

RFP Swiss Equity Equal-Weighted

Investment fund under Swiss law
(Type: "securities fund")

Sales prospectus with integrated fund contract dated 11 July 2025

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Part I – Prospectus

This prospectus with integrated fund contract, the key information document, and the most recent annual or semi-annual report (if published after the most recent annual report) form the basis for all subscriptions of units in the investment fund.

Only information contained in the prospectus, the basic information sheet or the fund contract is valid.

1. Information about the investment fund

1.1 Establishment of the investment fund in Switzerland

The fund contract of the RFP Swiss Equity Equal-Weighted was first approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on 23 December 2005. Since 11 July 2025, 1741 Fund Solutions AG has been the fund management company of the RFP Swiss Equity Equal-Weighted and Bank Julius Bär & Co. AG has been the custodian bank.

1.2 Tax regulations relevant to the investment fund Taxation of the investment fund

The investment fund has no legal personality in Switzerland. It is not subject to income or capital tax.

The federal withholding tax deducted from domestic income in the investment fund can be reclaimed in full by the fund management company on behalf of the investment fund.

The net income retained and reinvested by the investment fund is subject to federal withholding tax (source tax) of 35%.

Swiss investors:

Investors domiciled in Switzerland can reclaim the withholding tax deducted by declaring it in their tax return or by submitting a separate withholding tax application.

Foreign investors:

Investors domiciled abroad may reclaim withholding tax under any double taxation agreement that may exist between Switzerland and their country of domicile. If no such agreement exists, there is no possibility of reclaiming withholding tax.

Furthermore, both income and capital gains, whether distributed or reinvested, may be subject to a so-called paying agent tax, either in part or in full, depending on the person who holds the shares directly or indirectly.

The taxation and other tax consequences for investors when buying, holding, or selling fund units are governed by the tax laws of the investor's country of domicile. Investors should consult their tax advisor for further information.

The investment fund has the following tax status:

International automatic exchange of information in tax matters (automatic exchange of information)

This investment fund qualifies as a non-reporting financial institution for the purposes of automatic exchange of information within the meaning of the common reporting and due diligence standard of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for information on financial accounts (GMS).

FATCA

The investment fund is registered with the US tax authorities as a *Registered Deemed Compliant FFI* within the meaning of Sections 1471–1474 of the US Internal Revenue Code (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, including related enactments, "FATCA").

1.3 Financial year

The financial year runs from 1st January to 31st December.

1.4 Auditing company

The auditing company is Grant Thornton AG, Claridenstrasse 35, 8002 Zurich.

1.5 Shares

The shares are not certificated but are recorded in the books.

Shares of one class may be exchanged for shares of another class. This does not result in any costs for the investor.

In accordance with the fund contract, the fund management company is entitled, with the consent of the custodian bank and the approval of the supervisory authority, to create, cancel or merge different share classes at any time.

The following share classes currently exist:

Share class:	Accounting unit:	Use of income:	Minimum investment	Investor group:
"A" class	CHF	Accumulating		Customers of financial intermediaries
"B" class	CHF	reinvesting		Entire investor public
"C" class	CHF	reinvesting	1,000,000 CHF	Total investor public
"X" class	CHF	reinvested		Investors who have a written asset management agreement with RIETER FISCHER PARTNERS AG

The share classes do not represent segmented assets. Accordingly, it cannot be ruled out that one share class may be liable for the liabilities of another share class, even if costs are generally only charged to the share class to which a particular service is attributable.

The participation in a share class may vary due to share class-specific cost charges or distributions or due to share class-specific income, and the various share classes may therefore have different net asset values per share.

1.6 Conditions for the issue and redemption of fund units

Fund units are issued or redeemed on every banking day (Monday to Friday). A banking day is any day on which the banks are open both at the registered office of the fund management company (currently St. Gallen) and at the registered office of the custodian bank (currently the city of Zurich). No issues or redemptions shall take place on Swiss public holidays (Easter, Pentecost, Christmas, New Year's Day, National Day, etc.) or on days on which the stock exchanges or markets of the main investment countries of the investment fund are closed or if extraordinary circumstances within the meaning of § 17 (4) of the fund contract exist.

Subscription and redemption requests must be received by the custodian bank by 3:00 p.m. CET (cut-off time) on a banking day (order date, T) so that they can be calculated on the next banking day (valuation date, T+1) on the basis of the net asset value determined on that day. The principle of forward pricing, according to which the net asset value used for calculation is not yet known at the time the order is placed, must be taken into account at all times. It is calculated on the valuation date based on the closing prices on the order date.

The issue price is calculated based on the net asset value calculated on the valuation date, plus the issue commission. The amount of the issue commission is specified in section 1.10.4 below.

The redemption price is calculated based on the net asset value calculated on the valuation date.

Incidental expenses for the purchase and sale of investments (market-based brokerage fees, commissions, taxes, etc.) incurred by the investment fund from the investment of the amount paid in or from the sale of a portion of the investments corresponding to the redeemed share are charged to the fund assets.

The issue and redemption prices are rounded to 1/100 of the unit of account. Payment is made within two banking days of the relevant order date (value date 2 days, T+2).

Fractions of units are issued up to 1/1000 of a unit.

Summary table		T	T	T
1.	Subscription and redemption requests received by the custodian bank by 3:00 p.m. (CET) on a bank business day (order date)	X		
2.	Closing prices for the calculation of the net asset value (price date)	X		
3.	Calculation of the net asset value (valuation date)		X	
4.	Date of preparation of the transaction statement		X	
5.	Publication		X	
6.	Value date of the settlement			X

T = date on which the order was placed

Requests to convert one share class into another share class will be processed at no cost to the investor.

1.7 Use of income

The net income of the investment fund is added to the fund assets for reinvestment annually, at the latest within four months of the end of the financial year. Any taxes and duties levied on the reinvestment are reserved.

The fund management company may also make interim distributions from the income.

Realized capital gains from the sale of assets and rights may be distributed by the fund management company or retained for reinvestment.

1.8 Investment objective and investment policy of the investment fund

1.8.1 Investment objectives

The investment objective of the RFP Swiss Equity Equal-Weighted is primarily to achieve long-term capital gains and reasonable income.

1.8.2 Investment policy

The investment policy of this investment fund is as follows: The investment fund invests primarily in a portfolio of equities of Swiss issuers that are represented in one of the leading Swiss equity indices ("the reference index" or "the reference indices") and in other investments permitted under the fund contract. Instead of direct investments, investments in derivatives directly or indirectly based on equities may be made. Investments may also be made indirectly via exchange-traded funds. The use of derivatives must not have a leverage effect on the fund's assets or correspond to short selling.

The fund management company invests (after deduction of liquid assets in accordance with § 9 of the fund contract) at least 80% of the fund's assets in (a) equity securities and equity rights (shares, participation certificates, etc.) that are included in one of the reference indices, (b) index certificates, index baskets and other derivatives (namely options and futures) based on investments in accordance with (a) above, and (c) max. 10% in units of ETFs that are linked to an equity index and do not have leverage.

The reference indices are currently the **Swiss Market Index (SMI)** and the **Swiss Performance Index (SPI)**.

The following types of collateral are acceptable:

OTC transactions ("over-the-counter" or off-exchange, private sale)

Assets are not accepted as collateral in OTC transactions.

1.8.3 Use of derivatives

The fund management company may actively use derivatives within the scope of the investment policy for the purpose of efficiently managing the fund assets and hedging currency risks. In accordance with the fund contract, short sales of derivatives and transactions in derivatives that are equivalent to short sales may be carried out. Section 16 of the fund contract defines the extent to which obligations arising from derivatives may be entered into. The fund management company shall ensure that the economic effect of the use of derivatives does not alter the investment character of the investment fund as set out in the fund contract, even under exceptional market conditions. The commitment approach I is used for risk measurement.

For the portion of the fund assets invested in open-ended or closed collective investment schemes, derivatives may only be used to hedge currency risks. In the above-mentioned constellation, derivatives may therefore not relate to the investments of open-ended or closed collective investment schemes except to hedge currency risks. This rule does not apply to index-linked collective investment schemes if the derivatives are used to manage market risks.

Only basic forms of derivatives may be used, i.e., call or put options, credit default swaps (CDS), swaps, and forward transactions (futures and forwards) as described in more detail in the fund contract (see § 12), provided that their underlying assets are permissible as investments in accordance with the investment policy. Derivatives may be traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public or concluded OTC (over-the-counter). In addition to market risk, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e., the risk that the contracting party will not be able to meet its obligations and will therefore cause financial loss.

A CDS transfers the default risk of a credit position from the risk seller to the risk buyer. The latter is compensated for this with a premium. The amount of this premium depends, among other things, on the probability of the loss occurring and the maximum amount of the loss; both factors are generally difficult to assess, which increases the risk associated with CDS. The investment fund may act as both risk seller and risk buyer.

Even under exceptional market conditions, the use of these instruments must not have a leverage effect on the assets of a sub-fund or correspond to a short sale.

The fund management company may not grant any loans on behalf of the fund. The fund management company may borrow up to 10% of the net fund assets for investment purposes and to meet redemption requests.

The fund management company may encumber the fund assets with liens or transfer them as collateral to secure obligations arising from derivative financial instruments and/or to secure borrowings in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

1.8.4 Investment restrictions of the investment fund

The investment restrictions are set out in detail in the fund contract. The following restrictions, which are reproduced here **in excerpted and summarized form**, apply in particular:

Risk exposure of all investments

(relative to the net fund assets)

- Total risk exposure of all investments: max. 100

Risk exposure in relation to an issuer/counterparty:

(relative to the assets of a sub-fund):

- Securities and money market instruments of the same issuer (including derivatives and structured products): max. 10%
- Total value of all investments in issuers in which more than 5% is invested: max. 40
- Sight or term deposits with the same bank: max 20
- Investments with the same OTC counterparty: max 5
- If the OTC counterparty is a bank subject to equivalent supervision: max 10
- Investments, balances, and receivables of the same issuer/debtor: max 20
- Investments in the same group of companies: max 20

- Shares in the same target fund: max 10

Risk exposure in relation to the total instruments issued by one and the same issuer:
(relative to the assets of a sub-fund)

- Maximum voting rights that may be acquired: max 10
- Equity securities / debt securities / money market securities max 10
- Collective capital investments max 25

Further investment restrictions:

(relative to the assets of a sub-fund)

- Target funds that do not comply with the relevant European Union guidelines (UCITS) but are equivalent to these or to Swiss securities funds in accordance with Art. 53 KAG: max. 10
- Acquisition of fund of funds: 0

1.9 Net asset value

The net asset value of a share is calculated as the market value of the fund assets, less any liabilities of the investment fund, divided by the number of shares in circulation. It is rounded to 1/100 of the accounting unit of the respective sub-fund.

1.10 Remuneration and ancillary costs

1.10.1 Remuneration and incidental costs charged to the fund assets (excerpt from § 19 of the fund agreement)

Management commission of the fund management company and custodian bank commission of the custodian bank.	"A" class max. 2% p.a.
The commission is used for the management, asset management and distribution activities relating to the investment fund and as remuneration to the custodian bank for the custody of the fund assets, the handling of payment transactions and the other tasks of the custodian bank listed in § 4 of the fund agreement.	"B" class max. 1.50% p.a.
In addition, retrocessions and rebates are paid from the management commission of the fund management company in accordance with section 1.10.3 of the prospectus.	Class "C" max. 1.25% p.a.
	"X" class max. 0.75% p.a.

In addition, the investment fund may be charged the other fees and incidental costs listed in § 20 of the fund agreement.

The rates actually applied to each share class are set out in the annual and semi-annual reports.

1.10.2 Total expense ratio

The coefficient of the total costs charged to the fund assets on an ongoing basis (total expense ratio, TER) was:

RFP SWISS EQUITY EQUAL-WEIGHTED	2022	2023	2024
A	1.85%	1.86%	1.90%
B-Class	1.30%	1.31%	1.34%

C-Class	0.85%	0.86%	0.91%
X-Class	0.24%	0.24%	0.18%

1.10.3 Payment of retrocessions and rebates

The fund management company and its agents may pay retrocessions to compensate for the distribution of fund units in Switzerland or from Switzerland. This compensation may be used in particular to cover the following services:

- Organization of road shows
- Organization of commercial events
- Participation in commercial events
- Creation of marketing materials
- Training and further education of sales staff.

Retrocessions are not considered discounts even if they are ultimately passed on to investors in whole or in part.

The recipients of retrocessions shall ensure transparent disclosure and shall inform investors of their own accord and free of charge of the amount of compensation they may receive for distribution.

Upon request, the recipients of retrocessions disclose the amounts actually received for the distribution of these investors' collective investment schemes.

The fund management company and its agents may, upon request, pay rebates directly to investors in connection with distribution in Switzerland or from Switzerland. Rebates serve to reduce the fees or costs attributable to the investors concerned. Rebates are permitted provided that they

- are paid from the fund management company's fees and therefore do not place an additional burden on the fund assets;
- are granted on the basis of objective criteria;
- are granted to all investors who meet the objective criteria and request discounts, under the same time conditions and to the same extent.

The objective criteria for granting discounts by the fund management company are:

- The volume subscribed by the investor or the total volume held by the investor in the collective investment scheme or, where applicable, in the promoter's product range;
- the amount of fees generated by the investor;
- the investor's investment behavior (e.g., expected investment period);
- the investor's willingness to provide support during the launch phase of a collective investment scheme.

At the investor's request, the fund management company will disclose the corresponding amount of discounts free of charge.

1.10.4 Remuneration and incidental costs payable by investors (excerpt from § 18 of the fund contract)

Issue commission in favor of the fund management company, custodian bank, and/or distributors:	"A" class: max. 3% "C" class: max. 1% Currently none for the other classes
Redemption commission in favor of the fund:	None
Conversion fee in favor of the fund management company, custodian bank, and/or distributors:	None

1.10.5 Commission sharing agreements and soft commissions:

The fund management company has not entered into any commission sharing agreements.

The fund management company has not entered into any agreements regarding retrocessions in the form of so-called "soft commissions."

1.10.6. Investments in affiliated collective investment schemes

For investments in so-called affiliated collective investment schemes within the meaning of Section 19 (6) of the fund agreement, no issue and redemption commission is charged and only a reduced management commission is charged in accordance with Section 19 (6) of the fund agreement.

1.11 Inspection of reports

The prospectus with integrated fund contract, the key information document, and the annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained free of charge from the fund management company, the custodian bank, and all distributors.

1.12 Legal form of the investment fund

The "RFP Swiss Equity Equal-Weighted" is a contractual investment fund under Swiss law of the "securities fund" type in accordance with the Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006.

The investment fund is based on a collective investment agreement (fund contract) in which the fund management company undertakes to participate in the fund in proportion to the fund units acquired by the investor and to manage the fund independently and in its own name in accordance with the provisions of the law and the fund contract. The custodian bank participates in the fund contract in accordance with the tasks assigned to it by law and the fund regulations.

1.13 The main risks

The fund management company considers risk management to be a key function of the investment process. Accordingly, the investment manager's objective is to keep risks low within the framework of the investment policy and investment profile. This is achieved by constructing a risk-optimized portfolio and by closely monitoring the risks of individual investments and the overall risk of the investment fund.

Nevertheless, it cannot be ruled out that, particularly in exceptional cases, significant losses may be incurred on individual investments. Careful analysis cannot guarantee complete certainty in limiting risk.

Investments in the investment universe of the investment fund are subject to market fluctuations. These can be significant in times of high volatility. The investment fund may be exposed to the following risks in particular (non-exhaustive list):

- a) **Liquidity risk:** The liquidity of individual financial instruments may be severely restricted. As a result, the fund management company may, under certain circumstances, only be able to sell a position with considerable difficulty. In addition, in exceptional cases, financial instruments listed on a stock exchange may be delisted. The liquidity risk is limited insofar as the investment fund mainly invests directly or indirectly in relatively liquid instruments and markets. Where investments are made in OTC derivatives, their liquidity usually depends to a large extent on their underlying asset. The investment manager endeavors to minimize this risk through a careful analysis and selection process and ongoing monitoring of liquidity risks.
- b) **Concentration of investments/risk diversification:** The fund management company strives to create a diversified fund portfolio by investing in instruments from a wide range of issuers. However, the fund's investments may be concentrated in individual economic sectors under certain circumstances. This investment behavior may increase the risk of loss if the chosen investment strategy does not meet expectations.

The investment fund is designed to be a medium to long-term investment and is only recommended for investors who are willing and able to accept losses. The investment fund is not suitable for investors who want or need to have

access to their invested capital at short notice. The investment does not correspond to a money market investment and cannot therefore be used as a substitute for such an investment.

Risk management

Risk management plays a central role in the management of the investment fund. The risks of the portfolios are monitored on an ongoing basis. The portfolio is periodically tested for risk resistance in order to better understand the performance of the investment fund in times of uncertain market conditions. The fund management company defines the current limits for the investment manager. The investment manager may request changes to these limits from the fund management company at any time. Limits are expressed as a percentage of the fund's assets and are reviewed periodically by the fund management company. The use of risk management systems cannot guarantee complete security in limiting risk. It is therefore not possible to guarantee that the investment objective will be achieved.

Operational risks

The investment manager's activities rely on the availability of data flow and communication systems used by it and by the other parties involved in the investment process. If these systems temporarily fail, break down completely, or trading in investments held by the fund is suspended or discontinued due to technical or political problems, there is a risk that risk management cannot be fully implemented or fails completely. This may expose the fund to substantial risks and losses that cannot be determined in advance.

Counterparty risks

Counterparty risk refers to the probability of default by the debtor, a counterparty to a pending transaction, or the issuer or guarantor of a security or derivative. The insolvency of such a party results in the partial or total loss of the amount invested in that party. This risk must be taken into account when selecting a debtor, counterparty, issuer, or guarantor. The creditworthiness of an issuer is measured by its rating assigned by leading rating agencies. The fund's risk limitation provisions impose quality requirements on issuers of derivatives and counterparties to which a risk exposure of more than 10% of the fund's assets may be incurred.

Conflicts of interest

The investment manager may act on behalf of other clients. It does not expect any material conflicts of interest. Conflicts of interest must be reported by the investment manager to the fund management company, which will then decide in place of the investment manager.

1.14 Liquidity risk management

The fund management company ensures appropriate liquidity management. It regularly assesses the liquidity of individual investments in terms of their marketability and of the umbrella fund or sub-funds in relation to the servicing of redemptions under various scenarios and documents this. To this end, processes have been defined and implemented which enable, in particular, the identification, monitoring, and reporting of these risks. To identify the liquidity risks of the investments and calculate individual liquidity thresholds at the umbrella fund or sub-fund level, the fund management company relies on market-proven models from .

2. Information about the fund management company

2.1 General information about Fund Management

The fund management company is 1741 Fund Solutions AG, St. Gallen. Since its establishment as a public limited company on 24 September 1998, the fund management company has been active in the fund business with its registered office and head office in St. Gallen.

2.2 Further information about the fund management company

As of 31 December 2024, the fund management company manages a total of 117 collective investment schemes in Switzerland, with total assets under management amounting to CHF 11.823 billion as of the aforementioned reporting date. In addition, as of 31 December 2024, the Fund Management Company administers a total of 28 collective investment schemes in accordance with the Ordinance on Investment Foundations, with assets totaling CHF 2.139 billion.

In addition to administrative services for collective investment schemes, the fund management company represents foreign collective investment schemes in Switzerland.

The address of the fund management company is: 1741 Fund Solutions AG, Burggraben 16, CH-9000 St. Gallen.

The website address is: www.1741group.com

2.3 Administrative and management bodies

Board of Directors

- Markus Wagner, Managing Director of 1741 Fund Management AG, Vaduz, Chairman;
- Dr. Benedikt Czok, Managing Director, 1741 Fund Solutions AG, St. Gallen, Vice President;
- Dr. André E. Lebrecht, Partner at CMS von Erlach Poncet AG, Zurich;
- Adrian Gautschi, Managing Director of Gautschi Advisory GmbH, Dintikon.

Executive Board

- Dr. Benedikt Czok, Managing Director;
- Alfred Gmünder, Member, Head of Operations .

2.4 Subscribed and paid-in capital

The amount of the fund management company's subscribed share capital is CHF 1 million. The share capital is divided into 1,000 registered shares with a par value of CHF 1,000 each and is fully paid up.

2.5 Transfer of investment decisions

The investment decisions of the investment fund have been transferred to Fischer Partners AG, Stockerstrasse 23, P.O. Box 1675, 8027 Zurich (hereinafter referred to as the "Manager"). The Manager was founded in 2004 as a stock corporation with its registered office in Zurich and has fully paid-up share capital of CHF 1 million.

The administrator is a company specializing in asset management for private and institutional investors. It has been approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority as an administrator of collective investment schemes and is therefore subject to supervision by FINMA.

Banque Bonhôte & Cie S.A. has been appointed as investment advisor without decision-making authority.

Banque Bonhôte & Cie SA, based in Neuchâtel, Switzerland, has been appointed as investment advisor without decision-making authority. Banque Bonhôte & Cie SA develops investment strategies based on market indicators and has expertise in the construction and modeling of quantitative strategies. Banque Bonhôte & Cie SA calculates its own indicator of market phases on a daily basis and notifies the asset manager of any change in the indicator's status. Based on the market phase, the investment advisor proposes securities that correspond to the phase status and the quantitative criteria derived from it. The proposal for the investment universe is sent to the asset manager, who analyzes the list of proposed securities and then determines the final selection of securities based on his own fundamental analysis and the desired sector allocation.

2.6 Exercise of creditor and membership rights

The fund management company exercises the membership and creditor rights associated with the investment fund's investments independently and exclusively in the interests of the investors. Upon request, investors will receive information from the fund management company about the exercise of membership and creditor rights.

In the case of routine transactions, the fund management company is free to exercise membership and creditor rights itself or to delegate their exercise to the custodian bank or third parties, or to waive the exercise of membership and creditor rights.

In all other matters that could have a lasting impact on the interests of investors, such as the exercise of membership and creditor rights to which the fund management company is entitled as a shareholder or creditor of the custodian bank or other legal entities closely associated with it, the fund management company shall exercise the voting rights itself or issue express instructions. In doing so, it may rely on information obtained from the custodian bank, the asset

manager, the company, or third parties, or information obtained from the press.

The fund management company is free to waive the exercise of membership and creditor rights.

3. Information about the custodian bank

3.1 General information on the custodian bank

The custodian bank is Bank Julius Baer & Co. AG.

The custodian bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Julius Baer Group Ltd. The origins of Julius Baer Group Ltd date back to 1890. Today, it is a Swiss stock corporation with its registered office in Zurich.

3.2 Further information on the custodian bank

The custodian bank is primarily active in asset management and investment advice, and specializes in securities, foreign exchange, and precious metals trading.

The custodian bank may entrust third-party custodians and central securities depositories in Germany and abroad with the safekeeping of the fund assets, provided that this is in the interests of proper custody. Financial instruments may only be transferred to supervised third-party or central custodians. This does not apply to mandatory custody at a location where transfer to supervised third-party or central custodians is not possible, in particular due to mandatory legal provisions or the terms and conditions of the investment product. Third-party and central custody means that the fund management company no longer has sole ownership of the securities deposited, but only co-ownership. If the third-party and central custodians are not subject to supervision, they are unlikely to meet the organizational requirements imposed on Swiss banks.

Appropriate organizational and procedural arrangements shall ensure that conflicts of interest between the custodian bank and the investors, as well as between the custodian bank and any third-party custodians and central securities depositories in Switzerland or abroad that may be involved by the custodian bank, are avoided.

The custodian bank is liable for any damage caused by the agent unless it can prove that it exercised the care required in the circumstances in selecting, instructing, and monitoring the agent.

The custodian bank is registered with the US tax authorities as a Participating Foreign Financial Institution within the meaning of Sections 1471–1474 of the US Internal Revenue Code (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, including related enactments, "FATCA").

The address of the custodian bank is: Bank Julius Baer & Co. AG, Bahnhofstrasse 36, CH-8001 Zurich

The website address is: www.juliusbaer.com

4. Information about third parties

4.1 Paying agent

The paying agent is the custodian bank.

5. Further

5.1 Useful information

Identification numbers A class:	Vehicle identification number	2344989
	ISIN code	CH0023449892
Identification numbers for Class B:	Security number	29355025
	ISIN code	CH0293550254

Identification numbers for Class C:	Valor number	2344994
	ISIN code	CH0023449942
Identification numbers for X-Class:	Security number	29355041
	ISIN code	CH0293550411
Listing:	Currently not listed on any stock exchange	
Financial year:	1 st January to 31 st December	
Term:	unlimited	
Unit of account:	Swiss francs / CHF	
Shares:	No securitization, but rather bookkeeping. No share certificates are issued.	
Appropriation of income:	Annual reinvestment (all classes)	

5.2 investment fund publications

Further information on the investment fund is contained in the latest annual and semi-annual reports. In addition, the latest information is available on the Internet at www.rf-partners.ch.

The prospectus with integrated fund contract, the information sheet, and the annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained free of charge from the fund management company, the custodian bank, and all distributors.

In the event of a change to the fund contract, a change of fund management or custodian bank, or the liquidation of the investment fund, the fund management company will publish this information on the Swiss Fund Data AG internet platform (www.swissfunddata.ch).

Prices are published daily on the Swiss Fund Data AG internet platform "www.swissfunddata.ch".

5.3 Sales restrictions

In the event of any distribution of units abroad, the provisions applicable in the country concerned shall apply.

- a) At present, the investment fund does not have distribution authorizations in other countries, nor does it intend to obtain such authorizations.
- b) Shares in this investment fund may not be offered, sold or delivered within the USA.

The fund management company and the custodian bank may prohibit or restrict the sale, brokerage or transfer of shares to natural persons or legal entities in certain countries and territories.

6. Further investment information

6.1 Profile of the typical investor

The investment fund is suitable as a medium to long-term investment and is only recommended for investors who are willing and able to accept losses. The fund is not suitable for investors who want or need to have access to their invested capital at short notice. It is not a money market investment and cannot therefore be used as a substitute for such an investment.

7. Detailed provisions

All further information on the investment fund, such as the valuation of the fund assets, a list of all fees and incidental costs charged to the investor and the fund, and the use of the proceeds, is set out in detail in the fund contract.

Overview of the characteristics of the "RFP Swiss Equity Equal-Weighted"

Name of the investment fund	RFP Swiss Equity Equal-Weighted			
Share class	A	B	C	X
Securities number	2344989	29355025	2344994	29355041
ISIN number	CH0023449892	CH0293550254	CH0023449942	CH0293550411
Unit of account of the investment fund	Swiss franc (CHF)			
Reference currency of the share class	Swiss franc (CHF)	Swiss franc (CHF)	Swiss franc (CHF)	Swiss franc (CHF)
Launch date	27.12.2005	30.05.2012	30.09.2016	04.02.2021
Initial issue price	CHF	tbd	tbd	tbd
Minimum investment	None	None	CHF 1,000,000	None
Smallest tradable unit	0.001 shares	0.001 shares	0.001 shares	0.001 shares
Appropriation of earnings	Reinvested	Reinvested	Reinvested	Reinvested
Listing	No	No	No	No
Financial year	1 st January to 31s December			
Maximum sales commission charged to investors ¹	3%	None	1%	None
Max. redemption fee charged to investors ²	0.5% p.a.	0.5% p.a.	0.5% p.a.	0.5% p.a.
Max. management fee including custodian bank commission and distribution commission charged to the investment fund ³	2.00% p.a.	1.50% p.a.	1.25% p.a.	0.75% p.a.
Total expense ratio (TER)				
2022	1.85%	1.30%	0.85%	0.24%
2023	1.86%	1.31%	0.86%	0.24%
2024	1.90%	1.34%	0.91%	0.18%
Previous results ⁴				
Return since launch (cumulative) as of 31 December 2024	67.5%	21.8%	123.92%	4.0% (until 4 June 2024)
2022	-23.56%	-23.14%	-22.79%	-
2023	5.61%	6.20%	6.68%	7.33%
2024	-6.89%	-6.37%	-5.95%	5.20%

¹ Maximum distribution commission in favor of the fund management company, the custodian bank, and/or the distributors in the United States and abroad;

² Maximum redemption fee payable to the fund management company, the custodian bank and/or distributors in Switzerland and abroad;

³ Management fee payable to the fund management company for the management, administration, asset management and distribution activities relating to units of the investment fund and all tasks of the custodian bank such as safekeeping of the investment fund's assets, handling of payment transactions and the other tasks listed in § 4 (§ 19 of the fund contract). Remuneration and incidental costs pursuant to § 19 of the fund agreement, which may be charged directly to the investment fund, do not necessarily have to be included in this commission.

⁴ Past performance is not an indicator of current or future performance. The performance data does not take into account the commissions and costs charged when the shares are issued and redeemed. Performance is reported taking into account any distributions.

Part II – Fund contract

I. Fundamentals

§ 1 Name; company name and registered office of the fund management company and custodian bank

- Under the name "RFP Swiss Equity Equal-Weighted," there is a contractual investment fund of the type "securities fund" ("the investment fund") within the meaning of Art. 25 ff. in conjunction with Art. 53 ff. in conjunction with Art. 92f. of the Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006 ("CISA").
- The fund management company is 1741 Fund Solutions AG, with registered office in St. Gallen.
- The custodian bank is Bank Julius Bär & Co. AG, with its registered office in Zurich.
- The asset manager of the fund is Rieter Fischer Partners AG, Zurich.

II. Rights and obligations of the contracting parties

§ 2 The fund agreement

The legal relationships between investors on the one hand and the fund management company and the custodian bank on the other hand are governed by this fund agreement and the relevant provisions of the collective investment legislation.

§ 3 The fund management company

- The fund management company manages the investment fund on behalf of the investors independently and in its own name. In particular, it decides on the issue of units, investments and their valuation. It calculates the net asset value and determines the issue and redemption prices as well as profit distributions. It exercises all rights pertaining to the investment fund.
- The fund management company and its agents are subject to fiduciary duty, duty of care, and disclosure requirements. They act independently and exclusively in the interests of the investors. They take the organizational measures necessary for proper management. They are accountable for the collective investment schemes they manage and provide information on all fees and costs charged directly or indirectly to investors, as well as on compensation received from third parties, in particular commissions, discounts, or other financial advantages.
- The fund management company may delegate investment decisions and sub-tasks to third parties if this is in the interests of proper management. It shall only engage persons who have the necessary skills, knowledge, and experience for this activity and who have the required authorizations. It shall carefully instruct and supervise the third parties it engages.
Investment decisions may only be delegated to asset managers who have the necessary authorisation.
- With the consent of the custodian bank, the fund management company may submit an amendment to this fund contract to the supervisory authority for approval (see § 27).
- The fund management company may merge the investment fund with other investment funds in accordance with the provisions of § 24 or dissolve it in accordance with the provisions of § 26.
- The fund management company is entitled to the remuneration provided for in §§ 19 and 20, to exemption from liabilities incurred in the proper performance of its duties, and to reimbursement of expenses incurred in fulfilling these liabilities.

§ 4 The custodian bank

1. The custodian bank shall hold the fund assets in custody. It shall issue and redeem the fund units and handle payments for the investment fund.
2. The custodian bank and its agents are subject to fiduciary, due diligence, and disclosure duties. They act independently and exclusively in the interests of the investors. They take the organizational measures necessary to ensure proper management. They are accountable for the collective investment schemes they hold and provide information on all fees and costs charged directly or indirectly to investors, as well as on any compensation received from third parties, in particular commissions, discounts, or other financial benefits.
5. 3. The custodian bank is responsible for managing the investment fund's accounts and securities, but cannot dispose of its assets independently.
4. The custodian bank shall ensure that, in transactions relating to the assets of the investment fund, the countervalue is transferred within the usual time limits. It shall notify the fund management company if the countervalue is not reimbursed within the usual time limit and shall demand compensation from the counterparty for the asset concerned, if possible.
5. The custodian bank keeps the necessary records and accounts in such a way that it can distinguish the assets held in custody for each individual investment fund at any time.

The custodian bank shall verify the ownership of the fund management company in the case of assets that cannot be taken into custody and shall keep records thereof.

6. The custodian bank may entrust the custody of the fund assets to third-party custodians or central securities depositories in Switzerland or abroad, provided this is in the interests of proper custody. It shall check and monitor whether the third-party custodian or central securities depository it has appointed:
 - a) has an appropriate organizational structure, financial guarantees, and professional qualifications required for the type and complexity of the assets entrusted to it;
 - b) is subject to regular external audits, thereby ensuring that the financial instruments are in its possession;
 - c) the assets received from the custodian bank are held in such a way that they can be clearly identified by the custodian bank as belonging to the fund's assets at any time through regular reconciliation;
 - d) complies with the regulations applicable to the custodian bank with regard to the performance of its delegated tasks and the avoidance of conflicts of interest.

The custodian bank is liable for any damage caused by the agent unless it can prove that it exercised the care required in the circumstances when selecting, instructing, and monitoring the agent. The prospectus contains information on the risks associated with transferring custody to third-party custodians and central securities depositories.

For financial instruments, the transfer within the meaning of the preceding paragraph may only be made to supervised third-party or central custodians. This does not apply to mandatory custody at a location where transfer to supervised third-party or central custodians is not possible, in particular due to mandatory legal provisions or the terms and conditions of the investment product. Investors must be informed in the prospectus about custody by non-supervised third-party or central custodians.

7. The custodian bank shall ensure that the fund management company complies with the law and the fund contract. It shall verify that the calculation of the net asset value and the issue and redemption prices of the

units, as well as the investment decisions, comply with the law and the fund contract and that the income is used in accordance with the fund contract. The custodian bank is not responsible for the selection of investments made by the fund management company within the scope of the investment guidelines.

8. The custodian bank is entitled to the remuneration provided for in §§ 19 and 20, to exemption from liabilities incurred in the proper performance of its duties, and to reimbursement of expenses incurred in fulfilling these liabilities.

§ 5 The investors

1. The group of investors is not restricted. Restrictions may be imposed on individual classes in accordance with § 6 (4).
2. Upon conclusion of the contract and payment in cash, investors acquire a claim against the fund management company for participation in the assets and income of the investment fund. The investors' claim is based on shares.
3. Investors are only obliged to pay the amount of their subscribed shares into the investment fund. Their personal liability for the liabilities of the investment fund is excluded.
4. Investors may obtain the necessary information on the basis for calculating the net asset value per share from the fund management company at any time. If investors express an interest in more detailed information on individual transactions carried out by the fund management company, such as the exercise of membership and creditor rights or risk management, the fund management company shall also provide them with this information at any time. Investors may request the court at the registered office of the fund management company that the auditing company or another expert investigate the matter requiring clarification and report back to them.
5. Investors may terminate the fund contract at any time and request payment of their share of the investment fund in cash.
6. Investors are obliged to provide the fund management company and/or the custodian bank and their agents with evidence upon request that they meet or continue to meet the legal or fund contract requirements for participation in the investment fund or a share class. Furthermore, they are obliged to inform the custodian bank, the fund management company, and their agents immediately if they no longer meet these requirements.
7. An investor's units must be compulsorily redeemed by the fund management company in cooperation with the custodian bank at the respective redemption price if:
 - a) this is necessary to protect the reputation of the financial center, in particular to combat money laundering;
 - b) the investor no longer meets the legal or contractual requirements for participation in this investment fund.
8. In addition, an investor's shares may be compulsorily redeemed by the fund management company in cooperation with the custodian bank at the current redemption price if:
 - a) the investor's participation in the investment fund is likely to significantly impair the economic interests of the other investors, in particular if the participation could result in tax disadvantages for the investment fund in Switzerland or abroad;
 - b) investors have acquired or hold their shares in violation of provisions of a domestic or foreign law

applicable to them, this fund agreement, or the prospectus;

- c) the economic interests of investors are impaired, in particular in cases where individual investors attempt to gain financial advantages through systematic subscriptions and immediately subsequent redemptions by exploiting time differences between the determination of the closing prices and the valuation of the fund assets (market timing).

§ 6 Shares and share classes

1. The fund management company may, with the consent of the custodian bank and the approval of the supervisory authority, create, cancel or merge different share classes at any time. All share classes entitle the holder to participate in the undivided fund assets, which are not segmented. This participation may vary due to share class-specific costs or distributions or due to share class-specific income, and the various share classes may therefore have different net asset values per share. The assets of the investment fund as a whole are liable for class-specific costs.
2. The creation, cancellation, or merger of share classes will be announced in the publication media. Only a merger is considered a change to the fund agreement within the meaning of § 27.
3. The various share classes may differ in terms of cost structure, reference currency, currency hedging, distribution or reinvestment of income, minimum investment and investor group.

Remuneration and costs shall only be charged to the share class to which a particular service is provided. Remuneration and costs that cannot be clearly allocated to a specific share class shall be charged to the individual share classes in proportion to the fund assets.

4. The following share classes currently exist:

"A" class	CHF	Accumulating		Customers of financial intermediaries
"B" class	CHF	reinvesting		Entire investor public
"C" class	CHF	reinvesting	1,000,000 CHF	Total investor public
"X" class	CHF	reinvested		Investors who have a written asset management agreement with RIETER FISCHER PARTNERS AG

The shares are not certificated but are held in book-entry form. Investors are not entitled to demand the delivery of a share certificate.

6. The custodian bank and the fund management company are obliged to request investors who no longer meet the requirements for holding a share class to return their shares within 30 calendar days in accordance with § 19, to transfer them to a person who meets the aforementioned requirements, or to convert them into shares of another class whose conditions they meet, or to increase the investment amount to the extent necessary if the minimum investment is not reached. If the investor fails to comply with this request, the fund management company must, in cooperation with the custodian bank, either carry out a compulsory conversion into another share class of this investment fund or, if this is not possible, a compulsory redemption within the meaning of § 5 (6) of the relevant shares.

III. Investment policy guidelines

A. Investment principles

§ 7 Compliance with investment regulations

1. When selecting individual investments, the fund management company observes the following percentage restrictions in order to achieve a balanced risk distribution. These restrictions relate to the fund assets at market value and must be observed at all times. This investment fund must comply with the investment restrictions six months after the end of the subscription period (launch).
2. If the restrictions are exceeded due to market changes, the investments must be reduced to the permissible level within a reasonable period of time, while safeguarding the interests of investors. If restrictions in connection with derivatives pursuant to § 13 below are violated due to a change in the delta, the proper condition must be restored within three banking days at the latest, while safeguarding the interests of investors.

§ 8 Investment policy

1. The fund management company may invest the assets of this investment fund in the following investments. The risks associated with these investments must be disclosed in the prospectus.
 - a) Securities, i.e. mass-issued securities and uncertificated rights with the same function (book-entry securities) that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public and that represent a participation or claim or the right to acquire such securities and book-entry securities through
Investments in newly issued securities are only permitted if their admission to a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public is provided for in the terms of issue. If they are not admitted to trading on a stock exchange or other market open to the public within one year of acquisition, the securities must be sold within one month or included in the restriction rule under section 1(f).
 - b) Derivatives, if (i) they are based on securities in accordance with letter a), derivatives in accordance with letter b), units in collective investment schemes in accordance with letter c), money market instruments in accordance with letter d), financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates, loans or currencies, and (ii) the underlying assets are permitted as investments under the fund contract. Derivatives are traded either on an exchange or on another regulated market open to the public or OTC;

Investments in OTC derivatives (OTC transactions) are only permitted if (i) the counterparty is a supervised financial intermediary specialising in this type of transaction, and (ii) the OTC derivatives are tradable on a daily basis or can be returned to the issuer at any time. They must also be reliably and comprehensively assessable. Derivatives may be used in accordance with § 13.

- c) Structured products, if (i) they are based on securities in accordance with letter a, derivatives in accordance with letter b, structured products in accordance with letter c, units in collective investment schemes in accordance with letter d, money market instruments in accordance with letter e, financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates, loans or currencies and (ii) the underlying assets are permissible as investments under the fund contract. Structured products are traded either on a stock exchange or on another regulated market open to the public or OTC;

OTC transactions are only permitted if (i) the counterparty is a supervised financial intermediary specialising in this type of transaction, and (ii) the OTC products are tradable on a daily basis or can be returned to the issuer at any time. They must also be reliably and comprehensively assessable.

- d) Shares in other collective investment schemes (target funds) if (i) their documents limit investments in other target funds to 10% in total; (ii) provisions equivalent to those applicable to securities funds apply to these target funds with regard to their purpose, organization, investment policy, investor protection, risk diversification, separate custody of fund assets, borrowing, lending, short selling of securities and money market instruments, issue and redemption of units, and the content of semi-annual and annual reports; and (iii) these target funds are authorized as collective investment schemes in their country of domicile and are subject to supervision equivalent to that in Switzerland for the protection of investors, and international administrative assistance is guaranteed;

The fund management company may invest a maximum of 10% of the fund's assets in units of target funds.

Target funds may be open-ended or closed-ended (provided the latter are listed on a stock exchange or traded on a regulated market), domestic or foreign target funds, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs). The legal form of the target funds is irrelevant. They may be contractual investment funds, investment funds in the form of a company, SICAVs, SICAFs, unit trusts, business trusts, or trust companies.

The acquisition of funds of funds (funds of funds) is not permitted.

Subject to § 20 (6), the fund management company may acquire units in target funds that are managed directly or indirectly by itself or by a company with which it is affiliated through joint management or control or through a significant direct or indirect participation.

- e) Money market instruments, provided they are liquid and valuables and are traded on a stock exchange or on another regulated market open to the public; Money market instruments that are not traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public may only be acquired if the issue or the issuer is subject to regulations on creditor and investor protection and if the money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by issuers in accordance with Art. 74 para. 2 KKV.
 - f) Sight and time deposits with maturities of up to twelve months held with banks domiciled in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union or in another country if the bank is subject to supervision equivalent to that in Switzerland.
 - g) Investments other than those mentioned in B. a) to f) above, up to a maximum of 10% of the assets of an individual sub-fund; the following are not permitted: (i) investments in precious metals, precious metal certificates, commodities and commodity certificates, and (ii) short sales of investments of any kind.
2. The investment policy and investment objective of the Fund are primarily to achieve long-term capital gains and reasonable income by investing in a portfolio of equities of Swiss issuers that are represented in one of the leading Swiss equity indices (the "reference index" or "reference indices"). Instead of direct investments, investments may be made in derivatives that are directly or indirectly based on equities. Investments may also be made indirectly via exchange-traded funds.
 3. After deducting liquid assets in accordance with § 9 below, the fund management invests at least 80% of the fund's assets in:
 - a) Equity securities and equity rights (shares, participation certificates, etc.) that are included in one of the reference indices;
 - b) Index certificates and index baskets based on investments as described in (a) above;
 - c) other derivatives, namely options and futures, which are based on investments in accordance with (a) above;
 - d) Shares or units in exchange-traded funds that are linked to one of the reference indices and do not have leverage (maximum 10%).

4. After deducting liquid assets in accordance with § 9 below, the fund management company may invest a maximum of 20% of the fund's assets in:
 - a) Equity securities and equity rights of companies that are domiciled in Switzerland or conduct the majority of their business activities in Switzerland or, as holding companies, primarily hold equity investments in companies domiciled in Switzerland but are not included in any reference index;
 - b) equity securities and equity rights of companies domiciled outside Switzerland that are not included in a reference index but are listed on a Swiss stock exchange;
 - c) Money market instruments from issuers worldwide that are denominated in Swiss francs or another freely convertible currency, as short-term liquid investments.
5. The relevant reference indices are specified in the prospectus. They are subject to change.
6. The fund is not index-linked. The reference indices define the main investment universe. The fund is not required to invest in all securities represented in the reference indices or to observe their relative weightings.
7. The fund management company ensures appropriate liquidity management. Details are disclosed in the prospectus.

§ 9 Liquid assets

The fund management company may also hold appropriate liquid assets in the accounting unit of the investment fund and in all currencies in which investments are permitted. Liquid assets are defined as bank deposits and claims from repurchase agreements on demand and with a maturity of up to twelve months.

B. Investment techniques and investment instruments

§10 Securities lending

The fund management company does not engage in securities lending transactions.

§11 Repurchase agreements

The fund management company does not engage in repurchase agreements.

§12 Derivatives

1. The fund management company may use derivatives. It shall ensure that the use of derivatives does not, even under exceptional market conditions, result in a deviation from the investment objectives set out in this fund contract, in the prospectus and in the key information document, or in a change in the investment character of the investment fund. In addition, the underlying assets of the derivatives must be permissible investments under this fund contract.
In connection with collective investment schemes, derivatives may only be used for currency hedging purposes. This does not apply to the hedging of market, interest rate, and credit risks in collective investment schemes, provided that the risks are clearly identifiable and measurable.
2. The commitment approach I is used for risk measurement. Taking into account the necessary coverage required under this paragraph, the use of derivatives does not have a leverage effect on the fund assets nor does it correspond to a short sale.
3. Only basic forms of derivatives may be used. These include:

- a) Call or put options whose value at expiry depends linearly on the positive or negative difference between the market value of the underlying asset and the exercise price and becomes zero if the difference has the opposite sign;
 - b) Credit default swaps (CDS);
 - c) Swaps whose payments depend linearly and path-independently on the value of the underlying asset or an absolute amount;
 - d) Forward transactions (futures and forwards) whose value depends linearly on the value of the underlying asset.
4. The economic effect of using derivatives is similar to either a sale (derivative reducing exposure) or a purchase (derivative increasing exposure) of an underlying asset.
5. a) In the case of exposure-reducing derivatives, the obligations entered into must be permanently covered by the underlying assets to which the derivative is linked, subject to sub-clauses b and d.
- b) Coverage with investments other than the underlying assets is permitted for exposure-reducing derivatives that are denominated in an index which
- is calculated by an external, independent body;
 - is representative of the investments serving as collateral;
 - are adequately correlated with these investments.
- c) The fund management company must have unrestricted access to the underlying assets or investments at all times.
- d) An exposure-reducing derivative may be weighted using the "delta" when calculating the corresponding underlying assets.
6. In the case of derivatives that increase exposure, the underlying equivalent of a derivative position must be covered at all times by cash equivalents in accordance with Art. 34 para. 5 KKV-FINMA. The underlying equivalent is calculated for futures, options, swaps, and forwards in accordance with Appendix 1 of KKV-FINMA.
7. The fund management company must observe the following rules when offsetting derivative positions:
- a) Offsetting positions in derivatives with the same underlying asset and offsetting positions in derivatives and investments with the same underlying asset may be offset against each other regardless of the expiry of the derivatives ("netting") if the derivative transaction was entered into solely for the purpose of eliminating the risks associated with the acquired derivatives or investments, the material risks are not neglected and the credit risk exposure of the derivatives is determined in accordance with Art. 35 KKV-FINMA.
 - b) If the derivatives in hedging transactions do not relate to the same underlying asset as the asset to be hedged, the conditions for offsetting must be met in addition to the rules in letter a ("hedging") in that the derivative transactions must not be based on an investment strategy that serves to generate profits. In addition, the derivative must lead to a demonstrable reduction in risk, the risks of the derivative must be offset, the derivatives, underlying assets or assets to be offset must relate to the same class of financial instruments, and the hedging strategy must also be effective under exceptional market conditions.
 - c) Derivatives that are used purely to hedge foreign currency risks and do not lead to leverage or involve additional market risks may be offset in the calculation of the total exposure from derivatives without the requirements under letter b.
 - d) Hedging transactions covered by interest rate derivatives are permitted. Convertible bonds may be disregarded when calculating the exposure from derivatives.

8. The fund management company may use both standardized and non-standardized derivatives. It may conclude derivative transactions on a stock exchange, on another regulated market open to the public, or OTC (over-the-counter).
9.
 - a) The fund management company may only conclude OTC transactions with supervised financial intermediaries that specialize in these types of transactions and guarantee that they will be executed properly. If the counterparty is not the custodian bank, the former or its guarantor must have a high credit rating.
 - b) An OTC derivative must be valued reliably and transparently on a daily basis and must be able to be sold, liquidated or offset by a countertrade at any time at fair value.
 - c) If no market price is available for an OTC derivative, the price must be determinable at any time using an appropriate and recognized valuation model based on the fair value of the underlying assets from which the derivative is derived. Before concluding a contract for such a derivative, specific offers must always be obtained from at least two counterparties, and the contract must be concluded with the counterparty that submits the best offer in terms of price. Deviations from this principle are permissible for reasons of risk diversification or if other contractual components, such as the creditworthiness or range of services offered by the counterparty, make another offer appear more advantageous overall for investors. In addition, the requirement to obtain offers from at least two potential counterparties may be waived in exceptional cases if this is in the best interests of investors. The reasons for this, as well as the conclusion of the contract and the determination of the price, must be documented in a comprehensible manner.
 - d) The fund management company or its agents may only accept collateral in OTC transactions that meets the requirements of Art. 51 KKV-FINMA. The issuer of the collateral must have a high credit rating and the collateral must not be issued by the counterparty or by a company belonging to the counterparty's group or dependent on it. The collateral must be highly liquid, traded at a transparent price on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public, and valued at least once a day. The fund management company or its agents must fulfill the obligations and requirements set out in Art. 52 KKV-FINMA when managing the collateral. In particular, they must diversify the collateral appropriately in terms of countries, markets, and issuers, whereby appropriate diversification of issuers is deemed to have been achieved if the collateral held by a single issuer does not exceed 20% of the net asset value. Exceptions are reserved for publicly guaranteed or issued investments in accordance with Art. 83 KKV. Furthermore, the fund management company or its agents must be able to obtain power of disposal and authority to dispose of the collateral received at any time and without the involvement of the counterparty or its consent in the event of default by the counterparty. The collateral received must be held in custody by the custodian bank. The collateral received may be held in custody on behalf of the fund management company by a supervised third-party custodian if ownership of the collateral is not transferred and the third-party custodian is independent of the counterparty.
10. When complying with the statutory and contractual investment restrictions (maximum and minimum limits), derivatives must be taken into account in accordance with the collective investment legislation.
11. The prospectus contains further information:
 - on the significance of derivatives within the investment strategy;
 - on the impact of the use of derivatives on the risk profile of the investment fund;
 - on the counterparty risks of derivatives;
 - on credit derivatives;
 - on the collateral strategy.

§ 13 Taking out and granting loans

1. The fund management company may not grant any loans on behalf of the investment fund. Securities lending in accordance with § 11 and repurchase agreements in accordance with § 12 do not constitute the granting of loans within the meaning of this paragraph.

2. The fund management company may take out loans for investment purposes and to satisfy redemption requests for a maximum of 10% of the net fund assets. Repurchase agreements pursuant to § 12 shall be deemed to be borrowing within the meaning of this paragraph unless the funds received are used in an arbitrage transaction for the acquisition of securities of the same type, quality, credit rating and maturity in conjunction with a reverse repurchase agreement.

§ 14 Encumbering the fund assets

1. The fund management company may not pledge or assign as collateral more than 25% of the net fund assets at the expense of the investment fund.
2. The fund assets may not be encumbered with guarantees. A credit derivative that increases exposure does not constitute a guarantee within the meaning of this paragraph.

C. Investment restrictions

§ 15 Risk diversification and risk limitation

1. The risk diversification provisions pursuant to § 16 shall include:
 - a) Investments pursuant to § 8, with the exception of index-based derivatives, provided that the index is sufficiently diversified and representative of the market to which it refers and is published in an appropriate manner;
 - b) liquid assets in accordance with § 9;
 - c) Receivables from counterparties arising from OTC transactions;
2. Companies that form a group under international accounting standards are considered a single issuer.
3. The fund management company may invest a maximum of 10% of the fund assets, including derivatives and structured products, in securities and money market instruments of the same issuer. The total value of securities and money market instruments of issuers in which more than 5% of the fund assets are invested may not exceed 40% of the fund assets. The provisions of sections 4 and 5 remain reserved.
4. The fund management company may invest a maximum of 20% of the fund assets in sight and time deposits with the same bank. This limit includes both liquid assets in accordance with § 9 and investments in bank deposits in accordance with § 8.
5. The fund management company may invest a maximum of 5% of the fund assets in OTC transactions with the same counterparty. If the counterparty is a bank domiciled in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union or in another country in which it is subject to supervision equivalent to that in Switzerland, this limit is increased to 10% of the fund assets.

If the claims arising from OTC transactions are secured by collateral in the form of liquid assets in accordance with Articles 50 to 55 KKV-FINMA, these claims are not taken into account when calculating the counterparty risk.
6. Investments, credit balances, and receivables in accordance with sections 3 to 5 above from the same issuer or debtor may not exceed 20% of the fund's assets in total.
7. Investments in accordance with section 3 above of the same group of companies may not exceed 20% of the fund assets in total. The higher limits in accordance with section 12 below are reserved.
8. The fund management company may invest a maximum of 10% of the fund assets in units of the same target fund.
9. The fund management company may not acquire any participation rights that in total represent more than

10% of the voting rights or that allow it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuer.

10. The fund management company may acquire a maximum of 10% of the non-voting participation certificates, debt securities and/or money market instruments of the same issuer and a maximum of 25% of the units in their collective investment schemes for the fund assets.

These restrictions do not apply if the gross amount of the debt securities, money market instruments or units in target funds cannot be calculated at the time of acquisition.

11. The restrictions in sections 9 and 10 above do not apply to securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a state or public-law entity from the OECD or by international organizations under public law to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs.
12. The 10% limit mentioned in section 3 is increased to 35% if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an OECD country, a public-law entity from the OECD or international organizations under public law to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs. The aforementioned securities or money market instruments are not taken into account when applying the 40% limit under section 3. However, the individual limits under sections 3 and 5 may not be cumulated with the present limit of 35%.

IV. Calculation of the net asset value and issue and redemption of units

§16 Calculation of the net asset value

1. The net asset value of the investment fund and the share of the individual classes (quotas) is calculated at market value at the end of the financial year and for each day on which shares are issued or redeemed, in Swiss francs. No calculation of the fund's assets is made on days when the stock exchanges or markets of the fund's main investment countries are closed (e.g., bank holidays and stock exchange holidays).
2. Investments traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public are valued at the current prices paid on the main market. Other investments or investments for which no current prices are available are valued at the price that would probably be obtained from a careful sale at the time of valuation. In this case, the fund management company shall use appropriate and recognized valuation models and principles to determine the fair value.
3. Open-ended collective investment schemes are valued at their redemption price or net asset value. If they are regularly traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public, the fund management company may value them in accordance with section 2.
4. The value of money market instruments that are not traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public is determined as follows:

The valuation price of such investments is gradually adjusted to the redemption price based on the net acquisition price, while maintaining the investment return calculated from this price. In the event of significant changes in market conditions, the valuation basis of the individual investments is adjusted to the new market yield. In the absence of a current market price, the valuation of money market instruments with the same characteristics (quality and domicile of the issuer, issue currency, term) is generally used as a basis.

5. Bank balances are valued at their claim amount plus accrued interest. In the event of significant changes in market conditions or creditworthiness, the valuation basis for time deposits is adjusted to reflect the new circumstances.
6. The net asset value of a share in a class is calculated as the share of the relevant share class in the fair value of the fund assets, less any liabilities of the investment fund allocated to the relevant share class, divided by the number of shares of the corresponding class in circulation. It is rounded to the smallest unit of the accounting unit of the corresponding share class.
7. The proportions of the market value of the net fund assets (fund assets less liabilities) attributable to the respective share classes are determined for the first time upon the initial issue of several share classes (if this

occurs simultaneously) or upon the initial issue of an additional class on the basis of the proceeds accruing to the fund for each class. The quota is then recalculated in the event of the following:

- a) upon the issue and redemption of shares;
- b) on the record date for distributions, provided that (i) such distributions are only made on individual share classes (distribution classes) or (ii) the distributions of the various share classes differ in terms of their percentage of their respective net asset values or (iii) different commission or cost charges are levied on the distributions of the various share classes as a percentage of the distribution. (iii) different commission or cost charges are incurred on the distributions of the various share classes as a percentage of the distribution;
- c) when calculating the net asset value, in connection with the allocation of liabilities (including due or accrued costs and commissions) to the various share classes, if the liabilities of the various share classes differ as a percentage of their respective net asset values, namely if (i) different commission rates apply to the various share classes or if (ii) share class-specific costs are charged;
- d) when calculating the net asset value, in connection with the allocation of income or capital gains to the various share classes, provided that the income or capital gains arise from transactions that were carried out solely in the interest of one share class or in the interest of several share classes, but not in proportion to their share of the net fund assets.

§17 Issue, redemption, and conversion of shares

1. Subscription and redemption requests for shares are accepted on the order date up to a specific time specified in the prospectus.
The price of the shares for issue and redemption shall be determined at the earliest on the banking day following the order date (valuation date). The prospectus sets out the details.
2. The issue and redemption price of the shares is based on the net asset value per share calculated on the valuation date based on the closing prices of the previous day in accordance with § 17. When shares are issued and redeemed, an issue commission may be added to the net asset value in accordance with § 19 or a redemption commission may be deducted from the net asset value in accordance with § 19.

Incidental costs for the purchase and sale of investments (market-based brokerage fees, commissions, taxes, etc.) incurred by the investment fund from the investment of the amount paid in or from the sale of a portion of the investments corresponding to the redeemed share shall be charged to the fund assets.
3. The fund management company may suspend the issue of units at any time and reject applications for the subscription or conversion of units.
4. The fund management company may, in the interests of all investors, temporarily and exceptionally defer the redemption of shares if:
 - a) a market that forms the basis for the valuation of a significant portion of the fund's assets is closed or trading on such a market is restricted or suspended;
 - b) there is a political, economic, military, monetary, or other emergency;
 - c) transactions for the investment fund become impossible due to restrictions on foreign exchange or restrictions on other transfers of assets;
 - d) a large number of units are redeemed and this could significantly impair the interests of the other investors.
5. The fund management company shall immediately notify the audit company, the supervisory authority and, in an appropriate manner, the investors of its decision to postpone redemption.
6. As long as the redemption of units is postponed for the reasons specified in section 4 a) to c), no units shall be issued.

7. Shares of one class may be converted into shares of another class. This shall not incur any costs for the investor.

V. Remuneration and incidental costs

§ 18 Remuneration and incidental costs payable by investors

1. When shares are issued, investors may be charged an issue commission in favor of the fund management company, the custodian bank, and/or distributors in the US and abroad of up to a total of 3% of the net asset value for "A" class shares and up to a total of 1% of the net asset value for "C" class shares. No issue fee is charged for the other classes. The currently applicable maximum rate is specified in the prospectus and the key information document.
2. When shares are redeemed, the custodian bank may charge the investor a redemption fee of up to 0.5% of the net asset value for the benefit of the fund. The maximum rate currently applicable is set out in the prospectus and the key information document.

§ 19 Remuneration and incidental costs charged to the fund assets

1. For the management, asset management and distribution activities in relation to the investment fund, as well as for the remuneration of the custodian bank for the custody of the fund assets, the handling of the investment fund's payment transactions and the other tasks of the custodian bank listed in § 4, the fund management company shall charge the investment fund a commission based on the net fund assets as set out below, which shall be debited to the fund assets pro rata temporis each time the net asset value is calculated and paid out on a monthly basis (management commission, including distribution commission).

RFP Swiss Equity Equal-Weighted:

"A" class	maximum 2% p.a.
"B" class	maximum 1.50% p.a.
"C" class	maximum 1.25% p.a.
"X" class.	maximum 0.75% p.a.

The compensation paid to the custodian bank for each of the services specified in this section 1 shall be borne by the fund management company.

The fund management company discloses the intended use of the management fee in the prospectus. It also discloses any refunds to investors and/or distribution fees.

The actual management fee rate applied is shown in the annual and semi-annual reports.

2. The fund management company and custodian bank are also entitled to reimbursement of the following expenses incurred by them in connection with the execution of the fund contract:
 - a) Costs in connection with the purchase and sale of investments, including hedging transactions, namely market-standard brokerage fees, commissions, settlement and transaction costs, bank charges, taxes and duties, as well as costs for reviewing and maintaining quality standards for physical investments;
 - b) Fees charged by the supervisory authority for the establishment, amendment, liquidation, merger, or consolidation of the fund or any sub-funds;
 - c) Annual fees payable to the supervisory authority;
 - d) Fees of the audit company for the annual audit and for certificates in connection with the establishment, amendment, liquidation, merger or consolidation of the investment fund;
 - e) Fees for legal and tax advisors in connection with the establishment, amendment, liquidation,

merger or consolidation of funds or any sub-funds, as well as the general representation of the interests of the fund and its investors;

- f) Costs for publishing the net asset value of the investment fund and all costs for communications to investors, including translation costs, which are not attributable to misconduct on the part of the fund management company;
 - g) Costs for printing and translating legal documents and annual and semi-annual reports of the investment fund;
 - h) Costs for any registration of the fund with a foreign supervisory authority, namely commissions charged by the foreign supervisory authority, translation costs and the remuneration of the representative or paying agent abroad;
 - i) Costs in connection with the exercise of voting rights or creditor rights by the investment fund, including fees for external advisors;
 - j) Costs and fees in connection with intellectual property registered in the name of the investment fund or with rights of use of the investment fund;
 - k) all costs incurred by the fund management company, the asset manager of collective investment schemes or the custodian bank in taking extraordinary measures to protect the interests of investors;
 - l) Costs for registering or renewing the legal entity identifier with domestic and foreign registration agencies;
 - m) Costs and fees in connection with the listing of the investment fund;
 - n) Costs and fees for the purchase and use of data and data licenses, insofar as they can be attributed to the investment fund and do not constitute research costs;
 - o) Costs and fees for the use and verification of independent labels.
3. The costs under item 3(a) are added directly to the cost price or deducted from the sales value.
5. The fund management company and its agents may, in accordance with the provisions of the prospectus, pay retrocessions to compensate for the distribution of fund units and discounts to reduce the fees and costs charged to the fund and payable by the investor.
6. Furthermore, the following costs may be charged to the fund assets:
- a) bank charges in connection with the custody of investments by third parties (sub-custodians);
 - b) all taxes and duties levied on the fund assets, their income, and on expenses charged to the fund assets.
7. If the fund management company acquires units of other collective investment schemes that are managed directly or indirectly by itself or by a company with which it is linked through joint management or control or through a significant direct or indirect participation ("affiliated target funds"), **only a reduced management fee of max. 0.25% p.a. of the net asset value may be charged to the fund assets** for the extent of such investments. Furthermore, the fund management company may not charge any issue or redemption fees of the affiliated target funds to the investment fund.

If the fund management company invests in units of a related target fund in accordance with the above paragraph which has a lower effective (flat-rate) management fee than the effective management fee in accordance with section 1, the fund management company may, instead of the aforementioned reduced management fee, charge the difference between the effective management fee of the investing investment fund on the one hand and the effective (flat-rate) management fee of the target fund.

VI. Accountability and Audit

§20 Accountability

1. The accounting unit of the investment fund is the Swiss franc (CHF).

2. The financial year runs from 1st January to 31st December.
3. Within four months of the end of the financial year, the fund management company publishes an audited annual report for the investment fund.
4. Within two months of the end of the first half of the financial year, the fund management company shall publish a semi-annual report.
5. The investor's right to information pursuant to § 5 (3) remains reserved.

§ 21 Audit

The audit company shall audit whether the fund management company and the custodian bank have complied with the statutory and contractual provisions as well as any rules of conduct of the Asset Management Association Switzerland that may apply to them. A brief report by the audit company on the published annual financial statements shall be included in the annual report.

VII. Use of profits

§ 22

1. The net income of the investment fund is added to the fund assets for reinvestment annually, at the latest within four months of the end of the financial year. The fund management company may also decide to make interim distributions of income. Any taxes and duties levied on reinvestments are reserved.
2. Realized capital gains from the sale of assets and rights may be distributed by the fund management or retained for reinvestment.

VIII. Publications of the investment fund

§ 23

1. The investment fund's publication media are the print media and electronic media specified in the prospectus. Any change in the publication media must be announced in the publication media.
2. The publication media shall publish, in particular, summaries of significant changes to the fund contract, indicating where the changes can be obtained free of charge, any change in the fund management company and/or custodian bank, the creation, cancellation or merger of share classes, and the dissolution of the investment fund. Changes required by law that do not affect the rights of investors or are purely formal in nature may be exempted from the publication requirement with the consent of the supervisory authority.
3. The fund management company shall publish the issue and redemption prices or the net asset value with the note "excluding commissions" for all share classes each time shares are issued or redeemed in the electronic medium specified in the prospectus. The prices shall be published at least twice a month. The weeks and days of the week on which publication takes place shall be specified in the prospectus.
4. The prospectus with integrated fund contract, the key information document, and the respective annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained free of charge from the fund management company, the custodian bank, and all distributors.

IX. Restructuring and dissolution**§ 24 Merger**

1. With the consent of the custodian bank, the fund management company may merge investment funds by transferring the assets and liabilities of the investment fund(s) to be transferred to the acquiring investment fund at the time of the merger. The investors in the transferring investment fund shall receive units in the acquiring investment fund in the corresponding amount. At the time of the merger, the transferring investment fund shall be dissolved without liquidation, and the fund contract of the acquiring investment fund shall also apply to the transferring investment fund.
2. Investment funds may only be merged if:
 - a) the relevant fund contracts provide for this;
 - b) they are managed by the same fund management company;
 - c) the relevant fund agreements are essentially identical with regard to the following provisions:
 - the investment policy, risk distribution, and the risks associated with the investment;
 - the use of net income and capital gains;
 - the type, amount, and calculation of all remuneration, issue and redemption commissions, and ancillary costs for the purchase and sale of investments (brokerage fees, charges, duties) that may be charged to the fund assets or investors;
 - the redemption conditions;
 - the term of the contract and the conditions for termination.
 - d) on the same day, the assets of the investment funds involved are valued, the exchange ratio is calculated, and the assets and liabilities are transferred.
 - e) no costs shall be incurred by the investment fund or the investors, with the exception of the costs specified in § 20 (3).
3. If the merger is expected to take more than one day, the supervisory authority may approve a temporary deferral of the redemption of the units of the investment funds involved.
4. The fund management company shall submit the intended amendments to the fund contract and the intended merger, together with the merger plan, to the supervisory authority for review at least one month before the planned publication. The merger plan shall contain information on the reasons for the merger, the investment policy of the investment funds involved and any differences between the acquiring and transferring investment funds, the calculation of the exchange ratio, any differences in remuneration, any tax consequences for the investment funds and the opinion of the collective investment scheme auditor.
5. The fund management company shall publish the intended amendments to the fund contract in accordance with § 24 (2) and the intended merger and its date together with the merger plan at least two months before the deadline it has set, twice in the publication media of the investment funds involved. In doing so, it shall inform investors that they may lodge objections to the intended amendments to the fund contract with the supervisory authority within 30 days of the last publication or request the redemption of their units.
6. The audit company shall immediately verify that the merger has been carried out properly and shall submit a report on this to the fund management company and the supervisory authority.
7. The fund management company shall notify the supervisory authority of the completion of the merger and publish the completion of the merger, the audit company's confirmation of its proper execution, and the exchange ratio without delay in the publication media of the investment funds involved.
8. The fund management company shall mention the merger in the next annual report of the acquiring investment fund and in any half-yearly report to be prepared beforehand. An audited final report shall be prepared for the transferring investment fund if the merger does not fall within the ordinary annual financial statements.

§ 25 Conversion to another legal form

1. With the approval of the custodian bank, the fund management company may convert investment funds into sub-funds of a SICAV under Swiss law, whereby the assets and liabilities of the converted investment fund(s) are transferred to the investor sub-fund of a SICAV at the time of conversion. Investors in the converted investment fund receive units of the investor sub-fund of the SICAV with a corresponding value. On the date of conversion, the converted investment fund is dissolved without liquidation, and the investment regulations of the SICAV apply to the investors of the converted investment fund, who become investors in the sub-fund of the SICAV.
2. The investment fund may only be converted into a sub-fund of a SICAV if:
 - a. The fund contract provides for this and the SICAV's investment regulations expressly stipulate this;
 - b. The investment fund and the sub-fund are managed by the same fund management company;
 - c. The fund contract and the SICAV's investment regulations are fundamentally consistent with the following provisions:
 - The investment policy (including liquidity), the investment techniques (securities lending, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, financial derivatives), borrowing and lending, pledging of assets, financial derivatives), credit investment, risk diversification and investment risks, the type of collective investment, the investor group, the share/stock classes and the calculation of the net asset value;
 - the use of net proceeds and gains from the sale of assets and rights;
 - the use of profits and reporting;
 - the type, amount, and calculation of all remuneration, issue and redemption discounts, and incidental expenses for the acquisition and disposal of investments (brokerage fees, duties, taxes) that may be charged to the fund assets or the SICAV, the investors, or the shareholders, subject to incidental expenses specific to the legal form of the SICAV;
 - the conditions for issue and redemption;
 - the term of the contract or of the SICAV;
 - the publication medium;
 - d. The valuation of the assets of the collective investment schemes involved, the calculation of the exchange ratio, and the transfer of assets and liabilities shall take place on the same day;
 - e. The investment fund or SICAV or the investors or shareholders shall not incur any costs.
3. FINMA may approve the suspension of redemption for a specific period if it is foreseeable that the conversion will take longer than one day.
4. The fund management company must submit the planned amendments to the fund contract and the planned conversion, together with the conversion plan, to FINMA for review prior to the planned publication. The conversion plan must contain information on the reasons for the conversion, the investment policy of the collective investment schemes concerned and any differences between the converted investment fund and the sub-fund of the SICAV, the calculation of the exchange ratio, any differences in remuneration, any tax consequences for the collective investment schemes, and the opinion of the investment fund's auditor.
5. The fund management company shall publish any amendments to the fund contract in accordance with § 23 (2) and the planned conversion and the intended date in conjunction with the conversion plan at least two months before the date specified by it in the publication of the converted investment fund. In doing so, it shall inform investors that they may raise objections to the intended amendments to the fund contract or request the redemption of their units within 30 days of publication or notification.
6. The audit company of the investment fund or SICAV (if different) shall immediately verify that the conversion has been carried out properly and report back to the fund management company, the SICAV, and FINMA.
7. The fund management company shall immediately notify FINMA of the completion of the conversion and forward to FINMA the audit company's confirmation that the transaction has been carried out properly and the conversion report published in the publication organ of the investment funds involved.

8. The fund management company or the SICAV shall mention the conversion in the next annual report of the investment fund or the SICAV and in any half-yearly report published earlier.

§ 26 Term of the investment fund and dissolution

1. The investment fund shall exist for an indefinite period.
2. The fund management company or the custodian bank may dissolve the investment fund without notice by terminating the fund contract.
3. The investment fund may be dissolved by order of the supervisory authority, in particular if it does not have net assets of at least 5 million Swiss francs (or the equivalent in the unit of account) at the latest one year after the end of the subscription period (launch) or a longer period extended by the supervisory authority at the request of the fund management company and the custodian bank.
4. The fund management company shall notify the supervisory authority of the dissolution without delay and publish it in the publication media.
5. Once the fund contract has been terminated, the fund management company may liquidate the investment fund without delay. If the supervisory authority has ordered the dissolution of the investment fund, it must be liquidated without delay. The custodian bank is responsible for distributing the liquidation proceeds to the investors. If the liquidation takes a long time, the proceeds may be paid out in installments. The fund management company must obtain the approval of the supervisory authority before making the final payment.

X. Approval and amendment of the fund agreement

§ 27

1. It is expressly pointed out that, as part of the approval process for fund contracts, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA only reviews the information that is part of the minimum content of the fund contract in accordance with Art. 35a para. 1 lit. a-g KKV.
2. If this fund contract is to be amended or if there is an intention to merge share classes or to change the fund management company or the custodian bank, investors have the option of raising objections with the supervisory authority within 30 days of the last relevant publication. In the event of an amendment to the fund contract (including the merger of share classes), investors may also request the payment of their shares in cash, subject to the contractual notice period. This does not apply to cases pursuant to § 24 (2), which are exempt from the publication requirement with the consent of the supervisory authority.

XI. Applicable law, place of jurisdiction

§ 28

1. The investment fund is subject to Swiss law, in particular the Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006, the Ordinance on Collective Investment Schemes of 22 November 2006, and the FINMA Ordinance on Collective Investment Schemes of 27 August 2014.

The place of jurisdiction is the registered office of the fund management company.
2. The German version of the fund contract is authoritative.
3. This fund agreement shall enter into force on 11 July 2025.

4. This fund agreement replaces the fund agreement dated 1 October 2024.
5. When approving the fund contract, FINMA only examines the provisions under Art. 35a para. 1 lit. a to g KKV and determines their compliance with the law.

Approval of the fund contract by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA: 9 July 2025.

The fund management company:

1741 Fund Solutions AG

The custodian bank:

Bank Julius Bär & Co. AG