Information on Helvetic Trust AG financial services

HELVETIC TRUST
Family Office & Vermögensverwaltung

Dear Sir/Madam

This information brochure provides you with information about Helvetic Trust AG (hereinafter referred to as the “asset manager”), the steps we take to avoid contact being lost or assets becoming dormant, the financial services we offer and the associated risks, how we deal with conflicts of interest and how mediation proceedings can be initiated with the ombudsman’s office. The information in this brochure may be amended from time to time. The current version of this brochure is available on our website at https://www.helvetic-trust.ch/rechtliche-hinweise/ or can be obtained in person from our business address.

We will notify you of the costs and fees of the financial services on offer separately/in the relevant annex to the Financial Services Agreement.

Information on the general risks associated with financial instruments can be found in the enclosed “Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments” brochure from the Swiss Bankers Association, which is available online at https://www.helvetic-trust.ch/rechtliche-hinweise/.

This brochure fulfills our information obligations under the Financial Services Act and is intended to give you an overview of the financial services offered by the asset manager. If you would like further information, we would be happy to arrange a meeting so we can assist you.

This text applies equally to people of all genders and to groups of people.

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1 Information about the asset manager

1.1 Name and address

Name	Helvetic Trust AG
Address	Uraniastrasse 12
Postcode/city	8001 Zurich, Switzerland
Telephone	+41 (0)44 215 17 17
Website	www.helvetic-trust.ch
UID	CHE-109.315.870

1.2 Field of activity

The asset manager is headquartered in 8001 Zurich and has the following other presences:

- Helvetic Trust AG – Bern office, Christoffelgasse 3, P.O. Box, CH-3001 Bern;
- Helvetic Trust AG – Geneva office, Quai de l'Ile 13, CH-1204 Genève;
- Helvetic Trust AG – London representation, 23 Berkeley Square, Mayfair, London W1J6HE, Great Britain.

It provides asset management, investment advice, execution-only services (acceptance and transmission of client orders pursuant to Art. 3 (c) (2) FinSA) and the offering of financial instruments, in particular the management of collective assets (pension assets and collective investment schemes) subject to the de minimis threshold in accordance with Art. 24 (2) (a) and (b) FinIA in Switzerland.

1.3 Supervisory status, competent authority and supervisory organization

The asset manager is licensed in accordance with Art. 5 (1) of the Financial Institutions Act; this license was issued by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA. Furthermore, the asset manager is supervised by the supervisory organization AOOS – Schweizerische Aktiengesellschaft für Aufsicht, Clausiusstrasse 50, 8006 Zurich.

1.4 Professional secrecy

The asset manager is subject to professional secrecy in accordance with the Financial Institutions Act.

2 Dormant assets

Sometimes, contact with clients is lost, causing their assets to become dormant and potentially be forgotten for good by clients and their heirs. The following is recommended to prevent contact from being lost or assets from becoming dormant:

- **Changes of name and address**: please notify us of any changes to your place of residence, address or name without delay.
- **Special instructions:** please let us know if you are going to be away for an extended period of time or if you would like correspondence to be paused or redirected to a different address. It is also helpful to know your availability in case you need to be contacted urgently during this time.
- **Granting of powers of attorney:** it may be advisable to designate an authorized person to whom the asset manager can reach out in the event that contact is lost.
- **Notification of trusted persons and last will and testament:** another way to avoid contact being lost and assets from becoming dormant is to notify a trusted person about the relationship with the asset manager. However, the asset manager may only disclose information to a trusted person if they have been authorized to do so in writing. The affected assets may also be mentioned in a last will and testament, for example.

The asset manager will be happy to answer any questions you may have. Further information can also be found in the Swiss Bankers Association's "Guidelines for the treatment of dormant assets" brochure, which is available online at https://www.swissbanking.ch/en/financial-centre/information-for-clients/dormant-assets.

3 Information on financial services offered by the asset manager

3.1 Wealth management

3.1.1 Nature, characteristics and approach of the financial service

In asset management, the asset manager manages assets deposited by the client with a custodian bank in the name of, for the account of and at the risk of the client. The asset manager carries out transactions at its own discretion and without consulting the client. In doing so, the asset manager ensures that the transactions it executes match the client's financial circumstances and investment objectives, as well as the investment strategy agreed with the client, and makes sure that the portfolio's structure is appropriate for the client.

3.1.2 Rights and obligations

In the case of asset management, clients are entitled to have the assets in their portfolio managed. The asset manager exercises due care when selecting the investments to be included in the portfolio from the range of financial instruments under consideration, ensuring that risks are appropriately diversified to the extent permitted by the investment strategy. The asset manager regularly monitors the assets it manages and ensures that the investments are in line with the agreed investment strategy and are suitable for the client.

3.1.3 Risks

Asset management generally involves the following risks that fall within the client's sphere of risk and are therefore borne by the client:

- **Risk of the chosen investment strategy:** different risks may arise from the investment strategy chosen and agreed by the client (see below). The client bears these risks in full. The risks are described and clarified before the investment strategy is agreed.
- **Value-preservation risk** or the risk that the financial instruments in the portfolio will lose value: this risk, which can vary depending on the financial instrument in question, is borne in full by the client. For information on the risks of individual financial instruments, please refer to the Swiss Bankers Association's "Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments" brochure.
- **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 an informed investment decision: in asset management, the asset manager takes the client's financial circumstances and investment objectives into account (suitability check). If the client provides the asset manager with insufficient or inaccurate information about their financial circumstances and/or investment objectives, there is a risk that the asset manager will not be able to make investment decisions that are appropriate for the client.
- **Risk as a qualified investor in collective investment schemes:** clients who make use of asset management as part of a long-term asset management relationship are considered to be qualified investors within the meaning of the Collective Investment Schemes Act. Qualified investors may access forms of collective investment schemes which are exclusively open to them. This status allows a wider range of financial instruments to be taken into account in the structure of the portfolio. Collective investment schemes for qualified investors may be exempt from regulatory requirements. Financial instruments of this nature are therefore not – or only partially – subject to Swiss regulations, which can give rise to risks, in particular with respect to liquidity, investment strategy or transparency. Detailed information on the risk profile of a particular collective investment scheme can be found in the constituent documents of the financial instrument and, where applicable, in the key information document and the prospectus.

Beyond this, asset management gives rise to risks that fall within the asset manager's sphere of risk. The asset manager has taken appropriate measures to counter these risks, in particular by observing the principles of good faith and equal treatment when processing client orders. Beyond this, the asset manager ensures that client orders are handled in line with the "best execution" principle.

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Switzerland www.helvetic-trust.ch

3.1.4 Range of financial instruments considered

The range of financial instruments taken into account when selecting financial instruments includes proprietary and third-party financial instruments. The following financial instruments are available to the client for asset management services:

- Equity securities;
- Debt securities;
- Units in collective investment schemes;
- Structured products;
- Derivatives.

3.2 Portfolio-related investment advice

3.2.1 Nature, characteristics and approach of the financial service

In portfolio-related investment advice, the asset manager advises clients on transactions with financial instruments, taking their portfolio into account. To this end, the asset manager ensures that the recommended transaction meets the client's financial circumstances, investment objectives (suitability check) and needs, or aligns with the investment strategy agreed with the client. The client then decides for themselves to what extent they would like to comply with the asset manager's recommendation.

3.2.2 Rights and obligations

In the case of portfolio-related investment advice, the client has the right to personal investment recommendations that are suitable for them. Portfolio-related investment advice is provided regularly, at the initiative of the client and/or the asset manager, with respect to financial instruments within the scope of the range taken into account. The asset manager shall advise clients to the best of its knowledge and belief and with the same care that it normally takes in its own affairs.

Under portfolio-related investment advice, the asset manager regularly checks whether the structure of the portfolio corresponds to the agreed investment strategy. If it notices that there is a deviation from the agreed percentage-based structure, the asset manager will recommend a corrective measure to the client.

The asset manager must inform the client immediately of any significant difficulties that could impair the proper processing of the order. Beyond this, the asset manager should regularly update the client on the investment advice that has been agreed and provided.

3.2.3 Risks

In general, portfolio-related investment advice gives rise to the following risks that fall within the client's sphere of risk and are therefore borne by the client:

- **Risk of the chosen investment strategy:** different risks may arise from the investment strategy chosen and agreed by the client (see below). The client bears these risks in full. The risks are described and clarified before the investment strategy is agreed.
- **Value-preservation risk** or the risk that the financial instruments in the portfolio will lose value: this risk, which can vary depending on the financial instrument in question, is borne in full by the client. For information on the risks of individual financial instruments, please refer to the Swiss Bankers Association's "Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments" brochure.

- **Information risk on the part of the asset manager** or the risk that the asset manager has insufficient information to make an appropriate recommendation: when providing portfolio-related investment advice, the asset manager takes into account the client's financial circumstances and investment objectives (suitability check) as well as their needs. If the client provides the asset manager with insufficient or inaccurate information about their financial circumstances, investment objectives or needs, there is a risk that the asset manager will not be able to provide them with appropriate advice.
- **Information risk on the part of the client** or the risk that the client has too little information to be able to make an informed investment decision: even if the asset manager takes the portfolio into account in its portfolio-related investment advice, the client makes the investment decisions. The client therefore requires specialist knowledge in order to understand the financial instruments. The client therefore runs the risk of failing to follow appropriate investment recommendations due to insufficient financial knowledge.
- **Risk relating to order placement timing** or the risk that the client places a purchase or sales order too late after a consultation, which may lead to losses: the asset manager's recommendations are based on the market data available at the time of the consultation and are only valid for a short period of time as they are dependent on market conditions.
- **Risk of inadequate monitoring** or the risk that the client does not monitor its portfolio or does not do so adequately: the asset manager reviews the composition of the portfolio before issuing a recommendation. Outside of consultations, the asset manager is at no time obliged to monitor the structure of the portfolio, unless monitoring by the asset manager has been agreed in the contract on portfolio-related investment advice. Insufficient monitoring by the client can lead to various risks, such as cluster risks.
- **Risk as a qualified investor in collective investment schemes**: clients who seek portfolio-related investment advice as part of a long-term investment advisory relationship are considered qualified investors within the meaning of the Collective Investment Schemes Act. Qualified investors may access forms of collective investment schemes which are exclusively open to them. This status allows a wider range of financial instruments to be taken into account in the structure of the portfolio. Collective investment schemes for qualified investors may be exempt from regulatory requirements. Financial instruments of this nature are therefore not – or only partially – subject to Swiss regulations, which can give rise to risks, in particular with respect to liquidity, investment strategy or transparency. Detailed information on the risk profile of a particular collective investment scheme can be found in the constituent documents of the financial instrument and, where applicable, in the key information document and the prospectus.

Beyond this, portfolio-related investment advice gives rise to risks that fall within the asset manager's sphere of risk. The asset manager has taken appropriate measures to counter these risks, in particular by observing the principles of good faith and equal treatment when processing client orders. Beyond this, the asset manager ensures that client orders are handled in line with the “best execution” principle.

3.2.4 Range of financial instruments considered

The range of financial instruments taken into account when selecting financial instruments comprises proprietary and third-party financial instruments. The following financial instruments are available to the client for portfolio-related investment advice:

- Equity securities;
- Debt securities;
- Units in collective investment schemes;

- Structured products;
- Derivatives.

3.3 Transaction-related investment advice

3.3.1 Nature, characteristics and approach of the financial service

With transaction-related investment advice, the asset manager advises the client on individual transactions involving financial instruments without taking into account the client's portfolio. When providing advice, the asset manager takes into consideration the client's knowledge, experience (appropriateness) and needs. Based on this, it provides the client with personal recommendations for buying, selling or holding financial instruments. The client decides for themselves to what extent they wish to comply with the asset manager's recommendation; they are responsible for structuring their own portfolio. The asset manager does not review the composition of the portfolio and the suitability of a financial instrument for the client, i.e. whether a financial instrument corresponds to the client's investment objectives and financial circumstances.

3.3.2 Rights and obligations

In the case of transaction-related investment advice, the client has the right to personal investment recommendations. Transaction-related investment advice is provided at the client's initiative with respect to financial instruments within the scope of the range of financial instruments considered. The asset manager shall advise clients to the best of its knowledge and belief and with the same care that it normally takes in its own affairs.

The asset manager must inform the client immediately of any material circumstances that could affect the proper processing of the order. Beyond this, the asset manager should regularly update the client on the investment advice that has been agreed and provided.

3.3.3 Risks

Transaction-related investment advice generally gives rise to the following risks that fall within the client's sphere of risk and are therefore borne by the client:

- **Value-preservation risk** or the risk that the financial instruments in the portfolio will lose value: this risk, which can vary depending on the financial instrument in question, is borne in full by the client. For information on the risks of individual financial instruments, please refer to the Swiss Bankers Association's "Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments" brochure.
- **Information risk on the part of the asset manager** or the risk that the asset manager has insufficient information to make an appropriate recommendation: when providing transaction-related investment advice, the asset manager takes account of the client's knowledge, experience and needs. If the client provides the asset manager with insufficient or inaccurate information about their knowledge, experience and/or needs, there is a risk that the asset manager will not be able to provide adequate advice.
- **Information risk on the part of the client** or the risk that the client has too little information to be able to make an informed investment decision: when providing transaction-related investment advice, the asset manager does not take into account the composition of the portfolio and does not carry out a suitability check with regard to the client's investment objectives and financial circumstances. The client therefore requires specialist knowledge in order to understand the financial instruments. In the case of transaction-related investment advice, the client runs the risk that their lack of or inadequate

financial knowledge could lead to them making investment decisions that do not match their financial circumstances and/or investment objectives and are therefore not suitable for them.

- **Risk relating to order placement timing** or the risk that the client places a purchase or sales order too late after a consultation, which may lead to losses: the asset manager's recommendations are based on the market data available at the time of the consultation and are only valid for a short period of time as they are dependent on market conditions.
- **Risk of lack of monitoring** or the risk that the client does not monitor its portfolio or does not do so adequately: the asset manager is at no time obliged to provide monitoring, advice, warnings or information regarding the quality of the individual positions and/or the structure of the portfolio. Insufficient monitoring by the client can lead to various risks, such as cluster risks.
- **Risk as a qualified investor in collective investment schemes:** Clients who seek transaction-related investment advice as part of a long-term investment advisory relationship are considered qualified investors within the meaning of the Collective Investment Schemes Act. Qualified investors may access forms of collective investment schemes which are exclusively open to them. This status allows a wider range of financial instruments to be taken into account in the structure of the portfolio. Collective investment schemes for qualified investors may be exempt from regulatory requirements. Financial instruments of this nature are therefore not – or only partially – subject to Swiss regulations, which can give rise to risks, in particular with respect to liquidity, investment strategy or transparency. Detailed information on the risk profile of a particular collective investment scheme can be found in the constituent documents of the financial instrument and, where applicable, in the key information document and the prospectus.

Beyond this, transaction-related investment advice gives rise to risks that fall within the asset manager's sphere of risk. The asset manager has taken appropriate measures to counter these risks, in particular by observing the principles of good faith and equal treatment when processing client orders. Beyond this, the asset manager ensures that client orders are handled in line with the "best execution" principle.

3.3.4 Range of financial instruments considered

The range of financial instruments taken into account when selecting financial instruments comprises proprietary and third-party financial instruments. The following financial instruments are available to the client for transaction-related investment advice:

- Equity securities;
- Debt securities;
- Units in collective investment schemes;
- Structured products;
- Derivatives.

3.4 Execution-only services

3.4.1 Nature, characteristics and approach of the financial service

Execution-only services are all financial services that relate solely to the transmission of client orders by the asset manager without any advice or management being provided. In the case of execution-only services, orders are initiated exclusively by the client and transmitted by the asset manager. The asset manager does not review the extent to which the transaction in question aligns with the client's knowledge and experience (appropriateness) or the client's financial circumstances and investment objectives (suitability). When the client places subsequent orders, the asset manager will not indicate again that no appropriateness and suitability check will be carried out.

3.4.2 Rights and obligations

With execution-only services, the client has the right to place orders to buy or sell financial instruments within the scope of the range of financial instruments under consideration. The asset manager is obliged to carry out these orders with the same care that is customary in its own affairs.

The asset manager must inform the client immediately of any material circumstances that could affect the proper processing of the order. Beyond this, the asset manager should regularly update the client on the orders that have been agreed and executed.

3.4.3 Risks

Execution-only services generally give rise to the following risks that fall within the client's sphere of risk and are therefore borne by the client:

- **Value-preservation risk** or the risk that the financial instruments in the portfolio will lose value: this risk, which can vary depending on the financial instrument in question, is borne in full by the client. For information on the risks of individual financial instruments, please refer to the Swiss Bankers Association's "Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments" brochure.
- **Information risk on the part of the client** or the risk that the client has too little information to be able to make an informed investment decision: in the case of execution-only services, the client makes investment decisions without any input from the asset manager. The client therefore needs specialist knowledge to understand the financial instruments and time to engage with the financial markets. If the client does not have the necessary knowledge and experience, they run the risk of investing in a financial instrument that is not appropriate for them. A lack of or inadequate financial knowledge and experience could also lead to the client making investment decisions that do not correspond to their financial circumstances and/or investment objectives.

- **Risk regarding order placement timing** or the risk that the client chooses a bad time to place the order, which leads to losses.
- **Risk of lack of monitoring** or the risk that the client does not monitor their portfolio or does not do so adequately: the asset manager has no duty to provide monitoring, warnings or information at any time. Insufficient monitoring by the client can lead to various risks, such as cluster risks.

Beyond this, execution-only services give rise to risks that fall within the asset manager's sphere of risk. The asset manager has taken appropriate measures to counter these risks, in particular by observing the principles of good faith and equal treatment when processing client orders. Beyond this, the asset manager ensures that client orders are handled in line with the "best execution" principle.

3.4.4 Range of financial instruments considered

The range of financial instruments taken into account when selecting financial instruments is based on that of the custodian bank selected by the client.

4 Conflicts of interest

4.1 General

Conflicts of interest may arise if the asset manager or its employees:

- can obtain a financial advantage for itself/themselves or avoid a financial loss at the expense of clients;
- has/have an interest in the result of a financial service provided to clients which is contrary to the clients' interests;
- in providing financial services, has/have a financial or other incentive to put the interests of certain clients above the interests of other clients; or
- receive/receives financial or non-financial remuneration or services from a third party in relation to a financial service provided to clients.

Conflicts of interest may arise in connection with execution-only services, transaction-related investment advice, portfolio-related investment advice and asset management. They arise in particular from the combination of:

- multiple client orders;
- client orders with proprietary transactions or other interests of the asset manager or its affiliates; or
- client orders with transactions carried out by the asset manager's employees;

The asset manager provides its employees with regular training and ensures that they have the necessary specialist knowledge;

The asset manager shall seek input and approval from the control function in matters that may give rise to a conflict of interest.

4.2 Specific conflicts

4.2.1 Proprietary financial instruments

When managing client assets and making investment recommendations, the asset manager may also take into account financial instruments that have been initiated or set up by the asset manager or its affiliated companies or for which the asset manager provides structuring, advisory, asset management or distribution services in return for a fee ("proprietary products").

Due to the asset manager's proximity to its proprietary products, it is convinced of their quality and believes that their use is in the best interest of the client. Nevertheless, there may be incentives for the asset manager to give preference to its proprietary products over third-party products, for example because higher investment volumes can generally promote the sale of its own products or because the asset manager receives separate compensation for this. Such compensation does not lead to additional costs for clients, as they also incur costs when using third-party products.

4.2.2 Compensation from third parties

The asset manager may receive compensation and other remuneration from third parties (such as sales commissions, portfolio commissions, brokerage commissions, discounts, finder's fees, etc.) in connection with the fulfillment of client contracts. The amount of such compensation varies depending on the investment instrument, issuer, service provider and frequency of transactions. The asset manager discloses detailed information on this to the client in a separate document. These inducements represent remuneration for the provision of efficient and high-quality infrastructure for the purchase and sale of financial instruments and do not normally result in additional costs for the asset manager's clients. Nevertheless, such remuneration can create financial incentives for securities sales to be made for the client or products or service providers to be selected that are not primarily in the client's interest.

The asset manager may receive free inducements from service providers such as market and financial analyses, access to information platforms or training services. Such inducements are not directly related to the services provided to clients and are used by the asset manager to provide and continuously improve its services at the high quality demanded by clients. However, such services may give rise to conflicts of interest if they lead the asset manager to select or recommend certain service providers, contractors or financial instruments.

4.2.3 Other possible conflicts of interest

The asset manager is authorized to conclude any transaction entered into in the execution of a client mandate with companies that belong to its group of companies. However, the asset manager is prohibited from entering into transactions with itself when executing a client mandate.

The asset manager may pay compensation to intermediaries who refer clients or individual transactions to it. If the intermediary has a mandate relationship with the client, the asset manager shall inform the intermediary that such compensation must either be forwarded to the client or disclosed to the client.

4.3 Dealing with conflicts of interest

In order to prevent unrelated interests from influencing its services, the asset manager has committed itself and its employees to uphold high professional standards. The asset manager and its employees adhere to the following principles and guiding principles: due diligence and honesty, lawful and professional conduct, observance of market standards and, in particular, client interests.

The asset manager has taken the following measures, among others, to avoid disadvantaging clients:

- Compliance with the laws and regulatory standards applicable to FINMA-licensed asset managers.
- Existence of a compliance function that is responsible for identifying, avoiding and managing potential conflicts of interest and that takes appropriate measures if necessary.
- Creation of organizational precautions to safeguard client interests with respect to investment advice and asset management, e.g. through approval procedures for new products.
- Disclosure of and accounting for third-party inducements in accordance with regulatory requirements.
- Adherence to a defined selection process for selecting both proprietary and external financial instruments with objective parameters customary in the industry (performance expectations, alignment with risk profile, desired diversification, costs, etc.).
- Demarcation of different business areas and simultaneous control of the flow of information between them (creation of confidential areas).
- Regulation of the proprietary transactions of the asset manager’s bodies and employees.
- Regulation of the acceptance of gifts and other benefits by employees.
- Compliance with best-execution standards in accordance with legal requirements and internal directives.
- Establishment of an internal remuneration system that does not provide any incentive to disregard obligations or for conduct that runs counter to the client’s interests.
- Ongoing training for our employees.
- Disclosure of specific conflicts in which the disadvantaging of the clients’ interests cannot be excluded.

4.4 Further information

Further information on possible conflicts of interest can be found in the relevant product sheets. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further questions.

5 Ombudsman's office

Your satisfaction is important to us. If the asset manager has nevertheless rejected a legal claim made by you, you can initiate mediation via the ombudsman's office. In this case, please contact:

Name	OFS Ombud Finance Switzerland
Address	16 Boulevard des Tranchées
Postcode/city	1206 Geneva, Switzerland

6 Privacy Policy

The currently applicable version of the asset manager's privacy policy can be found on our website at https://www.helvetic-trust.ch/en/data-protection/.