

Information about the Financial Services of FIO Partners AG

This text applies mutatis mutandis to female and plural.

This information brochure provides you with information about FIO Partners AG (hereinafter referred to as "Asset Manager" or "FIO"), our measures to prevent loss of contact, e.g. dormant status, the financial services we offer and the associated risks, as well as the handling of conflicts of interest and the initiation of mediation proceedings before the Ombudsman's Office. The information in this brochure may change from time to time. The latest version of this brochure can be received at our physical business address.

The advisory or discretionary agreement will inform you about the costs and fees of the financial services offered by us.

For information on the risks generally associated with financial instruments, please refer to the enclosed brochure "Risks in Trading with Financial Instruments" published by the Swiss Bankers Association. The brochure is available on the Internet at <https://www.swissbanking.ch/de/downloads>.

This brochure fulfills the information requirements of the Financial Services Act and is intended to provide you with an overview of the financial services offered by FIO. Should you require further information, we would be pleased to be at your disposal for a personal meeting.

Pfäffikon, December 2023

FIO Partners AG

Table of Content

1. Information about the Asset Manager	3
1.1 Name and Address	3
2. Field of Activity	3
2.1 Supervisory status and competent authority as well as supervisory organization	3
2.2 Professional Secrecy	3
2.3 Economic Ties to Third Parties	3
3. Dormant Assets	4
4. Client Classification	4
4.1 In General	4
4.2 Client Segments	4
4.2.1 Private Client	4
4.2.2 Professional Client	4
4.2.3 Institutional Client	5
5. Information on the Financial Services offered by the Asset Manager	5
5.1 Asset Management	5
5.1.1 Nature, Characteristics and Functioning of Financial Services	5
5.1.2 Rights and Duties	5
5.1.3 Risks	5
5.1.4 Considered Market Supply	6
5.2 Investment Advice with Portfolio Reference	6
5.2.1 Nature, Characteristics and Functioning of Financial Services	6
5.2.2 Rights and Duties	6
5.2.3 Risks	7
5.2.4 Considered Market Supply	8
6. Dealing with conflict of interest	8
6.1 In General	8
6.2 Compensation by and to Third Parties in particular	9
6.3 Further Information	9
7. Data Privacy	9
8. Ombudsman's Office	9

1. Information about the Asset Manager

1.1 Name and Address

FIO Partners AG
Bahnhofstrasse 13
CH-8808 Pfäffikon SZ
Tel. +41 44 515 41 10
Fax. +41 44 515 41 01
www-fio-partners.ch

HReg-Nr. CHE-115.038.087
MwSt-Nr. CHE-115.038.087 MWST

2. Field of Activity

FIO Partners AG („FIO“) is a limited company, established under swiss law with its headoffice in Freienbach and domicile at Bahnhofstrasse 13 in 8808 Pfäffikon SZ. As a “Multi Family Office” FIO provides the following services.

- Asset Management
- Investment Advisory
- Asset Consolidation
- Support for Private Equity Investments (so-called Co-Investments)

2.1 Supervisory status and competent authority as well as supervisory organization

FIO has a permission according to article 5 paragraph 1 of the Financial Institute Act, which is granted by the ... FINMA, Laupenstrasse 27, 3003 Bern. In addition, the Asset Manager is being supervised by the Supervisory Organization AOOS – Swiss Limited Company for Supervision, Clausiusstrasse 50, 8006 Zürich.

2.2 Professional Secrecy

The Asset Manager is bound to professional secrecy according to the Financial Institute's Act.

2.3 Economic Ties to Third Parties

FIO has – except for its subsidiaries – no economic ties to Third Parties. Nevertheless, conflicts of interest cannot always be completely avoided in Asset Management and Investment Advisory Services. The interests of clients and the interests of FIO, its employees and shareholders may involve conflicts. FIO tries to avoid conflicts of interest at all times, if possible, or discloses potential conflicts of interest to its clients.

FIO has taken a number of precautions to minimize these risks. For example, no retrocession models are concluded with banks and no exclusivity agreements are concluded with banks, fund companies or product providers.

3. Dormant Assets

It can happen that contacts with clients are broken off and the assets subsequently become dormant. Such assets may be permanently forgotten by the clients and their heirs. The following is recommended in order to avoid loss of contact or dormant assets:

- **Changes of address and name:** Please notify us immediately of any change of residence, address or name.
- **Special instructions:** Please inform us about longer absences and about a possible redirection of correspondence to a third address or a withholding of correspondence as well as about the availability in urgent cases during this time.
- **Granting of powers of attorney:** It may be advisable to designate an authorized person whom the asset manager can approach in the event of a break in contact.
- **Orientation of trusted persons and testamentary disposition:** Another way to avoid lack of contact is to inform a trusted person about the relationship with the asset manager. However, the asset manager may only provide information to such a trusted person if he or she has been authorized to do so in writing. Furthermore, the assets concerned may be mentioned, for example, in a testamentary disposition.

FIO will be happy to answer any questions. Further information can also be found in the brochure "dormant assets" published by the Swiss Bankers Association. The brochure is available on the Internet at <https://www.swissbanking.ch/de/downloads>.

4. Client Classification

4.1 In General

According to the Financial Services Act (FIDLEG), FIO is obliged to classify our clients into client segments (see section 4.2). The client segment determines the scope of the applicable investor protection standard and influences, among other things, the extent of the information and clarification obligations in connection with our financial services. The classification into a customer segment is made with regard to all current and future business relationships and all financial services.

In addition, a customer classification is made within the framework of the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Act (CISA).

4.2 Client Segments

FIO allocates its clients to either the "private client", professional client" or "institutional client" segment.

4.2.1 Private Client

This segment includes all customers who are not classified as professional customers (see section 4.2.2). They may be natural persons, legal entities or partnerships. Private clients enjoy the highest level of investor protection with the most extensive obligations to provide information and clarification. On the other hand, the range of financial instruments offered to private clients may be restricted.

4.2.2 Professional Client

Clients are classified as professional clients if they meet the legal requirements. Professional clients are considered to be sophisticated investors who have access to a wider investment universe than private clients and require a lower level of investor protection. We assume that a professional client has the necessary knowledge and experience of financial services and financial instruments to make investment decisions. In addition, they are able to assess whether the associated investment risks are appropriate and financially viable for them. Therefore, a professional client is subject to a lower level of investor protection than a private client.

4.2.3 Institutional Client

Customers are classified as institutional customers if they meet the legal requirements.

5. Information on the Financial Services offered by the Asset Manager

FIO offers a wide range of financial services. In addition to the following financial services in the sense of FIDLEG, we offer further services such as assessment and selection of custodian banks, support in financial, pension, retirement and succession planning, support in M&A and succession processes, support in real estate and corporate financing and in relation to asset management and investment advice, investment consulting & controlling as well as asset consolidation. The range of services offered may vary depending on the client (e.g., due to his place of residence).

5.1 Asset Management

5.1.1 Nature, Characteristics and Functioning of Financial Services

In asset management, the asset manager manages assets in the name of, for the account of and at the risk of the client, which the client has deposited with a custodian bank. The asset manager carries out transactions at his own free discretion and without consulting the client. In doing so, the asset manager ensures that the transaction executed by him/her is in accordance with the client's financial circumstances and investment objectives as well as the investment strategy agreed with the client and ensures that the portfolio structuring is suitable for the client.

5.1.2 Rights and Duties

In asset management, the client has the right to manage the assets in his portfolio. In doing so, the asset manager selects the investments to be included in the portfolio with due care within the framework of the market offer taken into account. The asset manager shall ensure an appropriate distribution of risk to the extent permitted by the investment strategy. He regularly monitors the assets managed by him and ensures that the investments are in line with the agreed investment strategy and are suitable for the client.

The asset manager shall regularly inform the client about the agreed and provided asset management.

5.1.3 Risks

Asset management basically involves the following risks, which are in the client's sphere of risk and are therefore borne by the client:

- **Risk of the selected investment strategy:** Various risks may arise from the investment strategy selected and agreed upon by the client (see below). The client bears these risks in full. A presentation of the risks and a corresponding risk disclosure are made before the investment strategy is agreed.
- **Asset preservation risk,** or the risk that the financial instruments in the portfolio will lose value: This risk, which may vary depending on the financial instrument, is borne in full by the client. For the risks of the individual financial instruments, please refer to the brochure "Risks in Trading with Financial Instruments" of the Swiss Bankers Association.
- **Information risk on the part of the asset manager** or the risk that the asset manager has too little information to make an informed investment decision: In asset management, the asset manager considers the client's financial circumstances and investment objectives (suitability test). If the client provides the asset manager with insufficient or inaccurate information about his financial circumstances and/or investment objectives, there is a risk that the asset manager will not be able to make investment decisions that are suitable for the client.
- **Risk as a qualified investor in collective investment schemes:** Clients who make use of asset management services within the framework of a long-term asset management relationship are deemed to be qualified investors within the meaning of the Collective Investment Schemes Act. Qualified investors have access to forms of collective investment schemes that are exclusively open to them. This status allows a

broader range of financial instruments to be considered in the design of the portfolio. Collective investment schemes for qualified investors may be exempt from regulatory requirements. Such financial instruments are therefore not or only partially subject to Swiss regulations. This may give rise to risks, particularly with regard to liquidity, investment strategy or transparency. Detailed information on the risk profile of a specific collective investment scheme can be found in the constituent documents of the financial instrument and, if applicable, in the basic information sheet and the prospectus.

Furthermore, asset management gives rise to risks which lie within the asset manager's sphere of risk and for which the asset manager is liable vis-à-vis the client. The asset manager has taken suitable measures to counter these risks, in particular by observing the principle of good faith and the principle of equal treatment when processing client orders. Furthermore, the asset manager ensures the best possible execution of client orders.

5.1.4 Considered Market Supply

The market offer considered in the selection of financial instruments includes own- and third-party financial instruments. The following financial instruments are available to the client within the scope of asset management:

- to buy and sell precious metals, money and capital market investments in the form of securities and book-entry securities (such as, in particular, shares, bonds and money market book-entry securities) and instruments derived therefrom and combinations thereof (in particular derivative, hybrid or structured financial products) in cash or forwards;
- To buy and sell collective investment instruments;
- To buy and sell currencies in cash or forward;
- To make time deposits and fiduciary investments;
- engage in covered transactions (buying and selling) in options and futures markets; and
- to invest in all other standard banking as well as non-banking investment instruments.

Relevant stock exchanges/trading venues: The relevant stock exchanges and trading venues for asset management are within OECD countries (see <https://www.oecd.org/ueber-uns/mietglieder-und-partner/>).

Issuers: The issuers taken into account in asset management have at least a BBB rating according to the Standard & Poor's rating agency.

5.2 Investment Advice with Portfolio Reference

5.2.1 Nature, Characteristics and Functioning of Financial Services

Within the scope of comprehensive investment advice, the asset manager advises the client on transactions with financial instruments, considering the portfolio. For this purpose, the asset manager ensures that the recommended transaction corresponds to the client's financial circumstances and investment objectives (suitability test) as well as to the client's needs or the investment strategy agreed upon with the client. The client then decides for himself to what extent he wishes to follow the asset manager's recommendation.

5.2.2 Rights and Duties

In the case of comprehensive advice, the client has the right to receive personal investment recommendations suitable for him. Comprehensive investment advice is provided with regard to financial instruments within the scope of the market offer taken into account. In doing so, the asset manager advises the client to the best of his knowledge and belief and with the same diligence that he uses in his own affairs.

The asset manager regularly checks whether the structuring of the portfolio for comprehensive investment advice corresponds to the agreed investment strategy. If it is determined that there is a deviation from the agreed percentage structuring, the asset manager recommends a corrective measure to the client.

If there is a power of disposal over the client's assets, FIO informs the client immediately of any significant difficulties that could affect the correct processing of the order. Furthermore, the asset manager shall regularly inform the client about the investment advice agreed upon and provided.

5.2.3 Risks

In the case of comprehensive investment advice, the following risks basically arise, which lie in the risk sphere of the client and are therefore borne by the client:

- **Risk of the selected investment strategy:** Various risks may arise from the investment strategy selected and agreed upon by the client (see below). The client bears these risks in full. A presentation of the risks and a corresponding risk disclosure are made before the investment strategy is agreed.
- **Asset preservation risk,** or the risk that the financial instruments in the portfolio will lose value: This risk, which may vary depending on the financial instrument, is borne in full by the client. For the risks of the individual financial instruments, please refer to the brochure "Risks in Trading with Financial Instruments" of the Swiss Bankers Association.
- **Information risk on the part of the asset manager** or the risk that the asset manager has too little information to be able to make a suitable recommendation: In providing comprehensive investment advice, the asset manager takes into account the client's financial circumstances and investment objectives (suitability test) as well as the client's needs. If the client provides the asset manager with insufficient or inaccurate information about his financial circumstances, investment objectives or needs, there is a risk that the asset manager will not be able to advise him appropriately.
- **Information risk on the part of the client** or the risk that the client has too little information to make an informed investment decision: Even if the asset manager considers the portfolio in the comprehensive investment advice, the client makes the investment decision. Accordingly, the client needs specialist knowledge in order to understand the financial instruments. Thus, the risk arises for the client that he will not follow investment recommendations that are suitable for him due to a lack of or inadequate financial knowledge.
- **Risk with regard to timing when placing orders** or the risk that the client places a buy or sell order too late in the follow-up to an advice, which may lead to price losses: The recommendations made by the asset manager are based on the market data available at the time of the consultation and are only valid for a short period of time due to the market dependency.
- **Risk as a qualified investor in collective investment schemes:** Clients who take advantage of comprehensive investment advice within the framework of a long-term investment advisory relationship are considered qualified investors within the meaning of the Collective Investment Schemes Act. Qualified investors have access to forms of collective investment schemes that are exclusively open to them. This status allows a broader range of financial instruments to be taken into account in the design of the portfolio. Collective investment schemes for qualified investors may be exempt from regulatory requirements. Such financial instruments are therefore not or only partially subject to Swiss regulations. This may give rise to risks, particularly with regard to liquidity, investment strategy or transparency. Detailed information on the risk profile of a specific collective investment scheme can be found in the constituent documents of the financial instrument and, if applicable, in the basic information sheet and the prospectus.

Furthermore, investment advisory gives rise to risks which lie within the asset manager's sphere of risk and for which the asset manager is liable vis-à-vis the client. The asset manager has taken suitable measures to counter these risks, in particular by observing the principle of good faith and the principle of equal treatment when processing client orders. Furthermore, the asset manager ensures the best possible execution of client orders.

5.2.4 Considered Market Supply

The market offer considered in the selection of financial instruments includes own- and third-party financial instruments. The following financial instruments are available to the client within the scope of asset management:

- to buy and sell precious metals, money and capital market investments in the form of securities and book-entry securities (such as, in particular, shares, bonds and money market book-entry securities) and instruments derived therefrom and combinations thereof (in particular derivative, hybrid or structured financial products) in cash or forwards;
- To buy and sell collective investment instruments;
- To buy and sell currencies in cash or forward;
- To make time deposits and fiduciary investments;
- engage in covered transactions (buying and selling) in options and futures markets; and
- to invest in all other standard banking as well as non-banking investment instruments.

Relevant stock exchanges/trading venues: The relevant stock exchanges and trading venues for asset management are within OECD countries (see <https://www.oecd.org/ueber-uns/mietglieder-und-partner/>).

Issuers: The issuers considered in asset management have at least a BBB rating according to the Standard & Poor's rating agency.

6. Dealing with conflict of interest

6.1 In General

Conflicts of interest may arise if the asset manager:

- can gain a financial advantage or avoid a financial loss at the expense of clients in breach of good faith;
- has an interest in the outcome of a financial service provided to clients that is contrary to that of the clients;
- has a financial or other incentive in the provision of financial services to place the interests of particular clients above the interests of other clients; or
- accepts an inducement in the form of financial or non-financial benefits or services from a third party in breach of good faith in relation to a financial service provided to the client.

Conflicts of interest may arise in particular from the combination of the following criteria:

- Multiple client engagements;
- client engagements with own business or other own interests of FIO or companies affiliated with FIO; or
- Client engagements with business of FIO's employees.

In order to identify conflicts of interest and to prevent them from having a detrimental effect on the client, FIO has issued internal directives and taken organizational precautions:

- FIO has issued internal directives regarding employee transactions and regarding compliance with market conduct rules.
- When executing orders, the asset manager observes the principle of priority, i.e., all orders are entered immediately in the chronological order in which they are received.
- The asset manager obliges his employees to disclose mandates that may lead to a conflict of interest.
- FIO designs its remuneration policy in such a way that no incentives are created for proscribed behavior.
- FIO regularly trains its employees and ensures that they have the necessary expertise.

Despite these precautions, it is not possible to completely rule out the possibility of client interests being prejudiced. To mitigate this risk, FIO has defined procedures and measures in its internal directives.

6.2 Compensation by and to Third Parties in particular

FIO does not accept distribution or portfolio fees, other remuneration (such as retrocessions) or rebates from third parties as distribution compensation for investment funds, commissions on brokerage fees for stock exchange transactions. However, we may receive other monetary benefits from third parties, such as free financial analysis (research) and other services (for example, training, technical support, information material, etc.).

In the context of the advice and structuring of products, which are developed for FIO in cooperation with third parties, FIO may accept compensation from third parties. FIO hereby informs that the compensation for structured products, derivatives and combined investment instruments may amount to a compensation of 0% to 1% p.a. of the assets under management in the management portfolio in return for, for example, structuring or advisory services for the selection of the most efficient counterparty.

For further information on the relevant compensation, please refer to the relevant fact/term sheet or prospectus or contact FIO.

FIO reserves the right to pay intermediaries who refer clients to FIO a share of FIO's management fees. Such payments will in no case lead to an increase in the cost of our services for the client. Upon request, FIO will disclose at any time further details of the arrangements made with third parties.

6.3 Further Information

Further information on possible conflicts of interest in connection with the services provided by the asset manager and the precautions taken to protect the client will be provided by the asset manager upon request.

7. Data Privacy

In the area of data protection, FIO is committed to an open, transparent and customer-friendly approach. With the privacy policy, which can be accessed via our website www.fio-partners.ch, we would like to inform you about how FIO handles personal data.

8. Ombudsman's Office

Your satisfaction is our concern. If the asset manager has nevertheless rejected a legal claim on your part, you can initiate a mediation procedure through the ombudsman's office. In this case, please contact:

OFS Ombud Finanzen Schweiz
16 Boulevard des Tranchées
CH-1205 Genève
+41 22 808 04 51
contact@ombudfinance.ch
www.ombudfinance.ch