



KEY INVESTOR INFORMATION DOCUMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION

At **B-R & H Finance SA** (*hereinafter referred to as the "Manager"*), the protection and growth of Clients' wealth is at the heart of its concerns. In an ever more complex financial and regulatory world, information and transparency are essential to enable investors¹ to make investment decisions in full knowledge of the facts. The Manager considers the entry into force on 1st January 2020, of the Federal Act on Financial Institutions Act (*hereinafter referred to as the "FinIA"*) and the Federal Act on Financial Services (*hereinafter referred to as the "FinSA"*), to be an opportunity to strengthen its services and its processes.

FinIA requires portfolio managers to be licensed by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (*hereinafter referred to as the "FINMA"*), and to be subject to prudential supervision by a Supervisory Organisation. The provisions of the FinIA must be fully implemented by 31 December 2022.

This Key Investor Information Document (*hereinafter referred to as the "KIID"*) has the aim of providing essential information about the FinSA. The FinSA aims to strengthen investor protection and to establish comparable standards for financial service providers. The FINSA lays down a transition period of up to two years. In other words, the provisions of the FinSA, as presented in this KIID, must be fully implemented by 31 December 2021 at the latest.

The KIID contains general information relative to the regulatory status of Manager, the financial services offered, the appropriateness and suitability of the financial services, the segmentation of the Clients, conflicts of interest, fees, general risks, the ombudsman and Dormant Assets. Further information can be obtained from the Manager, which will be happy to answer any questions.

This brochure reflects the status as of May 2025. The most recent version is available at www.brhfinance.ch.

II. ABOUT THE MANAGER

The Manager is an independent portfolio management entity, founded in 2004 and focused on service and advice to a demanding private Clientele. The Manager has its principal registered office in Rotkreuz. It provides targeted financial services through Discretionary Management Mandates and Global Advisory Mandates. It also offers Family Office services.

The Manager's range of products and services varies according to the legislation applicable in the country of residence of each Client and may not be accessible (wholly or partly) to all Clients.

III. CONTACTS AND INFORMATION ABOUT REGULATORY STATUS

Below are the contact details of the Manager, its regulatory status, and the contact details of the supervisory organisation.

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Freudenberg 1
6343 Rotkreuz
Switzerland
www.brhfinance.ch
Tel. +41 41 417 07 90
IDE : CHE-170.4.005.051-8

¹ Terms used in this document and making reference to persons include all gender identities

The Manager is subject to prudential supervision by **SO-FIT, 2 rue Pedro-Meylan, 1208 Geneva Tel. +41 22 700 73 20, www.so-fit.ch** and subject to supervision of the obligations laid down in the Anti-Money Laundering Act from the same organisation.

The Manager is authorized as an “Portfolio Manager” with **FINMA, Laupenstrasse 27, 3003 Bern.**

IV. CONFIDENTIALITY AND DATA PROTECTION

The Manager is bound to respect professional secrecy and to maintain confidentiality over everything entrusted or communicated to it within the framework of its business relationship with the Client, even after expiry of this Mandate.

The Manager shall also take the appropriate technical and organisational precautions to protect the personal data entrusted to it.

V. FINANCIAL SERVICES OFFERED

The Manager offers its Client a wide range of financial services. It will help him achieve his goals. To this end, it develops personalised concepts and offers global services of discretionary portfolio management and global investment advice. These services include the receipt and transmission of orders for transactions in financial instruments to the custodian bank and/or a broker, as well as possible administrative services. The Client may benefit from several service offers.

In addition to its activity as a financial services provider, the Manager provides Family Office services which are not subject to the FinSA.

1. Discretionary management

Within the framework of a Discretionary Management Mandate, the Client entrusts his assets to the Manager with a view to their management. The Manager manages in the name, on behalf and at the risk of the Client, at its free discretion, within the framework of its investment policy, but in accordance with the investment strategy chosen by the Client and any instructions the Client may give. For this type of Mandate, the Manager makes the investment decisions without consulting the Client. Throughout the duration of the Mandate, the Manager checks the appropriateness between the strategy selected by the Client and the risk level of the Client's portfolio.

The Manager carefully selects the investments to be included in the portfolio and ensures appropriate diversification of the risks, to the extent allowed by the investment strategy.

2. Global investment advisory

The Manager provides this service within the framework of an Advisory Mandate and taking the whole of the Client's portfolio into account. The Manager recommends one or more financial instruments with the required diligence, taking account of the suitability of the financial instruments, the appropriate spread of the risks, and within the limits of the Investment Strategy agreed with the Client. The Client makes the final investment decision, and the Manager does not execute any transaction without having expressly received orders from the Client. Throughout the duration of the Mandate, the Manager regularly checks the assets it advises and ensures that the investments are in line with the Investment Strategy agreed with the Client.

3. Inherent risks

The main risks are listed below and are borne entirely by the Client:

3.1 Risks related to Discretionary management and to Global investment advisory

Investment Strategy

The investment strategy chosen and agreed with the Client comprises the risks indicated hereunder. Before signing the Mandate, the Client must be duly informed by the Manager of the structure of said risks according to the Investment Strategy chosen.

Conservation of the substance or risk of loss of value of the portfolio

This risk, which can vary according to the financial instrument, is entirely borne by the Client. The risks of the various financial instruments are described in the brochure of the Swiss Bankers Association (*hereinafter referred to as the "SBA"*) "**Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments**". The Client confirms that he has received a copy, read and understood it.

Absence of information of the Manager

Within the framework of the Discretionary Management Mandates and Global investment advisory Mandates, the Manager takes account of the Client's financial situation and investment goals.

If the Client provides erroneous or incomplete information, the Manager will not be able to determine his capacity to take risks, to advise him in the choice of his investment policy, or to verify the suitability of the services provided.

Qualified investor under the Collective Investment Scheme Act (*hereinafter referred to as the "CISA"*) (see point X.2. *infra*)

Institutional and Professional Clients, as well as Private Clients who have signed a long-term discretionary management mandate and/or advisory mandate are considered to be qualified investors within the meaning of the CISA. The qualified investor has access to exclusively designed collective investments. This status allows it to consider a wider range of financial instruments, free from regulatory requirements, in the management and/or advice of the portfolio. These financial instruments are therefore not or are only partially subject to Swiss legislation. This can lead to risks, notably relating to liquidity, investment strategy or transparency. Detailed information about the risk profile of a particular collective investment is presented in its formation documents, and where applicable in the Key Information Document (*hereinafter referred to as the "KID"*) and the prospectus (see point XIV. *infra*).

3.2 Risks linked to Global investment advisory

Lack of understanding of the Client

Within the framework of the Advisory mandate, if the Client does not understand any information provided to him, it is his responsibility to ask the Manager the relevant questions, in order to make an informed investment decision.

If the Client gives instructions on investments on its own initiative, without seeking advice from the Manager, the Client alone will bear the consequences of a lack of experience or knowledge in relation to such investments.

Poor timing upon submission of orders by the Client

Within the framework of the Advisory mandate, the risk lies in the Client submitting a buy or sell order too late after the Manager's recommendation, which could entail price losses. The recommendations made by the Manager are based on the market data available at the time of the advice, and are only valid for a short period of time owing to the dependency of the market.

VI. ASSESSMENT OF THE SUITABILITY

1. Verification of the suitability

Upon delivery of investment services (discretionary management and global investment advice), the Manager assesses whether the products and financial instruments recommended are suitable on the basis of the information provided by the Client, such as his knowledge and his experience of the asset classes, his investment goals, including his investment horizon, his financial situation, his capacity to take risks and his risk tolerance. The Client is bound to immediately inform the Manager of any change requiring a modification or an update.

When the account is held by several Clients, joint holders, the Manager takes into account the knowledge and experience of the representative appointed for this purpose. In the absence of a representative, the Manager takes into account the knowledge and experience of the less experienced Clients. Where the account is held by a legal person or structure (such as a trust, foundation or company), the Manager takes into account the knowledge and experience of the representatives authorised to carry out transactions on behalf of the legal person or structure in accordance with the applicable legal and contractual framework.

On the basis of this information, an adapted investment strategy will be established for the Client's assets.

2. Exemption from the obligation to verify

Where the Manager's services are limited to the execution or transmission of the Client's orders, without providing advice or explanation, the Manager is not required to verify the appropriateness or suitability. The Manager must however inform the Client of the lack of verification of the appropriateness or suitability of the transaction. The Client assumes full responsibility for its investment decisions and the resulting risk.

3. Impossibility of assessing the suitability

The Manager must inform the Client if it has not received sufficient information to be able to assess the suitability.

If the Manager deems that a financial instrument is not suitable for a Client, it will advise against it before providing the service.

4. Non-compliant instructions

The Manager reserves the right not to execute instructions from the Client that would violate the applicable regulations, in particular the rules on market integrity.

VII. TRANSPARENCY AND DUE DILIGENCE IN THE TRANSMISSION OF ORDERS

When the Manager transmits orders for execution, it respects the principles of good faith and equal treatment between its Clients.

When it participates in the choice of intermediaries executing the transaction, it checks that they respect the principles of optimal execution of orders. These intermediaries must ensure the best possible result in terms of cost, speed and quality. The Manager shall not incur any liability in this respect.

VIII. DUTY TO DOCUMENT AND RENDER ACCOUNT

The Manager must document the financial services agreed and the information obtained concerning the Client. In case of Advisory Mandates, the Manager also documents the needs and the reasons for each personalised recommendation.

The Manager must design the documentation so as to be able to render account to the Client, on a durable data medium, for the financial services it has provided, at the frequency agreed with the Client.

The Client has the right to receive at any time a copy of his file, as well as any other document emanating from the Manager and concerning him. The Client agrees that the file may be transmitted to him electronically (e-mail). The Client must exercise his right to obtain a copy of his file in writing. The Manager must then respond to the Client's request within 30 (thirty) days following the receipt of such request.

IX. INFORMATION ABOUT THE MARKET OFFERING

Within the framework of the provision of services, the Manager selects financial instruments based on a predefined investment product range. To choose the financial instrument best suited to the Client, the Manager takes account products managed by affiliated entities, as well as those of other hand-picked service providers. The Client has the choice between several investment strategies. These strategies are generally diversified and are distinguished from each other by their risks and expected return. The Manager's product range mainly comprises the following financial instruments, presented briefly hereunder:

- Securities: these are standardised certificated and uncertificated securities, derivatives and book-entry securities suitable for mass trading. This notably includes shares, bonds and fund units.
- Debt instruments: these are securities not classified as equity securities, for example borrowing.
- Collective investment schemes are pools of assets supplied by investors to be jointly invested on their account. They make broadly diversified investments possible with a small amount of invested capital. Collective investment schemes come in many different forms and are extensively regulated in Switzerland. In particular, they are subject to approval and supervision by the FINMA. The main form of collective investment scheme is the contractual investment fund. Investors in Switzerland can choose from a wide range of foreign funds in addition to Swiss-domiciled ones. Collective investment schemes may adopt various strategies: money market, equities, bonds, asset allocation, real estate, commodities or alternative investments. The legal documents constituting a fund, the fund regulations, articles of association or fund contract, describe the investments it can make.
- Derivatives: these are financial contracts whereby the price is derived, notably from assets (underlyings) such as shares, bonds, commodities or precious metals, or reference values such as foreign exchange, interest rates and indices.
- Structured products: these are issued by a private or public entity. Their redemption value depends on the evolution of one or more underlyings. They may present a fixed or unlimited value and be constituted of one or more components. Some of the most common structured products are capital protection, return optimisation, equity, and leverage products.
- Precious metals: these are usually gold, silver, platinum and palladium. Investments in precious metals may be made either directly (by buying a physical metal or opening a metal account), or indirectly through purchasing fund units, derivatives or structured products.
- Commodities: these are physical assets produced, for example, by agriculture or the mining industry, and standardised with a view to acting as underlyings to a transaction. Derivatives on commodities, metals and agricultural products are principally traded on the futures markets. Structured products are a common form of indirect investment in commodities. Another option is commodities funds and over-the-counter (OTC) instruments such as swaps and options on commodities.

- Offshore funds and hedge funds: these are collective investment schemes that are neither regulated nor supervised, or only partially so. One of the characteristics of hedge funds is the free choice of investment categories, markets (including countries with higher risks) and trading methods. They often apply aggressive strategies and investment techniques that decouple investment performance from that of the underlying markets.
- Private equity: is a form of venture capital financing for companies that are not listed on the stock exchange or, exceptionally, that wish to delist. These investments are most often made at an early stage of the company's development, when the future prospects are uncertain and the risks are higher.
- Fund of funds: these are investment funds that are not made up of individual securities, but of various sub-funds called target funds. These target funds in turn invest in individual securities. Fund of funds allow investors to spread their risk more evenly. On the other hand, they are generally more expensive, because investments are made in different funds, each of which generates costs. It should also be noted that certain categories of funds of funds domiciled in countries that strictly regulate collective investments sometimes follow strategies similar to those of offshore funds and hedge funds.
- Investments in cryptocurrencies and tokens. In an Initial Coin Offering (ICO), investors transfer money (usually in the form of cryptocurrencies) to the ICO organiser. In return, they receive tokens ("coins", also called "tokens"). These tokens are created on the basis of a newly developed blockchain or by means of a "smart contract" on an existing blockchain and are subject to decentralised registration. The tokens issued potentially have several functions: they can serve as a means of payment (cryptocurrency), provide access to a digital service or represent assets to the ICO organiser. Cryptocurrencies are digital means of payment that aim to enable cashless payment transactions independent of third parties, such as banks. Transactions in cryptocurrencies are recorded in a decentralised, encrypted manner via a blockchain. If the tokens are similar to securities, i.e. if they represent property rights, they are subject to the relevant laws such as the Money Laundering Act and the Financial Market Infrastructure Act.
- Real estate funds typically invest in income-producing properties such as multi-family or commercial buildings. Due to their low correlation with bonds and equities, units in real estate funds allow for better portfolio diversification and thus reduce risks. However, the possibility of redeeming units may be restricted due to lack of liquidity.

Additional information about the financial instruments and the related risks can be found in the SBA brochure “**Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments**” which has been given to the Client.

X. CLIENT SEGMENTATION

The extent of the investor protection depends on the segmentation of the Clientele and the type of financial service obtained by the Client from the Manager.

1. Segmentation according to FinSA

The Manager distinguishes the Private Clients, Professional Clients and Institutional Clients. Unless the Manager states otherwise, the Client is considered to be a Private Client. In other words, the Client benefits from the highest investor protection within the framework of the financial service requested. The Client has the option, under certain conditions, of changing segmentation. Further information about the Client segmentation is available in the annex to the Mandate Agreement “**Client Segmentation**”.

2. Segmentation according to the CISA

The new CISA defines the status of “qualified investor”, notably in relation to the Client segmentation as determined by the FinSA. Professional Clients and Institutional Clients are considered to be qualified investors. Private Clients are not considered to be qualified investors. Consequently, they do not have

access to collective investments exclusively designed for qualified investors, and they also cannot invest in collective investments that are not authorised in Switzerland. It should be noted however that signing of a Discretionary management Mandate or an Advisory Mandate in favour of the Manager automatically confers the status of qualified investor. The Private Client may waive the status of qualified investor. To do this, the Private Client must refer to the annex to the Mandate Agreement “**Client Segmentation**”.

MANAGER’S RULES OF CONDUCT	PRIVATE CLIENTS	PROFESSIONAL CLIENTS	INSTITUTIONAL CLIENTS ²
Duty to provide information	YES	YES ³	NO
Appropriateness and suitability ⁴	YES	YES ⁵	NO
Documentation and rendering of accounts	YES	YES ³	NO
Transparency and due diligence	YES	YES	NO
Access to funds designed for qualified investors	NO ⁶	YES	YES
Submission of the Key Information Document within the framework of an Advisory Mandate ⁷	YES	NO (except on request)	NO (except on request)

XI. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Conflicts of interest may occur in the presence of contrary interests. If nothing is done to manage these conflicts, the Client may be financially disadvantaged.

1. Types of conflict of interest

The following non-exhaustive list presents a few potential situations of conflict of interest:

- Interests of the Manager itself within the framework of the sale (and generation of revenues by the sale) of financial instruments, including instruments created by affiliated entities.
- Provision of financial analyses or market analyses (research) by service providers with whom the Manager has a business relationship. These analyses are made available to the Client, if he so wishes.

² The rules of conduct do not apply to institutional clients. In other words, institutional clients are not subject to the duties to inform, document and render account, or to the duties concerning transparency and due diligence, or to the verification of the appropriateness and suitability.

³ Professional clients may expressly waive the duties to inform, document and render account. To do this, the Client must refer to the annex to the Mandate Agreement “**Client Segmentation**”.

⁴ Under the *Execution Only* mandate, the Manager does not verify the appropriateness nor the suitability of the financial service provided.

⁵ As part of the verification of the appropriateness and suitability, the Manager may work from the assumption that professional clients hold the necessary knowledge and experience and that they can financially assume the investment risks linked to the financial services targeted at them. However, in order to provide a complete service, the Manager must verify the appropriateness and suitability.

⁶ Exception: “private (non-professional) clients” having a long-term Discretionary Portfolio Management or Advisory Mandate may benefit from the status of “qualified investor” pursuant to the CISA and receive advice relating to funds exclusively designed for “qualified investors”. Their segmentation under the FINSA remains “private (non-professional) client” and does not depend on the status of “qualified investor”.

⁷ Within the framework of an *Execution Only* Mandate, the Key Information Document is only submitted if available

- Obtaining of a financial advantage or avoidance of a financial loss in breach of good faith, to the detriment of the Client.
- Collection of a fee from a third party or payment of a fee to a third party (please see point XII.2. *infra*)
- Performance-based pay of employees.
- Financial incentive or favouring the interests of one Client or group of Clients to the detriment of another Client or group of Clients.
- Practising of the same activity as the Client and/or collection of a fee linked to the service provided to the Client.

2. Measures put in place to identify, avoid, manage or mitigate conflicts of interests

To identify conflicts of interest and avoid them having a negative effect on the Client, the Manager has adopted internal guidelines establishing minimum standards. Employees are bound to respect these guidelines at all times. The Manager has furthermore put in place the following organisational measures (non-exhaustive list):

- Establishment of a compliance function reporting to management, responsible for monitoring the identification, avoidance and management of conflicts of interest
- Establishment of a reporting and supervision framework for transactions, using automated systems, making it possible to identify unfair or even illegal transactions.
- Establishment of organisational procedures aiming to protect Clients' interests (areas of confidentiality, information barriers, separation of responsibilities, etc.).
- Establishment of rules for the acceptance, granting or disclosure of remuneration (including gifts and/or entertainment services).
- Establishment of rules applicable to transactions of employees on their own behalf.
- Establishment of processes for approval and review of external mandates, second jobs, and companies in which employees are significant shareholders.
- Consideration of a sufficiently large number of financial instruments offered on the market, when using the Manager's own financial instruments or those managed by affiliated entities, and offering services not restricted to the Manager's own financial instruments or those of affiliated entities.

3. Information about potential conflicts of interest and consent of the Client

The Manager does everything possible to identify, avoid or mitigate conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with the services offered to the Client. If the Manager identifies a conflict of interest that is impossible to resolve, it will inform the Client of the nature and origin of this conflict, the resulting risk, and the measures taken to mitigate it, in order that the Client can make an informed decision.

XII. FEES AND THIRD PARTY REMUNERATION

1. Fees of the Manager

Within the framework of the provision of financial services, the Manager will give the Client information about the “**Fees and Third Party Remuneration**” annexed to the Mandate Agreement.

The Manager will inform the Client about the amount of its fees, about the costs, fees and taxes that may be additionally deducted by the Custodian or by the regulated markets, and about the Swiss or foreign taxes and duties.

The Manager may, if the performance targets are exceeded, receive a performance fee, according to the terms set out in the appendix. Each management profile is assigned a specific benchmark, the

annual management result is compared to the benchmark and if the performance is higher, the manager may charge a performance fee of 10% of the absolute performance generated. In certain cases, the manager and the client may agree on a specific benchmark.

2. Third party remuneration

As third party remunerations may lead to conflicts of interest, their collection and payment are strictly regulated.

2.1. Remunerations received by the Manager

The remuneration received by the Manager is a financial advantage that the Manager may receive from a third party, including an affiliated entity, in connection with the provision of a financial service, notably brokerage and other commissions, provisions, rebates or other pecuniary advantages. The remunerations are usually made between the providers of financial instruments and the Manager, with the providers passing on some of the revenues drawn from the financial instruments to the Manager, in exchange for the services provided by the Manager. The amount of the remuneration varies according to the financial instrument, its provider, and the volume of assets invested in the financial instrument in question.

Within the framework of the provision of the financial services, the Manager will inform the Client about the type and the extent of the remunerations it receives from third parties, giving him the information about the “**Fees and Third Party Remuneration**” annexed to the Mandate Agreement. By signing this document, the Client explicitly recognises that the Manager is entitled to receive and keep the remuneration in compliance with the conditions set out in the Mandate Agreement.

2.2. Remunerations paid by the Manager

If the Manager establishes a business relationship with a Client through a third party acting in the capacity of intermediary, the Manager may pay the third party in question a commission (on the basis of revenues, transactions or assets) on an occasional and/or continuing basis. In this case, the Manager will inform the Client of the existence of these payments to third parties, if such relations exist. The Manager may, at the request of the Client, inform him of the nature and amount of such payments. Furthermore, the third party is bound to respect its own obligations linked to remuneration, notably concerning restrictions on the collection, information, and management of conflicts of interest, in compliance with the provisions applicable to the relationship of the third party intermediary with the Client. The Manager does not accept any responsibility for the obligations of third parties in that respect.

XIII. RISK LINKED TO TRADING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Investment in financial instruments (such as equities, bonds, funds or structured products) offers opportunities, but also comprises risks. It is essential that the Client understands the risks linked to the financial instrument in which he invests. The SBA brochure “**Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments**” contains general information about the common financial services and about the characteristics and risks of financial instruments. The SBA brochure is available at www.swissbanking.org/library/richtlinien/risiken-im-handel-mit-finanzinstrumenten. It can also be obtained from the Manager.

XIV. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRODUCTS

In addition to the SBA brochure “**Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments**”, product information is available for many financial instruments.

1. Key Information Document

Depending on the financial instrument concerned, and to the extent that the issuer provides it, a KID is provided to Private Clients, free of charge, on a durable data medium, at the time of each personal recommendation to buy financial instruments (investment advice), and also when executing orders, if this document already exists.

This document contains information about the characteristics of the product and about its risks and costs, and enables comparison of different financial instruments according to a similar content and format.

2. Prospectus

Depending on the financial instrument concerned, and to the extent that the issuer provides it, on the request of Private Clients, the Manager will provide, free of charge, a prospectus, on a durable data medium, at the time of each personal recommendation to buy financial instruments (investment advice).

The issuer is responsible for publication of the prospectus within the framework of a public offer or an application for admission to trading on a trading venue. This document contains information about:

- the issuer and the guarantor or security provider
- the securities to be offered publicly or admitted to trading on a trading venue, specifically the associated rights, obligations and risks for investors
- the offer, specifically the type of placement and the estimated net proceeds of the issue.

XV. TREATMENT OF COMPLAINTS AND OMBUDSMAN

Client feedback and complaints must be sent directly to the Manager. For complaints made in writing, the Client must specify the reason for the complaint, together with his contact details and account number. The Manager will attempt to find an amicable solution within 30 (thirty) days of the submission of the complaint. After this period, the Client may initiate a mediation procedure before the ombudsman mentioned below, to which the Manager is affiliated. The rules of the ombudsman in force at the time of the submission of the request for mediation apply to the mediation procedure. The mediation may be conducted in English.

**Swiss Arbitration Centre
Boulevard du Théâtre 4
1204 Geneva
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 22 819 91 57
www.swissarbitration.org**

XVI. ASSETS WITHOUT CONTACT AND DORMANT ASSETS

The Manager must take appropriate measures to avoid losing contact with the Client. To avoid the assets being forgotten by the Client and its heirs, the Manager makes the following recommendations:

- Change of name and address: the Client must immediately inform the Manager of any change of name or address.
- Special instructions: the Client must give instructions in case of absence for an extended period of time and arrange for correspondence to be sent to another address or for correspondence retention, as well as the emergency contact option during this period.
- Granting of power(s) of attorney: the Client will designate an authorised agent the Manager can contact in case of loss of contact.

- Designation of a trusted person and testamentary dispositions: the Client may designate a trusted person and inform him of the relationship with the Manager. However, the Manager may only give information to such person if it has been so authorised in writing by the Client. Furthermore, the assets subject of this business relationship may be mentioned, for example, in a testamentary disposition.

The Manager will be happy to answer any questions of its Client. Further information can be found in the “**Guidelines on the treatment of assets without contact and dormant assets held at Swiss banks (Guidelines on Dormant Assets)**” of the SBA. The brochure is available on the SBA website at: https://www.swissbanking.org/fr/themes/informations-pour-les-particuliers/1000019_f.pdf. It can also be obtained from the Manager.

XVII. IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICES

This KIID was designed exclusively for the Manager’s Clients.

This KIID is provided exclusively for the purposes of information and regulation, and must not be considered as a marketing document. It does not constitute canvassing or an offer of financial service, or a recommendation to buy or sell any financial instrument. The information presented herein cannot be considered as legal or tax advice. It reflects an assessment made on the date of initial publication and is subject to change without prior notice. The Manager is not under any circumstances bound to update or to keep up-to-date the information contained in this document, and cannot be held liable in connection with this information.

Any recipient of this document wishing to obtain further details about the information provided in connection to his personal situation, is invited to contact the Manager.

Any other contract entered into between the Client and the Manager remains in force.

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