

SEVEN UCITS

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Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable

PROSPECTUS
JULY 2021

SEVEN UCITS

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Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
R.C.S. Luxembourg No. B 196158

Registered office	5, Allée Scheffer L-2520 Luxembourg
Board of Directors	
Chairman	Johann SCHWIMANN Chairman, SEVEN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
Directors	Louis-Grégoire LOGRE Non-executive Director
	Renaud LABBE Managing Director, SEVEN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
Management Company	SEVEN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT 39, Rue Marbeuf 75008 Paris - France
Executive officers of the Management Company	Johann SCHWIMANN Chairman
	Renaud LABBE Managing Director
Depository	CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch 5, Allée Scheffer L-2520 Luxembourg
Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent Transfer Agent and Registrar	CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch 5, Allée Scheffer L-2520 Luxembourg
Global Distributor	SEVEN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT 39, Rue Marbeuf 75008 Paris - France
Auditor	DELOITTE AUDIT S.a. r.l. 20 Boulevard de Kockelscheuer L-1821 Luxembourg

DISCLAIMER

SEVEN UCITS (hereinafter the "SICAV") is registered in the official list of Undertakings for Collective Investment ("UCIs") in accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010 on UCIs and subsequent amendments (hereinafter the "Law of 2010"). This registration shall under no circumstances be understood as a positive assessment on the part of the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF") of the quality of the securities offered for sale.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV (hereinafter the "Board of Directors") has taken all necessary steps to ensure that the facts stated in the Prospectus are accurate and clear and that no point of any importance has been omitted which could render any of the statements set forth herein incorrect.

The Board of Directors assumes responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in the Prospectus on the date it is published. Consequently, any information or assertion not contained in the Prospectus, in the appendices to the Prospectus where applicable, or in the reports forming an integral part thereof, must be considered as unauthorised.

This Prospectus may be updated. Therefore, potential subscribers are advised to check with the SICAV whether a more recent version of the Prospectus has been published.

The SICAV has been approved as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities ("UCITS") in Luxembourg. The Prospectus may not be used for a public offering or solicitation in any other country or under any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised. Any potential subscriber of shares receiving a copy of the Prospectus or a subscription form in a territory other than those described above may not regard these documents as an invitation to buy or subscribe to shares, except if such invitation is lawfully made in said territory without registration or other conditions, or if the person in question complies with the applicable laws and regulations in the territory concerned, obtains all required government or other authorisations, and carries out any applicable formalities. Before any subscription, it is necessary to check the country/countries in which the SICAV is registered and in particular the sub-funds, categories or share classes that are authorised for sale as well as any legal constraints and currency restrictions relevant to the subscription, purchase, possession or sale of shares in the SICAV.

Specific information for U.S. Persons

The Company has not been registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or any similar or analogous regulatory scheme enacted by any other jurisdiction except as described in this Prospectus. In addition, the shares have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or under any similar or analogous provision of law enacted by any other jurisdiction except as described in this Prospectus. The shares may not and shall not be offered for sale, sold, transferred or delivered in the United States of America, its territories or possessions or to any "U.S. Person", except in a transaction which does not violate the applicable legislation.

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By U.S. Person, the Prospectus means (i) any natural person who is a citizen or resident of the United States of America, its territories and/or possessions and/or the District of Columbia (hereinafter the "United States"); or (ii) any corporation or partnership organised or incorporated under the laws of the United States or any of its States or the District of Columbia or, if formed by one or more U.S. Persons principally for the purpose of investing in the Company, any corporation or partnership organised or incorporated under the laws of any other jurisdiction;

or (iii) any agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the United States;

or (iv) any estate whose income (generated outside the United States but not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States) is not to be included in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes;

or (v) any trust whose administration is subject to direct supervision by a United States court and whose major decisions are under the authority of one or more U.S. Persons, including any trust of which any trustee is a U.S. Person;

or (vi) any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or on behalf of a U.S. Person;

or (vii) any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or on behalf of a U.S. Person;

or (viii) any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organised, incorporated or (if an individual) resident in the United States;

or (ix) any employee pension plan sponsored by an entity described in clause (ii) or (iii) or including as a beneficiary any person described in clause (i);

or (x) any other person whose ownership or purchase of the Company's shares would involve the Company in a public offering within the meaning of Section 7(d) of the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the rules and regulations thereunder and/or the relevant pronouncement by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or informal written advice by its staff.

The definition of U.S. Persons mentioned above shall furthermore be broadened to include the criteria defined by the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) upon its entry into force.

The Board of Directors will demand immediate repayment of shares purchased or held by unauthorised persons, including by investors who may have become unauthorised persons following acquisition of the shares.

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

The SICAV wishes to inform investors that any investor may only fully exercise his investor rights directly in respect of the SICAV, notably the rights to participate in general shareholder meetings, if the investor himself is registered in his own name in the SICAV's register of shareholders. In cases where an investor invests in the SICAV through an intermediary investing in the SICAV in its own name but on behalf of the investor, the investor will not necessarily be able to exercise certain shareholder rights directly in respect of the SICAV. Investors are advised to enquire about their rights.

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Investing in the SICAV involves risks, including those relating to equity and bond markets, rates of exchange between currencies and the volatility of interest rates. Thus no assurance can be given that the SICAV will achieve its objectives. The value of the capital and income resulting from the SICAV's investments is subject to fluctuation and investors therefore may not get back the full amount of their initial investment. Furthermore, past performance is not an indication of future results.

Before investing in the SICAV and in the event of any doubts about the risks linked to investing in the SICAV or about the suitability of a sub-fund for the investor's risk profile bearing in mind their personal circumstances, investors are invited to seek the advice of their own financial, legal or tax advisor in order to determine whether an investment in the SICAV is suitable for them and to request their assistance so as to be fully aware of any legal or tax consequences or the results of any currency restrictions or controls with regard to the subscription, possession, redemption, conversion or transfer of shares pursuant to the laws in force in the country of residence, domicile or establishment of said persons.

Any reference in the Prospectus to:

- "Euro" or "EUR" refers to the currency of the European Union member states which have adopted the single currency;
- "USD" refers to the legal currency of the United States of America;
- "CHF" refers to the legal currency of Switzerland;
- "Business day" refers to any day of the week when the banks in Luxembourg are open for the entire day.

Copies of the Prospectus are available from the registered office of the SICAV in accordance with the conditions set out above.

Processing of personal information

Some personal information concerning investors (including but not limited to the name, address and total invested by each investor) may be gathered, recorded, stored, amended, transferred or processed and used by the SICAV, Administrative Agent, Depositary, Transfer Agent and Registrar as well as any other person who provides services to the SICAV and the financial intermediaries of these investors.

In particular, such information may be used within the context of accounting and managing the payments of distributors, for the identification obligations required by the legislation on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, maintaining the register of shareholders, the processing of subscription, redemption and conversion orders and for the payment of dividends to shareholders and targeted services provided to clients. Such information will not be passed on to unauthorised third parties.

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

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All investors have the right to access their personal information and request a correction should this information be incomplete or incorrect.

By subscribing to the SICAV's shares, all investors agree to such processing of their personal information.

Shares in the SICAV shall be subscribed to based solely on the information contained in the Prospectus and in the Key Investor Information Document (the "KIID"). The KIID is a pre-contractual document containing key information for investors. It includes the requisite information about the key characteristics of each of the SICAV's share classes.

Should you plan to subscribe to shares, you should first carefully read the KIID with the Prospectus and its appendices, if applicable, which include specific information about the investment policy of the SICAV and consult the latest annual and semi-annual reports published by the SICAV; copies of these documents are available on the www.seven-cm.com website, from local agents or from entities distributing the shares of the SICAV, if applicable, and may be obtained free of charge on request from the registered office of the SICAV.

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I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

SEVEN UCITS is a *Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable* (variable capital investment company, "SICAV") with multiple sub-funds and was established in accordance with Luxembourg law on 10 April 2015 for an indefinite term in the form of a *société anonyme* (public limited company).

In particular, the SICAV is subject to the provisions of Part I of the Law of 2010 as well as the Law of 10 August 1915 relating to commercial companies, as amended.

The SICAV shall have a minimum share capital of EUR 1,250,000 (one million two hundred and fifty thousand euros); this amount must be reached within six months of the SICAV's authorisation date. The capital of the SICAV shall at all times be equal to the combined net asset value of the sub-funds of the SICAV and is represented by fully paid-up no-par shares.

The amount of capital can change automatically and without publication or registration in the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register as prescribed for capital increases and decreases of "sociétés anonymes" (public limited companies).

The articles of association of the SICAV (hereinafter the "Articles of Association") were published in the *Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations* (hereinafter the "Mémorial") on 17 April 2015 and filed with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register. They may be consulted electronically via the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register website: (www.rcsl.lu). A copy of the Articles of Association may be requested free of charge from the registered office of the SICAV and may be viewed on the following website: www.fundsquare.com.

The SICAV has been registered in the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under number B 196158.

The SICAV may consist of different sub-funds, each representing a specific pool of assets and liabilities and corresponding to a distinct investment policy and reference currency specific to them. Within each sub-fund, the shares may belong to distinct share classes and to distinct categories within these.

The SICAV has therefore been set up as a UCI with multiple sub-funds enabling investors to choose the sub-fund whose investment policy best matches their objectives and risk appetite.

Four sub-funds are available to investors as at the date of the Prospectus:

- SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND
- SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5
- SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10
- SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2

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

Within each sub-fund, the Board of Directors may decide at any time to issue different share classes ("share classes" or "classes") whose assets will be invested jointly in compliance with the specific investment policy for the sub-fund concerned but will be the subject of a specific fee structure and will exhibit other distinctive characteristics that are specific to each class.

Shares in the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5** sub-fund are available in six share classes that will differ depending on the type of investor, and/or the minimum investment amount, and/or the accounting currency, and/or the applicable management and distribution fees and/or the hedging policy, if applicable (see chapter IV "The shares" and chapter VIII "Fees and expenses"):

- **"EUR-I (cap)"** class denominated in EUR and intended for institutional investors;
- **"EUR-R (cap)"** class denominated in EUR and intended for all types of investors;
- **"USD-I (cap)"** class denominated in USD and intended for institutional investors;
- **"USD-R (cap)"** class denominated in USD and intended for all types of investors;
- **"CHF-I (cap)"** class denominated in CHF and intended for institutional investors;
- **"CHF-R (cap)"** class denominated in CHF and intended for all types of investors.

The assets of the six share classes are invested jointly in accordance with the investment policy of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5** sub-fund.

A full definition of these share classes is given in chapter IV "The shares", section 2. "Characteristics of the shares", point a) "Share classes and share".

Shares in the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND** sub-fund are available in six share classes that will differ depending on the type of investor, and/or the minimum investment amount, and/or the accounting currency, and/or the applicable management and distribution fees and/or the hedging policy, if applicable (see chapter IV "The shares" and chapter VIII "Fees and expenses"):

- **"EUR-I (cap)"** class denominated in EUR and intended for institutional investors;
- **"EUR-R (cap)"** class denominated in EUR and intended for all types of investors;
- **"USD-I (cap)"** class denominated in USD and intended for institutional investors;
- **"USD-R (cap)"** class denominated in USD and intended for all types of investors;
- **"CHF-I (cap)"** class denominated in CHF and intended for institutional investors;
- **"CHF-R (cap)"** class denominated in CHF and intended for all types of investors.

The assets of the six share classes are invested jointly in accordance with the investment policy of the **SEVEN**

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UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND sub-fund.

A full definition of these share classes is given in chapter IV "The shares", section 2. "Characteristics of the shares", point a) "Share classes and share".

Shares in the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10** sub-fund are available in seven share classes that will differ depending on the type of investor, and/or the minimum investment amount, and/or the accounting currency, and/or the applicable management and distribution fees and/or the hedging policy, if applicable (see chapter IV "The shares" and chapter VIII "Fees and expenses"):

- "EUR-I (cap)" class denominated in EUR and intended for institutional investors;
- "EUR-S (cap)" class denominated in EUR and intended for institutional seed investors in the sub-fund;
- "EUR-R (cap)" class denominated in EUR and intended for all types of investors;
- "USD-I (cap)" class denominated in USD and intended for institutional investors;
- "USD-R (cap)" class denominated in USD and intended for all types of investors;
- "CHF-I (cap)" class denominated in CHF and intended for institutional investors;
- "CHF-R (cap)" class denominated in CHF and intended for all types of investors.

The assets of these seven share classes are invested jointly in accordance with the investment policy of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10** sub-fund.

A full definition of these share classes is given in chapter IV "The shares", section 2. "Characteristics of the shares", point a) "Share classes and share".

Shares in the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2** sub-fund are available in six share classes that will differ depending on the type of investor, and/or the minimum investment amount, and/or the accounting currency, and/or the applicable management and distribution fees and/or the hedging policy, if applicable (see chapter IV "The shares" and chapter VIII "Fees and expenses"):

- "EUR-I (cap)" class denominated in EUR and intended for institutional investors;
- "EUR-R (cap)" class denominated in EUR and intended for all types of investors;
- "USD-I (cap)" class denominated in USD and intended for institutional investors;
- "USD-R (cap)" class denominated in USD and intended for all types of investors;
- "CHF-I (cap)" class denominated in CHF and intended for institutional investors;
- "CHF-R (cap)" class denominated in CHF and intended for all types of investors.

The assets of the six share classes are invested jointly in accordance with the investment policy of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2** sub-fund.

A full definition of these share classes is given in chapter IV "The shares", section 2.

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"Characteristics of the shares", point a) "Share classes and share".

Within each sub-fund and/or class of shares, the Board of Directors may also decide at any time to issue two categories of shares ("categories of shares" or "categories"), which will differ depending on their distribution policy:

- the "distribution share" category, which is made up of distribution shares conferring dividend rights;
- the "accumulation share" category, which is made up of accumulation shares that do not confer dividend rights.

The total share capital of the SICAV shall at all times be equal to the net asset value of all sub-funds combined. The share capital of the SICAV will be expressed in EUR.

Each shareholder may request the redemption of shares by the SICAV in accordance with the conditions and procedures described hereinafter in chapter "IV. The shares", section "4. Redemption of shares".

The SICAV constitutes a single legal entity in relation to third parties. The assets of a specific sub-fund shall only be liable for the debts, liabilities and commitments of that sub-fund. Each sub-fund is treated as a separate entity in relations between shareholders.

II. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

1. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is granted the broadest powers to act in all circumstances in the name of the SICAV, subject to the powers expressly conferred by the laws of Luxembourg at the General Meeting of shareholders.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the administration and management of the assets of each sub-fund of the SICAV. It may carry out all management and administrative activities on behalf of the SICAV, notably the purchase, sale, subscription or exchange of all transferable securities, and exercise all rights attached directly or indirectly to the assets of the SICAV.

2. MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Board of Directors has appointed, under its own responsibility and control, **SEVEN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT** as the management company of the SICAV (hereinafter the "Management Company").

On 10 April 2015, the Company therefore entered into an agreement with SEVEN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT for an indefinite term.

Subject to continuous supervision by the Board of Directors of the Company, the Management Company provides the following services: management of the Company's portfolios, administration of the Company and marketing of the SICAV's shares.

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

The Management Company has been authorised to delegate its functions to third parties, under its own responsibility. It has delegated the roles of central administrative agent, transfer agent and registrar, as described in greater detail below.

The Management Company must at all times act in the interests of the shareholders of the SICAV and in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010, this Prospectus and the Articles of Association of the SICAV.

SEVEN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT is a "société anonyme" (public limited company) established under French law for a term of 99 years and approved by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers on 13 December 2006. Its registered office is located at 39, Rue Marbeuf – 75008 Paris - France. Its fully subscribed and paid-up share capital is EUR 560,000. Its primary activity is portfolio management.

The Management Company's remuneration policy is compatible with sober and efficient risk management and does not encourage risk-taking that would be incompatible with the risk profiles, regulations or articles of association of the UCITS managed by the Management Company.

The remuneration policy complies with the economic strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and the UCITS it manages, as well as those of parties investing in such UCITS, and includes measures aimed at preventing conflicts of interest. The remuneration policy was implemented to:

- actively support the Management Company's strategy and objectives;
- support the competitiveness of the Management Company on the market in which it operates;
- ensure that motivated and qualified employees are recruited, developed and retained.

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Where remuneration varies according to performance, the total amount is calculated by combining an evaluation of the performance of the individual and the operational unit or UCITS in question, and an evaluation of their risk versus that of the overall results of the management company at the time of the individual performance evaluations, factoring in both financial and non-financial criteria.

Performance evaluations have a multi-year horizon tailored to the holding period recommended to investors in the UCI managed by the Management Company, in order to guarantee that they accurately reflect the UCI's long-term performance and investment risks, and that the actual payment of the performance-linked remuneration elements is spread across the same period.

Management Company employees are offered an attractive salary package based on the market, which in particular includes the payment of a fixed salary. Moreover, an appropriate balance is reached between the fixed and variable aspects of overall remuneration, whereby the fixed component constitutes a sufficiently high proportion of the overall remuneration for a fully flexible policy to be implemented in terms of variable remuneration elements; in particular, it is possible that no variable element will be paid.

Remuneration policy principles are revised on a regular basis and amended in accordance with regulatory changes. The remuneration policy was approved by the Management Company's Directors.

The details of the remuneration policy are available on the following website: <https://www.seven-cm.com/en/autres-pages/obligations-reglementaires.html>

A hard copy of the remuneration policy may be requested free of charge.

3. DEPOSITARY AND PAYING AGENT

CACEIS Bank Luxembourg was appointed by the SICAV as depositary (the “**Depositary**”) of its assets under the terms of a depositary agreement concluded on 10 April 2015, as amended from time to time (“**Depositary Agreement**”), and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Law and all regulations concerning UCITS (“UCITS Rules”). CACEIS Bank Luxembourg became a branch of CACEIS Bank France as of 31 December 2016 as part of the cross-border merger-absorption by CACEIS Bank France, a French société anonyme (public limited company) with its registered office located at 1-3, place Valhubert, 75013 Paris, France, registered in the Paris Trade and Companies Register under number 692 024 722. The name of the Luxembourg branch is CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch. The operation has been approved by the competent authorities in France and Luxembourg. As a result, the Depositary shall continue to provide services to the SICAV pursuant to the Depositary Agreement.

Shareholders may view the Depositary Agreement upon request at the registered office of the SICAV in order to gain a full understanding of the Depositary's limited obligations and responsibilities.

The Depositary has been entrusted with the holding and/or keeping of registers and ownership verification in respect of the sub-funds' assets, where applicable, and it will comply with the obligations and responsibilities stipulated in the Law and UCITS Rules. In particular, the Depositary shall perform effective and appropriate checks of the SICAV's cash flows.

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In accordance with the UCITS Rules, the Depositary:

- (i) will ensure that the sale, issuance, redemption, repayment and cancellation of SICAV units is carried out in accordance with the applicable national laws and with the UCITS Rules or Articles of Association;
- (ii) will ensure that unit values are calculated in accordance with the UCITS Rules, the Company's Articles of Association and the procedures established in the UCITS Directive;
- (iii) will execute the SICAV's instructions, provided that they do not contravene the UCITS Rules or the SICAV's Articles of Association;
- (iv) will ensure that, in the case of transactions affecting the SICAV's assets, payments are made to the SICAV within the normal timeframes;
- (v) will ensure that the Company's income is allocated in accordance with the UCITS Rules and the SICAV's Articles of Association.

The Depositary cannot delegate any of the obligations and responsibilities stated in points (i) to (v) above.

In accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Directive, the Depositary may, under certain circumstances, entrust the safekeeping of all or some of the assets in its custody and/or the keeping of registers to periodically selected third-party correspondents or depositaries. Such delegation will not affect the Depositary's responsibility unless there are provisions to the contrary; exceptions are only possible within the limits permitted by the Law.

A list of third-party correspondents/depositaries is available on the Depositary's website (www.caceis.com, in the "Regulatory Watch" section). This list may be updated from time to time. The full list of all third-party correspondents/depositaries may be requested free of charge from the Depositary. Upon request and on the Depositary's website (address above), investors may also be given access to up-to-date information on the Depositary, a description of its duties and any conflicts of interest that may arise, information on the Depositary's delegation of custody activities and any conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of such a delegation. Numerous situations may give rise to conflicts of interest. These include, in particular, when the Depositary delegates its asset holding role to a third party or when the Depositary provides other services to the Company, e.g. by acting as its central administrative agent and registrar. These situations and the associated potential conflicts of interest have been identified by the Depositary. To protect the interests of the Company and those of its investors, and to ensure compliance with the applicable regulations, the Depositary has implemented and shall continue to enforce a management policy for conflicts of interest, as well as procedures designed to prevent and manage any potential or actual conflict of interest

intended to, in particular:

- (a) identify and analyse possible situations giving rise to conflicts of interest;
- (b) record, manage and monitor situations giving rise to conflicts of interest, either:
 - through permanent measures for managing conflicts of interest, such as maintaining separate entities, separating responsibilities, separating hierarchical structures, lists of insiders for members of staff; or
 - through management on a case-by-case basis aimed at (i) taking appropriate preventative measures such as drawing up a surveillance list or establishing new "Chinese walls" to ensure that transactions

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are carried out under market conditions and/or to inform the Shareholders of the relevant UCITS, or (ii) refusing to engage in activities giving rise to conflicts of interest.

The Depositary has established a functional, hierarchical and/or contractual divide in respect of fulfilling its role as the SICAV's depositary and performing other tasks on behalf of the SICAV, in particular providing services as an administrative agent and registrar.

The SICAV and the Depositary may terminate the Depositary Agreement at any time, in writing, with a notice period of ninety (90) days. However, the Company can only remove the Depositary from its role if a new depositary is selected within two months to take over the roles and responsibilities inherent to depositaries. During the notice period, the Depositary must continue to fulfil its role and responsibilities until all of the SICAV's assets have been transferred to the new depositary.

The Depositary has no decision-making power or advisory obligation with regard to the SICAV's investments. The Depositary is a service provider for the SICAV and is in no way responsible for preparing this Prospectus. Consequently, it accepts no responsibility whatsoever with regard to the accuracy of the information herein or the validity of the SICAV's structure and investments.

4. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT AND DOMICILIARY AGENT

The Management Company has delegated the performance of the tasks relating to central administration of the SICAV to CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch (hereinafter "**Central Administrative Agent**") in accordance with the terms of a central administrative agent agreement concluded between the Management Company, CACEIS Bank Luxembourg and the SICAV on 10 April 2015 for an indefinite term.

Under the terms of this agreement, CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch fulfils the duties of Administrative Agent as well as Transfer Agent and Registrar of the SICAV. To this end, it assumes the administrative functions required under Luxembourg law, such as accounting and maintaining the Company's books, including maintaining the register of shares. It is also in charge of the periodic calculation of the net asset value per share in each sub-fund and in each class/category, where applicable.

As of 31 December 2016, CACEIS Bank Luxembourg became the Luxembourg branch of CACEIS Bank France as part of the cross-border merger-absorption by CACEIS Bank France, a French société anonyme (public limited company) with share capital of EUR 440,000,000 and registered office located at 1-3, place Valhubert, 75013 Paris, France, registered in the Paris Trade and Companies Register under number 692 024 722. The name of the Luxembourg branch is CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch. The operation has been approved by the competent authorities in France and Luxembourg. As a result, the Central Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar shall continue to provide services to the Management Company and the SICAV pursuant to the central administration agreement.

Subject to three months' prior written notice, the SICAV may terminate the duties of CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch (from 1 January 2017) as Central Administrative Agent and the latter may terminate its own duties under the same conditions.

On 10 April 2015, the SICAV and CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch concluded a domiciliation agreement for an indefinite term.

Under this agreement, CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch provides SICAV with the registered office and an address as well as the other services related to domiciliation.

Subject to six months' prior written notice, the SICAV may terminate the duties of CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch as Domiciliary Agent and the latter may terminate its own duties under the same conditions.

5. MONITORING THE SICAV'S TRANSACTIONS

The auditing of the SICAV's accounts and annual reports is carried out by **DELOITTE AUDIT S.à r.l.** in its capacity as auditor of the SICAV.

6. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Management Company, Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent and Depositary or its Delegate may from time to time act as another management company for undertakings for collective investment, domiciliary agent, administrative agent or depositary, or otherwise be involved in other undertakings for collective investment or undertakings for collective investment that have investment objectives similar to those of the SICAV or any sub-fund.

It is therefore possible that one of them may, in the normal course of its activities, have a potential conflict of interests with the SICAV or any sub-fund. In such event, each of them shall at all times take into account their obligations pursuant to the agreements to which they are a party or via which they are linked to the SICAV or to any sub-fund.

In particular, but not limited to their obligations to act in the best interests of the shareholders when undertaking transactions or investments where conflicts of interest may arise, they shall make every effort to ensure that these conflicts are resolved in an equitable manner.

The SICAV is not prohibited from concluding transactions with the Management Company, Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent and Depositary or one of their branches, on condition that these transactions are conducted at normal commercial and market conditions, and at conditions that are no less favourable to the SICAV than may reasonably have been obtained had these transactions been completed with an independent party in compliance with the applicable laws.

III. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

a) Objectives of the SICAV

The primary objective of the SICAV is to seek growth in the assets of each sub-fund over the medium term, while also incorporating non-financial criteria (environment, social, governance, external stakeholders) into the selection and analysis process.

The objective of the SICAV is to provide shareholders with active professional management of diversified portfolios of eligible financial assets. The portfolio of each sub-fund is managed in compliance with its investment policy as defined in section 2. "Investment objectives and policies, risk profile and investor profile of the different sub-funds".

b) Investment policy of the SICAV

The SICAV intends to achieve this objective mainly through active management of portfolios of eligible financial assets, subject to filtering based on non-financial criteria. In accordance with the conditions and limits set out in sections 3 and 5 below, and in conformity with the investment policy of each sub-fund defined hereinafter, the eligible financial assets may in particular consist of transferable securities, money market instruments, shares/units in UCITS and/or UCIs, bank deposits and/or derivative instruments, but not to the exclusion of other types of eligible financial assets.

Each sub-fund will be able to (a) invest in derivative instruments both with a view to achieving the investment objectives as well as with hedging and efficient portfolio management in mind and (b) use techniques and instruments involving transferable securities and money market instruments with a view to efficient portfolio management, in accordance with the conditions and subject to the limits set by the law, regulations and administrative practice, in compliance with the restrictions described in sections 2 to 5 below.

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

Each sub-fund of the SICAV will incorporate responsibility criteria in relation to environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors using a best-in-class approach:

- Analysis and monitoring of controversies affecting companies in the investment universe, allowing for scoring on a scale ranging from 1 (minor controversy) to 5 (major controversy). Issuers with a controversy score of 5 will be excluded as part of the process of incorporating non-financial criteria.
- ESG assessments based on a combination of research by GAIA Research (EthiFinance) and Inrate, structured around four themes (environment, social, governance and external stakeholders), allowing for scoring out of 100. Examples of the factors assessed within each theme are as follows:
 - Governance: shareholder relations, operations of governance bodies, CSR policy, business conduct, etc.
 - Social: social characteristics and policy, working conditions, skills development, equality of opportunity, healthcare, security, etc.
 - Environment: energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, environmental policy and management system, water treatment, processing of waste and dangerous substances, etc.
 - External stakeholders: relations with suppliers, relations with clients and responsibility, etc.
- ESG analysis based on Inrate research into sovereign issuers allowing for scoring out of 100, structured around the E, S and G themes. Examples of the factors assessed within each theme are as follows:

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- Environmental: air pollution, biodiversity and natural resources, multilateral environmental agreements, etc.
- Social: standard of living, level of education, equality of opportunity, intergenerational justice, healthcare, security, etc.
- Governance: human rights, democracy, governance and the rule of law, corruption, stability, international cooperation, etc.

At least 90% of the portfolio investments, in each sub-fund, are covered by ESG and controversy analysis. Issuers without a score are excluded from the investment universe by default to ensure effective coverage of 100% of the assets held. Sovereign issuers are also subject to ESG analysis.

Consolidation of the GAIA Research and Inrate scores will be carried out by EthiFinance, which will send through the updated investment universe list on 1 January and 1 July of each year.

Each sub-fund is managed using the best-in-class approach, so as to retain the sector diversity of the initial investment universe. A filter based on the ESG score is applied, allowing for the exclusion of the lowest-scoring 20% of securities in each sector, as well as issuers in any sector that are embroiled in major controversies (level 5).

Non-financial analysis is also applied to sovereign issuers and underlyings in the case of interest rate hedging derivatives, all of which have an ESG score. A best-in-universe strategy is applied based on this score, allowing for only the highest-scoring 50% of issuers in the sovereign universe to be selected.

It is important to note the methodological limitations associated with incorporating non-financial criteria based on a combined score reflecting the GAIA Research and Inrate assessments. As these two reference frameworks cover different types of issuer, their methodology and assessment criteria may vary. EthiFinance therefore aligns these scores so that they can be harmonised and incorporated into a common framework.

The incorporation of non-financial criteria is also dependent on the degree of transparency within companies. The provision of incomplete information by the latter is another methodological limitation to take into consideration.

The SICAV may, in accordance with the conditions specified by the Law of 2010, the applicable Luxembourg regulations as well as the Prospectus, create a sub-fund classed as a feeder or master fund within the meaning of the Law of 2010, convert one or more existing sub-funds into a feeder or master fund or replace the master fund of one of its feeder funds.

The SICAV may, in accordance with the conditions specified by the Law of 2010, the applicable Luxembourg regulations as well as the Prospectus, make provision for a sub-fund to subscribe, acquire and/or hold shares that have been or will be issued by one or more sub-funds of the SICAV up to the limit of 10% in accordance with point 8 of Article 181 of the Law of 2010.

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c) **Benchmark indices**

As of the date of this Prospectus, the administrators of the indices used as benchmarks by the SICAV are included in the register maintained by ESMA in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (the “Benchmark Regulation”), as follows:

Benchmark index	Administrator	Included in the register
€STR	European Central Bank	N/A
EURO STOXX 50 NET RETURN	STOXX	Yes
STOXX EUROPE 600	STOXX	Yes
S&P 500	S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC	Yes

In accordance with the provisions of Article 28(2) of the Benchmark Regulation, the Management Company has produced and maintains robust written plans setting out the actions that they would take in the event that a benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided. These plans can be obtained free of charge from the registered office of the management company upon request.

d) **Risk profile of the SICAV**

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

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

No guarantee can be given that the objective of the SICAV will be achieved and that investors will get back the amount they originally invested.

The conditions and limits set out in sections 3 to 5 below nevertheless aim to ensure diversification of the portfolios in order to control and limit risks but without excluding them.

Investments by the SICAV in shares/units of UCIs expose the SICAV to risks associated with the financial instruments that these UCIs hold in their portfolios. However, some risks are specific to the holding by the SICAV of shares/units in UCIs. Some UCIs may generate leverage either through the use of derivative instruments or by borrowing. Leverage increases the price volatility of these UCIs and therefore the risk of capital loss. Investments in shares/units of UCIs may then present a greater liquidity risk than a direct investment in a portfolio of transferable securities. However, investment in shares/units of UCIs gives the SICAV flexible, effective access to different professional management styles and a broader range of investments.

A sub-fund that invests mainly through a UCI will ensure that its UCI portfolio has suitable liquidity characteristics to allow it to meet its own redemption obligations. The method of selecting target UCIs will take into account the frequency of redemption in these UCIs and the portfolio of such sub-funds will mainly comprise open-ended UCIs with an identical frequency to that of the sub-fund concerned.

It should be pointed out that the activity of a UCI or a sub-fund that invests in other UCIs may lead to a

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duplication of some fees. The fees that may be charged to a sub-fund of the SICAV may, as a result of the investment in UCIs, be doubled.

The risks associated with investments in equities and other assets similar to shares include price fluctuations, some of which may be considerable, extended falls in the latter depending on general economic and political circumstances or the individual situation of each issuer, including the loss of the capital invested in the financial assets in the event of default by the issuer (market risk).

It should be noted that some warrants as well as options, while likely to generate a more substantial return than equities due to their leverage effect, are characterised by noticeably higher volatility in terms of their price in relation to the price of the underlying asset or financial index. These instruments can also lose their entire value.

Investments in convertible bonds are sensitive to fluctuations in the price of underlying shares (the "equity component" of convertible bonds) but offer a degree of protection for some of the capital (the "bond floor" of the convertible bond). The bigger the equity component, the lower the capital protection. Consequently, a convertible bond whose market value has increased considerably following a rise in the underlying share price will have a risk profile closer to that of equities. However, a convertible bond whose market value has fallen to the level of its bond floor following a drop in the underlying share price will, beyond this level, have a risk profile close to that of a traditional bond.

Like other types of bonds, convertible bonds are subject to the risk that the issuer may not be able to meet its obligation to pay interest and/or repay the principal on maturity (credit risk). If the market believes that this risk is more likely to materialise for a given issuer, there may be a significant fall in the market value of the bond and therefore in the protection offered by the bond component of the convertible bond. Bonds are also exposed to the risk of a drop in their market value following an increase in benchmark interest rates (interest rate risk).

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

Investments in emerging markets and in small companies may have lower liquidity and greater volatility than investments in traditional markets and blue-chip companies.

At times of political instability, during monetary crises (in particular credit crises), and during economic crises, financial markets are generally characterised by a substantial fall in market values, increased price volatility and a deterioration in liquidity conditions. Generally speaking, this increased volatility and deterioration in liquidity conditions will particularly affect emerging markets, financial assets issued by small companies and low-volume bond issues. During these exceptional events, the SICAV may be forced to sell assets at a price that does not reflect the intrinsic value (liquidity risk) and investors may risk incurring substantial losses.

Investors wishing to find out about the historical performance of the active sub-funds are advised to consult the KIID. Investors are reminded that this information in no way constitutes an indicator of the future performance of the different sub-funds of the SICAV.

The objectives and investment policies determined by the Board of Directors as well as the risk profile and typical investor profile are described, for each of the sub-funds, in section "5. Investment objectives and policies, risk profile and investor profile for the different sub-funds."

Sustainability risks

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Sustainability risks are defined as events or situations in the environmental, social or governance sphere that, should they occur, could have a major negative impact, whether actual or potential, on the value of the investment. These are taken into account through an assessment of the investments' non-financial criteria. The Management Company has identified the following sustainability risks:

Environmental, social and governance themes and those relating to external stakeholders may affect the value of the investment, for example through the reputational impact of these factors, just as much as the emergence of controversies.

The Management Company incorporates sustainability risks into its investment process in the manner described below.

The sustainability risks referred to above are taken into account through an assessment of non-financial (ESG) criteria, analysis and monitoring of controversies involving issuers and the resulting exclusions of the 20% of issuers in each sector with the worst ESG scores and the issuers embroiled in major controversies.

The Management Company has assessed the likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of the SICAV's sub-funds, which operate exclusively in a universe of listed issuers. The impact of sustainability risks may affect the issuers' reputations and, in turn, their values and the associated returns. Moreover, sustainability risks are identified as factors that have an indirect, long-term effect on the value of the investment and that are relevant to the SICAV's investment decisions. The ESG charter provides further details in this regard.

2. ELIGIBLE FINANCIAL ASSETS

The investments of the different sub-funds of the SICAV shall exclusively consist of:

Transferable securities and money market instruments

- a) transferable securities and money market instruments listed or traded on a regulated market recognised by its Member State of origin and included on the list of regulated markets published in the Official Journal of the European Union ("EU") or on its official website (hereinafter "Regulated Market");
- b) transferable securities and money market instruments traded on another market of a Member State of the EU that is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and is open to the public;
- c) transferable securities and money market instruments listed on an official stock exchange of a State that is not a member of the EU or traded on another market of a State that is not a member of the EU that is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and is open to the public;
- d) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments provided that (i) the issue conditions include an undertaking that an application will be made for official listing on a stock exchange or on another regulated market that operates regularly, is recognised and is open to the public and that (ii) such admission is secured within one year of the issue at the latest;
- e) money market instruments other than those traded on a regulated market, on condition that the issuer or issuer of such instruments are themselves subject to regulations intended to protect investors and their savings, and that such instruments are:
 - issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local government administration, a central bank of an EU Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, a non-Member State or, in the case of a federal state, by a member of the federation, or by an international public body to which one or more EU Member States belong; or

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- issued by a company whose securities are traded on the regulated markets referred to in points a), b) and c) above, or
- issued or guaranteed by an institution subject to prudential supervision in accordance with the criteria laid down in EU law, or by an institution subject to and complying with prudential regulations deemed by the CSSF to be at least as strict as those provided for in EU law, or
- issued by other entities belonging to categories approved by the CSSF provided that investments in such instruments are subject to rules for protecting investors which are equivalent to those stipulated under the first, second and third bullet points above, and that the issuer is either a company with capital and reserves amounting to at least ten million euros (EUR 10,000,000) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with directive 78/660/EEC, or an entity which, within a group of companies including one or more listed companies, is devoted to financing the group, or an entity devoted to financing securitisation vehicles backed by bank financing.

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

Units of undertakings for collective investment

- f) units of UCITS authorised in accordance with directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of legal, regulatory and administrative provisions concerning certain UCITS ("directive 2009/65/EC"), and/or other undertakings for collective investment ("UCIs") within the meaning of Article 1, paragraph (2), points a) and b), of directive 2009/65/EC whether located in a Member State of the EU or otherwise, provided that:
- these other UCIs are approved in accordance with legislation stipulating that these undertakings be subject to supervision that the CSSF deems equivalent to that laid down by Community legislation and that cooperation between the authorities is sufficiently ensured;
 - the level of protection guaranteed to the unitholders of these other UCIs is equivalent to that provided to unitholders of a UCITS and, in particular, that the rules relating to the division of assets, borrowing, lending and short selling of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC;
 - the activities of these other UCIs are reported in semi-annual and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
 - the proportion of the assets of these UCITS or other UCIs in which units are to be acquired which, in accordance with their articles, may be invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or UCIs, does not exceed 10%;

Deposits with credit institutions

- g) deposits with credit institutions repayable on request or that may be withdrawn whose maturities are less than or equal to twelve months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State of the EU or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a non-Member State, is subject to prudential regulations deemed by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down by Community legislation.

Derivative instruments

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

The SICAV may in particular carry out transactions involving options, futures contracts on financial instruments and options on such contracts.

The SICAV may hold liquid assets on an ancillary basis.

3. INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Transferable securities and money market instruments

1. The SICAV may not invest its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments of the same issuer in a proportion that exceeds the limits stipulated hereinafter, on the understanding that (i) these limits shall be respected within each sub-fund and (ii) the issuing companies that are grouped together for the purpose of consolidating their accounts shall be treated as a single entity when calculating the limits described in points a) to e) below.
 - a) A sub-fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same entity.

In addition, the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held by the sub-fund in the issuing entities in which it has invested more than 5% of its net assets may not exceed 40% of the value of its net assets. This limit shall not apply to deposits with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision or to OTC derivatives transactions with such institutions.
 - b) The same sub-fund may invest a cumulative total of up to 20% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by the same group.

The 10% limit specified in point a) above may be increased to a maximum of 35% if the transferable securities and money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the EU, by its public regional authorities, by a country which is not a member of the EU or by international public organisations of which one or more EU Member States form part.
 - c) The 10% limit specified in point a) above may be increased to a maximum of 25% for certain bonds if they are issued by credit institutions with their registered office in an EU Member State and are legally subject to special public supervision intended to ensure protection of the holders

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of such bonds. In particular, the proceeds resulting from the issue of these bonds must be invested, in accordance with the law, in assets which, during the entire validity of the bonds, sufficiently cover the liabilities arising therefrom and which in the event of the issuer's default are assigned with priority to the repayment of capital and the payment of accrued interest. If a sub-fund invests over 5% of its net assets in the bonds referred to above and issued by a single issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the value of its net assets.

- d) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in points c) and d) above are disregarded on application of the 40% limit stipulated in point a) above.
- e) **Exceptionally, each sub-fund is authorised to invest, according to the principle of risk-spreading, up to 100% of its net assets in different issues of transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the EU, by its regional public bodies, by an OECD Member State or by international public bodies comprising one or more Member States of the EU.**

If a sub-fund makes use of the aforementioned possibility, these transferable securities must come from at least 6 different issues, without the value of securities from one single issue exceeding 30% of the sub-fund's total net assets.

- f) Without prejudice to the limits set out under point 7 below, the 10% limit referred to in point a) above may be raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in shares and/or bonds issued by the same entity if the sub-fund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a specific equity or bond index that is recognised by the CSSF, on the following bases:
- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified,
 - the index represents a representative benchmark for the market to which it refers,
 - it is published in an appropriate manner.

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

Deposits with credit institutions

2. The SICAV may invest no more than 20% of the net assets of each sub-fund in bank deposits placed with the same entity. Companies that are grouped together for the purpose of consolidating their accounts shall be treated as a single entity when calculating this limit.

Derivative instruments

3. a) The counterparty risk in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of the sub-fund's net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in section 2. point g) above, or 5% of its net assets in other cases.
- b) Investments in derivatives may be carried out provided that the overall risks to which the underlying assets are exposed do not exceed the investment limits set forth in points 1. a) to e), 2., 3. a) above and 5. and 6. below. When the SICAV invests in derivative financial instruments based on an index, these investments shall not be combined with the limits set

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in points 1. a) to e), 2., 3. a) above and 5. and 6. below.

- c) Where a transferable security or money market instrument comprises a derivative this must be taken into account when applying the provisions set out in points 3. d) and 6. below, as well as for the assessment of the risks associated with transactions in derivative instruments, and the overall exposure to derivative instrument risk shall not exceed the total net value of the assets.
- d) Each sub-fund will ensure that the total risk arising from derivative instruments does not exceed the total net assets of its portfolio. Risks are calculated by taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, counterparty risk, foreseeable market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

Units of undertakings for collective investment

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

- 4. a) The SICAV may not invest more than 20% of the net assets of each sub-fund in the units of the same UCITS or another open-ended UCI as defined in section 3. point f) above.
- b) Investments in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not exceed, in total, 30% of the net assets of the SICAV.

Where a sub-fund has acquired units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of these UCITS or other UCIs are not combined for the purposes of the limits provided for in point 7. a) to e) below.

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

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

Insofar as this UCITS or UCI is a legal entity with multiple sub-funds in which the assets of a particular sub-fund correspond exclusively to the rights of investors in relation to that sub-fund and to those of the creditors whose claim arises out of the setting up, operation or liquidation of that sub-fund, each sub-fund must be regarded as a separate issuer for application of the above rules governing risk diversification.

Combined limits

- 5. Notwithstanding the individual limits set out in points 1. a), 2. and 3. a) above, a sub-fund may not combine:
 - investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single entity;
 - deposits made with the same entity, and/or

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- exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with a single entity;
which amount to more than 20% of its net assets.
6. The limits stipulated in points 1. a), 1. c), 1. d), 2., 3. a) and 5. may not be aggregated and, in consequence, investments in transferable securities or money market instruments of the same issuer made in accordance with points 1. a), 1. c), 1. d), 2., 3. a) and 5. may in no case exceed 35% in total of the assets of the relevant sub-fund.

Limitations on control

7. a) The SICAV may not acquire shares with voting rights that would enable it to exert a significant influence on the management of an issuer.
- b) The SICAV may not acquire more than 10% of the non-voting shares of a single issuer.
- c) The SICAV may not acquire more than 10% of the bonds of a single issuer.
- d) The SICAV may not acquire more than 10% of the money market instruments of a single issuer.
- e) The SICAV may not acquire more than 25% of the units of a single UCITS and/or other UCI.
- f) The limits set out in points 7. c) to e) above do not have to be observed at the time of acquisition if, at that time, the gross amount of the bonds or money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities issued, cannot be calculated.

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

- transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the EU or by its regional public bodies;
- transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State of the EU;
- transferable securities and money market instruments issued by international public bodies to which one or more Member States of the EU belong;
- shares held in the capital of a company from any non-Member State of the EU, provided that (i) this company invests its assets mainly in securities from issuers residing in this State, if, (ii) by virtue of the legislation of this State, such a holding constitutes the only option for the SICAV for investing in securities of issuers based in this State, and (iii) this company's investment policy complies with the risk diversification and counterparty rules and the limits on supervision set out in points 1. a), 1. c), 1. d), 2., 3. a), 4. a) and b), 5., 6. and 7. a) to e) above;
- shares held in the capital of subsidiary companies whose sole activity, for the exclusive benefit of the SICAV, involves management, advice or sales and marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located with regard to the redemption of units at the request of the shareholders.

Borrowings

8. Each sub-fund is authorised to borrow up to 10% of its net assets provided that these borrowings are temporary. Each sub-fund may also acquire foreign currencies by means of a back-to-back loan.

Commitments with respect to options or the purchase and sale of futures contracts are not deemed to constitute "borrowings" for the calculation of this investment limit.

The SICAV will also ensure that the investments of each sub-fund comply with the following rules:

9. The SICAV may not grant credit or provide guarantees to third parties. This restriction does not exclude the acquisition of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments which are not fully paid up.
10. The SICAV may not enter into short sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments mentioned in section 3 points e), f) and h) above.
11. The SICAV may not acquire immovable property unless such acquisitions are essential for the direct pursuit of its business.
12. The SICAV may not acquire commodities, precious metals or certificates representing them.
13. The SICAV may not use its assets to underwrite any securities.
14. The SICAV may not issue warrants or other instruments conferring the right to acquire shares in the SICAV.

Notwithstanding all the above provisions:

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

While ensuring observance of the principle of risk diversification, the SICAV may disregard the previously set limits for a period of 6 months following the date of its authorisation.

16. If the maximum percentages set out above are exceeded involuntarily by the SICAV or as a result of the exercise of rights attached to the securities in its portfolio, the SICAV must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation taking due account of the interests of the shareholders.

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Securities financing transaction (a) a repurchase transaction; (b) securities lending and securities borrowing; (c) a buy-sell back transaction or sell-buy back transaction as defined by the SFTR

SFTR Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012

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

SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS AND TOTAL RETURN SWAPS

The SICAV is not authorised to enter into securities financing transactions as defined in the SFTR, or to use total return swaps or other derivative financial instruments with similar characteristics. If the SICAV decides to enter into these types of transactions in the future, the prospectus will be updated in accordance with the regulations and CSSF circulars in force.

The SICAV is entitled to introduce other investment restrictions at any time provided that these are necessary to comply with the laws and regulations in force in certain States where the shares of the SICAV may be offered and sold.

4. **TECHNIQUES AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Subject to the specific provisions given in the investment policy of each sub-fund (chapter III section 2. "Investment objectives and policies, risk profile and investor profile for the different sub-funds"), the SICAV may use techniques and instruments that involve transferable securities and money market instruments such as securities lending and borrowing and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, for the purposes of efficient portfolio management, in accordance with the conditions and within the limits laid down by law, the regulations and administrative practice, as described below.

The net exposure (i.e. exposures of the SICAV less collateral received by the SICAV) towards a counterparty resulting from securities lending transactions or repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements must be included in the 20% limit specified in Article 43(2) of the Law of 2010 in conformity with the point in Box 27 of the ESMA Guidelines 10-788. The SICAV is permitted to take into account collateral that complies with the requirements set forth in point c) below to reduce the counterparty risk in securities lending and borrowing transactions, sale with right of repurchase transactions and/or repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements.

In respect of each sub-fund and unless otherwise specified in the sub-fund's investment policy, for the purposes of ensuring effective management of the portfolio's assets or to hedge against foreign exchange risk in accordance with the conditions and within the limits laid down by Law of 2010, the regulations and administrative practice, and particularly provided that it complies with the conditions and limits laid down by circular 08/356 and circular 14/592 on the guidelines of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) regarding exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and other matters linked to UCITS, the SICAV may use techniques and instruments involving transferable securities and money market instruments, including securities lending transactions, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities sales with a repurchase option.

a) **Securities lending and borrowing**

Each sub-fund may enter into securities lending and borrowing transactions in which it lends or borrows securities as part of a standardised lending or borrowing system organised by a recognised securities clearing organisation or a financial institution specialised in this type of transaction and subject to prudential supervision rules deemed by the Luxembourg supervisory authority as equivalent to those laid down by EU law.

As part of these lending transactions, the sub-fund must receive collateral, the value of which is at least 90% of the total market value of the securities lent throughout the duration of the loan.

This collateral must be given in the form of (i) cash, (ii) securities issued or guaranteed by Member-States of the OECD or their regional public authorities or by EU, regional or global supranational institutions or bodies, (iii) shares or units issued by money market UCIs, (iv) bonds issued or guaranteed by first-rate issuers offering adequate liquidity, (v) shares listed or traded on another regulated market of a Member-State of the EU or on a stock exchange of a State belonging to the OECD, provided that these shares are included in a major index and (vi) shares or units issues by the UCIs investing in the bonds/ equities mentioned in points (v) and (vi) below.

No sub-fund may make use of the securities it has borrowed unless these are covered by sufficient financial instruments allowing it to return the borrowed securities at the end of the transaction.

Each sub-fund may only borrow securities in the following circumstances:

- during periods in which securities have been sent for re-registration purposes; or
- where securities have been lent and not returned at the required time; or

- to prevent a transaction falling through due to a failure on the part of the Depositary to deliver the securities.

b) Repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements

Each sub-fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in securities lending and borrowing transactions which consist of the purchase and sale of securities where the transferor/seller is obliged to repurchase the securities delivered under the repurchase agreement at a price and time agreed between the two parties on conclusion of the contract.

Each sub-fund may act as buyer or as seller in reverse and reverse repurchase agreements.

Each sub-fund may only deal with counterparties subject to prudential supervision deemed by the CSSF to be equivalent to that provided for by EU legislation. The counterparties in over-the-counter transactions are typically high-profile banking institutions located in OECD member states.

The securities involved in a repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement may only be in the form of:

- (a) Short-term bank certificates or money market instruments covered by chapter III section 3. points a) to e), or
- (b) bonds issued and/or guaranteed by a Member-State of the OECD or its regional public authorities or by EU, regional or global supranational institutions or bodies, or
- (c) bonds issued by non-government issuers offering adequate liquidity, or
- (d) shares or units issued by money-market UCIs calculating a net asset value daily and categorised as triple-A or any other form of rating deemed equivalent, or
- (e) equities listed or traded on a regulated market of a Member-State of the EU or on an exchange of a Member-State of the OECD and included in a major index.

During the term of a repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement, each sub-fund concerned may not sell the securities which are the subject of the agreement or give them to a third party as a guarantee/security before the counterparty has exercised its repurchase option or before the repurchase deadline has expired, unless the sub-fund has other means of covering its obligations.

As the sub-funds are open-ended, each sub-fund must ensure that purchase with right of repurchase transactions and repurchase/reverse repurchase transactions are kept at such a level that it can meet its obligation to buy back the shares at all times.

The securities that each sub-fund receives in connection with a repurchase/reverse repurchase agreement must form part of the eligible assets as stipulated in the investment policy defined in chapter III sections 2. and 3. To meet the requirements specified in chapter III section 4., each sub-fund shall take into account positions held directly or indirectly by means of sale with right of repurchase transactions and repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements.

c) Collateral management

The counterparty risk in OTC derivative transactions, together with that resulting from other efficient portfolio management techniques, may not exceed 10% of the net assets of a given sub-fund where the counterparty is a credit institution specified in section 3.1.1 g) above, or 5% of its assets in other cases.

In this regard and with a view to reducing exposure to counterparty risk resulting from OTC derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques, the SICAV may receive collateral.

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This collateral must be given in the form of cash or bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member-State of the OECD, by their regional public authorities or by EU, regional or global supranational institutions or bodies.

Collateral received via a transfer of ownership shall be held by the Depositary, one of its agents or a third party under its control. In terms of other types of collateral arrangements, the collateral may be held by a third-party depositary that is subject to prudential supervision and has no connection with the provider of the collateral. The collateral received in exchange for loaned securities is kept in a segregated collateral account under the name of the relevant sub-fund and is not reused.

Non-cash collateral shall not be sold, reinvested or pledged. It shall at all times comply with the criteria set out in ESMA Guidelines no. 2012/832 in terms of liquidity, valuation, issuer credit rating, correlation and diversification with a maximum exposure limit of 20% of the SICAV's net assets to any given issuer.

Collateral received as cash may be reinvested. In this case, the reinvestment shall follow the SICAV's investment policy and shall meet the following conditions set out in the ESMA Guidelines:

- Deposits with the entities listed in point 3.1.1. g) above;
- Investment in high-quality government bonds;
- Use for the purpose of reverse repurchase agreements concluded with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and on condition that the Company is in a position to recall the total cash amount at any time while accounting for accrued interest;
- Investment in short-term money-market UCIs as defined in the guidelines for a common definition of European money-market UCIs.

This cash collateral that is likely to be reinvested shall meet the same diversification requirements as any non-cash collateral received. Subject to the applicable provisions in Luxembourg law, the reinvestment of this collateral received in cash shall be taken into account when calculating the SICAV's overall exposure.

This collateral shall be valued on a daily basis in accordance with section "15. Calculating the net asset value". However, the SICAV shall apply the following minimum discounts:

OTC derivative instruments	
Type of collateral received	Discount
Cash	0-10%
Government bonds (1)	0-10%
Securities lending	
Type of collateral received	Discount
Government bonds (2)	0-10%
Cash (3)	0-10%
Equities	0-10%
Repo/reverse repos	
Type of collateral received	Discount
Government bonds (2)	0-10%
Equities	0-10%

(1) issued or guaranteed by OECD Member States

(2) issued or guaranteed by Member States of the OECD or their regional public authorities or by high-quality supranational bodies and institutions

(3) of the same currency as the securities lent

d) **Risk management**

The Management Company has established risk management and control procedures in order to ensure compliance with the regulations in force as well as with the investment policies and strategies of each sub-fund:

- the Management Company will comply with the investment policies and strategies of the sub-funds while controlling their risk/return profiles;
- the volatility and performance of each sub-fund are analysed daily with risk factors monitored systematically;
- risk management and control procedures ensure compliance with the applicable laws and regulations.

The internal auditor of the Management Company shall monitor the procedures and supervise the organisation of controls.

5. SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION

The various sub-funds of the SICAV promote environmental and/or social characteristics, among others, and the companies selected for investment apply good governance practices. The various sub-funds of the SICAV are therefore subject to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.

None of the SICAV's sub-funds have a sustainable development objective.

The sub-funds of the SICAV promote the following environmental and/or social characteristics:

- Environmental: energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, environmental policy and management system, water treatment, processing of waste and dangerous substances
- Governance: shareholder relations, operations of governance bodies, CSR policy, business conduct, etc.
- Social: social characteristics and policy, working conditions, skills development, equality of opportunity, healthcare, security, etc.
- External stakeholders: relations with suppliers, relations with clients and responsibility, etc.

Taking controversies into account, in particular by excluding companies embroiled in the worst controversies, in the investment decisions of the sub-funds of the SICAV helps to promote the characteristics referred to above. Excluding part of the investment universe based on the ESG scores obtained by the issuers based on analysis of the ESG characteristics referred to above constitutes another aspect of this approach.

At least 90% of the portfolio investments (excluding derivatives), in each sub-fund, are covered by ESG and controversy analysis. Issuers without a score are excluded from the investment universe by default to ensure effective coverage of 100% of the assets held. Consolidation of the GAIA Research and Inrate scores will be carried out by Ethifinance, which will send through the updated investment universe on 1 January and 1 July of each year.

Further details of the SICAV's responsible investment strategy and approach to promoting environmental, social and governance characteristics are provided in the ESG charter, which is available at <https://www.seven-cm.com/>.

The Management Company does not take the adverse sustainability impacts of investment decisions into account because the ESG data used by the Management Company does not provide it with the degree of granularity it would need to (i) factor these elements into its investment decisions, and (ii) disclose the data to its shareholders.

6. **INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES, RISK PROFILE AND INVESTOR PROFILE OF THE VARIOUS SUB-FUNDS**

a) **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND**

(1) **Investment policy**

The sub-fund's objective is to outperform the Euro Stoxx 50 Net Return over a minimum investment horizon of five years

The Euro Stoxx 50 Net Return covers the 50 largest blue chip companies in 16 eurozone countries. The benchmark is denominated in euro. It is available from www.stoxx.com.

The sub-fund's management process is based on four stages:

- 1) Screening of the securities making up the Stoxx Europe 600 index, eliminating securities with a low daily volume.
- 2) Classification of securities according to various criteria, such as momentum, risk and business ratios.
- 3) Filtering securities with too high a volatility level.
- 4) Filtering of securities based on their ESG rating and application of a best-in-class approach by excluding the lowest 20% of issuers and issuers impacted by Level 5 controversies, as described in point III.1.b.

Following these four stages (screening, classification, volatility filtering and ESG filtering), the sub-fund will have on average between 40 and 70 securities in its portfolio. This average may nevertheless increase with growth in the sub-fund's total assets.

At least 60% of the sub-fund's net assets will be invested at all times in equities from countries in the European Community, without any geographical, sectoral or capitalisation allocation restrictions. Within these limits, the sub-fund may therefore invest in European Community equities not denominated in euro, thereby incurring a currency risk.

The sub-fund may therefore use futures and options to hedge against the risk of falling markets in order to reduce the sub-fund's exposure to equities.

Because of its eligibility for the tax regime applying to PEA share savings plans, the sub-fund invests at least 75% of its assets in PEA-eligible securities.

(2) **Assets used**

To achieve its investment objectives, the sub-fund will invest in the following assets:

Equities

Between 75% and 100% in equities issued by large, medium or small cap European Union companies.

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The sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in units or shares of other investment funds that comply with point e) of article 41 of the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment. Investments in equity UCITS will be made in PEA-eligible UCITS classified as funds investing in equities from European Community countries, UCITS which track international indices, such as the Eurostoxx 50 or CAC40 and, money market UCITS. These UCITS will be selected on the basis of their performance history or their tracking error relative to indices.

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The Management Company will use these UCITS to meet investment needs where it is believed that investing in a UCITS more closely matches the desired objective than investing directly in securities (specific sector or geographical region, fixed income products, etc.).

Moreover, the sub-fund may invest, subject to the same limit of 10%, in investment funds managed by the management company.

Derivative instruments

The sub-fund invests on regulated and organised markets having equities and currencies as their underlying assets.

The instruments used are futures on equity, currency and debt security indices and options on the same underlying assets.

The use of these instruments is intended to obtain exposure to or hedge against equities, and to hedge the sub-fund's currency exposure.

Debt instruments and money market instruments

For cash management purposes, the Sub-fund may also invest up to 25% of its assets in debt securities or bonds.

Deposits/cash borrowings

The sub-fund may hold up to 100% of its assets on deposit and may borrow cash up to a limit of 10% of the fund's net assets on a temporary basis, with the aim in particular of optimising the sub-fund's cash management and managing the various subscription/redemption value dates of the underlying UCITS. However, the use of instruments of this kind shall depend on market conditions.

(3) Risk profile

➤ Risk of loss of capital:

A capital loss occurs when a unit is sold at a lower price than that paid at the time of purchase. The sub-fund's capital is neither guaranteed nor protected. The initially invested capital is exposed to market fluctuations.

➤ Risk associated with quantitative management:

The sub-fund's management process is partly based on a quantitative management process that identifies signals on the basis of past statistical results. There is a risk that the process may not be efficient, as there are no guarantees that market situations that occurred in the past will re-occur in the future.

➤ Equity risk:

Equity risk corresponds to a fall in equity markets; as the sub-fund has equity exposure, the net asset value may fall sharply.

The sub-fund may invest in small caps. As the volume of these listed securities is relatively low, market downturns are more pronounced and more abrupt than for large caps. The net asset value of the sub-fund may therefore behave in the same way.

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➤ Discretionary risk management:

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

➤ Liquidity risk:

In unusual market conditions or when a market is particularly small, the sub-fund may have difficulty valuing and/or selling some assets held by it, in particular in order to fulfil large redemption requests.

➤ Currency risk:

As the sub-fund may invest in securities denominated in currencies other than the euro within the European Community, there is a risk that the exchange rate of the investment currencies may fall against the portfolio's reference currency, namely the euro. Any deterioration in exchange rates may therefore entail a decline in net asset value.

➤ Counterparty risk:

Counterparty risk results from all the over-the-counter financial contracts concluded with the same counterparty, such as temporary purchases/sales of securities and any other OTC derivative contract concluded. Counterparty risk measures the risk of loss for the sub-fund if the counterparty to a transaction defaults in its obligations before payment is made in final settlement of the transaction. To reduce the sub-fund's counterparty risk exposure the Management Company may provide a guarantee in favour of the sub-fund.

As regards monetary assets and in connection with deposits, in addition to the risks mentioned in the following paragraphs, interest rate risk, default risk, market risk, specific risk, country and regional risk, counterparty risk, settlement risk and, to a lesser extent, liquidity risk, delivery risk and custody risk also need to be taken into consideration.

➤ Sustainability risks:

Sustainability risks, which emerge when events or situations arise in the environmental, social or governance sphere that could have a negative impact on the value of the investment, are taken into account through an assessment of the non-financial (ESG) criteria of the investments. This assessment therefore allows for sustainability risks to be taken into account.

For more information on the particular risks associated with the use of financial techniques and instruments, please refer to section 5 "Financial techniques and instruments".

The sub-fund's overall risk exposure is managed using the commitment approach. This method entails measuring the total exposure linked to positions on financial derivative instruments ("FDIs"), which must not exceed the sub-fund's net asset value.

(4) Investor profile

The **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND** sub-fund is intended for all categories of investors wanting to take advantage of market opportunities via an active management approach, based on seeking performance on equity markets and, in an ancillary way, on fixed income and money markets, over an investment horizon of more than five years.

(5) Reference currencies

The net asset value of the "EUR-I (cap)" class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND**

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sub-fund is expressed in EUR.

The net asset value of the “**EUR-R (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND** sub-fund is expressed in EUR.

The net asset value of the “**USD-I (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND** sub-fund is expressed in USD.

The net asset value of the “**USD-R (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND** sub-fund is expressed in USD.

The net asset value of the “**CHF-I (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND** sub-fund is expressed in CHF.

The net asset value of the “**CHF-R (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND** sub-fund is expressed in CHF.

The net assets of the **SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND** sub-fund are consolidated in Euro.

b) **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5**

(1) **Investment policy**

The sub-fund's objective is to deliver an annualised performance above that of the daily **capitalised €STR** over a minimum investment horizon of three years, allowing for operating expenses and management fees.

The sub-fund's strategy is to construct a portfolio of diversified assets.

This is a long only sub-fund and net exposure to the equity and bond markets may be zero during bearish phases on such markets.

To achieve its investment objective, the sub-fund will invest chiefly in equities and fixed income products via derivatives and transferable securities.

It may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in products having funds as their underlying assets.

Cash balances will be invested in money market instruments, such as TCN short-term negotiable debt instruments.

The algorithm used refers to the management process applied by the Management Company concerning buy and sell signals with regard to the products comprising the portfolio. These signals are based on analysis of price momentum, risk momentum and momentum based on fundamental indicators.

The investment process consists of two stages:

1. Allocation: this stage gives the maximum desired exposure per asset class; allocation may change over time as opportunities arise.
2. The daily signal: this stage determines the directional strategy. The final market position brings together multiple signals based on price momentum, risk momentum and macro-economic indicators.

The investment processes includes a securities screening based on their ESG rating, and applies a best-in-class approach by excluding the lowest 20% of issuers and issuers impacted by Level 5 controversies, as described in point III.1.b.

Save in exceptional cases, the historical volatility must remain within a range of between 4% and 10%.

(2) **Assets used**

To achieve its investment objectives, the sub-fund will invest in the following assets:

Derivative instruments

The sub-fund invests on regulated and organised markets having equities, interest rate products and currencies as their underlying assets.

The instruments used are futures contracts on equity, interest rate, debt, security and currency indices and options on the same underlying instruments.

The aim of using such instruments is to expose the sub-fund to equity and fixed income asset classes, and to hedge the sub-fund's currency exposure.

Equities

The sub-fund may also invest directly in transferable securities across all geographical regions, provided that it complies with minimum liquidity criteria.

Debt securities and money market instruments

For cash management purposes, the sub-fund may also invest up to 100% of its assets in debt securities or bonds.

Deposits/cash borrowings

The sub-fund may hold up to 100% of its assets on deposit and may borrow cash up to a limit of 10% of the fund's net assets on a temporary basis, with the aim in particular of optimising the sub-fund's cash management and managing the various subscription/redemption value dates of the underlying UCITS. However, the use of instruments of this kind shall depend on market conditions.

UCITS

The sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in units or shares of other investment funds that comply with point e) of article 41 of the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment.

The Management Company will use these UCITS to meet investment needs where it is believed that investing in a UCITS more closely matches the desired objective than investing directly in securities (specific sector or geographical region, fixed income products, etc.).

Moreover, the sub-fund may invest, subject to the same limit of 10%, in investment funds managed by the management company.

Securities with embedded derivatives

The sub-fund may invest in securities with embedded derivatives traded on eurozone and/or international, regulated, organised or OTC markets. The underlying assets will be equities, bonds, interest rate products, equity indices, UCITS, FIA, bond indices and interest rate indices.

(3) Risk profile

There are no guarantees that the sub-fund's investment objective will be achieved.

➤ Risk of loss of capital:

A capital loss occurs when a unit is sold at a lower price than that paid at the time of purchase. The sub-fund's capital is neither guaranteed nor protected. The initially invested capital is exposed to market fluctuations.

➤ Risk associated with quantitative management:

The sub-fund's management process is partly based on a quantitative management process that identifies signals on the basis of past statistical results. There is a risk that the process may not be efficient, as there are no guarantees that market situations that occurred in the past will re-occur in the future.

➤ Equity risk:

Equity risk corresponds to a fall in equity markets; as the sub-fund has equity exposure, the net asset value may fall sharply.

The sub-fund may invest in small caps. As the volume of these listed securities is relatively low, market downturns are more pronounced and more abrupt than for large caps. The net asset value of the sub-fund may therefore behave in the same way.

➤ Discretionary risk management:

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

➤ Risks linked to the use of a management algorithm:

Cyber risk

Cyber risk is the risk that external attacks on the Company's internal systems may result in damage to its databases and management programmes that prevent the Company from carrying out its management duties.

Talent risk

Talent risk represents the company's ability to ensure continuity as regards the management of its algorithms and upgrades thereto.

Risk of misleading investors

The use of algorithm-based management rather than traditional management does not increase the probability of achieving the stated objectives. Similarly, it is no more effective in terms of mitigating the risks described in paragraph (3) "Risk profile".

Regulatory risk

Changes to regulations may affect algorithm-based management. It must be possible to ensure that the algorithms are fully compliant with all regulatory requirements. Furthermore, regulatory changes may have a significant impact on existing algorithms.

Strategic risk

The management strategy applied by the algorithm may result in poor investment selections leading to underperformance relative to the benchmark index and/or capital losses.

➤ Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rates on fixed income markets may rise, causing bond prices to fall and thereby reducing the UCITS' net asset value.

➤ Credit risk:

Part of the portfolio may be invested in corporate bonds or debt securities and the sub-fund may be exposed to credit risk on such corporate issuers. Should the quality of these corporate issuers decline, for example if they are downgraded by financial rating agencies, or if the issuer is no longer in a position to make capital repayments or interest payments on the contractual dates, the value of the corporate bonds may fall and result in a decrease in the fund's net asset value.

➤ Liquidity risk:

In unusual market conditions or when a market is particularly small, the sub-fund may have difficulty valuing and/or selling some assets held by it, in particular in order to fulfil large redemption requests.

➤ Currency risk:

The sub-fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in instruments denominated in currencies other than the euro. Fluctuations in the exchange rates of such currencies against the euro may have a positive or negative effect on the value of these instruments. A fall in the exchange rates of such currencies against the euro corresponds to currency risk.

➤ Counterparty risk:

Counterparty risk results from all the over-the-counter financial contracts concluded with the same counterparty. Counterparty risk measures the risk of loss for the sub-fund if the counterparty to a transaction defaults in its obligations before payment is made in final settlement of the transaction. To reduce the sub-fund's counterparty risk exposure the management company may provide a guarantee in favour of the sub-fund.

As regards monetary assets and in connection with deposits, in addition to the risks mentioned in the following paragraphs, interest rate risk, default risk, market risk, specific risk, country and regional risk, counterparty risk, settlement risk and, to a lesser extent, liquidity risk, delivery risk and custody risk also need to be taken into consideration.

For more information on the particular risks associated with the use of financial techniques and instruments, please refer to section 5 "Financial techniques and instruments".

Subscribers should be aware that the sub-fund uses a value at risk (VaR) probabilistic method for calculating commitments on derivative financial instruments. Thus, the sub-fund's VaR with a 20-day horizon and a probability level of 99% may not exceed 20%. This means that there is a 99% probability that the loss sustained by a unitholder over a 20-day period will not exceed 20%. Investors are also advised that this limit should in no way be construed as a guarantee; it is simply a target expressed as a probability.

The sub-fund's expected leverage, under normal market conditions, should fall within a range of 100% to 300%.

➤ Sustainability risks:

Sustainability risks, which emerge when events or situations arise in the environmental, social or governance sphere that could have a negative impact on the value of the investment, are taken into account through an assessment of the non-financial (ESG) criteria of the investments. This assessment therefore allows for sustainability risks to be taken into account.

(4) Investor profile

The **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5** sub-fund is intended for all categories of investors wanting to take advantage of market opportunities via diversified management over an investment horizon of more than three years. The sub-fund is intended for investors not averse to certain risks.

(5) Reference currencies

The net asset value of the "EUR-I (cap)" class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5** sub-fund is expressed in EUR.

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The net asset value of the “**EUR-R (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5** sub-fund is expressed in EUR.

The net asset value of the “**USD-I (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5** sub-fund is expressed in USD.

The net asset value of the “**USD-R (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5** sub-fund is expressed in USD.

The net asset value of the “**CHF-I (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5** sub-fund is expressed in CHF.

The net asset value of the “**CHF-R (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5** sub-fund is expressed in CHF.

The net assets of the **SEVEN FORCE 5** sub-fund are consolidated in EUR.

c) **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10**

(1) Investment policy

The Sub-fund's objective is to deliver an annualised performance above that of the daily capitalised **€STR** over a minimum investment horizon of three years, allowing for operating expenses and management fees.

The sub-fund's strategy is to construct a portfolio of diversified assets. The Sub-fund may invest between 0% and 150% of its net assets in global equity markets through futures markets and directly in European and American equities, and between 0% and 200% in bond markets, in OECD member states and in futures markets.

This is a long only sub-fund and net exposure to the equity and bond markets may be zero during bearish phases on such markets.

To achieve its investment objective, the sub-fund will invest chiefly in equities and fixed income products via derivatives and transferable securities.

It may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in products having funds as their underlying assets.

The uninvested portion will be temporarily invested in money market instruments (NDS), mainly in securities from OECD countries with a maturity of 3 to 12 months, such as French BTFs (Fixed-rate discount Treasury bills), German Bubills, Italian BOTs and Spanish Bonos, for a percentage of the assets varying depending the desired level of risk for the sub-fund.

The algorithm used refers to the management process applied by the Management Company concerning buy and sell signals with regard to the products comprising the portfolio. These signals are based on analysis of price momentum, risk momentum and momentum based on fundamental indicators.

The investment process consists of two stages:

1. Allocation: this stage gives the maximum desired exposure per asset class; allocation may change over time as opportunities arise.
2. The daily signal: this stage determines the directional strategy. The final market position brings together multiple signals based on price momentum, risk momentum and macro-economic indicators.

The investment processes includes a securities screening based on their ESG rating, and applies a best-in-class approach by excluding the lowest 20% of issuers and issuers impacted by Level 5 controversies, as described in point III.1.b.

Save in exceptional cases, the historical volatility must remain within a range of between 7% and 13%.

(2) Assets used

To achieve its investment objectives, the sub-fund will invest in the following assets:

Derivative instruments

The sub-fund invests on regulated and organised markets having equities, interest rate products and currencies as their underlying assets.

The instruments used are futures contracts on equity, interest rate, debt, security and currency indices and options on the same underlying instruments.

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The aim of using such instruments is to expose the sub-fund to equity and fixed income asset classes, and to hedge the sub-fund's currency exposure.

Equities

The sub-fund may also invest directly in transferable securities across all geographical regions, provided that it complies with minimum liquidity criteria.

Debt securities and money market instruments

For cash management purposes, the sub-fund may also invest up to 100% of its assets in investment grade debt securities or bonds issued by OECD member states. If the rating of a security is downgraded, the sub-fund may temporarily deviate from the restrictions set out above. In such a case, the Management Company will take a decision to sell the relevant security, and in so doing, will take account of investors' interests, market conditions and its own analysis regarding the rating of the debt securities concerned in order to liquidate the position on the best terms.

Deposits/cash borrowings

The sub-fund may hold up to 100% of its assets on deposit and may borrow cash up to a limit of 10% of the fund's net assets on a temporary basis, with the aim in particular of optimising the sub-fund's cash management and managing the various subscription/redemption value dates of the underlying UCITS. However, the use of instruments of this kind shall depend on market conditions.

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The sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in units or shares of other investment funds that comply with point e) of article 41 of the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment.

The Management Company will use these UCITS to meet investment needs where it is believed that investing in a UCITS more closely matches the desired objective than investing directly in securities (specific sector or geographical region, fixed income products, etc.).

Moreover, the sub-fund may invest, subject to the same limit of 10%, in investment funds managed by the management company.

Securities with embedded derivatives

The sub-fund may invest in securities with embedded derivatives traded on eurozone and/or international, regulated, organised or OTC markets. The underlying assets will be equities, bonds, interest rate products, equity indices, UCITS, FIA, bond indices and interest rate indices.

(3) Risk profile

There are no guarantees that the sub-fund's investment objective will be achieved.

➤ Risk of loss of capital:

A capital loss occurs when a unit is sold at a lower price than that paid at the time of purchase. The sub-fund's capital is neither guaranteed nor protected. The initially invested capital is exposed to market fluctuations.

➤ Risk associated with quantitative management:

The sub-fund's management process is partly based on a quantitative management process that identifies signals on the basis of past statistical results. There is a risk that the process may not be efficient, as there are no guarantees that market situations that occurred in the past will re-occur in the future.

➤ Equity risk:

Equity risk corresponds to a fall in equity markets; as the sub-fund has equity exposure, the net asset value may fall sharply.

The sub-fund may invest in small caps. As the volume of these listed securities is relatively low, market downturns are more pronounced and more abrupt than for large caps. The net asset value of the sub-fund may therefore behave in the same way.

➤ Discretionary risk management:

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

➤ Risks linked to the use of a management algorithm:

Cyber risk

Cyber risk is the risk that external attacks on the Company's internal systems may result in damage to its databases and management programmes that prevent the Company from carrying out its management duties.

Talent risk

Talent risk represents the company's ability to ensure continuity as regards the management of its algorithms and upgrades thereto.

Risk of misleading investors

The use of algorithm-based management rather than traditional management does not increase the probability of achieving the stated objectives. Similarly, it is no more effective in terms of mitigating the risks described in paragraph (3) "Risk profile".

Regulatory risk

Changes to regulations may affect algorithm-based management. It must be possible to ensure that the algorithms are fully compliant with all regulatory requirements. Furthermore, regulatory changes may have a significant impact on existing algorithms.

Strategic risk

The management strategy applied by the algorithm may result in poor investment selections leading to underperformance relative to the benchmark index and/or capital losses.

➤ Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rates on fixed income markets may rise, causing bond prices to fall and thereby reducing the UCITS' net asset value.

➤ Credit risk:

Part of the portfolio may be invested in corporate bonds or debt securities and the sub-fund may be exposed to credit risk on such corporate issuers. Should the quality of these corporate issuers decline, for example if they are downgraded by financial rating agencies, or if the issuer is no longer in a position to make capital repayments or interest payments on the contractual dates, the value of the corporate bonds may fall and result in a decrease in the fund's net asset value.

➤ Liquidity risk:

In unusual market conditions or when a market is particularly small, the sub-fund may have difficulty valuing and/or selling some assets held by it, in particular in order to fulfil large redemption requests.

➤ Currency risk:

The sub-fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in instruments denominated in currencies other than the euro. Fluctuations in the exchange rates of such currencies against the euro may have a positive or negative effect on the value of these instruments. A fall in the exchange rates of such currencies against the euro corresponds to currency risk.

➤ Counterparty risk:

Counterparty risk results from all the over-the-counter financial contracts concluded with the same counterparty. Counterparty risk measures the risk of loss for the sub-fund if the counterparty to a transaction defaults in its obligations before payment is made in final settlement of the transaction. To reduce the sub-fund's counterparty risk exposure the management company may provide a guarantee in favour of the sub-fund.

As regards monetary assets and in connection with deposits, in addition to the risks mentioned in the following paragraphs, interest rate risk, default risk, market risk, specific risk, country and regional risk, counterparty risk, settlement risk and, to a lesser extent, liquidity risk, delivery risk and custody risk also need to be taken into consideration.

For more information on the particular risks associated with the use of financial techniques and instruments, please refer to section 5 "Financial techniques and instruments".

Subscribers should be aware that the sub-fund uses a value at risk (VaR) probabilistic method for calculating commitments on derivative financial instruments. Thus, the sub-fund's VaR with a 20-day horizon and a probability level of 99% may not exceed 20%. This means that there is a 99% probability that the loss sustained by a unitholder over a 20-day period will not exceed 20%. Investors are also advised that this limit should in no way be construed as a guarantee; it is simply a target expressed as a probability.

The sub-fund's expected leverage, under normal market conditions, should fall within a range of 100% to 400%.

➤ Sustainability risks:

Sustainability risks, which emerge when events or situations arise in the environmental, social or governance

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sphere that could have a negative impact on the value of the investment, are taken into account through an assessment of the non-financial (ESG) criteria of the investments. This assessment therefore allows for sustainability risks to be taken into account.

(4) Investor profile

The **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10** sub-fund is intended for all categories of investors looking to take advantage of market opportunities via diversified management over an investment horizon of more than three years. The sub-fund is intended for investors not averse to certain risks.

(5) Reference currencies

The net asset value of the “**EUR-I (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10** sub-fund is expressed in EUR.

The net asset value of the “**EUR-R (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10** sub-fund is expressed in EUR.

The net asset value of the “**USD-I (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10** sub-fund is expressed in USD.

The net asset value of the “**USD-R (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10** sub-fund is expressed in USD.

The net asset value of the “**CHF-I (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10** sub-fund is expressed in CHF.

The net asset value of the “**CHF-R (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10** sub-fund is expressed in CHF.

The net assets of the **SEVEN FORCE 10** sub-fund are consolidated in EUR.

d) **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2**

(1) **Investment policy**

The sub-fund's objective is to deliver an annualised performance above that of the daily **capitalised €STR** over a minimum investment horizon of three years, allowing for operating expenses and management fees.

The sub-fund's strategy is to construct a portfolio of diversified assets, without geographic restrictions. The sub-fund may invest between 0% and 30% of its net assets in equity markets and between 0% and 100% in bond markets.

This is a long only sub-fund and net exposure to the equity and bond markets may be zero during bearish phases on such markets.

To achieve its investment objective, the sub-fund will invest chiefly in equities and fixed income products via derivatives and transferable securities.

It may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in the units/shares of UCITS.

Cash balances will be invested in money market instruments, such as TCN short-term negotiable debt instruments.

The algorithm used refers to the management process applied by the Management Company concerning buy and sell signals with regard to the products comprising the portfolio. These signals are based on price momentum, risk momentum and momentum based on fundamental indicators.

The investment process consists of two stages:

1. Allocation: this stage gives the maximum desired exposure per asset class; allocation may change over time as opportunities arise.
2. The daily signal: this stage determines the directional strategy. The final market position brings together multiple signals based on price momentum, risk momentum and macro-economic indicators.

The investment processes includes a securities screening based on their ESG rating, and applies a best-in-class approach by excluding the lowest 20% of issuers and issuers impacted by Level 5 controversies, as described in point III.1.b.

Save in exceptional cases, the historical volatility must remain within a range of between 1% and 4%.

(2) **Assets used**

To achieve its investment objectives, the sub-fund will invest in the following assets:

Derivative instruments

The sub-fund invests on regulated and organised markets having equities, interest rate products and currencies as their underlying assets.

The instruments used are futures contracts on equity, interest rate, debt, security and currency indices and options on the same underlying instruments.

The aim of using such instruments is to expose the sub-fund to equity and fixed income asset classes, and to hedge the sub-fund's currency exposure.

Equities

The sub-fund may also invest directly in transferable securities across all geographical regions, provided that it complies with minimum liquidity criteria.

Debt securities and money market instruments

For cash management purposes, the sub-fund may also invest up to 100% of its assets in debt securities or bonds: eurozone government debt securities and investment grade bonds. If the rating of a security is downgraded, the sub-fund may temporarily deviate from the restrictions set out above. In such a case, the Management Company will take a decision to sell the relevant security, and in so doing, will take account of investors' interests, market conditions and its own analysis regarding the rating of the debt securities concerned in order to liquidate the position on the best terms.

Deposits/cash borrowings

The sub-fund may hold up to 100% of its assets on deposit and may borrow cash up to a limit of 10% of the fund's net assets on a temporary basis, with the aim in particular of optimising the sub-fund's cash management and managing the various subscription/redemption value dates of the underlying UCITS. However, the use of instruments of this kind shall depend on market conditions.

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The sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in units or shares of other investment funds that comply with Article 41(1)(e) of the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment.

The Management Company will use these UCITS to meet investment needs where it is believed that investing in a UCITS more closely matches the desired objective than investing directly in securities (specific sector or geographical region, fixed income products, etc.).

Moreover, the sub-fund may invest, subject to the same limit of 10%, in investment funds managed by the management company.

Securities with embedded derivatives

The sub-fund may invest in securities with embedded derivatives traded on eurozone and/or international, regulated, organised or OTC markets. The underlying assets will be equities, bonds, interest rate products, equity indices, UCITS, UCIs, bond indices and interest rate indices.

(3) Risk profile

There are no guarantees that the sub-fund's investment objective will be achieved.

➤ Risk of loss of capital:

A capital loss occurs when a unit is sold at a lower price than that paid at the time of purchase. The sub-fund's capital is neither guaranteed nor protected. The initially invested capital is exposed to market fluctuations.

➤ Risk associated with quantitative management:

The sub-fund's management process is partly based on a quantitative management process that identifies signals

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on the basis of past statistical results. There is a risk that the process may not be efficient, as there are no guarantees that market situations that occurred in the past will re-occur in the future.

➤ Equity risk:

Equity risk corresponds to a fall in equity markets; as the sub-fund has equity exposure, the net asset value may fall sharply.

The sub-fund may invest in small caps. As the volume of these listed securities is relatively low, market downturns are more pronounced and more abrupt than for large caps. The net asset value of the sub-fund may therefore behave in the same way.

➤ Discretionary risk management:

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

➤ Risks linked to the use of a management algorithm:

Cyber risk

Cyber risk is the risk that external attacks on the Company's internal systems may result in damage to its databases and management programmes that prevent the Company from carrying out its management duties.

Talent risk

Talent risk represents the company's ability to ensure continuity as regards the management of its algorithms and upgrades thereto.

Risk of misleading investors

The use of algorithm-based management rather than traditional management does not increase the probability of achieving the stated objectives. Similarly, it is no more effective in terms of mitigating the risks described in paragraph (3) "Risk profile".

Regulatory risk

Changes to regulations may affect algorithm-based management. It must be possible to ensure that the algorithms are fully compliant with all regulatory requirements. Furthermore, regulatory changes may have a significant impact on existing algorithms.

Strategic risk

The management strategy applied by the algorithm may result in poor investment selections leading to underperformance relative to the benchmark index and/or capital losses.

➤ Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rates on fixed income markets may rise, causing bond prices to fall and thereby reducing the UCITS' net asset value.

➤ Credit risk:

Part of the portfolio may be invested in corporate bonds or debt securities and the sub-fund may be exposed to credit risk on such corporate issuers. Should the quality of these corporate issuers decline, for example if they are downgraded by financial rating agencies, or if the issuer is no longer in a position to make capital repayments or

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interest payments on the contractual dates, the value of the corporate bonds may fall and result in a decrease in the fund's net asset value.

➤ Liquidity risk:

In unusual market conditions or when a market is particularly small, the sub-fund may have difficulty valuing and/or selling some assets held by it, in particular in order to fulfil large redemption requests.

➤ Currency risk:

The sub-fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in instruments denominated in currencies other than the euro. Fluctuations in the exchange rates of such currencies against the euro may have a positive or negative effect on the value of these instruments. A fall in the exchange rates of such currencies against the euro corresponds to currency risk.

➤ Counterparty risk:

Counterparty risk results from all the over-the-counter financial contracts concluded with the same counterparty. Counterparty risk measures the risk of loss for the sub-fund if the counterparty to a transaction defaults in its obligations before payment is made in final settlement of the transaction. To reduce the sub-fund's counterparty risk exposure the management company may provide a guarantee in favour of the sub-fund.

As regards monetary assets and in connection with deposits, in addition to the risks mentioned in the following paragraphs, interest rate risk, default risk, market risk, specific risk, country and regional risk, counterparty risk, settlement risk and, to a lesser extent, liquidity risk, delivery risk and custody risk also need to be taken into consideration.

For more information on the particular risks associated with the use of financial techniques and instruments, please refer to section 5 "Financial techniques and instruments".

Subscribers should be aware that the sub-fund uses a value at risk (VaR) probabilistic method for calculating commitments on derivative financial instruments. Thus, the sub-fund's VaR with a 20-day horizon and a probability level of 99% may not exceed 20%. This means that there is a 99% probability that the loss sustained by a unitholder over a 20-day period will not exceed 20%. Investors are also advised that this limit should in no way be construed as a guarantee; it is simply a target expressed as a probability.

The sub-fund's leverage, under normal market conditions, should fall within a range of 100% to 200%.

➤ Sustainability risks:

Sustainability risks, which emerge when events or situations arise in the environmental, social or governance sphere that could have a negative impact on the value of the investment, are taken into account through an assessment of the non-financial (ESG) criteria of the investments. This assessment therefore allows for sustainability risks to be taken into account.

(4) **Investor profile**

The **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2** sub-fund is intended for all categories of investors wanting to take advantage of market opportunities via fixed income management over an investment horizon of more than three years. The sub-fund is intended for investors not averse to certain risks.

(5) **Reference currencies**

The net asset value of the “**EUR-I (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2** sub-fund is expressed in EUR.

The net asset value of the “**EUR-R (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2** sub-fund is expressed in EUR.

The net asset value of the “**USD-I (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2** sub-fund is expressed in USD.

The net asset value of the “**USD-R (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2** sub-fund is expressed in USD.

The net asset value of the “**CHF-I (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2** sub-fund is expressed in CHF.

The net asset value of the “**CHF-R (cap)**” class of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2** sub-fund is expressed in CHF.

The net assets of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2** sub-fund are consolidated in EUR.

IV. THE SHARES

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

The shares of each sub-fund have no nominal value and do not grant any preferential subscription rights when new shares are issued. The rights attached to shares are those specified in the Luxembourg Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, provided that there is no exemption from these in the Law of 2010. Each full share entitles its holder to one vote at General Meetings of Shareholders regardless of its net asset value.

The SICAV constitutes a single legal entity. However, the assets of a specific sub-fund cover only the debts, commitments and liabilities of said sub-fund. Each sub-fund is treated as a separate entity in relations between shareholders.

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SHARES

a) Classes and categories of shares

For each sub-fund, the Board of Directors may decide at any time to issue different classes of shares, which may themselves be sub-divided into categories of shares (accumulation shares or distribution shares).

On the date of the Prospectus, the Board of Directors has decided to issue the following classes of shares for each sub-fund. These classes of shares differ in particular by type of investor, and/or the minimum investment amount, and/or the reporting currency, and/or the applicable management and distribution fees, and/or a hedging policy, and/or a deadline for subsequent subscriptions if applicable:

For the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND** sub-fund:

- “**EUR-I (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in euro and intended for institutional investors;
- “**EUR-R (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in EUR and intended for all types of investors;
- “**USD-I (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in USD and intended for all types of investors;
- “**USD-R (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in USD and intended for all types of investors;
- “**CHF-I (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in CHF and intended for institutional investors;
- “**CHF-R (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in CHF and intended for all types of investors.

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For the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5** sub-fund:

- “**EUR-I (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in euro and intended for institutional investors;
- “**EUR-R (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in EUR and intended for all types of investors;
- “**USD-I (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in USD and intended for all types of investors;
- “**USD-R (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in USD and intended for all types of investors;
- “**CHF-I (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in CHF and intended for institutional investors;
- “**CHF-R (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in CHF and intended for all types of investors.

For the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10** sub-fund:

- “**EUR-I (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in euro and intended for institutional investors;
- “**EUR-S (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in EUR and intended for institutional seed investors of the sub-fund;
- “**EUR-R (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in EUR and intended for all types of investors;
- “**USD-I (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in USD and intended for all types of investors;
- “**USD-R (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in USD and intended for all types of investors;
- “**CHF-I (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in CHF and intended for institutional investors;
- “**CHF-R (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in CHF and intended for all types of investors.

For the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2** sub-fund:

- “**EUR-I (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in euro and intended for institutional investors;
- “**EUR-R (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in EUR and intended for all types of investors;
- “**USD-I (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in USD and intended for all types of investors;
- “**USD-R (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in USD and intended for all types of investors;
- “**CHF-I (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in CHF and intended for institutional investors;
- “**CHF-R (cap)**” class: accumulation shares denominated in CHF and intended for all types of investors.

Holder of accumulation shares are not entitled to receive dividends. Following each distribution of cash dividends – annual or interim – to the distribution shares, the proportion of the net assets of the sub-fund or class to be allocated to the distribution shares as a whole will be reduced by an amount equal to the amount of the dividends distributed, thereby resulting in a reduction in the percentage of the net assets of the sub-

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fund or class attributable to the distribution shares as a whole, while the proportion of the net assets of the sub-fund or class attributable to the accumulation shares as a whole will remain the same, thereby resulting in an increase in the percentage of the net assets of the sub-fund or class attributable to the accumulation shares as a whole.

The value of the net assets of a sub-fund or a given class between will be broken down between, on the one hand, the distribution shares as a whole and, on the other hand, the accumulation shares as a whole, in accordance with Article 13 of the Articles of Association.

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

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

The Board of Directors may sub-divide the existing shares of each class and/or category of shares into a number of shares determined by it; in such a case, the total net asset value of the latter must be equal to the net asset value of the sub-divided shares in existence at the time of the subdivision.

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b) Registered shares

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

Registered shares are entered in the SICAV's register of shareholders. A confirmation of registration will be issued to shareholders. No registered share certificates will be issued to shareholders unless they expressly request such a certificate.

Registered share transfer forms can be obtained from the SICAV's registered office or from the Transfer Agent and Registrar or the Global Distributor.

Arrangements may be made for shares to be held in accounts opened with Clearstream or Euroclear. Investors should be aware that while Clearstream will accept the delivery of fractional shares calculated up to two decimal places, Euroclear will accept only full shares. Shares held through Clearstream and Euroclear will be registered in the name of the relevant depository.

c) Fractional shares

Fractional shares may be issued up to three decimal places. Holders of fractional shares are not entitled to vote at General Meetings. On the other hand, holders of fractional shares are entitled to dividends and any other amounts that may be distributed.

d) ISIN codes

Sub-fund	Class	ISIN code
SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND	EUR-I (cap)	LU1229130585
	EUR-R (cap)	LU1229130742
	USD-I (cap)	LU1229131047
	USD-R (cap)	LU1229131807
	CHF-I (cap)	LU1229132011
	CHF-R (cap)	LU1229132284
SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5	EUR-I (cap)	LU1229132441
	EUR-R (cap)	LU1229132797
	USD-I (cap)	LU1229133092
	USD-R (cap)	LU1229133258
	CHF-I (cap)	LU1229133415
	CHF-R (cap)	LU1229133688
SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2	EUR-I (cap)	LU2109939087
	EUR-R (cap)	LU2109939160
	USD-I (cap)	LU2109939244
	USD-R (cap)	LU2109939327
	CHF-I (cap)	LU2109939590

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	CHF-R (cap)	LU2109939673
SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10	EUR-I (cap)	LU1388503580
	EUR-S (cap)	LU1388504125
	EUR-R (cap)	LU1388503747
	USD-I (cap)	LU1388504471
	USD-R (cap)	LU1388504638
	CHF-I (cap)	LU1388504802
	CHF-R (cap)	LU1388505015

3. SHARE ISSUE AND SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

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

a) Initial subscriptions

The EUR-I (cap) and EUR-R (cap) share classes of the SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND sub-fund were launched by absorption of the I and P units respectively of SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY, a French FCP, on **28 September 2015**. The USD-I (cap), USD-R (cap), CHF-I (cap) and CHF-R (cap) share classes of the SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND sub-fund will be offered for initial subscription on a date determined by a circular resolution adopted by the SICAV's Board of Directors at a unit price of USD 100, USD 100, CHF 100 and CHF 100 respectively.

The EUR-I (cap) and EUR-R (cap) share classes of the SEVEN FORCE 5 sub-fund were launched by absorption of the I and P units respectively of SEVEN RISK ALLOCATION FUND, a French FCP, on **28 September 2015**. The USD-I (cap), USD-R (cap), CHF-I (cap) and CHF-R (cap) share classes of the SEVEN FORCE 5 sub-fund will be offered for initial subscription on a date determined by a circular resolution adopted by the SICAV's Board of Directors at a unit price of USD 100, USD 100, CHF 100 and CHF 100 respectively.

The EUR-R (cap), EUR-I (cap) and EUR-S (cap) share classes of the SEVEN FORCE 10 sub-fund will be offered for initial subscription on a date determined by a circular resolution adopted by the SICAV's Board of Directors at a unit price of EUR 100, EUR 100 and EUR 100 respectively. The USD-I (cap), USD-R (cap), CHF-I (cap) and CHF-R (cap) share classes of the SEVEN FORCE 10 sub-fund will be offered for initial subscription on a date determined by a circular resolution adopted by the SICAV's Board of Directors at a unit price of USD 100, USD 100, CHF 100 and CHF 100 respectively.

The EUR-I (cap) and EUR-R (cap) share classes of the SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2 sub-fund will be offered for initial subscription on a date determined by a circular resolution adopted by the SICAV's Board of Directors at a unit price of EUR 100 and EUR 100 respectively. The USD-I (cap), USD-R (cap), CHF-I (cap) and CHF-R (cap) share classes of the SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2 sub-fund will be offered for initial subscription on a date determined by a circular resolution adopted by the SICAV's Board of Directors at a unit price of USD 100, USD 100, CHF 100 and CHF 100 respectively.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to close the initial subscription date early or to extend it. Shareholders will be informed of such a decision and the Prospectus will be updated.

b) Current subscriptions

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The shares of all the sub-funds are issued at a price which corresponds to the net asset value per share, increased by a maximum subscription fee of 3% to be allocated to approved intermediaries.

Subscription requests received by the Transfer Agent and Registrar within the time limit specified below will be processed, if they are accepted, at the net asset value per share of the relevant sub-fund and class concerned, as determined on the Valuation Day in question. Subscription requests received after the said deadline will be processed on the next Valuation Day.

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND no later than **12:00** (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5 no later than **12:00** (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10 no later than **12:00** (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2 no later than **12:00** (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day

Subscription requests for the sub-funds will relate either to a number of units, or to an amount to be invested in the relevant sub-fund.

The SICAV may agree to issue shares in consideration for a contribution in kind of transferable securities, for example in the case of a merger with an external sub-fund, insofar as said transferable securities comply with the investment objectives and policy of the sub-fund in question, as well as with the relevant provisions of Luxembourg law, including inter alia the requirement to present a valuation report drawn up by the SICAV's statutory auditor. This report must be made available for consultation. Any expenses incurred in connection with a contribution in kind of transferable securities will be borne by the shareholders in question.

c) Minimum initial investment

The minimum initial investment required for any new investor is:

Class	Minimum initial amount
EUR-I (cap)	EUR 1,000*
EUR-R (cap)	EUR 100
EUR-S (cap)	EUR 1,000,000*
USD-I (cap)	USD 1,000*
USD-R (cap)	USD 100*
CHF-I (cap)	CHF 1,000*
CHF-R (cap)	CHF 100

*Except for SEVEN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT group companies

d) Payment of subscriptions

The subscription price of each share is payable within the time limit specified below:

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND within 2 business days after the applicable Valuation Day

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5 within 2 business days after the applicable Valuation Day

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10 within 2 business days after the applicable Valuation Day

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2 within 2 business days after the applicable Valuation Day

The share subscription amount will be applied in the currency in which the net asset value per share is calculated in the relevant sub-fund/class and increased by a maximum subscription fee of 3% to be allocated to approved intermediaries.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to postpone subscription requests if there is no certainty that the relevant payment will reach the Depositary by the stipulated deadline.

If a payment in connection with a subscription request is received after the expiry of the applicable deadline, the Board of Directors or its agent may process said request, (i) either by applying an increase taking account in particular of the interest due on the basis of current market rates, (ii) or by cancelling the allocation of the shares and, if applicable, requesting compensation for any loss resulting from such failure to make payment before the expiry of the stipulated deadline. In the event of non-payment, the subscription request may be considered void and cancelled.

The SICAV may also accept subscriptions by way of contribution of an existing portfolio provided that the securities and assets of said portfolio are compatible with the investment policy and restrictions applying to the sub-fund in question. For all securities and assets accepted in payment for a subscription, a report will be drawn up by the SICAV's statutory auditor in accordance with the provisions of Article 26-1 of the Luxembourg Law of 10 August 1915, as amended, on commercial companies. Unless decided otherwise by the Board of Directors, the cost of this report will be borne by the investor in question.

e) Suspension and rejection of subscriptions

The SICAV's Board of Directors may suspend or interrupt at any time the issuance of the shares of a sub-fund of the SICAV. It may do so in particular in the circumstances described in section 2 "Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and of the issue, redemption and conversion of shares" of chapter V "Net Asset Value of the Shares". Furthermore, it may at its sole discretion and without having to justify its decision:

- (a) reject all or part of a share subscription request,
- (b) redeem at any time shares held by persons that are not allowed to buy or own shares in the SICAV.

When the Board of Directors decides to resume issuing shares in a sub-fund after having suspended their issuance for any period, all pending subscriptions will be executed on the basis of the same net asset value as that of the Valuation Day when calculation is resumed.

f) Combating Late Trading and Market Timing

The Transfer Agent and Registrar of the SICAV will ensure that adequate procedures are put in place to ensure that subscription, redemption and conversion requests are received before the cut-off time for the applicable Valuation Day.

The SICAV will not allow either Late Trading and Market Timing practices, as defined in CSSF circular 04/146, or active trading and excessive trading practices (hereinafter “Active Trading”), defined as share subscription/redemption/conversion transactions in the same sub-fund carried out over a short period of time and possibly for significant amounts, with the aim of achieving short-term profits. Both Active Trading and Market Timing practices are detrimental to the other shareholders since they affect the sub-fund’s performance and disrupt asset management.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject all subscription and conversion orders that it suspects relate to Active Trading or Market Timing. The Board of Directors may take all necessary steps to protect the SICAV’s other shareholders where such practices are suspected, in particular by applying an additional maximum redemption fee of 1%, to be allocated to the sub-fund, bearing in mind that in such a case the exiting shareholder will receive prior notification and may therefore withdraw the redemption request.

g) Combating money laundering and terrorist financing

As part of the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, the SICAV will apply relevant national and international measures which require subscribers to prove their identity to the SICAV. Accordingly, in order for subscriptions to be considered valid and acceptable by the SICAV, subscribers must enclose with the application form:

- in the case of a *natural person*, a copy of an identity document (passport or ID card), or,
- in the case of a *legal entity*, a copy of their corporate documents (such as the coordinated Articles of Association, published financial statements, extract from the trade and companies register, list of authorised signatures, list of shareholders owning 25% or more of the capital or voting rights, etc.) and identity documents (passport or ID card) of their beneficial owners and persons authorised to give instructions to the Transfer Agent and Registrar.

These documents must be duly certified by a public authority (for example, a notary, police commissioner, consul, ambassador, etc.) of the country of residence.

This is an absolute obligation, except in the following circumstances:

- the application form is transmitted to the SICAV by one of its distributors located (i) in one of the member countries of the European Union, the European Economic Area, or a third country laying down equivalent requirements within the meaning of the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended, or (ii) by a subsidiary or branch of its distributors located in another country, if the parent company of said subsidiary or branch is located in one of these countries and if either the laws and regulations of said country or the internal rules of the parent company guarantee the application of the rules on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing with regard to said subsidiary or branch;

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- the application form is sent directly to the SICAV and the subscription is settled either by:
 - o a bank transfer originated by a financial institution established in one of said countries, or,
 - o a cheque drawn on the subscriber's personal account with a bank established in one of the said countries or a bank cheque issued by a bank established in one of said countries.

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

Before accepting a subscription, the SICAV may conduct further investigations in accordance with national and international measures in force with regard to the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.

4. REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Pursuant to the Articles of Association and subject to the following provisions, all shareholders are entitled, at any time, to request the SICAV to redeem their shares. The shares redeemed by the SICAV will be cancelled.

Shareholders that want all or part of their shares to be redeemed by the SICAV must submit an irrevocable request in writing to the SICAV or the Transfer Agent and Registrar. This request must contain the following information: the identity and exact address of the person making the redemption request, together with a fax number, the number of shares to be redeemed, the sub-fund and class (if applicable) of the shares in question, information as to whether they are registered shares or held in account, accumulation or distribution shares if applicable, the name in which the shares are registered, the name and bank details of the person to whom payment is to be made.

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

All shares presented for redemption to the Transfer Agent and Registrar within the time limit specified below will be processed, if they are accepted, on the basis of the net asset value per share of the relevant sub-fund and class, as determined on that Valuation Day. Redemption requests received after this deadline will be processed on the following Valuation Day.

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND no later than **12:00** (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5 no later than **12:00** (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10 no later than **12:00** (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2 no later than **12:00** (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day

The share redemption price will be paid within the time limit specified below, provided that all the documents

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attesting to the redemption have been received by the SICAV.

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND	within 2 business days after the applicable Valuation Day
SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5	within 2 business days after the applicable Valuation Day
SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10	within 2 business days after the applicable Valuation Day
SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2	within 2 business days after the applicable Valuation Day

Payment will be made in the currency in which the net asset value of the sub-fund/share class in question is calculated or in another currency in accordance with the instructions specified in the redemption request, it being understood that any currency conversion charges will be borne by the shareholder.

The redemption price of shares in the SICAV may be higher or lower than the purchase price paid by the shareholder when subscribing to the shares, depending on whether the net value has increased or decreased.

No shares will be redeemed in a given sub-fund throughout the period during which the calculation of the net asset value of said sub-fund's shares has been temporarily suspended by the SICAV pursuant to the powers conferred on it by Article 14 of the Articles of Association. In the event of a large volume of redemption requests representing more than 10% of the net assets of a given sub-fund, the SICAV reserves the right to postpone the redemption requests in excess of 10% until the next Valuation Day.

On the next Valuation Day, or the next Valuation Days until the original requests have been fully processed, postponed requests will be processed first.

5. CONVERSION OF SHARES

Pursuant to the Articles of Association and subject to the following provisions, all shareholders may request the conversion of all or part of their shares into shares of another sub-fund or another class/category (and within such other sub-fund, either of the same class/category, or of another class/category), at a price based on the respective net asset values of the shares of the sub-funds and classes/categories in question.

Shareholders wishing to convert shares in this way may submit a written request to the Transfer Agent and Registrar, specifying the amount to be converted and the form of the shares to be converted, and also indicating whether the shares of the new sub-fund/new class/category need to be registered or held in account.

The procedure and notice period applying to share redemptions also apply to share conversions.

The number of shares allocated in the new sub-fund/new class/category will be established using the following formula:

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

- A:** represents the number of shares to be allocated in the new sub-fund or new class/category,
- B:** represents the amount to be converted in the initial sub-fund or class/category,
- C:** represents the net asset value, on the applicable Valuation Day, of the shares to be converted in the initial sub-fund or class/category,
- D:** is the foreign exchange coefficient on the applicable Valuation Day between the currencies of the two sub-funds or classes/categories in question. If both sub-funds or classes/categories are kept in the same currency, the coefficient equals 1,
- E:** represents the net asset value, on the applicable Valuation Day, of the shares to be allocated in the new sub-fund or new class/category.

After conversion, the Transfer Agent and Registrar will inform the shareholders of the number of new shares obtained as a result of the conversion, and their price.

No share conversions will be executed throughout the period during which the calculation of the net asset value of the shares in question has been temporarily suspended by the SICAV pursuant to the powers conferred on it by Article 14 of the Articles of Association. In the event of a large volume of conversion requests to another sub-fund representing more than 10% of the net assets of a given sub-fund, the SICAV reserves the right to postpone the conversion requests in excess of 10% until the next Valuation Day. On the next Valuation Day, or the next Valuation Days until the original requests have been fully processed, postponed requests will be processed first.

V. NET ASSET VALUE OF THE SHARES

1. DEFINITION AND CALCULATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value per share of each sub-fund and, if applicable, of each class/category of shares of the SICAV is calculated in Luxembourg by the Central Administrative Agent under the responsibility of the SICAV's Board of Directors.

The net asset value is determined on each Valuation Day and calculated on the following business day as defined below for each sub-fund and/or each class and/or each category on the basis of the known prices on the said Valuation Day, as published by the relevant stock exchanges and by reference to the value of the assets held on behalf of the sub-fund in question in accordance with Article 13 of the SICAV's Articles of Association.

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND Each **Business Day** (hereinafter the "Valuation Day") has a corresponding net asset value.

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5 Each **Business Day** (hereinafter the "Valuation Day") has a corresponding net asset value.

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10 Each **Business Day** (hereinafter the "Valuation Day") has a corresponding net asset value.

SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2 Each **Business Day** (hereinafter the "Valuation Day") has a corresponding net asset value.

In order to establish these various pools of net assets:

1. if two or more classes/categories of shares belong to a specific sub-fund, the assets allocated to the said classes and/or categories will be invested together in accordance with the investment policy of the sub-fund in question subject to the specific characteristics of said classes and/or categories of shares;
2. the proceeds from the issue of shares of a class and/or category of shares of a given sub-fund will be allocated in the SICAV's books to said class and/or category of the sub-fund in question, it being understood that, if several classes and/or categories of shares are issued in respect of the sub-fund, the corresponding amount will increase the proportion of the net assets of said sub-fund attributable to the class and/or category of shares to be issued;
3. the assets, liabilities, income and expenses relating to said sub-funds/class and/or category, will be allocated to said sub-fund/class and/or category;

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4. where an asset derives from another asset, this asset will be allocated, in the SICAV's books, to the same sub-fund to which the assets from which it derives belongs and, whenever an asset is revalued, the increase or decrease in value will be allocated to the corresponding sub-fund;
5. where the SICAV incurs a liability attributable to an asset of a specific sub-fund or to a transaction carried out in respect of an asset of a specific sub-fund, said liability will be allocated to the sub-fund in question;
6. if an asset or liability of the SICAV cannot be allocated to a specific sub-fund, said asset or liability will be allocated to all the sub-funds in proportion to the net asset value of the classes and/or categories of shares in question or in any other way determined by the Board of Directors acting in good faith;
7. following the payment of dividends to distribution shares of a given class and/or category, the net asset value of said class and/or category attributable to said distribution shares will be reduced by the amount of said dividends.

The assets of each sub-fund of the SICAV will be valued in accordance with the following principles:

1. UCI shares/units will be valued on the basis of their last official net asset value on the Valuation Day, or unofficial net asset value if the date thereof is more recent (on the basis in such a case of a probable net asset value, determined prudently and in good faith by the Board of Directors, or using other sources such as information provided by the manager of the UCI in question);
2. cash in hand and on deposit, notes and bills payable at sight and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and dividends and interest due but not yet collected shall be valued at the face value of those assets, except where it appears unlikely that this value can be collected. In the latter case, the value will be determined by deducting an amount deemed adequate in order to reflect the real value of such assets;
3. transferable securities (i) listed on or traded on a regulated market within the meaning of the Law of 2010 or (ii) traded on another regulated market in an EU Member State which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public or (iii) admitted to an official listing on a stock exchange of a non-EU Member State or traded on another market in a non-EU Member State which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public (the three types of market can also be considered as a "Regulated Market"), are valued on the basis of the last known closing price on the Valuation Day and if these securities are traded on several markets, on the basis of the last known closing price on the main market of said securities on the Valuation Day. If the last known closing price on a given Valuation Day is not representative, the valuation will be based on the probable market value determined with prudence and in good faith;
4. transferable securities not listed or not dealt in on a regulated market will be valued on the basis of the probable market value determined with prudence and in good faith;
5. the liquidation value of futures and options contracts not traded on regulated markets will be equal to their net liquidation value determined in accordance with the policies established by the Board of Directors, on a basis applied consistently to each type of contract. The liquidation value of futures and options contracts traded on regulated markets will be based on the last available settlement price of such contracts on the regulated markets on which these futures or options contracts are traded by the SICAV; provided that, if a futures or options contract cannot be liquidated on the day when the net assets are valued, the basis used to determine the liquidation value of said contract will be determined by the Board of Directors in a fair and reasonable way;

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6. interest rate swaps will be valued at their market value established by reference to the applicable interest rate curve. Swaps on indices and financial instruments will be valued at their market value established by reference to the relevant index or financial instrument. The swap contracts associated with such indices or financial instruments shall be valued on the basis of the market value of those swaps in accordance with procedures laid down by the Board of Directors;
7. if possible in practice, liquid assets, money market instruments and all other instruments may be valued at the last known closing price on the Valuation Day or in accordance with the straight-line amortisation method. In the event of straight-line amortisation, portfolio positions are reviewed on a regular basis under the supervision of the Board of Directors in order to determine whether there is a difference between the valuation using the last known closing price method and the straight-line amortisation method. If there is a difference that might result in a significant dilution or might prejudice the interests of shareholders, appropriate corrective measures may be taken, including, if necessary, calculating the net asset value using the last known closing prices;
8. the value of contracts for difference will be determined by reference to the market value of the underlying asset, taking into account the costs inherent in the transaction (i.e. borrowing cost, remuneration of the collateral or the funding cost of the counterparty as the case may be);

securities denominated in a currency other than the reference currency of the sub-fund or class of shares in question will be converted at the exchange rate prevailing on the Valuation Day. If exchange rates are not available, they shall be determined prudently and in good faith in accordance with procedures laid down by the Board of Directors;
9. all other assets are valued on the basis of their probable market value, which must be estimated prudently and in good faith;
10. the Board of Directors may, at its discretion, authorise the use of another valuation method if it considers that such a valuation more accurately reflects the fair value of an asset held by the SICAV.

Appropriate deductions will be made for the expenses to be borne by the SICAV and the SICAV's liabilities will be taken into account in accordance with fair and prudent criteria. Adequate provisions will be created for that purpose.

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

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

- a) where the net asset value of the shares or units of the underlying UCIs representing a substantial proportion of the sub-fund's investments cannot be determined;
- b) during all or part of a period during which one of the main stock exchanges or one of the main regulated markets on which a substantial part of the portfolio of one or more sub-funds is listed or traded, is closed for a reason other than ordinary holidays or during which transactions are restricted or suspended;
- c) where the SICAV cannot dispose normally of the investments of one or more sub-funds or value them or cannot do so without seriously compromising the interests of its shareholders;
- d) where the means of communication needed to determine the price or value of the assets of one or

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- more sub-funds are inoperative or if, for any other reason, the value of the assets of one or more sub-funds cannot be determined;
- e) where investments or the transfer of funds involved in such investments cannot be executed at normal prices or exchange rates, or where the SICAV is unable to repatriate funds in order to make payments on the redemption of shares;
 - f) where the Board of Directors so decides, subject to compliance with the principle of equal treatment of shareholders and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, (i) once an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the SICAV has been convened with a view to deciding on the liquidation of the SICAV or a sub-fund, or (ii) where the Board of Directors is empowered to do so, once it has decided to liquidate a sub-fund;
 - g) and in all cases where the Board of Directors considers by a reasoned resolution that such a suspension is necessary to protect the general interests of the shareholders concerned.

Subscribers and shareholders requesting the redemption or conversion of their shares will be advised of the suspension of the calculation of the net asset value.

Pending subscription and redemption requests may be withdrawn by written notice provided that such notification is received by the SICAV before the suspension is lifted. In the event of a large volume of redemption and/or conversion requests representing more than 10% of the net assets of a given sub-fund, the SICAV reserves the right in such a case to redeem shares only at the redemption price as determined once it has been able to sell the necessary assets as quickly as possible taking into account the interest of the sub-fund's shareholders as a whole, and once it has received the proceeds of such asset sales.

Pending subscription, redemption and/or conversion requests will be taken into account on the first Valuation Day following the lifting of the suspension.

VI. DISTRIBUTIONS

On the date of the Prospectus, only the accumulation shares will be issued and, accordingly, the income on shares will be capitalised and their value is reflected in the net asset value per share.

In the event of the Board of Directors deciding to issue distribution shares, the following provisions will apply.

Dividend policy

At the Annual General Meeting, the SICAV's shareholders will determine, on a proposal from the Board of Directors, the amount of cash dividends to be paid in respect of the distribution shares of the relevant sub-funds or classes of shares, in accordance with the limits laid down in the Law of 2010 and the Articles of Association. Accordingly, the amounts distributed may not result in the SICAV's capital falling below the minimum capital level of EUR 1,250,000.

The Board of Directors may decide, for each sub-fund and each class of shares, as applicable, to distribute interim cash dividends to the distribution shares, in compliance with applicable legal provisions.

Payment

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

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

VII. TAXATION**1. TAX TREATMENT OF THE SICAV**

The SICAV is subject in Luxembourg to an annual tax corresponding to 0.05% of its net assets; this tax is reduced to 0.01% per annum of the net assets attributable to the classes of shares reserved for institutional investors. This tax is payable quarterly and the taxable base consists of the SICAV's net assets at the end of the quarter in question. This subscription tax is not payable in respect of the proportions of assets invested in UCIs already subject to this tax. No stamp duty or other tax will be payable in Luxembourg on the issue of shares in the SICAV.

No tax is payable in Luxembourg in respect of realized or unrealized capital gains on the SICAV's assets. The investment income received by the SICAV may be subject to withholding tax at variable rates in the countries concerned. In principle such withholding tax cannot be recovered. The above information is based on current laws and practices and may be subject to change.

2. TAX TREATMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS

Council Directive 2003/48/EC of 3 June 2003 on taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments (hereinafter the "Directive")

The Directive stipulates that from 1 July 2005, paying agents (within the meaning of the Directive) established in an EU Member State (or in certain dependent or associated territories of Member States) that make interest payments to natural persons (or to residual entities within the meaning of the Directive) residing in another Member State, will be required, depending on their country of establishment, to communicate information on payments and beneficiaries to the tax authorities or to withhold tax at source. Where such a payment is subject to withholding tax, the beneficiary can avoid such withholding tax by transmitting a certificate of exemption or an authorisation to exchange information, depending on the options proposed by the paying agent and its country of establishment.

In accordance with the provisions of the Directive, dividend payments made by a sub-fund of the SICAV will be subject to the Directive if more than 15% of the sub-fund's net assets are invested in debt claims as defined in the Directive. Payments made by a sub-fund of the SICAV when redeeming shares of a sub-fund (or any transaction treated as a redemption) will be subject to the Directive if more than 25% of the sub-fund's net assets are invested in such debt claims.

When payments are subject to withholding tax, this tax will be levied in principle, provided that the paying agent has this information, on the interest income component of the payment within the meaning of the Directive. The withholding tax rate will be 35% until the end of the transition period (as defined in the Directive) insofar as the paying agent has the necessary information on the proportion of interest received in the distribution or redemption.

The Directive was enacted into Luxembourg law by the Law of 21 June 2005 as amended by the Law of 25 November 2014.

Regarding interest payments made on or after 1 January 2015, in accordance with the provisions of the Directive in respect of interest payments made after 31 December 2014 and by virtue of the Law of 25 November 2014 establishing the automatic exchange of information on interest payments, the paying

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agent, if located in Luxembourg, must submit the following information to the competent Luxembourg authority: (a) the identity and residential address of the beneficial owner, (b) the name or company name and address of the paying agent, (c) the account number of the beneficial owner or, failing this, information on the interest-incurring debt, and (d) the total amount of interest or revenue or the total income from the sale, redemption or repayment. This information will be submitted by the competent Luxembourg authority to the tax authorities of the beneficial owner's country of tax residence. When a natural person (or a local entity within the meaning of the Directive) residing in another Member State appears in the SICAV's shareholder register, the paying agent is deemed to be the SICAV or its delegate with responsibility for the payment of dividends or payments made by one of the SICAV's sub-funds when shares are redeemed.

The above-mentioned procedures are based on current laws and practices and may be subject to change.

The SICAV advises potential shareholders to make inquiries and, if necessary, to take advice on laws and regulations governing the subscription, redemption, holding and sale of shares in their country of origin, residence or domicile.

In general, FATCA provisions state that direct or indirect US shareholders in non-US entities must be declared to the US Internal Revenue Service. Failure to provide the requested information will result in the withholding of 30% of certain types of revenue from the USA (including dividends and interest) and from the sale or disposal by any means of goods that could generate dividends or interest from the USA. The aforementioned procedures are based on current laws and practices and may be subject to change. Prospective investors are encouraged to seek out information in their country of origin and place of residence or domicile regarding the tax consequences associated with their investment. Investors' attention is also drawn to certain specific tax provisions in each country in which the company markets its shares to the public.

If the Company is established in Luxembourg and subject to CSSF surveillance by virtue of the Law of 2010, the Company will be considered a participating Luxembourg institution within the meaning of FATCA.

VIII. COSTS AND EXPENSES

1. THE SICAV'S MAIN COSTS AND EXPENSES

a) Preliminary expenses

The expenses in respect of setting up and launching the SICAV are estimated at EUR 50,000 and will be amortised over the first five financial years. In the event of the creation of a new sub-fund during this five-year period, the said sub-fund will bear the formation expenses of the SICAV that have not yet been amortised in proportion to its net assets. During this five-year period, in return, the formation expenses of this new sub-fund will also be borne by the other sub-funds in proportion to the net assets of all the sub-funds. After this five-year period, the costs specifically related to the establishment of a new sub-fund will be fully amortised as soon as they are recognised in the sub-fund's assets. As regards **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2** and any new sub-fund subsequently created, charges in connection with the creation of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2** sub-fund and any new sub-fund subsequently created shall be amortised over the first five years following their creation.

b) Management and performance fees

1) The Management Company's fee

In consideration for its management services, the Management Company receives an annual fee in its favour from the SICAV, calculated at the following rates:

Sub-fund	Classes of	Rates
SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND	EUR-I (cap)	1% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	EUR-R (cap)	1.75% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	USD-I (cap)	1% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	USD-R (cap)	1.75% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	CHF-I (cap)	1% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	CHF-R (cap)	1.75% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5	EUR-I (cap)	1% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	EUR-R (cap)	1.5% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	USD-I (cap)	1% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	USD-R (cap)	1.5% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	CHF-I (cap)	1% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	CHF-R (cap)	1.5% p.a. (inclusive of tax)

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SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10	EUR-I (cap)	1% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	EUR-R (cap)	1.50% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	EUR-S (cap)	0.5% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	USD-I (cap)	1% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	USD-R (cap)	1.50% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	CHF-I (cap)	1% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	CHF-R (cap)	1.50% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2	EUR-I (cap)	0.6% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	EUR-R (cap)	0.90% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	USD-I (cap)	0.6% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	USD-R (cap)	0.90% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	CHF-I (cap)	0.6% p.a. (inclusive of tax)
	CHF-R (cap)	0.90% p.a. (inclusive of tax)

This fee is payable and calculated on the basis of the outstanding net assets of the sub-funds during the month under review. As a reminder, in the past, the fee was payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the outstanding net assets of the sub-funds during the quarter under review.

Furthermore, the Management Company may receive from the SICAV a transaction fee, in its favour, for each transaction. This fee corresponds to a maximum of 0.20% (inclusive of tax) of the amount of the transaction executed and, for each futures contract, an amount of between EUR 3 and EUR 15.

In addition, the Management Company may receive up to 30% of the gross income of the securities lending activities for the costs and expenses of the services provided in connection with securities lending transactions.

2) Performance fee

The Management Company will receive a performance fee for each class of shares of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND** sub-fund.

Performance fees are paid to the Management Company at the year-end. For the first financial year the performance fee will be debited on 31 December 2015. Whenever the net asset value is established, the outperformance of each sub-fund is defined as the difference between the net asset value of the sub-fund, before taking account of any provision for outperformance, and the net asset value of a fictitious UCITS generating a performance equal to that of the benchmark used as the reference for calculating the outperformance (Euro Stoxx 50 Net Return), denominated in euro and available in particular on Bloomberg, reference SX5T index, and registering the same pattern of subscriptions and redemptions as the real sub-fund.

Whenever the net asset value is established, the performance fee, defined as equal to 15% of the outperformance versus the Euro Stoxx 50 Net Return index, a provision is created, or a provision is written back, with the amount of any write-back being limited to the existing provision.

In the event of redemptions, that proportion of any performance fees that corresponds to the redeemed units is paid to the management company. Excluding redemptions, performance fees are paid to the management company at the end of each calculation period.

The Management Company will receive, for each class of shares of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 5** sub-fund, a performance fee (variable management fees) equal to 10% of the outperformance of the class versus the benchmark rate (€STR) with a minimum of 0%.

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Performance fees are paid to the Management Company at the year-end. For the first financial year the performance fee will be debited on 31 December 2015. Between reporting dates, the provision for performance fees is adjusted at each net asset value date by making an addition to or a deduction from provisions.

The amounts deducted from the provision cannot exceed the amount accumulated. Additions to provisions are only increased if performance has exceeded the threshold since the end of the last reporting period during which a performance fee was paid (or since the fund's inception).

Performance fees thus follow the "high water mark" principle: no performance fee is paid at the year-end unless performance exceeds the level achieved when the last performance fee was paid. The high-water mark principle is used only as a condition for the payment of the performance fee, but does not affect its calculation. Performance is always calculated completely and solely on the fund's outperformance versus the benchmark rate.

In the event of redemptions, a proportion of the provision for performance fees, recorded in the accounts at the last valuation date, is permanently allocated to a specific third party account in proportion to the number of units redeemed. This proportion of performance fees is paid to the fund manager upon redemption.

The basis used for calculation of €STR will be that of the sub-fund's initial subscription date for the first financial year; thereafter it will be reset to zero at the beginning of each financial year for the following financial years, in the same way as the sub-fund's performance. No underperformance (loss) is carried forward to the following financial year.

The Management Company will receive, for each class of shares of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 10** sub-fund, a performance fee (variable management fees) equal to 10% of the outperformance of the class versus the benchmark rate (€STR) with a minimum of 0%.

Performance fees are paid to the Management Company at the year-end. For the first financial year the performance fee will be debited on 31 December 2016. Between reporting dates, the provision for performance fees is adjusted at each net asset value date by making an addition to or a deduction from provisions.

The amounts deducted from the provision cannot exceed the amount accumulated. Additions to provisions are only increased if performance has exceeded the threshold since the end of the last reporting period during which a performance fee was paid (or since the fund's inception).

Performance fees thus follow the "high water mark" principle: no performance fee is paid at the year-end unless performance exceeds the level achieved when the last performance fee was paid. The high-water mark principle is used only as a condition for the payment of the performance fee, but does not affect its calculation. Performance is always calculated completely and solely on the fund's outperformance versus the benchmark rate.

In the event of redemptions, a proportion of the provision for performance fees, recorded in the accounts at the last valuation date, is permanently allocated to a specific third party account in proportion to the number of units redeemed. This proportion of performance fees is paid to the fund manager upon redemption.

The basis used for calculation of €STR will be that of the sub-fund's initial subscription date for the first financial year; thereafter it will be reset to zero at the beginning of each financial year for the following financial years, in the same way as the sub-fund's performance. No underperformance (loss) is carried forward to the following financial year.

The Management Company will receive, for each class of shares of the **SEVEN UCITS – SEVEN FORCE 2** sub-fund, a performance fee (variable management fees) equal to 10% of the outperformance of the class versus the benchmark rate (€STR) with a minimum of 0%.

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Performance fees are paid to the management company at the year-end. For the first financial year the performance fee will be debited on 31 December 2020. Between reporting dates, the provision for performance fees is adjusted at each net asset value date by making an addition to or a deduction from provisions.

The amounts deducted from the provision cannot exceed the amount accumulated. Additions to provisions are only increased if performance has exceeded the threshold since the end of the last reporting period during which a performance fee was paid (or since the fund's inception).

Performance fees thus follow the "high water mark" principle: no performance fee is paid at the year-end unless performance exceeds the level achieved when the last performance fee was paid. The high water mark principle is used only as a condition for the payment of the performance fee, but does not affect its calculation. Performance is always calculated completely and solely on the fund's outperformance versus the benchmark rate.

In the event of redemptions, a proportion of the provision for performance fees, recorded in the accounts at the last valuation date, is permanently allocated to a specific third party account in proportion to the number of units redeemed. This proportion of performance fees is paid to the fund manager upon redemption.

The basis used for calculation of €STR will be that of the sub-fund's initial subscription date for the first financial year; thereafter it will be reset to zero at the beginning of each financial year for the following financial years, in the same way as the sub-fund's performance. No underperformance (loss) is carried forward to the following financial year.

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

c) Custodian Bank and Paying Agent fees

In consideration for its custodian services provided to the SICAV, the Depositary will receive from the SICAV a variable annual fee, payable monthly in proportion to the assets of each sub-fund, and calculated on the monthly net assets of the structure at a maximum rate of 0.25% with a minimum of EUR 6,500 per month for the structure. The Depositary will in addition charge transaction fees in connection with the purchase and sale of assets.

d) Domiciliary & Corporate Agent, Administrative Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent fees

For keeping the accounts and calculating the Net Asset Value (NAV), the Administrative Agent will receive an annual variable fee applied per sub-fund, payable in twelve instalments at the end of each month, and calculated on the end-of-month net assets of the structure at a maximum rate of 0.25% with a minimum of EUR 650 per month for the structure.

The Domiciliary Agent will receive a variable fee applied for the structure, payable in twelve instalments at the end of the month and calculated on the end-of-month net assets of the structure at a maximum rate of 0.004% with a minimum of EUR 650 per month for the structure.

The Registrar and Transfer Agent will receive an annual variable fee applied per sub-fund, payable monthly per sub-fund in proportion to the assets of the structure and calculated on the monthly net assets of the structure at a maximum rate of 0.25% with a minimum of EUR 600 per month for the structure. In addition the Registrar and Transfer Agent will charge transaction costs in connection with the purchase and sale of assets.

2. OTHER EXPENSES BORNE BY THE SICAV

The SICAV will bear all its other operating expenses including, but not limited to, formation expenses and those related to any subsequent amendments to its Articles of Association and other deeds of incorporation, fees, costs and expenses payable to paying agents, correspondents of the Depositary and other representatives and employees of the SICAV, as well as to the SICAV's permanent representatives in the countries where it is subject to registration, legal expenses and audit fees for the SICAV's annual financial statements, marketing costs, the cost of printing and publishing share sales documents, the cost of printing annual and interim financial reports, the costs and expenses incurred in holding shareholder meetings and Board meetings, reasonable travel expenses for directors and managers, attendance fees, registration statement expenses, all taxes and duties levied by governmental authorities and stock exchanges, issue and redemption price publication costs and all other operating expenses, including financial and banking charges. Brokerage and research fees and charges incurred in connection with the purchase or sale of assets as well as those applicable in the event of the financial manager participating in a fee sharing agreement. This term refers to the system for paying fees granted to participating brokers by the financial manager, which are then used to pay external research providers. The participating brokers agree to waive the payment of the fees due to research providers in view of the research provided to the financial manager. In this case, the broker retains the balance of the fee in respect of the financial year of the transaction. The various administrative expenses are also met.

The SICAV may assume marketing costs, up to a maximum of 0.10% of the incoming assets.

The expenses and costs that are not attributable to a specific sub-fund will be allocated to the various sub-funds in proportion to their respective net assets.

IX. FINANCIAL YEAR – MEETINGS

1. FINANCIAL YEAR

The financial year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each year, with the exception of the first financial year which began on the day of incorporation of the SICAV and will end on 31 December 2015.

2. MEETINGS

The Annual General Meeting will be held in Luxembourg, at the SICAV's registered office, or at any other place specified in the notice convening the meeting, at 10:00 on the last Wednesday of April. The first such meeting will be held in 2016.

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

The notices convening the Annual General Meeting, specifying the date, time, place, conditions of admission, the agenda and the quorum and majority requirements under Luxembourg law will be published and sent in accordance with Luxembourg law.

The shareholders of the class or classes of shares issued in respect of a sub-fund may, at any time, hold General Meetings with a view to deliberating on matters that solely concern the sub-fund in question.

In addition, the shareholders of any class/category of shares may, at any time, hold General Meetings with a view to deliberating on matters that solely concern the class/category in question.

The resolutions adopted at such meetings will apply to the SICAV, sub-fund and/or class/category of shares in question, as applicable.

X. DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION OF THE SICAV

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The SICAV may be dissolved voluntarily or by a court order.

After its dissolution, the SICAV is deemed to exist for its liquidation. Any voluntary liquidation will continue to be supervised by the CSSF.

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

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

2. VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

Voluntary liquidation will be carried out in accordance with the Law of 2010 and the Law of 1915 which define the procedure and measures to be taken.

The SICAV may be dissolved at any time by a decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders, by a resolution adopted in accordance with the provisions governing amendments to the Articles of Association.

Moreover, if the capital of the SICAV falls below two-thirds of the minimum capital, i.e. currently EUR 1,250,000, the Board of Directors must submit the question of the dissolution of the SICAV to the General Meeting, for which no quorum will be required, and which will decide by a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting. If the capital falls below one quarter of the minimum capital, the Board of Directors must submit the question of the dissolution of the SICAV to the General Meeting, for which no quorum will be required; the dissolution may be decided by the shareholders holding one quarter of the shares present or represented at the meeting. The notice convening the meeting must provide for the meeting to be held within forty days after it has been ascertained that the net assets have fallen below two-thirds or one quarter of the minimum capital as applicable.

In the event of the dissolution of the SICAV, the liquidation will be entrusted to one or more liquidators that may be either natural persons or legal entities, approved beforehand by the CSSF and appointed by the General Meeting, which will determine their powers and remuneration.

3. COMPULSORY LIQUIDATION

In the event of compulsory liquidation, this will be accomplished solely in accordance with the Law of 2010 which defines the procedure and measures to be taken.

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

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

The liquidation decision will be notified to the shareholders of the sub-fund, class or the category of shares in question before the effective liquidation date. The notification will specify the reasons for the liquidation and the relevant procedure. Accordingly, the shareholders in question will be informed of the decision and procedure for closing the sub-fund, class or category of shares by publication of a notice to shareholders or in the press. This notice will be published in one or more newspapers in Luxembourg and in one or more newspapers distributed nationally in the countries where the shares are distributed.

Unless decided otherwise by the Board of Directors in the interests of the shareholders or to maintain equal treatment between them, holders of shares in the sub-fund, class or category of shares in question may continue to apply for their shares to be redeemed or converted, free of charge, on the basis of the applicable net asset value, due allowance being made for the estimated liquidation expenses. The SICAV will reimburse each shareholder proportionally to the number of shares held in the sub-fund, class or category of shares. The proceeds of the liquidation which cannot be distributed to their beneficiaries within nine months after the decision to liquidate the sub-fund, class or category of shares will be deposited with Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg in favour of their beneficiaries until the end of the limitation period.

Under the same circumstances as those described above, the Board of Directors may decide to close a sub-fund, class or category of shares by merging it with another sub-fund, class or category of shares of the SICAV. Such a merger may also be decided by the Board of Directors if required in the interests of the shareholders of the sub-funds, classes or categories of shares in question. This decision will be published in the same way as that described above. The notice published will contain information on the new sub-fund, new class or new category of shares. The notice will be published at least one month before the effective date of the merger in order to enable shareholders to request the redemption or conversion of their shares, at no charge, before the operation becomes effective. At the end of this period, all the remaining shareholders will be bound by the decision.

Under the same circumstances as those set out above, the Board of Directors is entitled to decide to close a sub-fund, class or category of shares by contribution to another sub-fund or another Luxembourg or foreign undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities compliant with Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009, a class or category of shares in any such other undertaking for collective investment incorporated under Luxembourg law. Furthermore, the Board of Directors may decide on such a contribution if required in the interests of the shareholders of the sub-fund, class or category of shares in question. This decision will be published in the same way as that described above. The notice published will contain information on this undertaking for collective investment. The notice will be published at least one month before the effective date of the contribution in order to enable shareholders to request the redemption or conversion of their shares, at no charge, before the contribution to said undertaking for collective investment becomes effective. At the end of this period, all the remaining shareholders will be bound by the decision.

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If the shares have been contributed to an undertaking for collective investment established in the form of a Luxembourg mutual fund, the contribution will only be binding on the shareholders of the sub-fund, class or category of shares in question if the contribution is unanimously approved by a vote of all the shareholders of the sub-fund, class or category of shares in question. If this condition is not fulfilled, only the shareholders having voted in favour of the contribution will be bound by the decision; the remaining shareholders will be deemed to have requested the redemption of their shares.

XII. AVAILABLE INFORMATION – DOCUMENTS

1. AVAILABLE INFORMATION

a) Publication of the net asset value

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

b) Notices _____ to shareholders

Notices to shareholders will be published in a newspaper of the country in which the SICAV is distributed when such publication is required by applicable laws and regulations. In the case of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, notices to shareholders will be published in the "Luxemburger Wort".

c) Periodic reports

The SICAV publishes a detailed annual report on its activity and the management of its assets, containing the consolidated balance sheet and income statement expressed in euro, a detailed breakdown of the assets of each sub-fund and the statutory auditor's report.

In addition, it publishes a half-yearly report containing in particular the composition of the portfolio, portfolio movements over the period, the number of outstanding shares and the number of shares issued and redeemed since the last report.

The SICAV's Board of Directors may decide to publish interim reports.

2. DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

a) Available documents

In addition to the Prospectus, KIIDs, the most recently published annual reports and half-yearly reports of the SICAV, copies of the following documents may be obtained, free of charge, during office hours on any business day from the SICAV's registered office at 5, Allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg :

- (i) the Articles of Association;
- (ii) the framework collective portfolio management agreement concluded between the SICAV and SEVEN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT;
- (iii) the Depositary agreement concluded between the SICAV and CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch;
- (iv) the central administrative agent agreement concluded between the Management Company, CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch and the SICAV;
- (v) the domiciliation agreement concluded between CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch and the SICAV;

Copies of the Prospectus, KIIDs, Articles of Association and the most recent annual and half-yearly reports

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are also available on the following websites: www.fundsquare.com and that of the management company, www.seven-cm.com.

Information on investment complaint handling procedures and a brief description of the strategy established by the Management Company to determine when and how the voting rights attached to the instruments held in the Company's portfolio are available on the Management Company's website: www.seven-cm.com.

b) Subscription forms

Subscription forms can be obtained on request from the SICAV's registered office.

c) Official language

The official language of the Prospectus and the Articles of Association is French, it being understood however that the SICAV's Board of Directors, the Depositary, the Administrative Agent, the Domiciliary & Corporate Agent, the Registrar and the Management Company may on their own behalf and on behalf of the SICAV consider it mandatory to translate them into the languages of the countries where the shares of the SICAV are offered and sold. In the event of any inconsistencies between the French text and any other language into which the Prospectus is translated, the French text will prevail.