative value basis by selecting eligible securities from the world-wide range of fixed-interest and floating rate securities including government, supra-national, corporate bonds, contingent convertible bonds and asset-backed securities. There shall be no constraints on the rating of the securities. The Sub-Fund is not managed to be compared to any specific index.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may purchase contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) up to 49% of its net assets. These bonds are issued by banks, typically offering a full banking service, and insurance companies, primarily entities involved in general life, property and casualty insurances, predominantly domiciled in a Member state of the European Union and in the United Kingdom. There shall be no constraints on the rating of the CoCo Bonds. The Sub-Fund may invest in AT1 bonds, RT1 bonds and Tier2 bonds. AT1 (Additional Tier 1 capital) securities are perpetual subordinated debt instruments issued by banks whereas RT1 (Restrictive Tier 1 capital) bonds are perpetual subordinated debt instruments issued by insurance companies. Tier 2 capital supports the resolution of issuers and the position of other creditors, such as a bank's deposit customers, under bankruptcy proceedings.

The exposure to asset-backed securities may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's assets.

Up to 49% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be exposed to asset classes and/or financial instruments outside of the aforementioned investment universe to take advantage of market opportunities in order to further facilitate the achievement of the investment objective.

The Sub-Fund may also buy money-market instruments and hold cash. In an adverse market environment, the Sub-Fund is allowed to be exposed up to 100% of its assets to money-market instruments and cash.

The exposure to the above asset classes may be also established indirectly via derivatives, traded on an exchange or over-the-counter. Such derivatives shall include, but not limited to, forwards, futures, swaps (including interest rate and currency swaps), as well as credit derivatives such as credit default swaps. The derivatives can also be used for hedging purposes.

3 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU2113057546	UAQH1 (hedged)	AUD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	20.02.2020	0.950%	0.700%	no
LU1380459435	AH (hedged)	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	23.03.2016	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU1683482407	AHN (hedged)	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	04.10.2017	0.700%	0.600%	no
LU2270707065	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.12.2020	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU1325143136	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.11.2015	0.625%	0.600%	no
LU2270707149	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.12.2020	0.950%	0.600%	no
LU1650589929	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.08.2017	1.250%	0.250%	no
LU2113058270	UAQH1 (hedged)	CNY	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	20.02.2020	0.950%	0.700%	no
LU1380459518	AH (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	23.03.2016	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU1325139290	AHI (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.11.2015	2.000%	0.600%	no
LU1734078311	AHN (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	11.12.2017	0.950%	0.600%	no
LU1325137245	AMH (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	30.11.2015	2.250%	1.200%	no
LU1695534757	AQH (hedged) Gross	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU1816229899	AQHG (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	18.05.2018	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU1325135033	AQHN (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	30.11.2015	0.950%	0.600%	no
LU1325134226	AQHNG (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	30.11.2015	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU1551754515	H (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	31.01.2017	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU1706319271	HC (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.10.2017	2.250%	1.600%	no
LU1717117623	HG (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	10.11.2017	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU1325141510	HI (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.11.2015	0.625%	0.600%	no
LU1734078584	HN (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	11.12.2017	0.950%	0.600%	no
LU1325133921	HNG (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	30.11.2015	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU2084840284	HNY (hedged)	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	500'000'000	10.01.2020	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU2113058353	UAQH1 (hedged)	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	20.02.2020	0.950%	0.700%	no
LU1695534591	AQ	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU1322872018	AQG	GBP	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	30.11.2015	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU1322871630	AQN	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	30.11.2015	0.950%	0.600%	no
LU1695534328	AQNG	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	10.10.2017	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU1322871713	G	GBP	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	30.11.2015	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU1322871390	I	GBP	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.11.2015	0.625%	0.600%	no
LU1322871556	N	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.11.2015	2.000%	0.600%	no
LU1322871986	NG	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	30.11.2015	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU1322872109	R	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.11.2015	2.000%	0.250%	no
LU2113057629	UAQ1	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	20.02.2020	0.950%	0.700%	no
LU1695534831	AQH (hedged) Gross	HKD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU1767066191	H (hedged)	HKD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.02.2018	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU1820067186	HI (hedged)	NOK	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	01.06.2018	0.625%	0.600%	no
LU1695534914	AQH (hedged) Gross	SGD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU1767066274	H (hedged)	SGD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	16.02.2018	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU2113057462	UAQH1 (hedged)	SGD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	20.02.2020	0.950%	0.700%	no
LU1380459609	AH (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	23.03.2016	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU2219414112	AMH (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	09.09.2020	2.250%	1.200%	no
LU1695534674	AQH (hedged) Gross	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU1683478801	AQH1 (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	1.850%	1.550%	no
LU2066061008	AQH1 (hedged) Gross	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	19.11.2019	1.850%	1.550%	no
LU1683479288	AQHC1 (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	2.350%	1.750%	no
LU2066061180	AQHC1 (hedged) Gross	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	19.11.2019	2.350%	1.750%	no
LU1816230046	AQHG (hedged)	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	18.05.2018	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU1331792082	AQHI (hedged)	USD	distributing	Institutional	0.010%	-	18.12.2015	0.625%	0.600%	no
LU1451580523	AQHNG (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	22.07.2016	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU1695535135	H (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.10.2017	1.250%	1.200%	no
LU1683479015	H1 (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	2.250%	1.550%	no
LU1683479106	HC1 (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	13.10.2017	2.250%	1.750%	no
LU1717117896	HG (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	50'000'000	10.11.2017	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU1325144027	HI (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.11.2015	0.625%	0.600%	no
LU1767066431	HN (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	09.02.2018	0.950%	0.600%	no
LU1695535051	HNG (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	50'000'000	10.10.2017	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU2084839948	HNY (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	500'000'000	10.01.2020	0.625%	0.450%	no
LU1933832625	UAQH1 (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	24.01.2019	0.950%	0.700%	no
LU2066061263	UAQH1 (hedged) Gross	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	19.11.2019	0.950%	0.700%	no
LU1809222539	UH1	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%		30.05.2018	0.950%	0.700%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

4 Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund is aimed at retail and institutional investors with a medium to long term investment horizon who are aiming for income and growth coming from the fixed-income asset class.

5 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– Trading volumes in certain international bond markets may be appreciably below that of the world's largest markets. Accordingly, investments in such markets may be less liquid and their prices may be more volatile than comparable investments in securities trading in larger markets. Moreover, the settlement periods in certain markets may be longer than in others which may affect portfolio liquidity;

– Changes to the financial wealth of the issuer of the fixed income securities may adversely affect their value, may affect their liquidity and make it difficult for the Sub-Fund to sell them;

- High yield securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, general negative perceptions of the junk bond markets. Trading volumes for high yield securities are generally lower, and as a consequence the secondary market for such securities is not as liquid as that for higher-rated securities. The secondary market for such securities could contract under adverse market or economic conditions more than the secondary market for higher-rated securities, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer. These factors may have an adverse effect on the ability to dispose of particular high yield securities, the ability to obtain precise valuations, or may require a higher discount as compared to higher rated securities.
- Contingent convertible bonds (so-called CoCo Bonds) are hybrid fixed-income instruments with embedded derivatives. The embedded derivative is executed automatically upon a certain pre-defined event or a set of events at the pre-determined conversion rate (so-called, trigger). The outcome of the conversion is that a fixed-income security is converted into an equity. This conversion may be detrimental for the investors as the equity holder are subordinated to the holders of the fixed-income securities and absorb all the losses in case of the total loss. An investment in a CoCo Bond can, therefore, experience a total loss.
  AT1 bonds and RT1 bonds may see their distributions suspended on discretion of the issuing bank or insurance company and ultimately suffer loss of principal in case the issuer fails. Tier2 bonds also suffer a loss of principal should the issuer fail.
  Individual design of each single CoCo Bond may bring additional risks which may be significant depending on their level and/ or their combination. These risks may include the following: Trigger level risk (i.e. depending on the trigger level in the relevant issue (i.e. the distance between the capital ratio and the trigger level)); coupon cancellation and their write-off (i.e. given that the CoCo-Bonds are structured in a way that coupon payments are entirely discretionary, the cancellation may happen at any time and even in a going concern without triggering an event of default); capital structure inversion risk (i.e. CoCo-Bonds investors may suffer a loss of capital even when equity holders do not); call extension risk: CoCo-Bonds are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at predetermined levels only with the approval of the competent authority. The issuance of Coco Bonds is generally limited by regulatory prescriptions, whereas investor base demand may further increase. This might lead to a limited trading market and, besides financial weakness of the issuer, legal or contractual restrictions on resale or transfer, political or other reason, entail reduced liquidity of the CoCo Bonds held by the Sub-Fund. A consequence of reduced liquidity of a security is an additional discount on the selling respectively liquidation price. In addition, reduced liquidity may account for an adverse impact on the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests, or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic events in a timely manner.
- The investors are strongly advised to consult the General Part of the Prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in CoCo Bonds. In case of doubts, the investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and/or tax consultant.

6 Risk classification

The global risk resulting from the Sub-Fund's investments is determined using the absolute value at risk method (absolute VaR). The risk measure will not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of financial derivative instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The average leverage achieved over the course of the year, calculated as the sum of the notionals of all derivative instruments, is expected to be around 100% or less of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the actual leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value. Also, it is to be noted that the levels of leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although the leverage figure must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage. The leverage level assessed as per the commitment approach, which corresponds to the notional approach after taking into account netting and hedging techniques, is expected not to exceed 50%.

7 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

43 Vontobel Fund – Multi Asset Solution

1 Reference currency
EUR

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Multi Asset Solution (the "Sub-Fund") aims to achieve a steady capital growth while keeping volatility under control.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, a majority of the Sub-Fund's net assets shall be exposed to the fixed-income asset class, the equity markets, the alternative investment class and currencies in consideration of the limits set out below. Investments in individual asset classes may be dispensed with entirely.

Up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be exposed to the fixed-income asset class, including but not limited to purchasing bonds, notes and similar fixed-interest and floating-rate securities issued by public and/or private borrowers. The exposure of the Sub-Fund to asset- and mortgage-backed securities (ABS/MBS) markets must thereby not exceed 20% of its net assets.

Up to 50% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be exposed to equity markets by inter alia purchasing equities and equity-like securities, such as participation certificates etc.

Up to 40% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are further permitted to be exposed to alternative investment classes, in particular to real estate, commodities and precious metals. Exposure to real estate may only be indirect via derivatives, eligible investment funds, including exchange-traded funds, and companies that themselves invest in or manage real estate (such as closed-end Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) or Real Estate Investment Companies) whose securities fulfil the requirement of transferable securities in the sense of section 9.1 "Financial instruments used by individual Sub-Funds" of the General Part. Exposure to commodities and precious metals may also only be indirect via other suitable investment funds (UCITS and/or other UCIs), structured products, in particular certificates, and derivatives whose underlyings are eligible indices or structured products. Eligible structured products are those that are traded on a Regulated Market or another market that is recognized, regulated, open to the public and operates in a due and orderly fashion, or are admitted for official trading on the securities exchange of a non-member state and that do not embed any derivatives.

Issuers of transferable securities and other eligible instruments may be domiciled worldwide.

The Sub-Fund may further engage in active currency management and may build up exposure to various currencies. Currency risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency exposure through the use of derivative financial instruments.

The Sub-Fund is furthermore permitted to establish an exposure up to 30% of its net assets to other investment classes outside the aforementioned investment universe (the "other investment classes"), e.g. by using dividend-, volatility- or inflation-linked or similar products.

The cumulative exposure to alternative and other investment classes shall not exceed 40%.

The Sub-Fund may also have temporarily an exposure of up to 100% of its net assets to cash and money markets.

The exposure to the above asset classes may be achieved directly or indirectly via suitable investment funds (UCITS and/or other UCIs), including exchange traded funds and such suitable investment funds managed by a company belonging to the Vontobel group. The exposure achieved via eligible collective investment schemes may amount up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The exposure to the above asset classes may be also achieved directly or indirectly via derivatives, traded on an exchange or over-the-counter and via structured products. The derivatives shall include, but shall not be limited to forwards, including forward volatility agreements, futures, swaps, including volatility swaps, credit derivatives, including credit default swaps, as well as options, including options on foreign currencies, in particular deliverable currencies, swaptions, options on the above derivative instruments and exotic options.

Derivatives can also be used for hedging purposes.

3 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The Share Classes of the Sub-Fund may also be charged a Performance Fee. The fee shall be calculated pursuant to section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part with the following stipulations:

Performance Fee	No more than 10% of outperformance
Calculation	HWM Principle and Hurdle Rate Principle (cumulatively)
High Water Mark	HWM with annual reset
Hurdle Rate	EUR 3-month LIBOR + 2%
Performance Fee Period	Quarter of the financial year

In case of investments in target funds (UCITS and/or other UCIs), the total management fees charged to the Sub-Fund, consisting of the Management Fee and those paid to target funds, may not exceed 5% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1481720644	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.10.2016	1.650%	1.400%	yes
LU1481721022	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	17.10.2016	2.650%	2.000%	yes
LU2001741433	F	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	01.07.2019	1.825%	0.850%	no
LU1564308895	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	23.02.2017	1.000%	0.700%	yes
LU1683490335	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.12.2017	1.250%	0.700%	yes

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

4 Typical investor profile

This Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of various asset classes and to achieve a steady capital growth in EUR, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

5 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in bonds and equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times.

The use of derivatives for investment purposes may have a substantial leverage effect, potentially multiplying gains but also significantly increasing the risk of loss.

Investors should also note section 9.3 o) of the General Part.

6 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply the absolute value at risk method (absolute VaR) to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

The global risk for the Sub-Fund will not at any time exceed 8% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The average leverage achieved over the course of the year is expected not to exceed 300% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the actual leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value. Also, it is to be noted that the levels of leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although this value must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage.

The Sub-Fund may, in accordance with its investment policy, invest in multiple asset classes with different risk profiles. Even investments in asset classes with low risk profiles may be leveraged in such a way that the outcome is a heightened risk profile.

7 Historical performance

The performance for each share class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

44 Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Monument European Asset Backed Securities

1 Reference currency
EUR

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – TwentyFour Monument European Asset Backed Securities (the "Sub-Fund") aims to provide an attractive level of income relative to prevailing interest rates whilst maintaining a strong focus on capital preservation.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund's assets are essentially exposed to the fixed income asset class, in particular to its asset-backed securities ("ABS") sectors.

The exposure can be built up, inter alia, by purchasing ABS, including mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") and Collateralized Loan Obligations ("CLO"), issued by entities domiciled in Europe (incl. the United Kingdom), rated at least BBB- (or equivalent) at the time of investment by one or more of Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investor Services and Fitch. The securities will be backed by the assets of institutions and issuers such as, but not limited to, residential mortgages, commercial mortgages, automobile leases and loans, small and medium enterprises (SME) loans and other secured bonds.

The Sub-Fund may hold liquid assets on an ancillary basis.

The exposure to the above asset class may be also established indirectly via derivatives, including but not limited to credit derivatives. The derivative may be traded on an exchange or over-the-counter.

The derivatives may also be used for hedging purposes.

3 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1882612648	AH (hedged)	CHF	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	05.11.2018	1.100%	1.000%	no
LU1602256296	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	27.06.2017	0.550%	0.500%	no
LU1882613299	HN (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	05.11.2018	0.825%	0.500%	no
LU1650590000	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	04.08.2017	1.100%	0.250%	no
LU1882612564	A	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	05.11.2018	1.100%	1.000%	no
LU1602255561	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	27.06.2017	0.550%	0.500%	no
LU1882613026	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	05.11.2018	0.825%	0.500%	no
LU1627767970	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	27.06.2017	1.100%	0.250%	no
LU1882612721	AH (hedged)	GBP	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	05.11.2018	1.100%	1.000%	no
LU1882613372	HN (hedged)	GBP	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	05.11.2018	0.825%	0.500%	no
LU1999876151	HI (hedged)	JPY	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	28.05.2019	0.550%	0.500%	no
LU1882612994	AH (hedged)	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	05.11.2018	1.100%	1.000%	no
LU1602256700	HI (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	27.06.2017	0.550%	0.500%	no
LU1882613455	HN (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	05.11.2018	0.825%	0.500%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

4 Typical investor profile
The Sub-Fund is aimed at private and institutional investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a diversified portfolio of medium- and long-term ABS securities, including MBS and CLOs, and to achieve a reasonable level of income and to preserve the invested capital, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

5 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund. Please refer to the details below for information on specific risks that investments in this Sub-Fund may entail:

– The term asset-backed security covers a wide range of securities, each of which are backed by assets such as residential mortgages ("residential mortgage-backed securities" or "RMBS"), commercial mortgages ("commercial mortgage-backed securities" or "CMBS"), pools of loans (Collateralized Loan Obligations or "CLOs"), credit card receivables, automobile, boat and recreational vehicle instalment sales contracts, bank loans, leases, corporate debt securities and various types of accounts receivable.

– Each ABS is typically backed by a pool of assets representing the obligations of a number of different borrowers or debtors (such as mortgage or credit card borrowers). In some cases however, the security may be backed by a single asset, for example a mortgage relating to a specific commercial property. The value of an ABS can be affected by a number of factors, including: (i) changes in the market's perception of the pool of underlying assets backing the security, (ii) economic and political factors such as interest rates and levels of unemployment and taxation which can have an impact on the arrears, foreclosures and losses incurred with respect to the pool of assets backing the security, (iii) changes in the market's perception of the adequacy of credit support built into the security's structure to protect against losses caused by arrears and foreclosures, (iv) changes in the perceived creditworthiness of the originator of the security or any other third parties to the transaction, and (v) the speed at which mortgages or loans within the pool are repaid by the underlying borrowers (whether voluntary or due to arrears or foreclosures).

– The investment characteristics of ABS differ from traditional debt securities. Among the major differences are that interest and principal payments are made more frequently, very often monthly or quarterly, and that principal may be prepaid at any time because the underlying loans may often be prepaid at any time.
  – Investments in subordinated ABS involve greater credit risk of default than the more senior class(es) of the issue or series.
  – A significant portion of the portfolio may be invested in securities from a particular geographical region.
– Investments in bonds are subject to price fluctuations at all times. Investments in foreign currencies are also subject to currency fluctuations.
– The use of derivatives for investment purposes may have a substantial leverage effect, potentially multiplying gains but also significantly increasing the risk of loss.

6 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply commitment approach to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

7 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

45 Vontobel Fund – Vescore Artificial Intelligence Multi Asset

1 Reference currency
EUR

2 Investment objective and policy
The investment objective of Vontobel Fund – Vescore Artificial Intelligence Multi Asset (the "Sub-Fund") is long-term capital appreciation irrespective of the evolvement of the market or of the asset classes that is expected to be achieved by investing worldwide in any permitted financial instrument according to sections 9.1 and 9.2 of the General Part.

To accomplish its investment objective, the Sub-Fund shall strive at an optimal diversification among various investments and asset classes by employing strategies based on quantitative methods and models as well as on artificial intelligence.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sub-Fund will build up its exposure in particular to the equity markets, to the fixed-income asset class, money markets, currencies, volatility as well as to the alternative asset class. The Sub-Fund is permitted to have no exposure to one or another asset class stipulated in the preceding sentence at any time.

The exposure to the equity markets, to the fixed-income asset class and to the money markets may be established directly by purchasing equity and equity-like securities, notes and bonds and money market instruments or indirectly via derivatives and other investment funds. Exposure to the asset- or mortgage-backed securities (so-called, ABS/ MBS) may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's assets.

The exposure to alternative investment classes, in particular to commodities, may only be established indirectly via eligible investment funds (UCITS and/or other UCIs), eligible structured products, in particular certificates, as well as via derivatives whose underlyings are eligible indices or eligible structured products.

Currencies and volatility shall only be traded through derivatives.

The Sub-Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets. In adverse market environment, the Sub-Fund is permitted to hold up to 100% of its assets in liquid assets.

The exposure achieved via eligible collective investment schemes in the sense of the clause 9.1 (e) of the General Part may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's assets.

Eligible structured products must qualify as securities pursuant to Art. 41 (1) of the 2010 Law. These are traded on a Regulated Market or another market that is recognized, regulated, open to the public and operates in a due and orderly fashion, or are admitted for official trading on the securities exchange of a non-member state and that do not embed any derivatives.

The derivative instruments may be traded on an exchange or over-the-counter (in particular, credit derivatives such as credit default swaps).

Derivatives can also be used for hedging purposes.

3 Total Return Swaps
The Sub-Fund may enter into one or more total return swaps ("TRS") to gain exposure to asset classes as specified above. The use of TRS forms an important part of the investment approach of the Sub-Fund and can also serve hedging purposes.

Types of underlyings to TRS may include equities, equity-like transferable securities, participation certificates, eligible indices or eligible structured products on commodities, bonds and money market instruments.

The Sub-Fund exposure to TRS expressed as the sum of notionals is expected to range between 0% and 60% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. In cases where this range is exceeded, exposures should remain below 65%.

All revenues (less transaction costs) from TRS are accrued to the Sub-Fund.

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU2260684571	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	21.01.2021	1.100%	1.000%	no
LU1879232046	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	26.10.2018	0.550%	0.500%	no
LU2054208439	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	1.100%	0.250%	no
LU1879231311	A	EUR	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	26.10.2018	1.100%	1.000%	no
LU1879231402	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	26.10.2018	1.100%	1.000%	no
LU1879231584	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	26.10.2018	1.600%	1.500%	no
LU1879231667	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	26.10.2018	0.550%	0.500%	no
LU1879231741	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	26.10.2018	0.825%	0.500%	no
LU1879231824	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	26.10.2018	1.100%	0.250%	no
LU1879232129	HI (hedged)	GBP	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	26.10.2018	0.550%	0.500%	no
LU2260684902	H (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	21.01.2021	1.100%	1.000%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical Investor

Given the investment objective and investment policy of the Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund is only appropriate for retail and institutional investors who seek capital appreciation over the long term and are willing to take on increased risks associated with investing in all of the above asset classes and who are ready to bear the risk of potentially high volatility of the Sub-Fund’s portfolio. The detailed risk considerations in the main part of the Prospectus should be read before investing in this Sub-Fund.

6 Risk Factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in bonds and equities are subject to price fluctuations at all times.

The use of derivatives for investment purposes may have a substantial leverage effect magnifying gains but also having a magnification effect in case of loss.

Currency trading is very speculative and is strongly dependent on the skills of the portfolio manager. In currency trading, the portfolio manager gives up bets against the market forecast in relation to the evolvement of various currencies which (the market forecast), in turn, is based on certain economic rules. In case of an inaccurate forecast of the evolvement of the relevant currency pair by the portfolio manager, the Sub-Fund suffers a loss. Before investing in the Sub-Fund, the investors should consider that in case of an unfavorable evolvement of the currency market, the active currency trading can lead to substantial losses.

Volatility trading is very speculative and is strongly dependent on the skills of the portfolio manager. In volatility trading, the portfolio manager gives up bets on the volatility of the market and employs special strategies (e.g. straddles or strangles). By doing so, the forecast is made on the market movements as such and not on its direction. In case of an inaccurate forecast by the portfolio manager, the Sub-Fund suffers a loss. Before investing in the Sub-Fund, the investors should consider that in case of an unfavorable evolvement, active volatility trading can lead to substantial losses.

Investment in the alternative assets can be very speculative. Before investing in the Sub-Fund, the investors should consider that it cannot be ruled out that the recovered amount will be less than the amount originally invested or even that the investment will suffer a total loss.

7 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply the absolute value at risk method (absolute VaR) to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The average leverage achieved over the course of the year is expected not to exceed 300% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the actual leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value. Also, it is to be noted that the levels of leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although this value must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage.

The Sub-Fund may, in accordance with its investment policy, invest in multiple asset classes with different risk profiles. Even investments in asset classes with low risk profiles may be leveraged in such a way that the outcome is a heightened risk profile.

8 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am

46 Vontobel Fund – Multi Asset Defensive

1 Reference currency
EUR

2 Investment objective and policy
Vontobel Fund – Multi Asset Defensive (the “Sub-Fund”) aims to achieve a steady capital growth while keeping volatility under control.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, up to 100% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets may be exposed to the fixed-income asset class, by, including but not limited to, purchasing bonds, notes and similar fixed-interest and floating-rate securities issued by public and/or private borrowers. The exposure of the Sub-Fund to asset- and mortgage-backed securities (ABS/MBS) markets must thereby not exceed 20% of its net assets and the exposure to contingent convertible bonds (CoCo-Bonds) must thereby not exceed 5% of its net assets.

Investments in fixed-interest and floating-rate securities with a rating below BBB- (S&P and Fitch), Baa3 (Moody’s) or a comparable rating of another recognized rating agency may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets.

Up to 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be exposed to equity markets by *inter alia* purchasing equities and equity-like securities, such as participation certificates etc.

Up to 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are further permitted to be exposed to the alternative investment class, in particular to real estate, commodities and precious metals. Exposure to real estate may only be indirect via eligible structured products like Delta-1-certificates (meaning that for a given move in the price of the underlying asset there is expected to be an identical move in the price of the certificate), eligible investment funds, including exchange-traded funds, and companies that themselves invest in or manage real estate (such as closed-ended Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) or Real Estate Investment Companies (REICs)) whose securities fulfil the requirement of transferable securities in the sense of section 9.1 “Financial instruments used by individual Sub-Funds” of the General Part, and derivatives whose underlyings are such eligible instruments or eligible real estate indices. Exposure to commodities and precious metals may also only be indirect via other suitable investment funds (UCITS and/or other UCIs), structured products, in particular certificates, and derivatives whose underlyings are eligible indices or structured products.

The Sub-Fund may further engage in active currency management and may build up exposure to various currencies. Currency risk may be actively managed by increasing or decreasing currency exposure through the use of derivatives.

The Sub-Fund may also have an exposure of up to 100% of its net assets to cash and money markets.

The exposure to the above asset classes may also be achieved indirectly via derivatives, traded on an exchange or over-the-counter, via UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange traded funds, and via structured products.

Suitable UCITS and/or other UCIs may include undertakings for collective investment managed by a company belonging to the Vontobel Group. The exposure achieved via eligible UCITS and/or other UCIs may amount to up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The derivatives shall include, but shall not be limited to, forwards, futures, swaps, credit derivatives, including credit default swaps, as well as options, including options on foreign currencies, in particular deliverable currencies, swaptions and options on the above derivative instruments.

Eligible structured products are those that are traded on a Regulated Market or another market that is regulated, operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public, or are admitted for official trading on the securities exchange of a non-Member State and that do not embed any derivatives.

Derivatives can also be used for hedging purposes.

3 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

In case of investments in target funds (UCITS and/or other UCIs), the total management fees charged to the Sub-Fund, consisting of the Management Fee and those paid to target funds, may not exceed 5% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d’abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU1767066860	H (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	31.05.2018	0.850%	0.700%	no
LU1767067082	HI (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	15.03.2018	0.425%	0.350%	no
LU1700372789	B	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.11.2017	0.850%	0.700%	no
LU1737595923	C	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	31.05.2018	1.350%	0.950%	no
LU1700372862	E	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.11.2017	0.850%	0.150%	no
LU1700372946	I	EUR	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	30.11.2017	0.425%	0.350%	no
LU1767067249	N	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	31.05.2018	0.650%	0.350%	no
LU1700373084	R	EUR	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	30.11.2017	0.850%	0.250%	no
LU1767066944	H (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	31.05.2018	0.850%	0.700%	no
LU1767067165	HI (hedged)	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	31.05.2018	0.425%	0.350%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

4 Typical investor profile

This Sub-Fund is aimed at retail and institutional investors with a short-term to medium-term investment horizon, who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of fixed income securities, equities, alternative investments and currencies and to achieve a steady capital growth in EUR, while being aware of the associated price fluctuations.

5 Risk factors

Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in bonds, equities, alternative investments and currencies are subject to price fluctuations at all times.

The use of derivatives for investment purposes may have a substantial leverage effect, potentially multiplying gains but also significantly increasing the risk of loss.

Currency trading is very speculative and is strongly dependent on the skills of the portfolio manager. In currency trading, the portfolio manager gives up bets against the market forecast in relation to the evolvement of various currencies which (the market forecast), in turn, is based on certain economic rules. In case of an inaccurate forecast of the evolvement of the relevant currency pair by the portfolio manager, the Sub-Fund suffers a loss. Before investing in the Sub-Fund, the investors should consider that in case of an unfavorable evolvement of the currency market, the active currency trading can lead to substantial losses.

Investment in alternative assets can be very speculative. Before investing in the Sub-Fund, the investors should consider that it cannot be ruled out that the recovered amount will be less than the amount originally invested or even that the investment will suffer a total loss.

Investments in CoCo-Bonds are considered to harvest an above-average yield, but these investments may entail significant risks such as coupon cancellation risk, capital structure inversion risk, call extension risk, yield/valuation risk, among others. The above-average yield might also be a full or partial compensation for an increased level of risk of investments in CoCo-Bonds.

Investors should also note section 9.3 o) of the General Part.

6 Risk classification

The Sub-Fund will apply the absolute value at risk method (absolute VaR) to determine the global risk entailed in its investments.

The global risk for the Sub-Fund will not at any time exceed 3% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets.

The leverage achieved for investment purposes in the Sub-Fund through the use of derivative financial instruments is calculated using the notional approach. The average leverage achieved over the course of the year is expected not to exceed 100% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. However, the actual leverage achieved on average may be above or below this value. Also, it is to be noted that the levels of leverage might vary quite significantly over time depending on market environment, where the Investment Manager may decide to increase the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives either to hedge market risks or benefit from investment opportunities. Although this value must be stated, it does not permit any meaningful inference to be drawn as to the risk generated by the leverage.

The Sub-Fund may, in accordance with its investment policy, invest in multiple asset classes with different risk profiles. Even investments in asset classes with low risk profiles may be leveraged in such a way that the outcome is a heightened risk profile.

7 Historical performance

The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.

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1 Reference currency
USD

2 Investment Objective and Policy
The Vontobel Fund – Vescore Global Equity Multi Factor (the "Sub-Fund") aims to achieve superior risk-adjusted returns compared to its benchmark and a long-term capital appreciation. The Sub-Fund follows a global equity multi-factor strategy. Companies are chosen in selected developed countries that are deemed to be attractive under the factor approach. The selection is mainly based on quantitative models and uses a systematic investment process. The Sub-Fund will be exposed, in particular, to the factors momentum, quality, value, size and minimum volatility via equities and equity-like securities targeting long-term capital growth.

The Sub-Fund will be exposed to at least two thirds of its total assets to the equity markets of developed countries inter alia by purchasing equities and equity-like securities.
Up to 33% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested outside the aforementioned investment universe, in particular in fixed-income or money market instruments.

The Sub-Fund may also hold cash.

The exposure to the above asset classes may also be established indirectly via derivative instruments traded on exchanges or over-the-counter.

The derivatives may also be used for hedging purposes.

3 Subscription, redemption and conversion of shares
By way of derogation from the provisions of Sections 12 to 14 of the General Part, the subscription applications duly received on any Business Day (Subscription Day) shall be settled at the issue price calculated two Business Days after the Subscription Day based on the closing prices of the Business Day immediately following the Subscription Day. The payment of the issue price must be received by the Depositary within three Business Days following the Subscription Day.

The above provision applies to redemption and conversion applications *mutatis mutandis.*

4 Fees, expenses and commissions
The fees and expenses that may be charged to the Share Classes of the Sub-Fund are described in section 20 "Fees and expenses" of the General Part.

The Service Fee shall be charged to all the Share Classes and amount to maximum 1.0494% per annum of the net asset value of a share class.

The Subscription Fee may amount up to 5% of the net asset value per share, the Redemption Fee may amount up to 0.3% of the net asset value per share and the Conversion Fee may amount up to 1% of the net asset value per share.

The applicable rates of Management Fee and taxe d'abonnement and the minimum subscription amount, if any, are stipulated in the share class table below.

ISIN	Share Class Extension	Currency	Distr. Policy	Investor Type	Tax d'Abo	Min. subscr.	Launch date	Mgmt Fee Max	Mgmt Fee eff.	Performance Fee
LU2054208512	HR (hedged)	CHF	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	10.12.2019	0.850%	0.250%	no
LU1914479057	A	USD	distributing	Retail	0.050%	-	12.12.2018	0.850%	0.700%	no
LU1914479131	B	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	12.12.2018	0.850%	0.700%	no
LU1914479305	I	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	12.12.2018	0.425%	0.350%	no
LU1914479214	N	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	12.12.2018	0.650%	0.350%	no
LU1914479560	R	USD	accumulating	Retail	0.050%	-	12.12.2018	0.850%	0.250%	no
LU1914479487	S	USD	accumulating	Institutional	0.010%	-	12.12.2018	0.000%	0.000%	no

The exact amount of remuneration paid is provided in the semi-annual and annual report.

5 Typical Investor
Given the Investment Objective and Policy, the Sub-Fund is only appropriate for investors who seek capital appreciation over the long term, are willing to take on the increased risks associated with investing in equities denominated in different currencies, and can withstand the volatility of the Sub-Fund. Thus, this Sub-Fund may not be appropriate for investors, who plan to withdraw their money within 5 years. The detailed risk considerations in the main part of the Prospectus should be read before investing in this Sub-Fund.

6 Risk factors
Investors are advised to read section 7 "Notice Regarding Special Risks" of the General Part and should duly note the contents thereof prior to making any investment in the Sub-Fund.

Investments in bonds, equities, alternative investments and currencies are subject to price fluctuations at all times.

7 Risk classification
The global exposure of the Sub-Fund is calculated using the Commitment Approach.

8 Historical performance
The performance for each Share Class of this Sub-Fund can be found in the respective KIID. KIIDs can be obtained from the registered office of the Fund and at vontobel.com/am.