Premium Selection UCITS ICAV

61 Thomas Street, Dublin 8, Ireland an umbrella ICAV with segregated liability between sub-funds

30th October	2025
--------------	------

Premium Selection UCITS ICAV (the "ICAV")

an ICAV with variable capital constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds

Julius Baer Edelweiss Swiss Equity (the "Fund")

Dear Shareholder

We refer to the prospectus of the ICAV dated 10 August 2021, as amended or updated from time to time (the "Prospectus") and the supplement in respect of the Fund (the "Supplement") The purpose of this letter is to notify you as a shareholder of the Fund, of amendments to the Supplement as described below.

Terms not defined in this letter shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Prospectus and/or the Supplement.

Neither the ICAV nor Three Rock Capital Management Limited, as UCITS management company for the ICAV, consider the changes detailed below to be material in nature.

It is expected that these changes will become effective, subject to the approval of the Central Bank of Ireland (the "Central Bank"), on or around 01 December 2025 or as soon as the Central Bank approves the changes.

Amendments to the Supplement

We set out below a brief summary of the relevant changes to the Fund and the Supplement.

1. SFDR Categorisation

The Investment Strategy section of the Supplement will be updated to reflect the fact that after careful consideration, the Investment Manager has decided that the Fund will no longer promote what are deemed to be "environmental or social characteristics". This means that the Fund will cease to be categorised as an "Article 8" fund under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR") and will now be categorised as an Article 6 fund under SFDR.

2. Sustainable Finance Disclosures

The Supplement for the Fund and in particular, the sustainable finance disclosures contained therein, will be updated to reflect the change in categorisation from "Article 8" to "Article 6". Please see attached at Appendix A to this letter the proposed redlined changes. Please note that these changes are subject to any other comments which the CBI may require.

Please note that this letter is for notification purposes only and no action is required on your part.

Should you have any queries in respect of the amendments or wish to receive a copy of the updated Supplement, please contact: Three Rock Capital Management Limited, 61 Thomas Street, Dublin 8, Ireland.

Yours sincerely

Ciaran Kane

- Ware Conor O'Mara Cono-Ma-

for and on behalf of

Premium Selection UCITS ICAV

The Prospectus, Supplement, KIDs and/or PRIIPs KIDs, Instrument of Incorporation, and the latest annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained free of charge on request from the Swiss Representative.

St. Gallen, October 2025

Swiss Representative: 1741 Fund Solutions Ltd Burggraben 16, 9000 St. Gallen

Swiss Paying Agent: Tellco Bank Ltd. Bahnhofstrasse 4, 6430 Schwyz

Appendix A

The Directors of Premium Selection UCITS ICAV whose names appear in the section of the Prospectus under the heading DIRECTORY jointly accept responsibility for the information contained in this document. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts in all material respects and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly. If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Supplement or the Prospectus you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser.

Supplement for

Julius Baer Edelweiss Swiss Equity

DATED 5 June •] 2025

This Supplement contains information relating specifically to Julius Baer Edelweiss Swiss Equity (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of Premium Selection UCITS ICAV (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between sub-funds authorised by the Central Bank on 20 November 2020 as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of, and should be read in the context of and together with, the Prospectus dated 10 August 2021, as may be amended or updated from time to time (the "Prospectus") in relation to the ICAV and contains information relating to the Fund which is a separate portfolio of the ICAV. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the Supplement shall prevail. Words and terms defined in the Prospectus have the same meaning in this Supplement unless otherwise stated herein.

Subject to the conditions and within the limits from time to time laid down by the Central Bank, the Fund may, at any one time, be invested principally in financial derivative instruments ("FDI") for efficient portfolio management and/or hedging purposes. In relation to the effect of utilising FDI, please see "DERIVATIVE TRADING, EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT AND HEDGING" below and the section of the Prospectus entitled "EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT RISK".

An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. Please refer to the detailed disclosure of the risk factors involved in the sections of the Prospectus and this Supplement entitled RISK FACTORS.

Shareholders should note that dividends may be paid out of capital, therefore capital may be eroded, distribution is achieved by forgoing the potential for future capital growth and this cycle may continue until all capital is depleted. Distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income. Shareholders should seek advice from their professional advisers in this regard. Please refer to the disclosure in the section of the Prospectus entitled DISTRIBUTIONS OUT OF CAPITAL.

Investors should note the difference between the nature of a deposit and the nature of an investment in the Fund, in particular the risk that the principal invested in the Fund is capable of fluctuation and thus Shareholders may not have all of their principal returned to them on redemption. In addition, investment into the Fund will not benefit from any deposit protection scheme such as might be applicable to an investment in a deposit.

1. PROFILE OF A TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Fund is suitable for retail and institutional investors who are seeking to achieve value growth with a reasonable income, while at the same time preserving capital and liquidity, with the investment focus being primarily in Swiss equities.

2. INVESTMENT MANAGER

Bank Julius Baer & Co. Limited (the "Investment Manager") of Bahnhofstrasse 36, 8001, Zurich, Switzerland has been appointed as the discretionary investment manager to the Fund pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement dated 2 June 2022, as amended or restated from time to time, and is responsible for providing investment management in connection with the assets of the Fund, subject to the terms of the Investment Management Agreement. The Investment Manager is the principal operating company of the Julius Baer Group (www.juliusbaer.com) and is a company limited by shares incorporated under the laws of Switzerland. It is subject to the supervision of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA).

3. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

3.1 Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate consistent income and long-term value growth.

3.2 Investment Policy

The Fund aims to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in equities.

The Investment Manager may invest the assets of the Fund in the following assets:

- a) At least 70% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in equities, equity rights and equity-related securities (including but not limited to common shares, preferred shares, dividend rights certificates (up to a maximum of 25% of the Fund's Net Asset Value) and participation certificates (up to a maximum of 25% of the Fund's Net Asset Value)), rights issues, equity warrants that will not embed derivatives (up to a maximum 5% of the Fund's Net Asset Value) of companies included in the Swiss Performance Index ("SPI") and denominated in CHF. In addition to this, no more than 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in equities and equity related securities of companies included in MSCI Europe Index (EUR) and MSCI North America Index (USD). Any investment in equities and equity related securities of companies already included in the SPI are excluded from this 10% restriction. Investments in securities from new issues are only permitted if their admission to a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public is provided for in the terms of issue.
- b) Short-term liquid assets such as Money Market Instruments (including, but not limited to, money market funds, treasury bills and other short-term government bonds) up to a maximum of 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value and deposits at sight or time deposits with terms of up to twelve months at credit institutions in Switzerland or a EU Member State or another if subject to supervision that is on a par with Switzerland.

Investments pursuant to a) and b) above may also be made indirectly by means of CIS (which CIS must be restricted from investing in other CIS up to a maximum of 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value). The CIS in which the Fund may invest will be established as UCITS or AIFs eligible for investment by a UCITS. The CIS in which the Fund may invest may be ETFs, mutual funds or money market funds and they may be domiciled in the

European Economic Area (EEA), the United Kingdom, Guernsey, and Jersey. Investments in CIS (UCITS or AIFs eligible for investment by a UCITS) may amount to a cumulative total of 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The Fund may invest in other sub-funds of the ICAV or that are managed directly or indirectly by the Investment Manager itself or by a company with which it is associated through joint management or control, or via a direct or indirect material holding. If the Investment Manager acquires shares in other CIS that are directly or indirectly managed by itself or another company to which it is affiliated through joint management or control or through a direct or indirect material interest ("affiliated target fund"), it shall not be entitled to charge any issue or redemption fees of the affiliated target fund to the Fund.

Derivatives

The Fund may invest in index futures, single futures on equities, listed options on equities, all exchange traded and for efficient portfolio management and hedging purposes, as well as futures and forwards on currencies for hedging purposes.

Investments are mainly made in CHF. Currency risks may be hedged. Currency derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes, and not for efficient portfolio management. As it is not necessary to ensure permanent and comprehensive hedging, a loss in value due to exchange-rate fluctuations cannot be ruled out.

3.3 Benchmark

The Fund is actively managed by the Investment Manager and the Fund is not constrained by reference to any index.

The Fund uses a benchmark, MSCI Switzerland Net Total Return Local Index (the "Benchmark"), for performance comparison purposes only and the Investment Manager has broad discretion to deviate from the Benchmark's constituents, weightings and risk characteristics within the Fund's objective and investment policy. The degree to which the Fund may resemble the composition and risk characteristics of the Benchmark will vary over time and the Fund's performance may be meaningfully different from, or more closely aligned with, that of the Benchmark.

The Benchmark is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Swiss market. With currently 45 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Switzerland.

The Investment Manager believes that the Benchmark is appropriate for the Fund as the constituents of the Benchmark are substantially consistent with those of the equity-investment universe of the Fund and the Fund's asset allocation.

The list of benchmark administrators that are included in the Benchmarks Regulation Register is available on ESMA's website at www.esma.europa.eu. As at the date of this Supplement, the following benchmark administrator is availing of the transitional arrangements afforded under the Benchmarks Regulation and, accordingly, does not appear on the Benchmarks Regulation Register: MSCI Limited.

4. ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT AND BORROWING RESTRICTIONS

The Fund's investment and borrowing restrictions are as set out under the heading **INVESTMENT AND BORROWING RESTRICTIONS** in the Prospectus and also in section 3.2 of this Supplement, above. Irrespective of the Fund's specific asset class exposures (as detailed above under the heading **Investment Policy**), its individual investment objective and its individual restrictions which fully continue to apply, the following additional investment restriction shall also be deemed to apply:

4.1 GITA Restriction shall apply to this Fund.

- **4.2** The Fund will not invest directly in any companies which, at the time of a proposed investment by the Fund, fall into one of the following exclusion categories:
 - i. Companies engaged in one or more of the following: Production and/or-distribution of Prohibited War Material as defined by the Swiss War Material Act-of December 13, 1996 including chemical/biological weapons, cluster-munitions, landmines and of weapons, ammunition and armaments containing enriched uranium:
 - ii. Companies which based on the Investment Manager's assessment violate any of the ten UN Global Compact principles— https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/mission/principles. Such assessment can be of a qualitative and/or quantitative nature. The qualitative element of the Investment Manager's assessment is founded on the Investment Manager's own research and analysis of underlying investee companies, whereas the quantitative element of the assessment is based on multiple internal and external data sources, including data and ratings obtained from various ESG service providers.

Please note that the above direct exclusions will not necessarily ensure that the Fundavoids unintentional underlying exposure to the above categories through the Fund's investments in CIS.

5. **INVESTMENT STRATEGY**

The Investment Manager's investment strategy in respect of this Fund is called "Edelweiss" and this is reflected in the Fund's name. The Fund primarily invests in shares of Swiss companies, which are listed in the SPI and denominated in CHF. For liquidity reasons the universe of the Fund is comprised of stocks within the SPI which fulfill the liquidity requirements (minimum CHF 1 million turnover per trading day) of the Fund. Any equity related security (for example, dividend rights certificates and participation certificates) must fulfil the same liquidity requirements. It is therefore expected that the investable universe will be about 80-100 stocks. The portfolio mainly comprises of two asset classes, namely cash and equities and is almost exclusively built from single stocks. Typically, 30-50 single investments are included in the portfolio to ensure a sufficient diversification of company-specific risks. The Fund invests in large, mid and liquid small cap companies.

Individual position sizes depend on benchmark levels, risk-reward ratios of the individual stocks and in consideration of portfolio construction implications. If the Investment Manager has a strong positive or negative conviction on a stock, it would either over or underweight a position with respect to its weighting in the Benchmark, depending on the Investment Manager's conviction level. The Investment Manager can also invest in stocks, which are outside of the Benchmark. Unlike in the Benchmark, where the index heavyweight stocks account for a weight of >10% per stock, the maximum weight of a position is limited to 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

The focus of the Investment Manager is on high quality compounders (with high profitability, sound balance sheet, potential for growth etc.). If the Investment Manager has a strong conviction that an investee company should successfully complete a restructuring, the Investment Manager can also invest in investee companies which are going through a restructuring or seek other opportunities, which are not properly reflected yet in the share price of an investee company. Besides this, the IPO market is also constantly monitored to capture early life cycle opportunities in the small and mid-cap space.

The stock selection is done using a traditional bottom-up approach, i.e. investment decisions are taken on the basis of individual assessments taking into consideration qualitative and fundamental analysis, which includes historical and future company assessments as well as valuation models and technical analysis. In the first step of this analysis, a detailed description of the investee company is prepared by the Investment Manager. This description includes the business model, products and services, geographic and segment exposure,

management background, market assessment, competitive positioning, and historical track record. The Investment Manager then evaluates historical profitability by analysing the investee company's ROIC (return on invested capital) and free cash flow. The investee company's balance sheet is also reviewed. Historical earnings growth, including earnings drivers and recent earnings revisions, are then reviewed to allow the Investment Manager to understand the drivers of the investee company's earnings power. The next consideration is historical capital allocation: where the Investment Manager looks at the historical allocation of capital to mergers and acquisitions, share repurchases, dividends, research and development, capital expenditures, and working capital. This provides an understanding of where the investee company has historically focused its use of funds. The Investment Manager then looks at historical relative stock price performance compared to the index. Historical valuation is also reviewed, and the Investment Manager assesses whether the current valuation (e.g., price-to-earnings ratio, price-to-sales ratio) is attractive compared to the investee company's own history, the market, the industry, and other investee companies. Given the expected fundamentals, including the fair price-to-earnings multiple, the Investment Manager evaluates whether the investee company is attractive for investment.

As part of its instrument selection process, the Investment Manager applies its proprietary Sustainable Investment Rating Methodology (the "Sustainable Investment Methodology").

The Sustainable Investment Methodology is structured at three levels:

- (i) The first level is to gather unprocessed ESG data from various external data providers, aswell as internal thematic research related to investment themes that are linked to sustainable objectives;
- (ii) Then certain thematic scores are calculated out of the unprocessed ESG data and internal thematic research;
- (iii) At the final level, four different ESG categories are derived using a combination of the thematic scores and certain indicators (processed ESG data such as ratings) provided directly by various ESG data providers.

The four ESG categories derived from the process are "ESG Risk", "Traditional", "Responsible" and "Sustainable" (each as defined below).

At a minimum 70% of the Fund's assets must always be invested in financial instruments categorised by the Investment Manager as Responsible or Sustainable. The remaining 30%-can be invested in financial instruments categorised as Traditional or in financial instruments that do not have an ESG category assigned by the Investment Manager. ESG-Risk-categorised financial instruments are not permitted, unless the Fund has been granted an exception by the Investment Manager's Exception Committee. The Fund does not have a sustainable investment objective and therefore does not commit to making any sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

The Exception Committee has been established by the Investment Manager as its internal governance body that may grant an exception for an instrument that is categorised as ESG-Risk to remain in the portfolio of the Fund and such exception will be valid on a fund-specific basis only. The instrument will remain categorised as ESG-Risk but an exception granted for the Fund to remain invested would be driven by the specific nature of the Fund. For example, if an instrument becomes classified as ESG-Risk after holding it in the Fund, but it is found-that a disposal would not make sense as it may be detrimental to Shareholders or contradict the purpose of the Fund.

The thematic scores are calculated at the second level of the process and comprise of the Environmental scores, Social scores and the Governance Score. The Environmental scores are the Climate Score and the Natural Capital Score. The Climate Score addresses the question of greenhouse gas emissions and an investee company's exposure to the shift towards a net-zero world. The Natural Capital Score addresses the topics of biodiversity, air pollution and other pollution, and allows for identifying companies with a significant exposure

to, and impact on, environmental issues beyond climate. The Social scores are the Human-Capital Score and the Value Score. The Human Capital Score covers human rights and employee conditions such as pay, secondary benefits, workplace policies in relation to diversity, inclusion, and the prevention of harassment. The Global Norms Score measures if an investee company is involved in the production and/or sale of conventional weapons and how it complies with global norms standards. The Governance Score addresses the question of an investee company's business behaviour, in its pure definition, i.e., in terms of policies, organisation structures, ethics, code of conduct, or accountability. The thematic scores are determined based on available data. Their values range between 3 to -3. For an instrument to be categorised as Responsible, the issuing investee company should have at least a Governance Score of zero (0). At the same time, for an instrument to be categorised as Sustainable under the Sustainable Investment Methodology, the issuing investee company would generally have at least a Governance Score of one (1). The final categorisation of each instrument to each of the ESG categories is based on a combined consideration of thematic scores.

In order for a financial instrument to receive a Responsible categorisation, the thematic scores as well as the processed ESG data (such as ratings) need to be at a level that confirms to the Investment Manager that the financial instrument has clear ESG characteristics and does not show a clear weakness on any of the indicators considered. To receive a Sustainable categorisation under the Sustainable Investment Methodology, the requirements are higher and ensure that a financial instrument needs to show at least average values on all indicators considered, as well as above average strength on some of the indicators considered, such as e.g., the Human Capital Score, Governance Score and Climate Score.

Through this approach, the Fund promotes a substantial spectrum of environmental and social characteristics and ensures a minimum of good governance practices.

When it comes to the ESG Risk category, if certain indicators related to controversies, controversial activities, violations of global norms or materially negative sentiment related to ESG aspects indicate that a financial instrument has clear issues that point to substantial risks related to ESG, a financial instrument will receive the ESG Risk categorisation, unless the Investment Manager's Responsible Investment Committee ("RIC") overrides this categorisation and decides to classify the instrument as Traditional.

The RIC has been established by the Investment Manager as its internal governance body inrelation to the Sustainable Investment Methodology that the Investment Manager has developed. The RIC comprises two panels: the RIC Strategic Panel (the "S-RIC"), which decides on the ESG investment and offering strategy, governance and methodology, and the RIC Operational Panel (the "OP-RIC") that operates based on a delegation granted by the S-RIC and monitors the application and overall functioning of the Sustainable Investment Methodology on an instrument and/or issuer level within the Investment Manager's day-to-day operations. Among other duties, the OP-RIC handles the exception requests inrelation to the ESG status category of financial instruments. An upgrade of an ESG Risk-categorised instrument, or the upgrade or downgrade of an instrument categorised as Sustainable, Responsible or Traditional, can be requested by the portfolio and/or risk management team within the Investment Manager based on sound arguments and/orevidence, e.g., ESG reports from other rating- or data providers than the ones normally usedby the Investment Manager, or a properly minuted discussion with the issuer, also involving the Investment Manager's research team. The OP-RIC will review the request and the arguments provided and if they find them to be sound and supported, it is within its power togrant an exception and upgrade the instrument under consideration from the ESG-Risk-categorisation to a Traditional-categorisation or upgrade or downgrade an instrumentcategorised as Sustainable, Responsible or Traditional.

Lastly, a financial instrument that is neither ESG Risk nor Responsible nor Sustainable, will-be categorised as Traditional. This is the remaining category and can be seen as the default-value for an instrument that does not have substantial ESG issues leading to an ESG Risk-categorisation, but also no specific ESG characteristics leading to a Responsible

categorisation. Traditional can be seen as the neutral value.

The Fund will not invest in ESG Risk-categorised instruments unless an exception has been granted by the Investment Manager's Exception Committee.

ESG criteria are also taken into account by excluding certain companies based on the exclusion criteria set out in section 4.2.

The final decision to own or not own, and/or over and underweight the stock versus the benchmark is always done under a strict risk/return approach which besides an in-depth analysis and valuation of the investee company as described above also takes in consideration what the implications are with regards on the portfolio's risk and return characteristics. The portfolio must satisfy the desired level of diversification in terms of sectors, defensive vs. cyclical weights, market capitalisation as well as idiosyncratic factors (risk factors which are particular to individual financial instruments (such as reputational risk, business related risk, and credit risk), as opposed to market risks, which can be mitigated through risk diversification in the Fund's portfolio).

In a typical market, it is intended that the portfolio will be fully invested (i.e. the Fund will hold cash of below 5% of its Net Asset Value).

Any CIS to be considered for investment is firstly subject to due diligence by the Investment Manager's fund research analysts, resulting in a buy-list of approved funds covering all asset classes, regions and specific themes. These buy-lists will be used by the Investment Manager who will then select the individual CIS for investment by the Fund at its discretion, following the same process and methodology as it applies to all investments and securities selections to get exposure to the various asset classes represented in the tactical asset allocation of the Fund. Where the Investment Manager identifies additional CIS not being on the buy-list, an individual due diligence and assessment is being made applying the same approach as for the approved funds on the buy-list which is then presented and approved by the Investment Manager's Exception Committee, which is a committee comprised of senior members of the Investment Manager's portfolio management team, on an individual basis prior to an investment by the Fund.

5.1 Sustainable Finance Disclosures

The Manager and the Investment Manager have categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR for products which promote environmental or social characteristics. Information about the environmental and/or social characteristics that the Fund promotes is available at the SFDR Annex appended to this Supplement.

The Fund is not subject to Article 8(1) or to Article 9(1), (2) or (3) of SFDR. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Integration of Sustainability Risks into investment decisions

In accordance with the SFDR, the Investment Manager has implemented the assessment of Sustainability Risks within the investment decision-making process for the Fund, both at the initial due diligence stage of the investment process and as part of the ongoing monitoring of the Fund's investments. However, while the Fund promotes does not have a sustainability focus, neither does it promote any environmental or social characteristics, itnor does not have a Sustainable Investmentthe Fund have a sustainable investment objective.

The integration of Sustainability Risk assessments to actual investment decisions aims to ensure that Sustainability Risks are considered similarly to all other risks that are integrated in the investment decision-making process. The Sustainability Risk factors used to determine whether companies are in a position to effectively manage Sustainability Risks linked to ESG scores, themes and trends (e.g., ESG ratings, violations of global norms, media sentiment around ESG issues, indicators related to child labour and other such

controversies) can be of both a qualitative and quantitative nature and are derived from multiple internal and external data sources and/or internal research and analysis, where available. Within the investment decision-making process, the Investment Manager integrates Sustainability Risks by the assessment and corresponding exclusion of companies, which are deemed to bear a high Sustainability Risk.

The Fund will not invest directly in companies that are classified in accordance with the Investment Manager's sustainable investment rating methodology as "ESG Risk", i.e. are deemed to bear a high Sustainability Risk, (e.g. due to low ESG ratings, involvement in severe ESG related controversies, violations of global norms or human rights, all of the afore mentioned assessments being of a qualitative and/or quantitative nature and based on multiple internal and/or external data sources and/or internal research and analysis, if available), unless an exception has been granted by the Investment Manager's Exception Committee.

The Exception Committee has been established by the Investment Manager as its internal governance body that may grant an exception for an instrument that is categorized as ESG Risk to remain in the portfolio of the Fund and such exception will be valid on a fund-specific basis only. The instrument will remain categorized as ESG Risk but an exception granted for the Fund to remain invested would be driven by the specific nature of the Fund. For example, if an instrument becomes classified as ESG Risk after holding it in the Fund, but it is found that a disposal would not make sense as it may be detrimental to Shareholders or contradict the purpose of the Fund.

Furthermore, the Fund will not invest directly in companies engaged in one or more of the following: Production and/or distribution of Prohibited War Material as defined by the Swiss War Material Act of December 13, 1996 including chemical/biological weapons, cluster munitions, landmines and of weapons, ammunition and armaments containing enriched uranium.

Please note that the above exclusions will not necessarily ensure that the Fund avoids unintentional underlying exposure to the above categories through the Fund's investments in CIS.

Assessment of Sustainability Risks is complex and may be based on ESG data provided by external data providers based on the data providers' proprietary methodologies. ESG data including ratings may not be accurate, complete, up-to-date and/or continuously available and, in particular, for certain issuers, may be difficult to obtain, depending on the level of transparency of the issuer and publicly available information. Shareholders and potential investors shall note that the assessment of Sustainability Risk does not mean that the Investment Manager aims to invest in assets that are more sustainable or even avoid investing in assets that may have public concerns about their sustainability. Such integrated assessment shall consider all other investment criteria and factors taken into account by the Investment Manager and it can e.g., be deemed by the Investment Manager that a recent event or condition may have triggered an overreaction in the market that has had an exaggerated bearing on the market value of a potential or existing asset of the Fund. Similarly, a holding in an asset subject to such negative impact does not mean that the asset would need to be liquidated.

Impact of Sustainability Risks on the returns of the Fund

Sustainability Risk factors are generally mid to long-term investment risks, that can also materialise in the short-term. They may materialise along any of the three dimensions: environmental, social and/or governance risks. As an example, Sustainability Risks may materialise as issuer-specific extreme loss-risks. Such issuer-specific Sustainability Risk events typically happen with low frequency and probability but may have high financial impact and may lead to significant financial loss for the Fund. Additionally, Sustainability Risk could materialise through changes in public sector policies (e.g., carbon taxation), innovation and/or investor and consumer sentiment towards a greener environment.

The results of the assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of the Fund indicate that the Fund is likely to be less impacted by such risks than the Fund's investment universe and that the Fund will experience lower volatility caused by such risks than the wider market generally.

The Investment Manager acknowledges that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is evolving over time and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under monitoring. Where the Investment Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks has materially changed, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

Adverse Sustainability Impacts

The Investment Manager and the Manager will not be considering the potential adverse impacts of investment decisions on Sustainability Factors for this Fund at present. As the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics or have Sustainable Investment as its objective, it has been decided that the Investment Manager and the Manager will not seek to measure such adverse impacts on Sustainability Factors.

The Investment Manager and the Manager have not implemented a general Sustainability Due Diligence Policy at entity level to measure the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on Sustainability Factors. Due to the lack of clear, reliable and structured data on the adverse impacts from issuers, investee companies and data providers at this point in time, the Investment Manager and the Manager consider that the available data on this topic is currently not sufficiently mature to consider such factors in a comprehensive and coherent manner for all financial products they manage.

6. DERIVATIVE TRADING, EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT AND HEDGING

The Investment Manager may employ some or all of the following investment techniques and FDIs (which may be OTC and/or exchange-traded) for EPM and/or hedging purposes (within the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank from time to time and the section of the Prospectus entitled **EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**): index futures, single futures on equities, listed options on equities currency spot transactions, currency forward transactions. The Fund may employ securities lending agreements (for EPM purposes only and as set out below under the heading **SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS**).

The Fund may gain exposure to financial indices for EPM and/or hedging purposes.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled **DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THE TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS THAT MAY BE USED FOR EPM, HEDGING AND/OR INVESTMENT PURPOSES** for further information.

The Fund will use the Commitment Approach methodology to accurately measure, monitor and manage leverage as further detailed in the section of the Prospectus entitled **GLOBAL EXPOSURE AND LEVERAGE**, sub-paragraph **COMMITMENT APPROACH**. Where necessary, the Fund will accept collateral from its counterparties in order to reduce counterparty risk exposure generated through the use of OTC derivative instruments. Details of the collateral arrangements to support FDIs and OTC derivative counterparty requirements are set out in the Prospectus under the headings **COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT** and **ELIGIBLE COUNTERPARTIES**. The Fund's global exposure relating to FDIs shall not exceed 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

7. HEDGING TRANSACTIONS

7.1 Investment Level Hedging

The Fund may employ the investment techniques and FDIs (which may be exchange-traded and/or OTC) for hedging purposes as detailed above under the heading **DERIVATIVE**

TRADING, EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT AND HEDGING. There can be no assurance that such hedging transactions within the portfolio will be effective so far as the Shareholders of the relevant Classes are concerned. Further details are included in the Prospectus under the heading **FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK**.

7.2 Share Class Level Hedging

In the case of non-CHF denominated Classes, the relevant Class may seek to hedge against movements in exchange rates between the currency of the Share Class and the Base Currency. There can be no assurance that such hedging transactions at Share Class level will be effective so far as the Shareholders of the relevant Classes are concerned. Further details are included in the Prospectus under the headings, **HEDGING POLICY** and **SHARE CURRENCY DESIGNATION RISK**.

8. SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

As mentioned above, the Fund is permitted to engage in securities lending agreements for EPM purposes. Further information in relation to securities lending agreements is set out in the Prospectus at the sections entitled **SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS** and **RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS**. The Fund will not engage in other Securities Financing Transactions (i.e., repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements or Total Return Swaps) within the meaning of the Securities Financing Transactions Regulations other than securities lending agreements. Details of the collateral arrangements to support SFTs are set out in the Prospectus under the heading COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT.

9. SHARE DEALING

Applications for subscription for Shares, redemption of Shares and Conversion of Shares may be made to the Administrator through the process described in the Prospectus under the headings **SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES**, **REDEMPTION OF SHARES** and **CONVERSION OF SHARES**. The Directors and/or the Manager may adjust the price of Shares as described in the section in the Prospectus entitled **SWING PRICING**.

The Shares available for investment are set out in Appendix 6, **SHARE CLASS TABLE** in the Prospectus.

Please see the Appendix 5 of the Prospectus entitled **AVAILABLE CLASSES** to see a description of the various Classes available. Confirmation of whether a Class is available / has launched / is active and its date of launch/activation are available from the Administrator or Distributor upon request.

10. DIVIDEND POLICY

10.1 Distributing Classes

The payment of dividends in respect of the Distributing Classes will be made in accordance with the process described in the Prospectus under the heading **DIVIDEND POLICY**. All Share Classes of the Fund that are classified as Distributing Classes, including monthly and quarterly Distributing Classes, may make distributions out of net income and/or realised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or out of capital in respect of investments of the Fund.

For Distributing Classes, including monthly and quarterly Distributing Classes, the Directors will, in consultation with the Investment Manager, determine whether and to what extent dividends shall be paid by the Fund.

For this Fund, dividends (when declared) for the annual Distributing Classes (those with "dis", "ndis" or "tdis" in their name) will normally be declared within five (5) Business Days after 31 May of each year and paid to Shareholders within a period of ten (10) Business

Days to the bank account specified by them in their application for Shares.

Dividends (when declared) for the monthly Distributing Classes (those with "dism", "ndism" or "tdism" in their name) will normally be declared within five (5) Business Days after the end of each month and paid to Shareholders within a period of ten (10) Business Days to the bank account specified by them in their application for Shares. Dividends (when declared) for the quarterly Distributing Classes (those with "disq", "ndisq" or "tdisq" in their name) will normally be declared within five (5) Business Days after the end of each quarter and paid to Shareholders within a period of ten (10) Business Days to the bank account specified by them in their application for Shares.

10.2 Distributions out of Capital

The payment of dividends out of capital may result in the erosion of capital notwithstanding the performance of the Fund. As a result, distributions may be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth and this cycle may continue until all capital is depleted. Consequently, distributions from capital made during the life of the Fund must be understood as a type of capital reimbursement. Due to capital erosion the value of future returns would also likely be diminished. Distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income - investors should seek advice from their professional advisers in this regard.

When determining whether and to what extent dividends shall be paid by the Fund, it will not be the aim of the Directors, in consultation with the Investment Manager, for dividends to be paid out of capital. Nevertheless, in order to uphold a regular dividend payment and if deemed beneficial for Shareholders, the Directors may, in consultation with the Investment Manager, decide for a limited period of time to pay dividends partially or entirely out of capital.

Further details are included in the Prospectus under the heading DIVIDEND POLICY.

11. FEES AND EXPENSES

The Fund shall bear its attributable portion of the fees and operating expenses of the ICAV as set out in detail under the heading **FEES AND EXPENSES** in the Prospectus and below.

Establishment Expenses

The Fund shall bear the fees and expenses relating to the establishment of the Fund which are estimated not to exceed €50,000 and will be amortised over a period of up to five (5) years from the date of the launch of the Fund or such other period as the Directors may determine and in such manner as the Directors in their absolute discretion deem fair.

Flat Fee

A Flat Fee, as detailed in the section of the Prospectus headed **FLAT FEE** shall be paid out of the assets of the Fund in respect of each Class as a percentage of Net Asset Value. Details of the maximum Flat Fee to be charged in respect of each Class are set out in the **SHARE CLASS TABLE** below.

12. RISK FACTORS

The attention of investors is drawn to the RISK FACTORS section in the section of the Prospectus entitled THE ICAV. The use of derivatives entails certain risks to the Fund including those set out under RISK FACTORS in the Prospectus. Particular attention is also drawn to sub-paragraphs BUSINESS RISK, COUNTRY RISK, COUNTRY AND INDUSTRY CONCENTRATION RISK, EQUITY RELATED RISKS, DERIVATIVE SECURITIES RISK; EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT RISK; FOREIGN EXPOSURE RISK; FOREIGN

EXCHANGE RISK; CURRENCY RISK; and RISKS OF INVESTING IN OTHER COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES.

In addition, the following risk factors are relevant to the Fund:

ESG DATA RISKS

As ESG factors are incorporated into the investment process, there is a risk that data for assessing the implementation of ESG criteria may not be available or may not be available in sufficient quality or on a continuous basis.

RISKS ASSOCIATED ESG-RELATED INVESTMENT DECISIONS

Applying ESG and sustainability criteria in the investment process may result in the exclusion of securities in which the Fund might otherwise invest. Such securities could be part of the SPI or the Benchmark or be within the universe of potential investments. This may have a positive or negative impact on performance and may mean that the Fund's performance profile differs to that of CIS which are managed against the same Benchmark or invest in a similar universe of potential investments but without applying ESG or sustainability criteria. Furthermore, the lack of common or harmonised definitions and labels regarding ESG and sustainability criteria may result in different approaches by managers when integrating ESG and sustainability criteria into investment decisions. This means that it may be difficult to compare CIS with ostensibly similar objectives and that these CIS will employ different security selection and exclusion criteria. Consequently, the performance profile of otherwise similar CIS may deviate more substantially than might otherwise be expected. Additionally, in the absence of common or harmonised definitions and labels, a degree of subjectivity is required and this will mean that a CIS may invest in a security that another manager or an investor would not.

	SHARE CLASS TABLE										
	Class A Shares	Class K Shares	Class N Shares	Class I Shares	Class Z Shares	Class V Shares	Class SA Shares	Class SK Shares	Class SN Shares	Class M Shares	
Initial Offer Price	USD 100 (for USD denominated classes); AUD 100 (for AUD denominated classes); CHF 100 (for CHF denominated classes); CNH 700 (for CNH denominated classes); EUR 100 (for EUR denominated classes); GBP 100 (for GBP denominated classes); HKD 700 (for HKD denominated classes); JPY 15,000 (for JPY denominated classes); SEK 800 (for SEK denominated classes); and SGD 100 (for SGD denominated classes).										
Initial Offer Period	EUR, N acc C issued at the I	The Initial Offer Period for the following Classes has closed: A acc CHF, A dis CHF, Ah acc Eur, I acc CHF, I dis CHF, K acc CHF, K dis CHF, Kh acc EUR, N acc CHF, Nh acc EUR, SA acc CHF, SAh acc EUR, SK acc CHF, SN acc CHF and SNh acc EUR. Any further Shares of those Classes will be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share. For all other Classes, 9am (Irish time) on 17 April[08 October] 2025 until 5pm (Irish time) on 16 October 2025[07 April] 2026.									
Base Currency	CHF										
Business Day	•	Saturdays, Sur ays as may be	•	• ,	which the retail	banks in Ireland	and Zurich are	open for norma	al banking busir	ness, or such	
Class Currency	USD, AUD, CHF, CNH, EUR, GBP, HKD, JPY, SEK and SGD. Please refer to the name of the class for details of the relevant Class Currency for that Class.										
Dealing Day	Every Busines	ss Day or such	other day or da	ys as may be s	pecified by the	Directors.					
Dealing Deadline	For each Dealing Day, in relation to subscription requests, 12 noon (Irish time) on that Dealing Day. Subscriptions for Shares will be effected each Dealing Day provided that any subscription request has been received by the Administrator by the Dealing Deadline, in order to be dealt with at the relevant Subscription Price for the same Dealing Day. For each Dealing Day, in relation to redemption requests, 12 noon (Irish time) on that Dealing Day. Redemptions of Shares will be effected each										
Deaume	Dealing Day p	•	y redemption re	equest has bee	•	ne Administrator	•	•			
Valuation Day	Any relevant [Dealing Day.									

	SHARE CLASS TABLE											
	Class A Shares	Class K Shares	Class N Shares	Class I Shares	Class Z Shares	Class V Shares	Class SA Shares	Class SK Shares	Class SN Shares	Class M Shares		
Valuation Point	11pm (Irish time) on a Valuation Day or such other time or times on a Valuation Day as the Directors may determine provided that the valuation point shall always be after the Dealing Deadline and provided further that Shareholders shall have been notified in advance of such other time or times.											
Subscription Settlement Date	Payment in respect of subscriptions must be received by the Administrator two (2) Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day for subscription requests.											
Redemption Settlement Date	Two (2) Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day and in any event will be paid within ten (10) Business Days of the relevant Dealing Day for redemption requests provided that all the required documentation has been furnished to and received by the Administrator.											
Flat Fee	Up to 1.75%	Up to 1.05%	Up to 1.15%	Up to 1.05%	Up to 0.35%	Up to 0.80%	Up to 1.65%	Up to 0.80%	Up to 0.90%	Up to 0.80%		
Minimum Initial Subscription	USD 1,000 (for USD Class) CHF 1,000 (for CHF Class) EUR 1,000 (for EUR Class) GBP 1,000 (for GBP Class) SGD 1,000 (for SGD Class) HKD 7,000 (for HKD Class) AUD 1,000 (for AUD	USD 1,000,000 (for USD Class) CHF 1,000,000 (for CHF Class) EUR 1,000,000 (for EUR Class) GBP 1,000,000 (for GBP Class) SGD 1,000,000	USD 1,000 (for USD Class) CHF 1,000 (for CHF Class) EUR 1,000 (for EUR Class) GBP 1,000 (for GBP Class) SGD 1,000 (for SGD Class) HKD 7,000 (for HKD Class) AUD 1,000 (for AUD Class)	USD 1,000 (for USD Class) CHF 1,000 (for CHF Class) EUR 1,000 (for EUR Class) GBP 1,000 (for GBP Class) SGD 1,000 (for SGD Class) HKD 7,000 (for HKD Class) AUD 1,000 (for AUD	No Minimum Initial Subscription	USD 10,000,000 (for USD Class) CHF 10,000,000 (for CHF Class) EUR 10,000,000 (for EUR Class) GBP 10,000,000 (for GBP Class) SGD 10,000,000 (for SGD	USD 1,000 (for USD Class) CHF 1,000 (for CHF Class) EUR 1,000 (for EUR Class) GBP 1,000 (for GBP Class) SGD 1,000 (for SGD Class) HKD 1,000 (for HKD class)	USD 1,000,000 (for USD Class) CHF 1,000,000 (for CHF Class) EUR 1,000,000 (for EUR Class) GBP 1,000,000 (for GBP Class) SGD 1,000,000 (for SGD	USD 1,000 (for USD Class) CHF 1,000 (for CHF Class) EUR 1,000 (for EUR Class) GBP 1,000 (for GBP Class) SGD 1,000 (for SGD Class) HKD 1,000 (for HKD class)	No Minimum Initial Subscription		

				SHA	RE CLASS TA	ABLE				
	Class A	Class K	Class N	Class I	Class Z	Class V	Class SA	Class SK	Class SN	Class M
	Shares	Shares	Shares	Shares	Shares	Shares	Shares	Shares	Shares	Shares
	Class) CNH 7,000 (for CNH Class) JPY 150,000 (for JPY Class) SEK 8,000 (for SEK Class)	(for SGD Class) HKD 7,000,000 (for HKD class) AUD 1,000,000 (for AUD Class) CNH 7,000,000 (for CNH class) JPY 150,000,000 (for JPY Class) SEK 8,000,000 (for SEK Class)	CNH 7,000 (for CNH Class) JPY 150,000 (for JPY Class) SEK 8,000 (for SEK Class)	Class) CNH 7,000 (for CNH Class) JPY 150,000 (for JPY Class) SEK 8,000 (for SEK Class)		Class) HKD 70,000,000 (for HKD class) CNH 70,000,000 (for CNH class) AUD 10,000,000 (for AUD Class) JPY 1,500,000,00 0 (for JPY Class) SEK 80,000,000 (for SEK Class)	(for CNH class) AUD 1,000 (for AUD Class) JPY 150,000 (for JPY Class) SEK 1,000 (for SEK Class)	Class) HKD 1,000,000 (for HKD class) CNH 1,000,000 (for CNH class) AUD 1,000,000 (for AUD Class) JPY 150,000,000 (for JPY Class) SEK 1,000,000 (for SEK Class)	(for CNH class) AUD 1,000 (for AUD Class) JPY 150,000 (for JPY Class) SEK 1,000 (for SEK Class)	
Max Subscription Fee	Up to 5%	3.000)				3,000)				
Max Conversion Fee	Up to 1%									
Max	Up to 3%									

SHARE CLASS TABLE										
	Class A	Class K	Class N	Class I	Class Z	Class V	Class SA	Class SK	Class SN	Class M
	Shares	Shares	Shares	Shares						
Redemption										
Fee										
CDSC	None									

Note on Flat Fee: Please see section 7.2 of the Prospectus, entitled "**FLAT FEE**" for further information on details of the fees, costs and expenses that comprise the Flat Fee. Where the actual Flat Fee relevant to the particular Class calculated and accrued as set out in the Prospectus is in fact less than the maximum amounts provided for in the table above, only the amount of the Flat Fee calculated will be payable.

luct name: Julius Baer Edelweiss Swiss Equity lentity identifier: 635400FT7I7INKHX1D83

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

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

Environmental and/or social characteristics



environmental LE/S characteristics are promoted by this financial

- Climate change mitigation and adaption;
- Preservation of biodiversity:
- Sound employee conditions;.
- Respect of global norms standards.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

Whc' sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted

by this financial product?

To ensure that the Fund promotes the environmental or social characteristics mentioned above at least 70% of the holdings of the Fund need to be invested in instruments that comply with the following Investment Manager's proprietary Sustainable Investment Rating Methodology thresholds, where the scale used for the Investment Manager's thematic scores is -3 (very weak) to +3 (very strong):

(Deleted)	Score	Meaning
JB Climate Score	≥ -1	Exclusion of weak and very weak performers
JB Natural Capital Score	≥ -1	Exclusion of weak and very weak performers
JB Global Norms Score	≥ -1	Exclusion of weak and very weak performers
JB Human Capital Score	≥ 0	Average or better performance

The Climate Score addresses the question of greenhouse gas emissions and an investee company's exposure to the shift towards a net-zero world. The basis of the Climate Score is scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emission intensity (which are principal adverse impact indicators) representing carbon emissions scaled to an investee company's size. The Climate Score also considers the negative impact of investee companies active in the fossil fuel industry. For example, if an investee company generates a significant part of its revenue from coal related activities, they would be assessed for a potential downgrade in their Climate Score.

The Natural Capital Score addresses the topics of biodiversity, air pollution and other pollution, and allows for identifying companies with a significant exposure to, and impact on, environmental issues beyond climate. The basis of the Natural Capital Score consists of different attributes associated with the general concept of natural capital, such as an investee company's natural resource stocks and usage. For this purpose, the Investment Manager considers different elements such as: the raw materials an investee company uses and how these are sourced; an investee company's waste management systems; environmental impact and prevention policies; and water management practices including the water intensity and water stress in their operations.

The Global Norms Score focuses on investee companies' operations and their compliance with globally accepted norms of human rights, labour rights, and responsible business practice. In calculating the Global Norms Score, the Investment Manager considers compliance by investee companies with the UN Global Compact, child labour and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. In addition, the Global Norms Score scrutinises the involvement of an investee in weapons, both conventional and controversial. Any involvement in controversial weapons leads to an ESG Risk investment classification under the Sustainable Investment Methodology (defined below).

The Human Capital Score covers employee conditions and development, workplace policies, such as pay, secondary benefits, health and safety guidelines, workplace policies in relation to diversity, inclusion, knowledge and skills development, and the prevention of harassment. In addition, an investee company's impact on a broader group of stakeholders, such as emissions and pollution produced by operations affecting neighbouring communities is considered.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.



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

Yes



No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy of the Fund is set out in detail in Section 5 of the Supplement under the heading INVESTMENT STRATEGY.

The Fund promotes environmental or social characteristics by investing in instruments that comply with the Investment Manager's proprietary Sustainable Investment Rating Methodology (the "Sustainable Investment Methodology"). The Sustainable Investment Methodology is structured at three levels:

ent

eect for-

on and

-

ed c

nd risk

(i) The first level is to gather unprocessed ESG data from various external data providers, as well as internal thematic research related to investment themesthat are linked to sustainable objectives:

(ii) Then certain thematic scores are calculated out of the unprocessed ESG data and internal thematic research;

(iii) At the final level, four different ESG categories are derived using a combination of the thematic scores and certain indicators (processed ESG data such as ratings) provided directly by various ESG data providers.

The four ESG categories derived from the process are "ESG Risk", "Traditional", "Responsible" and "Sustainable" (each as defined below).

At a minimum 70% of the Fund's assets must always be invested in financial instruments categorised by the Investment Manager as Responsible or Sustainable. The remaining 30% can be invested in financial instruments categorised as Traditional or in financial instruments that do not have an ESG category assigned by the Investment Manager. ESG Risk categorised financial instruments are not permitted, unless the Fund has been granted an exception by the Investment Manager's Exception Committee. The Fund does not have a sustainable investment objective and therefore does not commit to making any sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

The Exception Committee has been established by the Investment Manager as its internal governance body that may grant an exception for an instrument that is categorised as ESG Risk to remain in the portfolio of the Fund and such exception will be valid on a fund-specific basis only. The instrument will remain categorised as ESG Risk but an exception granted for the Fund to remain invested would be driven by the specific nature of the Fund. For example, if an instrument becomes classified as ESG Risk after holding it in the Fund, but it is found that a disposal would not make sense as it may be detrimental to Shareholders or contradict the purpose of the Fund.

The thematic scores are calculated at the second level of the process and comprise of the Environmental scores, Social scores and the Governance Score. The Environmental scores are the Climate Score and the Natural Capital Score.

The Climate Score addresses the question of greenhouse gas emissions and an investee company's exposure to the shift towards a net-zero world. The basis of the Climate Score is scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emission intensity (which are principal adverse impact indicators) representing carbon emissions scaled to an investee company's size. The Climate Score also considers the negative impact of investee companies active in the fossil fuel industry. For example, if an investee company generates a significant part of its revenue from coal related activities, they would be assessed for a potential downgrade in their Climate Score.

The Natural Capital Score addresses the topics of biodiversity, air pollution and other pollution, and allows for identifying companies with a significant exposure to, and impact on, environmental issues beyond climate. The basis of the Natural Capital Score consists of different attributes associated with the general concept of natural capital, such as an investee company's natural resource stocks and usage. For this purpose, the Investment Manager considers

different elements such as: the raw materials an investee company uses and how these are sourced; an investee company's waste management systems; environmental impact and prevention policies; and water management practices including the water intensity and water stress in their operations.

The Social scores are the Human Capital Score and the Value Score. The Human Capital Score covers employee conditions and development, workplace policies, such as pay, secondary benefits, health and safety guidelines, workplace policies in relation to diversity, inclusion, knowledge and skills development, and the prevention of harassment. In addition, an investee company's impact on a broader group of stakeholders, such as emissions and pollution produced by operations affecting neighbouring communities is considered.

The Global Norms Score focuses on investee companies' operations and their compliance with globally accepted norms of human rights, labour rights, and responsible business practice. In calculating the Global Norms Score, the Investment Manager considers compliance by investee companies with the UN Global Compact, child labour and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. In addition, the Global Norms Score scrutinises the involvement of an investee in weapons, both conventional and controversial. Any involvement in controversial weapons leads to an ESG Risk investment classification under the Sustainable Investment Methodology (defined below).

The Governance Score addresses the question of an investee company's business behaviour, in its pure definition, i.e., in terms of policies, organisation structures, ethics, code of conduct, or accountability. The thematic scores are determined based on available data. Their values range between 3 to -3. For an instrument to be categorised as Responsible, the issuing investee company should have at least a Governance Score of zero (0). At the same time, for an instrument to be categorised as Sustainable, the issuing investee company would generally have at least a Governance Score of one (1). The final categorisation of each instrument to each of the ESG categories is based on a combined consideration of thematic scores.

In order for a financial instrument to receive a Responsible categorisation, the thematic scores as well as the processed ESG data (such as ratings) need to be at a level that confirms to the Investment Manager that the financial instrument has clear ESG characteristics and does not show a clear weakness on any of the indicators considered. In particular, the relevant investment would need to achieve a Governance Score of at least zero (0), a Climate Score of at least minus one (-1), a Natural Capital Score of at least minus one (-1), a Global Norms Score of at least minus one (-1), and a Human Capital Score of at least zero (0), thereby ensuring weak and very weak performers are excluded, noting the scale used for the Investment Manager's thematic scores is -3 (very weak) to +3 (very strong).

To receive a Sustainable categorisation, the requirements are higher and ensure that a financial instrument needs to show at least average values on all indicators considered, as well as above average strength on some of the indicators considered. In particular, the relevant investment would need to achieve a Governance Score of at least one (1), a Climate Score of at least one (1), a Natural Capital Score of at least zero (0), and a Human Capital Score of at least one (1).

Through this approach, the Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and ensures a minimum of good governance practices.

When it comes to the ESG Risk category, if certain indicators related to controversies, controversial activities, violations of global norms or materially negative sentiment related to ESG aspects indicate that a financial instrument has clear issues that point to substantial risks related to ESG, a financial instrument will-receive the ESG Risk categorisation, unless the Investment Manager's Responsible Investment Committee ("RIC") overrides this categorisation and decides to classify the instrument as Traditional.

The RIC has been established by the Investment Manager as its internal governance body in relation to the Sustainable Investment Methodology that the Investment Manager has developed. The RIC comprises two panels: the RIC Strategic Panel (the "S-RIC"), which decides on the ESG investment and offering strategy, governance and methodology, and the RIC Operational Panel (the "OP-RIC") that operates based on a delegation granted by the S-RIC and monitors the application and overall functioning of the Sustainable Investment Methodology on an instrument and/or issuer level within the Investment Manager's day-to-day operations. Among other duties, the OP-RIC handles the exception requests in relation to the ESG status category of financial instruments. An upgrade of an ESG Risk-categorised instrument, or the upgrade or downgrade of an instrument categorised as Sustainable, Responsible or Traditional, can be requested by the portfolio and/or risk management team within the Investment Manager based on sound arguments and/or evidence, e.g., ESG reports from other rating- or data providers than the ones normally used by the Investment Manager, or a properly minuted discussion with the issuer, also involving the Investment Manager's research team. The OP-RIC will review the request and the arguments provided and if they find them to be sound and supported, it is within its power to grant an exception and upgrade the instrument under consideration from the ESG Risk-categorisation to a Traditional-categorisation or upgrade or downgrade an instrument categorised as Sustainable, Responsible or Traditional.

Lastly, a financial instrument that is neither ESG Risk nor Responsible nor Sustainable, will be categorised as Traditional. This is the remaining category and can be seen as the default value for an instrument that does not have substantial ESG issues leading to an ESG Risk categorisation, but also no specific ESG characteristics leading to a Responsible categorisation. Traditional can be seen as the neutral value.

The Fund will not invest in ESG Risk categorised instruments unless an exception has been granted by the Investment Manager's Exception Committee.

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

The Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics by investing a substantial portion of the portfolio (see the 70% minimum set out below) in companies with sound ESG quality and good corporate governance, which investments are eligible for investment following the application of (1) the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Methodology, including the calculation of the Environmental scores, Social scores and the Governance Score, and (2) the exclusion categories detailed below.

The application of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Methodology, as detailed in the section immediately above, is a binding element of the Fund's investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund. As mentioned above, a minimum of 70% of the Fund's assets must always be invested in financial instruments categorised by the Investment Manager as Responsible or

Sustainable. The remaining 30% can be invested in financial instruments categorised by the Investment Manager as Traditional or in financial instruments that do not have an ESG category assigned by the Investment Manager. ESG Risk-categorised financial instruments are not permitted, unless the Fund has been granted an exception by the Investment Manager's Exception Committee, as described above. Detailed information on the four categories derived from the application of the Sustainable Investment Methodology, namely "ESG Risk", "Traditional", "Responsible" and "Sustainable" is set out in the section immediately above.

In summary, the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Methodology is used to narrow down the Fund's investment universe so that investments can be selected which attain each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund. As detailed above in the sections entitled "What investment strategy does the financial product follow" and "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product", the Investment Manager's thematic scores (JB Climate Score, JB Natural Capital Score, JB Global Norms Score and JB Human Capital Score), which reflect the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund, are also an integral part of the process of categorising an instrument in one of the four ESG categories (ESG Risk, Traditional, Responsible and Sustainable) and measuring the attainment of the promotion of the relevant environmental or social characteristics. These four categories are derived using a combination of the thematic scores and ESG data/ratings provided by various ESG providers. An instrument can therefore not be classified as "Responsible" or "Sustainable", under the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Methodology, without any reference to the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. Furthermore, as explained below in section "What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?", at least 70% of the holdings of the Fund need to be invested in instruments that comply with the following thresholds:

- ◆ JB Climate Score >=-1
- JB Natural Capital Score >=-1
- JB Global Norms Score >=-1
- JB Human Capital Score >0

The scale used for the Investment Manager's thematic scores is -3 (very weak) to +3 (very strong).

On that basis, the Investment Manager expects the investment universe of Fund, following the application of the Sustainable Investment Methodology, will contain investments which will promote each of the stated environmental or social characteristics.

In addition, the Fund uses exclusion categories as binding elements of its investment strategy. The Fund will not invest directly in any companies which, at the time of a proposed investment by the Fund, fall into one of the following exclusion categories:

(i) Companies engaged in one or more of the following: Production and/or distribution of Prohibited War Material as defined by the Swiss War Material Act of December 13, 1996 including chemical/biological weapons, cluster munitions, landmines and of weapons, ammunition and armaments containing enriched uranium;

(ii) Companies which based on the Investment Manager's assessment violate any of the ten UN Global Compact principles https://unglobalcompact.org/what is gc/mission/principles. Such assessment can be of a qualitative and/or quantitative nature. The qualitative element of the Investment Manager's assessment is founded on the Investment Manager's own research and analysis of underlying investee companies, whereas the quantitative element of the assessment is based on multiple internal and external data sources, including data and ratings obtained from various ESG service providers.

Please note that the above exclusions will not necessarily ensure that the Fund avoids unintentional underlying exposure to the above categories through the Fund's investments in CIS.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments

considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments considered.

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

Good governance by investee companies is managed through reducing risk by eliminating companies with poor governance, such as companies that display controversies, unethical behaviour, bribery or corruption. In particular, good governance is ensured through the Investment Manager's proprietary Governance and Human Capital scores. The Governance Score addresses investee companies' business behaviour in relation to their organisation and management structures, business ethics, accountability, and tax compliance. The Human Capital Score assesses companies in relation to employee conditions and labour management, covering aspects such as workplace policies in relation to diversity and inclusion, health and safety, and the prevention of harassment.

(Del)

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 70% of the holdings of the Fund need to be invested in instruments that comply with the following Investment Manager's proprietary Sustainable Investment Methodology thresholds:

◆ JB Climate Score >=-1



- JB Natural Capital Score >= 1
- JB Global Norms Score >=-1
- JB Human Capital Score >0

As such, at least 70% of the Fund's investments are used to the meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

The Fund may invest a maximum of 30% of its assets infinancial instruments categorised as Traditional as per the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Methodology, or in financial instruments that do not have an ESG category assigned by the Investment Manager, which constitutes the '#2 Other' portion of the Fund. Further information on these investments can be found in the response to "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards" below.

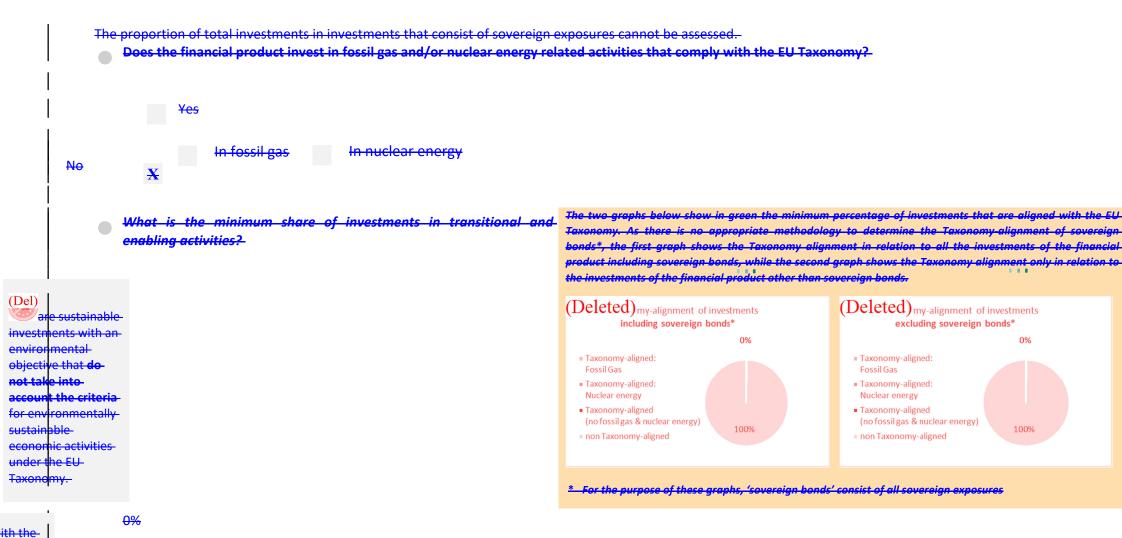
How does the use of derivatives attain the

environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives will not be used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

The minimum extent of Taxonomy alignment in relation to the investments of the Fund is 0%.



r, the ssil gas tions

(Del)

and and

ower or uels by For gy, the

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

0%. The Fund does not aim to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that are not Taxonomy-aligned.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?-

This financial product promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment.



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

As explained above, for the Fund, a substantial portion of the investments either contribute to the environmental or social characteristics promoted. The Fund might invest a maximum of 30% of its assets in financial instruments categorised per the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Methodology as Traditional (being a financial instrument that is categorised as neither ESG Risk nor Responsible nor Sustainable) or in financial instruments that do not have an ESG category assigned by the Investment Manager, which constitutes the 'Other' portion of the Fund. Financial instruments categorised as Traditional and financial instruments that do not have an ESG category assigned by the Investment Manager may be used in line with the Fund's investment policy and in pursuit of the Fund's investment objective, for example, for hedging or liquidity purposes.

Minimum environmental or social safeguards are applied in the form of the exclusion of financial instruments that are classified as ESG Risk instruments according to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Methodology. This comprises inter alia the exclusion of instruments that are involved in controversial weapon production or violations of the UN Global Compact Norms.

As detailed above, a financial instrument will be categorised as ESG Risk if certain indicators related to controversies, controversial activities, violations of global norms or materially negative sentiment related to ESG aspects indicate that the financial instrument has clear issues that point to substantial risks related to ESG, unless the RIC overrides this categorisation and decides to classify the instrument as Traditional.

Furthermore, the investment strategy allows the use of cash as ancillary liquidity and of derivatives for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio-management. This is needed to attain the investment objective of the Fund.No minimum environmental or social safeguards are applied for these-investments.



How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable.

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable.

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product specific information can be found on the website: Link provided by https://www.threerockcapital.com/julius baer edelweiss swiss equity sfdr disclosures/and julius-baer-esg-investment-framework-en.pdf (juliusbaer.com)

Summary	report:
---------	---------

Litera Compare for Word 11.12.0.83 Document compa 21/10/2025 16:59:03	rison done on
Style name: McCann FitzGerald	
Intelligent Table Comparison: Active	
Original DMS: iw://mcfg.cloudimanage.com/live/67342299/1	2 - Supplement -
Julius Baer Edelweiss Swiss Equity.docx	
Modified DMS: iw://mcfg.cloudimanage.com/live/67342299/	14 - Supplement -
Julius Baer Edelweiss Swiss Equity.docx	
Changes:	
Add	19
Delete	188
Move From	16
Move To	16
Table Insert	0
Table Delete	2
Table moves to	0
Table moves from	0
Embedded Graphics (Visio, ChemDraw, Images etc.)	10
Embedded Excel	0
Format changes	0
Total Changes:	251