



VIG MARATON ESG ABSOLUTE RETURN INVESTMENT FUND

Fund Rules

FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

VIG Asset Management Hungary Closed Company Limited by Shares

(H-1091 BUDAPEST, ÜLLŐI STREET 1.)

CUSTODIAN:

RAIFFEISEN BANK ZRT.
(H-1133 BUDAPEST, VÁCI ÚT 116-118.)

effective:

01. January 2025

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Definition of Terms

UCITS	collective investment undertakings for transferable securities
UCITS Fund Manager	investment fund manager managing one or multiple UCITS as a regular business activity
UCITS Policy transferable securities	Directive 2009/65/EC on undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities
Fund	VIG Maraton Absolute Return Investment Fund
Base currency	HUF, i.e. Hungarian forint. The currency, in which the Fund keeps its assets. The Fund may invest part of its assets in securities issued in a currency other than its base currency.
Fund manager	VIG Asset Management Hungary Closed Company Limited by Shares
ÁKK	Államadósság Kezelő Központ Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság (Government Debt Management Agency Public Ltd in Hungary)
Investment fund	a collective investment form established under conditions specified in the Kbtv.
Investment fund unit	a transferable security that is marketed in series by the investment fund as the issuer in the manner and formality specified in the Kbtv, securing a claim and other rights against the investment fund specified in the management rules of the investment fund
Investor	holder of the unit or other collective investment security
Target country	a country in the capital market of which a Fund invests or intends to invest strategically
Dematerialized security	A set of data created, recorded, transmitted and registered electronically in a manner specified in the Capital Market Act (Tpt) and in a separate legal act, containing the content elements of the security in an identifiable manner
ESG (environmental, social, governance)	as used in this document, the term ESG is understood by the Fund Manager to refer to the consideration of environmental, social and good governance matters, equivalent to the meaning of ‘sustainability factors’ under Article 2(24) of the SFDR Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088)
ESG score	an indicator measuring the environmental, social and governance impacts of an issuer’s (company’s or country’s) operations. Issuers and their instruments, investment funds and benchmark indexes are measured against the ESG indicator, which thus makes them comparable. The Fund

	Manager's internal ESG indicator methodology relies in part on external ESG data providers.
Target country	a country on the capital market of which the Fund makes investment or intends to make investment strategically
EU	European Union
Excess performance	the difference between the net performance of the portfolio and the performance of the benchmark
Crystallisation frequency	the frequency at which the accrued performance fee, if any, becomes payable to the management company
EU member state	any Member State of the European Union and States who are parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area
Inspectorate	National Bank of Hungary (formerly: the Hungarian Financial Supervisory Authority)
FIFO Principle	the first purchase in a portfolio of a given security is sold first
Distribution Day	each business day for which the Fund Manager calculates the Net Asset Value
Distributor	The Fund Manager and other distributors involved in the distribution of the Units. The current list of distributors can be found in Section 1.7 of the Fund Rules
Points of Distribution	Locations designated by the Distributor for the sale of the Fund's units. The list of Distribution Points is available on the Fund Manager's website: https://www.vigam.hu/
G20	G20 is an organisation comprising the world's 19 largest economies and the European Union.
Kbftv.	Act XVI of 2014. on Collective Investment Trusts and Their Managers, and on the Amendment of Financial Regulations
Fund Rules	regulation prepared pursuant to Kbftv. containing the special rules of Fund Management, including the general terms and conditions between the Fund Manager and the Investors
Auditor	KPMG Hungária Kft. Tracking error An indicator that shows the divergence between the performance of the investment fund and that of its reference index (benchmark). The smaller the tracking error, the more precisely the fund has succeeded in tracking the benchmark.
Points of Publication	the https://www.vigam.hu/ and the https://kozvetetelek.mnb.hu/ website
Relative return	the return achieved by the fund compared to the specified benchmark
High-on-High (HoH) model	a performance fee model whereby the performance fee may only be charged if the NAV exceeds the NAV at which the performance fee was last crystallised.
Benchmark	a market index against which to assess the performance of a fund

Performance fee settlement	establishment of the fact that the performance fee that has accrued in the net asset value of the Fund as at the last day of distribution (or of termination of the fund or series) of the year is positive, with this performance fee then being paid by the Fund
Custodian	UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt.
Commission	Purchase, redemption and /or conversion order of investment units.
MNB	National Bank of Hungary
Net value of assets	the value of the assets in the investment fund's portfolio, including lending claims, less all liabilities in the portfolio, including accruals and deferrals
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Civil Code	Act V of 2013 on the Civil Code
Equity	the equity of the investment fund is equal to the product of the nominal value and the number of units at the beginning, during its operation the equity is equal to the total net asset value of the investment fund
Series	Units of one or more series with the same denomination and the same rights within the same series may be issued on behalf of an investment fund. The Fund Rules and the Prospectus specify in detail the characteristics in which individual series differ from each other.
SFDR Regulation (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation)	Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector
Taxonomy regulation	Regulation (EU) 2020/852 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 June 2020 establishing a framework for the promotion of sustainable investment and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088
Prospectus	document prepared pursuant to Kbfvt. for the public offering of the units
T-Day	the date of submission of the order for the conclusion of the transaction
Tpt.	Act CXX of 2001 on the capital market
Client Account	an account held for a client for the sole purpose of executing orders placed against the balance of an investment service, a commodity exchange service and a payment based on an obligation contained in a security.

I. Basic information related to the investment fund

1. Basic data of the investment fund

1.1. Name of the investment fund

VIG Maraton ESG Abszolút HozamúBefektetési Alap

English name: VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund

Czech name: VIG Maraton ESG Investiční fond s absolutním výnosem

1.2. Short name of the investment fund

VIG Maraton ESG Fund

1.3. Headquarters of the investment fund

1091 Budapest, Üllői út 1.

1.4. Date of registration and registration number of the investment fund

Date of registration of the Fund: July 8, 2015

Fund registration number: 1111-616

1.5. Name of the investment fund manager

VIG Asset Management Hungary Closed Company Limited by Shares

1.6. Name of the Custodian

Raiffeisen Bank Zrt.

1.7. Name of the Distributor

VIG Asset Management Hungary Closed Company Limited by Shares

additional distributors:

CIB Bank Zrt.

Concorde Értékpapír Zrt.

Conseq Investment Management, a. s.

Equilor Befektetési Zrt.

ERSTE Befektetési Zrt.

OTP Bank Nyrt.

Raiffeisen Bank Zrt.

SPB Befektetési Zrt.

Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt.

MBH Befektetési Bank Zrt.

1.8. Form of operation of the investment fund (public) range of potential investors (professional or retail)

The investment fund is public.

Scope of potential investors: both professional and retail.

1.9. Type of the investment fund (open-ended or close-ended)

The investment fund is open-ended.

Potential investors: both professional and retail.

1.10. Maturity of the investment fund (indefinite or definite), in the case of a definite maturity, indication of the date of maturity

The investment fund has an indefinite term.

1.11. Indication of whether the investment fund is a harmonized fund under the UCITS Directive or the AIFMD

The investment fund is harmonized under the UCITS Directive.

1.12. Number and marking of the series issued by the investment fund, indication of the characteristics in which each series differ from each other

The Fund has 8 series.

Series	Difference
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series A, HUF)	fund management fee rate, distributors, benchmark
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series C, CZK)	currency, fund management fee rate, distributors, benchmark, currency-hedged series
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series E, EUR)	currency, fund management fee rate, distributors, benchmark, currency-hedged series
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series EI, EUR)	distributors, fund management fee rate, benchmark, currency-hedged series
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series I, HUF)	fund management fee rate, distributors, free of penalty fee, benchmark
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series P, PLN)	currency, fund management fee rate distributors, benchmark, currency-hedged series
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series R, HUF)	currency, fund management fee rate, distributors, benchmark
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series U, USD)	currency, fund management fee rate distributors, benchmark, currency-hedged series
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series UI, USD)	currency, fund management fee rate distributors, benchmark, currency-hedged series

1.13. Primary category of assets defined by legislation in which the investment fund may invest

The investment fund is securities fund.

1.14. Type: Absolute return fund. Indication of whether the promise to preserve the capital of the investment fund or the return is provided by a bank guarantee or suretyship (capital or return guarantee) or is supported by a detailed investment policy of the investment fund (capital or return protection); an indication of the point detailing the conditions in the code of conduct

Not applicable.

2. Other basic information related to the investment fund

Scope of distributors:

The Fund Manager distributes all series of Units of the Fund. The series of the Fund's Units can be distributed by additional distributors listed in Section 1.7. of the Fund Rules according to their own Business Rules, within the frames of their distribution contract entered into with the Fund Manager. Distributors shall determine the conditions for the distribution of the Fund in their own Business Rules, but these conditions may not contradict the provisions of the Fund Rules.

Distribution abroad:

The series of the Fund's Units will become available abroad after the Fund has been passported. The special conditions for foreign distribution are highlighted in the relevant sections of these Fund Rules.

3. List of legal provisions applicable to investment fund management, marketing and distribution of units, as well as legal provisions determining the legal relationship between the fund and the investor

Acts

- Act XVI of 2014 on collective investment forms and their managers, and on the amendment of certain financial laws (Collective Investment Act)
- Act V of 2013 on the Civil Code (Civil Code)
- Act XLVII of 2008 on the Prohibition of Unfair Business-to-Consumer Commercial Practices (Fttv.)
- Act CXXXVIII of 2007 on Investment Firms and Commodity Dealers, and on the Regulations Governing their Activities (Bsz.)
- Act LIII. of 2017 on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (Pmt.)
- Act XXV of 2005 on Financial Service Contracts made through Distance Marketing
- Act CXX of 2001 on Capital Markets (Capital Market Act)
- Act CLX of 1997 on Consumer Protection
- Act LXVII of 2019 on the encouragement of long-term shareholder engagement and the amendments of certain acts for legal harmonisation purposes
- Act LII of 2017 on the Implementation of Financial and Asset-related Restrictive Measures Ordered by the European Union and the UN Security Council
- Act CXVII of 1995 on the Personal Income Tax
- Act LIX of 2006 on the Special Tax and Annuities Improving the Balance of Public Finances
- Act CXVII of 2000 on Accounting

Government Decrees

- 78/2014. (III. 14.) on the rules of investing and borrowing of collective investment forms
- 79/2014. (III. 14.) on the organizational, conflict of interests, business and risk management requirements applicable to the UCITS Fund Manager
- Government Decree 82/2010 (III.25.) on calculating and announcing deposit interest rates and returns
- Government Decree 153/2009. (VII. 23.) on certain issues necessary to increase efficiency of customer protection in the financial sector
- Government Decree 22/2008 (II.7.) on the mandatory elements of the business terms at business organizations providing investment services, auxiliary investment services and commodity exchange services;
- Government Decree 284/2001 (XII.26.) on the Mode of the Generation and Forwarding of Dematerialized Securities and the Relevant Rules on Safety, as well as on the Opening and the Keeping of the Security Account, the Central Securities Account and the Customer Account

- Govt Decree 205/2023. (V. 31.) on the alternative application during the state of emergency of Act LII of 2018 on the Social Contribution Tax
- Government Decree 438/2016 (XII. 16.) on the Detailed Rules relating to the UCITS Fund Manager's Complaints Handling Procedure and Complaints Handling Policy
- Government Decree 215/2000 (XII 11.) on the Special Provisions regarding the Annual Reporting and Bookkeeping Obligations of Investment Funds

Decrees by the Minister of Finances/Minister of National Economy

- NGM Decree 16/2017. (VI. 30.) on the product approval process to be followed by the investment undertaking
- Decree No. 6/2002 (II.20.) of the Ministry of Finances on the notification obligation of investment service providers, organizations engaged in clearing house operations and the stock exchange

Supervisory Decrees

Government Decree 26/2020 (VIII. 25.) on the detailed rules concerning the implementation of the Act on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, as applicable to service providers supervised by the MNB, and concerning the minimum requirements for the development and operation of the screening system under the Act on the Implementation of Restrictive Measures Imposed by the European Union and the UN Security Council Relating to Liquid Assets and Other Financial Interest

European Union Regulations

- Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS Directive)
- Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU (MiFID II Policy)
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/565 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU (25 April 2016) of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organisational requirements and operating conditions for investment firms and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive
- Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012
- SFDR Regulation (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation) Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the details of the content and presentation of the information in relation to the principle of 'do no significant harm', specifying the content, methodologies and presentation of information in relation to sustainability indicators and adverse sustainability impacts, and the content and presentation of the information in relation to the promotion of environmental or social

characteristics and sustainable investment objectives in pre-contractual documents, on websites and in periodic reports (“SFDR RTS”)

- Taxonomy regulation: Regulation (EU) 2020/852 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 June 2020 establishing a framework for the promotion of sustainable investment and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088
- 648/2012 Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/2251 of 4 October 2016 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories with regard to regulatory technical standards for risk-mitigation techniques for OTC derivative contracts not cleared by a central counterparty
- Guideline 34-39-992 of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) of 5 November 2020 on performance fees in UCITS and certain types of AIFs
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/653 of 8 March 2017 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products (PRIIPs) by laying down regulatory technical standards with regard to the presentation, content, review and revision of key information documents and the conditions for fulfilling the requirement to provide such documents (PRIIPs RTS)
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 583/2010 of 1 July 2010 implementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards key investor information and conditions to be met when providing key investor information or the prospectus in a durable medium other than paper or by means of a website

Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC.

The above list is not exhaustive, so in addition to the above, there are legal provisions in force that regulate the internal processes of fund management and distribution activities, as well as other obligations arising from the exercise of data reporting, data provision and supervisory authority powers.

4. Description of main legal consequences of the investment, including information on jurisdiction, applicable law and the existence or absence of any legal instrument providing for the recognition and enforcement of judgments given in the country where the AIF is established

Units are units issued by an open-ended fund, i.e. they can be purchased (bought) or sold (redeemed) by the Investors during the continuous distribution during the term of the Fund. The condition for this is that the Investor has a securities account with a Distributor of the Fund. As the Fund does not pay returns, the Investor may realize profit on the difference between the purchase and redemption prices. The purchase and redemption order will be executed on the basis of the current net asset value (as determined in accordance with these Fund Rules).

Opening and maintenance of the securities account and execution of purchase and redemption orders are governed by the provisions of the Distributors' Business Rules and the legislation of the country specified therein.

At the time of issuing these Fund Rules, these transactions are governed by the Hungarian law in accordance with the relevant Business Rules of the Fund Manager, which is the same as the law applicable to this Fund.

II. Information related to the investment fund unit (for each series)

5. ISIN ID of the investment fund unit

Series	ISIN
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series A, HUF)	HU0000714886
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series C, CZK)	HU0000716055
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series E, EUR)	HU0000714894
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series EI, EUR)	HU0000729579
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series I, HUF)	HU0000714928
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series P, PLN)	HU0000714910
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series R, HUF)	HU0000714936
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series U, USD)	HU0000714902
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series UI, USD)	HU0000729587

6. Face value of the investment fund unit

Series	Face value
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series A, HUF)	1 HUF
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series C, CZK)	1 CZK
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series E, EUR)	1 EUR
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series EI, EUR)	1 EUR
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series I, HUF)	1 HUF
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series P, PLN)	1 PLN
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series R, HUF)	1 HUF
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series U, USD)	1 USD
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series UI, USD)	1 USD

7. Currency of the investment fund unit

Series	Currency
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series A, HUF)	HUF, i.e. Hungarian Forint
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series C, CZK)	CZK, i.e. Czech Koruna
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series E, EUR)	EUR, i.e. Euro
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series EI, EUR)	EUR, i.e. Euro
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series I, HUF)	HUF, i.e. Hungarian Forint
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series P, PLN)	PLN, i.e. Polish Zloty
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series R, HUF)	HUF, i.e. Hungarian Forint
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series U, USD)	USD, i.e. US Dollar
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series UI, USD)	USD, i.e. US Dollar

8. Method of producing the unit, information on the issue and sale

Units are produced in dematerialized form, they are not physically produced (printed). The issuance (creation) of the units is performed by KELER Központi Értéktár Zrt. based on the commission of the Fund Manager. The Distributor may sell the Fund's units in accordance with its own Business Rules. Units issued by the investment fund can be purchased by the Investors during the continuous distribution.

9. Method of verifying and registering the ownership of the unit

In order to prove the ownership of the units and the method of their registration, v and provisions set forth in § 138 - § 146 of the Tpt. shall apply.

According to the provisions of Tpt., the acquisition and transfer of dematerialized securities may take place only by debiting or crediting a securities account. Pursuant to the Civil Code, the transfer of the dematerialized security also requires a contract of transfer or other title. Ownership of the Units is confirmed by an account statement issued by the Investor's securities account manager.

Unless proven otherwise, the holder of the securities shall be deemed to be the person in whose account the securities are registered.

10. The investor's rights under the unit, a description of how the AIFMD ensures fair treatment of investors and, if an investor receives or acquires the right for preferential treatment, a description of the preferential treatment, identification of the types of investors receiving preferential treatment and - where applicable - description of their legal and economic relationship with the AIF or the AIFMD; other information on the subject

Holders of the units are entitled:

- to redeem their investment units at daily asset value at the distribution site under the terms and conditions specified in the Fund rules of the Fund;
- to receive the prevailing version of the Fund rules, the Prospectus and the Distributor's Business Regulation in the offices of the Distributor;
- to receive the annual and semi-annual reports of the Funds in the offices of the Distributor;
- to inquire about the composition of the profit of the Funds;

Holders of the units have all the additional rights set out in these Fund Rules, the Prospectus, as well as in the law.

The Fund Manager does not differentiate between Investors, all Investors have the same rights. The Fund Manager also ensures fair treatment of investors by handling the purchase and redemption orders of all Investors under the same conditions, and in the manner specified in these Fund Rules. Accordingly, no investor of the Fund will be granted preferential treatment compared to the other investors.

III. Policy and objectives of the investment fund

11. Description of the investment objectives and specialization of the investment fund, including financial objectives (e.g. capital increase or income, geographical or industry specification)

The aim of the Fund is to create an investment portfolio that achieves annualised capital growth for investors higher than the benchmark over a 3-year time horizon while achieving the Fund's Sustainability Objectives. With a view to achieving these objectives, the Fund may invest in a variety of instruments, i.e. it holds primarily equity and bond-type instruments, while it may also invest in collective securities and

enter into derivative transactions, subject in each case to the relevant investment limits. The fund does not have a geographical specification. In order to realise the investment objectives, the asset groups in the Fund's portfolio may be varied freely, without having to adhere to a predetermined risk profile.

12. Investment strategy, means of achieving the objectives of the investment fund

The Fund's investment strategy is based on sustainable value creation, aiming to build an actively managed and sufficiently diverse portfolio that takes into account both sustainability criteria and the fundamentals of the assets held. The Fund's asset allocation strategy is based on the asset allocation model used by the Fund Manager, the Investment Clock, used by the Fund Manager to determine the asset mix with the best risk to return potential at a given point of the economic cycle. In addition to asset allocation, the Fund Manager aims to achieve the financial and sustainability objectives of the Fund through active stock and bond selection policies. Stock selection is based on sustainable growth, through the selection of stocks of companies able to achieve outstanding performance both financially and in terms of ESG risks, thus creating long-term shareholder value. When selecting bonds, the Fund Manager seeks to maximise the proportion of green bond issues, taking into account existing market constraints. The relative proportions of the above assets and their composition may change dynamically in order to achieve the Fund's return target, taking into account the relative proportions specified in point 14.

Benchmark

The money market indicators/money market indices denominated in the given currency are as follows:

Currency	Money Market Indicator / Money Market Index
HUF	ZMAX Index
CZK	PRIBOR o/n
EUR	ESTCINDEX Index (ESTR Compounded Index)
USD	SOFRINDEX Index (SOFR O/N Compounded Index)
PLN	WIBOR o/n

The reference indices for the Fund's series are detailed in the table below:

Series	Benchmark
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (A series, HUF)	ZMAX Index + 1,7%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (C series, CZK)	PRIBOR o/n + 1,7%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (E series, EUR)	ESTCINDEX Index + 1,7%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (EI series, EUR)	ESTCINDEX Index + 1,7%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (I series, HUF)	ZMAX Index + 1,7%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (P series, PLN)	WIBOR o/n + 1,7%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (R series, HUF)	ZMAX Index + 1,7%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (U series, USD)	SOFRINDEX Index + 1,7%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (UI series, USD)	SOFRINDEX Index + 1,7%

The PRIBOR o/n and WIBOR o/n money market indicators are produced by benchmark administrators that are included in the ESMA register referenced in Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the "Benchmark Regulation"). This regulation governs indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or for measuring the performance of investment funds, as well as amends Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU, and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014. According to Article 2(2) of the Benchmark Regulation, “[t]his Regulation shall not apply to: a) central banks; b) a public authority that produces benchmarks for public policy purposes, contributes data to such benchmarks, or supervises their production, including benchmarks concerning employment, economic activity, and inflation...” Based on this provision, the regulation does not apply to: the ESTCINDEX Index (Euro Short-Term Financing Rate), produced by the ECB, the SOFRINDEX Index (Secured Overnight Financing Rate), published by the New York Fed and the ZMAX Index, a government bond market index calculated and published by ÁKK Zrt. (Hungarian Government Debt Management Agency).

13. Indication of asset categories, in which the investment fund may invest, with a specific indication as to whether the investment fund is authorized to use derivatives

The Fund may invest in equities, bonds, investment funds and other securities, in addition to which it may also conclude derivative transactions. The Fund may also conclude deposit and repo transactions.

14. The maximum, minimum or planned ratio of each portfolio item

Assets that can be held by the Fund, their planned proportions as a percentage of the Fund's net asset value:

ASSET CATEGORY	PLANNED PROPORTION
	0-10%
Bonds issued by unrated issuers	0-40%
Bonds issued by a credit institution, company or local government - investment grade**	0-30%
Bonds issued by a credit institution, company or local government - non-investment grade**	0-40%
Emerging market bonds, investment grade	0-30%
Emerging market bonds, non-investment grade	0-40%
Cash, deposits, repo	0-70%
Government securities issued by EU, OECD or G20 countries (non-Hungarian)	0-80%
Hungarian government securities and securities guaranteed by the Hungarian State	0-100%
Assets denominated in a currency other than the base currency	0-80%
Equity securities	0-65%
Collective investment securities and ETFs.	0-200%*
Derivative transactions for efficient portfolio management – with use of leverage	0-4,99%
Market value of derivative transactions (exchange-traded and OTC foreign currency, equity, index and interest rate derivatives)	

* with leverage

**By applying the minimum and maximum limits indicated in the table, the Fund complies at all times with the rules set out in Section 1/C of Government Decree 78/2014 for designing the asset allocation for the type of investment fund concerned, with special regard to the provisions set out in Sections 1/C(5) and 1/B(5) of Government Decree 78/2014.

15. Any restrictions on the investment policy and any techniques, instruments or borrowing rights that may be used to manage the investment fund, including leverage application, limitation, re-use agreements for guarantees and assets and the maximum level of leverage that may be used, indicating that in the case of AIF, the annual and half-yearly reports shall include the information set out in Annex 6, Part XI.

The Fund intends to promote the development of the domestic securities market, while expecting significant returns from the securities lending business. The Fund has an opportunity to buy and sell securities under loan transactions in accordance with the relevant legal framework (Government Decree 78/2014 (III. 14.)).

In the case of lending or borrowing securities, the value of the transaction may not exceed 50% of the Fund's net asset value. The guarantee of the return of the lent securities is the provision of an adequate amount of government securities in such a way that the market value of the collateral (collateral value) at the time of concluding the transaction may not be less than 120% of the market value of the lent securities. If at any time during the life of the loan the collateral value falls below the level of 110% of the market value of the lent securities, there is an obligation to supplement or replenish the collateral in government securities, up to 120% of the market value of the lent securities.

Transactions between funds and portfolios managed by the Fund Manager

The portfolios managed by the Fund Manager (including affiliated companies) and the Funds may also enter into transactions with each other, in which case the Fund Manager shall act in accordance with the special provisions of its internal regulations in order to exclude potential conflicts of interest. Such transactions shall be initiated by the Fund Manager only if the transaction does not harm the interests of the parties to the transaction and complies with the principle of best execution for both parties. The Fund Manager always performs transactions between the managed portfolios and funds at a fair price and documents the price on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

General investment restrictions applicable to the Fund

Based on Section 14 of Government Decree 78/2014:

- (1) The Fund Manager may not invest the Fund's own equity in Units issued by the Fund.
- (2) The Fund Manager may not purchase securities for the Fund issued by the Fund itself;
 - a)
 - b) securities issued by the Fund Manager's affiliates, with the exception of publicly traded securities, including securities to be listed on a stock exchange.
- (3) The Fund may not purchase financial assets owned by the Fund Manager or sell financial assets to the Fund Manager.
- (4) In the case of transactions between the affiliated companies of the Fund Manager and other forms of collective investment managed by the Fund Manager, as well as between each other's portfolios, the market price valid at the time of concluding the transaction must be documented by the Fund.

Investment restrictions compared to the assets of the investment fund

Pursuant to Sections 1/F and 8 to 11 of Government Decree 78/2014:

- (1) An UCITS may invest up to 10% of its assets in transferable securities or money market instruments

issued by the same issuer,

- a) may invest 10 percent to transferable securities or financial market assets issued by the same issuer
 - b) and may invest 20 percent to the deposits of the same credit institution.
- (2) The UCITS 'counterparty risk exposure to another party under an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 5% of its assets or, if the other party to the transaction is a credit institution as defined in Section 2 (1) (f), 10% of its assets.
 - (3) The total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments of issuers in which the value of the investments made by the UCITS individually exceeds 5% of the assets of the UCITS may not exceed 40% of the assets of the UCITS. This does not apply to deposits placed with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision or to OTC derivatives transactions with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision.
 - (4) Notwithstanding the specific limits on issuers set out in paragraph 1, a UCITS's aggregate exposures to an institution arising from investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by that institution, deposits placed with that institution and OTC derivative transactions with that institution. exposure may not exceed 20% of the assets of the UCITS.
 - (5) A limit of 35% may be applied to the limit set out in paragraph 1 (a) where the issuer or guarantor of the transferable securities or money market instruments is a Member State, its local authority, a third country or a public international body with one or more EEA States as members. These securities and money market instruments shall not be taken into account for the purposes of applying the 40% limit referred to in paragraph (3).
 - (6) In contrast to the limit specified in point a) of paragraph (1), a limit of 25 percent may be applied in the case of mortgage bonds issued by a mortgage lender domiciled in Hungary and in the case of bonds issued before 8 July 2022 by a credit institution domiciled in an EEA State that is under state supervision and was established by force of law to protect the interests of the bondholders, provided that the proceeds from the issuance of the bonds are required by law to be invested in assets that are suitable for satisfying the claims on the bonds throughout the entire holding period and that, in the event of the issuer's liquidation, must be used in the first place for the repayment of the principal and the payment of any accrued interest, or in the case of bonds that are classed as covered bonds under the instrument of the EEA State's law that transposes Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/EU. Where a UCITS invests more than 5% of its assets in securities issued by an issuer covered by this paragraph, the total value of those investments may not exceed 80% of the assets of the UCITS. These securities and money market instruments shall not be taken into account for the purposes of applying the 40% limit referred to in paragraph (3).The limits laid down in paragraphs (1) to (6) may not be combined, so investments in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by the same issuer and in deposits and derivatives held with such an undertaking may not exceed 35% of the assets of the UCITS.
 - (7) The limits set out in paragraphs (1)–(6) cannot be combined, so investments in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by the same issuer, as well as deposits and derivative instruments that can be placed with such a company, may not exceed 35 percent of the assets of the UCITS.
 - (8) Companies which belong to a group of companies for the purposes of preparing consolidated accounts or in accordance with accepted international accounting rules shall be considered as one person for the purposes of calculating the limits referred to in this section, provided that the total value of the investments made to the transferable securities and money market assets of the same holding may not exceed 20% of the assets of the UCITS.
 - (9) Contrary to that specified in paragraph 1 a), a 20% limit shall apply where the UCITS 'investment policy aims to reflect the composition of an equity or bond index where the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified to be an appropriate benchmark in the market to which it relates, and the development of its value shall be published in a manner that can be followed by the public.
 - (10) Instead of the limit set out in paragraph 9, a limit of 35% may be applied to an issuer where it is strongly relevant for the regulated markets and indices concerned.
 - (11) Unlike for limits indicated in points (1) to (8), the UCITS - with the permission of the Inspectorate -

may invest even 100% of its assets into various transferable securities and money market assets issued or guaranteed by an EEA member state, any of their local governments, third countries, or an international organization one or more member states are members of. The Inspectorate may approve derogation, if the investors of the UCITS have the same level of protection as the investors of AIFMD applying the limits as per Section 8, and the UCITS has securities from at least six different issuances, and invests no more than 30% of its assets to securities belonging to a given series.

- (12) The UCITS's fund rules, reports and all other commercial communications shall draw attention to the authorization referred to in paragraph (11), and shall identify the states, local authorities or international organizations issuing or guaranteeing the securities, in the securities of which the UCITS invested more than 35% of its assets.
- (13) A maximum of 20 per cent of the assets of a UCITS may be invested in the collective investment securities of a given UCITS regulated in Section 2 (1) (e) of the Decree or in another collective investment undertaking.
- (14) The total value of the units and other collective investment securities of a non-UCITS investment fund may not exceed 30% of the assets of the UCITS.
- (15) Where a UCITS invests in securities issued by another form of collective investment undertaking which is managed, directly or by proxy, by the fund manager of the given UCITS or by another investment fund manager closely associated with it, including when the UCITS subcontracts that collective investment undertaking, no sale or redemption commission may be charged to that UCITS in connection with the investment or its liquidation.
- (16) If the UCITS invests at least 20% of its assets in other forms of collective investment, it must disclose in its prospectus the maximum amount of management fees for other forms of collective investment intended for investment purposes in addition to its own management fee. The annual report of the UCITS shall also disclose, - in addition to its own management fee - the maximum amount of investment fund management fees charged to other forms of collective investment that are actually invested.
- (17) The Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in bonds issued by a credit institution, not including
 - a) any mortgage bonds issued by a mortgage lender domiciled in Hungary or bonds issued before 8 July 2022 by a credit institution domiciled in an EEA State that is under special state supervision and was established by force of law to protect the interests of the bondholders, provided that the proceeds from the issuance of the bonds collected by this latter entity are required by law to be invested in assets that are suitable for satisfying the claims on the bonds throughout the entire holding period and that, in the event of the issuer's liquidation, must be used in the first place for the repayment of the principal and the payment of any accrued interest, or any bonds that are classed as covered bonds under the instrument of the EEA State's law that transposes Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision and amending [Directives 2009/65/EC](#) and [2014/59/EU](#),
 - b) debt securities issued by a specialised credit institution and debt securities meeting the conditions set out in Articles 72a and 72b of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.

Investment limits from the side of the permissible assets

Pursuant to Section 12 of Government Decree 78/2014:

- (1) A UCITS may not acquire a qualifying influence in any issuer or an influence giving rise to a public bid obligation in a public limited-liability company.
- (2) In addition to the provisions set forth in paragraph (1), the UCITS may acquire

- up to 10% of the non-voting shares of an issuer,
- a) up to 10% of an issuer's debt securities,
 - b) up to 25% of the collective investment undertaking of another UCITS or of the collective investment undertaking of another collective investment undertaking,
 - c) up to 10 per cent of the money market assets of an issuing institution.
 - d)
- (3) The limits set out in paragraph (2) may be disregarded at the time of the acquisition, if the gross value of the debt securities or money market instruments or the net asset value of the securities to be marketed cannot be determined at that time.
- (4) Limitations specified in Paragraphs (1) and (2) need not to be taken into account:
- a) in the case of transferable securities and money market instruments marketed or guaranteed by an EEA State or its municipality,
 - b) in the case of transferable securities and money market instruments marketed or guaranteed by a third country,
 - c) in the case of transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international organizations of which one or more EEA States are members,
 - d) in respect of shares of a company incorporated in a third country which invests primarily in securities of issuers domiciled in that State, where such ownership is the only possible way for the UCITS to invest in securities of issuers located in that State under the law of that State.
- (5) The derogation provided for in paragraph 4 (d) shall apply only if the investment policy of the third-country undertaking complies with the UCITS investment limits and the regulation of exceeding them.

Rules applicable according to the name and categorisation of the Fund

Pursuant to Section 1/C of Government Decree No 78/2014:

(5) An absolute return fund is an investment fund that seeks to achieve a positive return independent of the capital market environment, and aims to outperform a money market indicator or index that represents a risk-free return.

The Fund's total (net) exposure to derivative transactions may not exceed the net asset value of the Fund. The exposure must be calculated taking into account the current market value of the assets underlying the derivative transactions, the risk of the other party to the transaction (counterparty risk), the expected future market movements and the time available to close the transactions. Thus, the maximum value of the leverage that the Fund may assume is 2.

The total amount of leverage used by the Fund, as well as any changes in the level of leverage, will be detailed in the Fund's annual report.

The value of the Fund's derivatives instruments – calculated at market value – may not exceed 5%.

The Fund's investment policy has no other restrictions.

16. The Fund's investment policy has no other restrictions. Currency exposure of the portfolio

Proportion of assets denominated in a currency other than the base currency: 0-200%

17. If the promise of capital or return is supported by the investment policy of the investment fund, a description of the underlying planned transactions

Not applicable.

18. Borrowing rules

The Fund may borrow up to 10 per cent of its assets for a term of less than 3 months. The Fund is entitled to provide collateral for borrowing. The Fund may not issue bonds or other debt securities. For the purpose of *Government Decree 78/2014*, the option for deferred payment for no more than 15 days ensured by the distributor for the payment obligation of the Fund is not considered as borrowing.

The Fund may not lend money or provide surety. This prohibition does not apply to the purchase of financial instruments that have not yet been fully paid.

The Fund may not enter into uncovered sales transactions.

The Fund is entitled to provide collateral for its derivative transactions.

19. States, municipalities or international organizations issuing or guaranteeing securities in the securities of which the fund invests more than 35% of its assets

Not applicable.

20. Presentation of the mapped index and the maximum size of the deviation of each security from its weight in the index

Not applicable.

21. Investment policy of the investment fund in which it intends to invest more than 20% of the assets of the investment fund investing in the investment fund

Not applicable.

22. Name of the target UCITS and/or its sub-fund

Not applicable.

23. Other information on the subject, e.g. information on the establishment of the underlying funds, if the AIF is a fund of funds

In compliance with Section 2 (1) of *Government Decree 78/2014*, Annex 2 to these Fund Rules contains a list of stock exchanges and trading platforms on which the Fund may invest in transferable securities and money market instruments listed or traded on a third country market.

Integration of sustainability risks into investment decisions:

(disclosure as per Article 6 (1) a) of the SFDR):

While managing the Fund's assets, the Fund Manager evaluates potential investment instruments on the basis of its own internal methodology, which includes an assessment of the relevant risks and their management. The Fund Manager sets out its principles for sustainable investment in its Sustainability Policy, which requires risks relevant in terms of long-term sustainable development objectives to be identified and taken into consideration in its investment decisions. When making any asset management decision, the responsible portfolio managers review the outcomes of sustainability risk assessments available in respect of potential investment instruments. As part of the risk management process, the sustainability risks are considered together with other investment risks in relation to the level of expected returns and their sustainability. Where exclusion principles are stipulated in the Fund Manager's Sustainability Policy, and where, based on this, a contemplated investment instrument is not favoured, the investment shall only be made subject to the restrictions stipulated in the Sustainability Policy. Where the Fund's investment policy has determined a sustainability risk profile that rules out the assumption of sustainability risks in excess of a certain level, or is explicitly designed to promote sustainability, the sustainability risk of a particular instrument or its contribution to the sustainability risk of the overall portfolio will be assessed in the course of any asset management decision and may limit, in whole or in part, the extent of any such investment made in such assets.

Promotion of environmental or social characteristics

(to demonstrate compliance with Article 8 of the SFDR)

In the case of this VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund, the Fund Manager informs investors that while the portfolio is offered as a product classified as a financial product that promotes environmental or social characteristics or a combination of these, as defined by the SFDR (EU 2019/2088), it is not classed as a financial product that has sustainable investment as an objective.

ESG principles are integrated into the making of investment decisions. Our aim is to rely on ESG considerations in order to identify long-term winners able to achieve sustainable profits through sustainable operations.

- **Exclusion list:** The Fund Manager complies with the exclusion list defined by it. This means that the Fund Manager does not invest in severely harmful industries, this includes companies having significant heating coal exposure, companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of disputed weapons, tobacco companies, and companies that severely violate the UN Global Compact (*UN GC*). The Fund Manager's exclusion policies prescribe the threshold values of exposures in industries resulting in exclusion. With regard to sovereign issuers, the state bonds of countries violating the UN Global Compact can be considered among the issuers defined in the exclusion policy.
- **ESG data source:** We rely on internationally embedded data providers for the ESG analysis and performance evaluation, and we apply the ESG rating methodology used by these data providers. Among the data providers, the Fund Manager takes the MSCI's ESG rating as a basis, which can also be substituted by a similar internationally embedded service provider.
- **Measurement of sustainability criteria:** The ESG criteria include environmental, social and corporate governance factors, which, together, constitute the minimum conditions of sustainable corporate operation. Our approach considers dual materiality important; this considers the material impact of corporate operation on the environment and society, and the effect of the ESG risk on the corporate value, also considered material. These measurements constitute the fundamental elements of the MSCI's methodology, the comprehensive index number of which is the *ESG rating*.

With regard to the environmental objectives referred to in Article 9(a) and (b) of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund seeks to promote environmental characteristics in a manner other than as set out in the framework system of the Taxonomy Regulation.

In order to promote environmental, social and corporate characteristics, the Fund relies on the tools (as detailed above) used to implement its investment strategy.

The Fund does not seek to invest in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the Taxonomy Regulation. Essentially 0% of the Fund's investments are directed towards environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. However, the possibility that the Fund invests in environmentally sustainable economic activities under the Taxonomy Regulation cannot be ruled out.

At the time of publication of this Management Policy, reliable data for calculating the scope of investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities, as defined in Article 3 of the Taxonomy Regulation, were not fully available for the companies selected for investment underlying the financial product. In view of the above, it is currently not possible to provide complete information on the proportion of investments underlying the financial product in environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

ESG criteria for the share register

The Fund aims to promote environmental and social aspects, and thus to give priority to sustainable business operations. It aims to achieve that objective through a best-in-class approach, i.e. by working with the best ESG players in each industry. The aim is to earn an at least A aggregate ESG rating for the Fund as a whole.

As ESG considerations will continue to develop rapidly, ESG analysis can continue to evolve on a best practice basis, in the light of an increasingly tightening regulation. Furthermore, our investment universe also includes emerging markets and smaller businesses, where the availability of ESG data may be limited or ESG data may be difficult to verify. In such cases, we will conduct in-house ESG analysis in order to fill in the missing information. Therefore, in its aggregated ESG reports, the Fund targets a coverage ratio of at least 80% for corporate issuers while conducting in-house ESG analysis for non-analysed corporate issuers.

The environmental and social burden measured against the principal adverse impacts (PAI indicators) set out in the SFDR Regulation and further detailed in the relevant Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) is measured and taken into account by the Fund Manager in its investment decisions. Particular attention is paid to greenhouse gas emissions, emissions to water, hazardous and radioactive waste rates and violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact on social and labour issues.

With regard to promoting ESG considerations, the Fund pays special attention to corporate controversies, which should be specifically examined where a serious impact is suggested.

ESG criteria for the bond register:

The sustainability objective of the Fund's bond register is to increase the share of green bonds and to participate in their issuance. The Fund aims to maximise the proportion of green bonds, taking into account the relevant market constraints. The aim of the Fund is to achieve that green bonds should, on an annual average, account for more than 50% of the bond register.

ESG criteria for assets that cannot be classified under the above categories:

The Fund may also hold real estate and other closed-end investment funds within the statutory limitations. For these assets, the Fund Manager carries out a review of sustainability criteria before taking the relevant investment decision and then at least once a year. For such investments, the Fund Manager prefers assets with a minimum rating of SFDR 8. If a minimum rating of SFDR 8 is not available, the Manager will prepare an in-house ESG analysis, which will result in an assessment of eligibility for the promoting Fund. For the analysis, we may rely on a third party sustainability report or environmental certificates.

24. Information relate to derivative transactions

In these Fund rules derivative transaction means futures or forward deals for securities, for security-based standardised stock exchange derivatives, FX forward transactions, options and interest swap transactions, except REPO and reverse REPO deals for government debt securities. In the name of the Fund the Fund Management Company can enter into derivative transactions by observation of the legislative rules. The value of a derivative transaction can be identified on the basis of public price information in accordance with the frequency of net asset value calculation, furthermore, a derivative transaction, taking the redemption conditions of investment units into consideration, can be closed and settled in due time at market price.

Pursuant to provisions relating to investment unit series of the Collective Investment Act, the Fund Manager can allocate its assets among the investment unit series in the case of transactions aimed at hedging of foreign currency risks, the purpose of which is to reduce the foreign currency risk of specific series of the Fund against the base currency of the Fund.

24.1. In the case of the use of derivatives, information that the use of derivatives is possible for

hedging purposes or for investment purposes

The Fund uses derivative transactions for hedging purposes as well as to effectively manage the portfolio, in order to achieve the investment goals.

In order to mitigate the foreign currency risks of C, E, EI, P, U and UI series of the Fund against the base currency, the Fund may enter into hedge transactions as well.

24.2. Potential scope of derivative products and/or derivative transactions

The Fund may enter into derivative transactions for the following assets:

- a) securities
- b) securities-based standardized exchange-traded derivatives
- c) interest rate
- d) currency
- e) commodity market products, provided that the derivative transaction cannot be completed by physical delivery

Derivatives can be options, exchange-traded futures, over-the-counter foreign exchange futures, and interest rate derivatives.

24.3. Indication of the legal provision, under which the investment fund applied a derogation option

Not applicable.

24.4. Investment restrictions relate to the derivate transactions

The Fund Management Company minimizes the foreign currency risks of FX series of the Fund against the base currency of the Fund by FX futures transactions allocated only to this series (series of CZK, EUR, PLN and USD currency types always mean CZKHUF, EURHUF, PLNHUF and USDHUF hedge transactions). The relevant day's result on the futures transactions deal, adjusted with the result of the previous day constitutes part in the asset value of the relevant day of the series to be hedged. The Fund Management Company agrees to keep the extent of coverage in the proportion of the asset value of the relevant series within the limit range of 90 to 110% considered to be efficient hedge.

Pursuant to Section 7 of Government Decree 78/2014.

- (1) If the UCITS manager also wishes to enter into derivative transactions for the UCITS it manages, the UCITS manager must have in place a risk management process that allows it to monitor and measure the risk of the positions in the derivative transactions and its contribution to the overall risk of the UCITS at any time; and use a procedure to accurately and independently measure the value of OTC derivatives.
- (2) The UCITS fund manager shall regularly provide the Inspectorate with information on the types of derivatives, the risks, the quantitative limits, and the methods chosen to estimate the risks associated with the derivative transactions for each UCITS it manages. The Inspectorate shall make this information available to the European Systemic Risk Board and the European Securities and Markets Authority in aggregate form.
- (3) In order to manage the portfolio efficiently, the UCITS may - subject to the conditions and limits set by the Inspectorate - use techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments. The condition for concluding derivative transactions is that they serve the purpose of efficient portfolio management. The use of derivatives shall not infringe the investment rules and limits laid down in this Regulation or in the UCITS management rules.
- (4) The total (net) exposure of the UCITS to derivative transactions may not exceed the net asset value of

the UCITS. The calculation of the exposure shall take into account the current market value of the underlying assets, the risk of the other party to the transaction (counterparty risk), the expected future market movements and the time available to close the transactions.

- (5) The UCITS's exposure to each of the assets underlying the derivative transactions, taking into account the netted risk exposure to derivatives for that asset, shall not exceed the investment limits set out in this Regulation for that asset. For the purposes of this rule, index-linked derivatives need not be taken into account, but it should be taken into account if a transferable security or money market instrument contains a derivative asset.

24.5. Netting rules for positions in each asset

Netting rules for positions in each asset of the Fund are as follows:

The Fund Manager may offset the non-derivative long (short) position of the Fund in a foreign currency or investment instrument against its short (long) derivative position based on the same currency or investment instrument, as well as the long and short derivative positions in the same underlying asset against each other.

Existing positions in the same underlying security may be netted if the following conditions are met simultaneously:

- the issuers of the securities, the nominal interest rate, the maturity date are the same, and
- the securities are denominated in the same currency.

The position in a convertible security may not be offset against the opposite position in a security to which the security is convertible.

For the purpose of complying with the limit on the Fund's total netted risk exposure, any currency-risk hedging transactions intended to reduce the currency risk of the Fund's C series in accordance with the Fund's investment policy may be disregarded.

24.6. Management of positions in indices and other complex assets

Rules of managing positions in indices and other complex assets are the following: Index products may be broken down into individual shares based on the composition of the contract multiplier and the index, which may be netted with any identical shares in the portfolio or with derivatives on the same stocks. Complex derivatives can be considered broken down into elements when applying netting rules.

24.7. The source of price information to use for evaluation

Gains and losses on open positions at the relevant date are measured as the difference between the current published or, in the absence thereof, the last officially published settlement price and the strike price. In the lack of this, the Valuation Policy of the Fund Manager shall prevail, which the Custodian shall take into account when valuing the assets.

The Fund's assets should be valued using market pricing whenever possible. In the absence of this, the Fund's assets are valued in accordance with the legal regulations in force at the time.

24.8. If the characteristics of the derivative transaction in which the investment fund invests differ from the general characteristics of the derivative transactions specified by law, a warning to that effect, specifying the characteristics and risk of the particular derivative transaction

Not applicable.

24.9. Other information related to the given topic

Not applicable.

25. Special provisions related to the real estate funds and mixed funds

Not applicable.

25.1. Indication of whether the real estate fund, mixed fund invests in properties to be selected for yield or for value-adding purposes

Not applicable.

25.2. Indication of the function of the property (residential, commercial, industrial, etc.) in which the real estate fund, mixed fund invests

Not applicable.

25.3. Indication of the countries in which the real estate fund, mixed fund invests

Not applicable.

25.4. The maximum value as an amount of a real estate or property right related to real estate

Not applicable.

25.5. The maximum value compared to the total assets of a real estate or property right related to real estate

Not applicable.

25.6. Maximum share of properties under construction

Not applicable.

25.7. Risks imposed on the real estate fund, mixed fund

Not applicable.

25.8. Management of risks associated with the real estate fund, mixed fund, risk management strategies and main principles for the implementation thereof

Not applicable.

25.9. Detailed presentation of the properties to be contributed in the case of a contribution made in connection with the placing on the market prior to the registration of the fund

Not applicable.

IV. Risks

26. Description of risk factors

The risks arising from investing in the Fund's units and any potential losses arising therefrom shall be borne solely by the Investors.

Investing in the Fund's units is risky due to the nature of the money and capital markets. As the bearers of losses due to investment risk are entirely the Investors, it is the responsibility of the Investor to assess, weigh and assume the investment risks. In the following, we would like to draw your attention - on non-exclusive basis - to the risk factors arising from investments in the Fund's units.

Detailed rules of suspending continuous distribution of the investment fund units

In the event of suspension of the Fund's continuous distribution, the Fund's investors will not be able to redeem their existing units or purchase new units from the Fund during the period of suspension. The rules for the continuous distribution of investment units and the suspension of continuous distribution are

contained in Section 43 of the Fund Rules.

Political and economical environment

The current political stability and situation of the target countries in which the Fund invests may change from time to time. Governments of individual countries may make decisions that may adversely affect the value of the investments made by the Fund in these countries during the operation of the Fund and the exchange rates of the currencies used to record these investments against HUF. The policies and measures of Hungarian and foreign governments, as well as the national banks of individual target countries, can have a significant impact on the return on the Fund's assets and business in general, including the performance of companies whose securities may be included in the Fund's portfolio from time to time. The economic growth, external economic position, exchange rate policy, size of the budget deficit and interest rate level of the target countries affect the net asset value of the Fund and may therefore adversely affect it.

Inflation, interest rates

As debt and other interest-bearing securities may also be included in the Fund's securities portfolio, the return they provide will have a significant impact on the Fund's performance. However, the yield on these instruments always depends on market interest rates, which in turn are partly in line with inflation expectations. Changes in interest rates may also have an adverse effect on the Fund's net asset value.

Issuers of securities

Issuers of the securities held in the fund's portfolio - in unfavorable cases - may produce bad economical results, become subjects to bankruptcy or liquidation procedure - which may negatively impact the fund's portfolio and the investors in form of missing returns, exchange rate loss or low market value.

Tax risk

The personal income tax rules for investment units and the regulations for the taxation of investment funds may change in the future. The Fund is subject to possible changes in tax policy (e.g.: tax increase, introduction of a new type of tax)

Liquidity risk

Although the international investment environment is basically increasing the liquidity situation of the securities markets as a result of general globalization, the liquidity of the Hungarian securities market has not yet reached the level of the developed capital markets. Sale of certain elements of the portfolio - mainly in case of longer term equities - may face difficulty, or is only possible at an unfavorable rate. Liquidity risk may also be a limiting factor when investing the Fund's available cash funds. In addition, the price of securities may be increasingly affected by highly volatile market demand and supply, which affects the price of the Units through the net asset value of the Fund. The lack of liquidity may have an adverse effect on the Fund, the extent of which will always depend on the current capital market situation.

Pricing risk

When an investor places an order for investment units, he does not know yet what will be their price at the execution of the order.

Derivative transactions

The Fund Manager is entitled to make deals on behalf of the Fund for investment units only to achieve goals determined in the Management Rules. Derivative deals by nature carry higher risk, which risks can be reduced with the adequate investment techniques, but cannot be fully eliminated.

Exchange rate risk

Relative exchange rate of the individual currencies changes as a consequence of the actual demand and

offer situation. As a result, value of the assets of the concerned funds expressed in various currencies may change upon conversion to the base currency, depending on the exchange rate fluctuation between the base currency and the currency in question. As a result, Investors buying the Investment units must in certain cases face the risk of exchange rate fluctuation of the currencies forming the portfolio of the funds against Fund's base currency.

Volatility of share prices

International and domestic securities markets are sometimes subject to large exchange rate fluctuations, which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value. The return on equities may increase the Fund's return in an extraordinary manner, but, despite the most careful analysis, there may be a potential loss in equity that could adversely affect the Fund's profitability. The Fund Manager may mitigate the adverse effects by using hedging transactions.

Counterparty risk

There is a risk that in case of derivate or other deals, the counterparty fails or unable to to meet its obligations during the transaction.

Risk of the Fund's termination

The public open-ended investment fund must be liquidated by the fund manager if the fund's own capital does not reach twenty million HUF on average over three months.

Sustainability risk

Sustainability risk is an environmental, social or governance-related event or circumstance the occurrence or existence of which may have an actual or potential material adverse effect on the value of the investment. Sustainability risks include climate risk, transition risk or additional costs associated with fossil fuels.

The Fund Manager has identified the Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) to be taken into account in its investment decisions. Such PAIs include the following:

In the area of climate policy and other environmental issues, the following key impacts resulting from corporate operations are measured and monitored:

- **Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**
 - Measurement of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions. Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from company-owned and controlled resources. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling. Scope 3 emissions are all other indirect emissions that occur in the value chain of the company.
 - Carbon footprint.
 - GHG intensity.
 - Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector.
 - Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production in total energy use.
 - Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector.

- **Preservation of biodiversity**
 - Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those companies negatively affect those areas.

- **Water management**

- Emissions to water resulting from the operations of businesses.
- **Waste management**
 - Hazardous waste and radioactive waste emission ratio.

Criteria for social and labour issues, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters:

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The UN Global Compact sets out ten principles that businesses should embrace, support and implement as core values in their sphere of influence in the ambits of human rights, basic labour standards, the environment and controlling corruption. Businesses commit to abide by those principles and incorporate the principles into their business activities on a voluntary basis.
- The lack of procedures and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UN Global Compact principles and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- Unadjusted gender pay gap.
- Board gender diversity.
- Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).

26.1. Management of the Fund's liquidity risk, redemption rights and redemption agreements with investors

The Fund Manager applies a liquidity management system to the Fund in order to monitor the liquidity risk of the Fund and to ensure that the liquidity profile of the Fund's investments is in line with the Fund's liabilities.

The Fund Manager regularly performs stress tests under both normal and extraordinary liquidity conditions, which allows it to assess and monitor the liquidity risk of the Fund. The agreement with the Investors for the purchase and redemption order is concluded exclusively by the Distributor. The Fund is an open-ended investment fund, so the Investors may purchase the Fund's Units during continuous distribution in accordance with the rules contained in these Fund Rules, and the order contract concluded with the Distributor, as well as the Distributor's Business Rules, and they may redeem the units.

The order execution confirmation contains the basic information of the purchase and redemption order for the units:

- Identification data of the Fund Manager
- Identification data of the Investor
- Date and time of receiving the order
- Date of executing the order
- Identification data of the Fund
- Invested/redeemed amount
- Amount of the distribution commission

V. Evaluation of assets

27. Determination of net asset value, place and time of publication, procedure to be followed in case of incorrect net asset value calculation

Calculation and publication of the Fund's net asset value is done pursuant to *Sections 62 and 124-126 of Kbtv* .

The net asset value of the Fund and the net asset value per Unit must be determined for each series of units on each distribution day and published on the Fund Manager's (<https://www.vigam.hu>) website and made available to Investors on the Distributor's website.

The net asset value of the Fund is calculated taking into account the market price of the securities in the Fund's portfolio, as well as the value of liquid assets and the costs and liabilities charged to the Fund.

Net asset value calculations are performed by the Custodian for each trading day. The Custodian assesses the assets and liabilities and determines the aggregate value of the Fund and the net asset value per collective investment security in accordance with the law and the Fund's management regulations. The net asset value for the current day (T day) is calculated and published on the distribution day (T + 1 day) following the current day (T day). During the calculation, the Custodian performs the valuation using the current day (T day) and the latest possible market exchange rate information.

The Custodian determines the net asset value per Unit of the Fund for the relevant day (T day) by dividing the net asset value of the Fund for the current day (T day) without the issuance of the Unit on the current day (T day) by the number of Units in circulation on the previous day (T-1 day), and rounds the value thus obtained to 6 decimal places, according to the general rules of rounding. The Custodian shall, on a net pro rata basis, charge the Fund on a pro rata basis and incrementally charge the Fund for each longer period in calculating the Net Asset Value. Unforeseen costs will be charged to the Fund when they become due. The Fund Manager will publish on its website for each distribution day the net asset value of the Fund and the net asset value per Unit from the beginning of the first distribution day following the registration of the Fund. The Fund Manager shall make the Net Asset Value of the Fund and the Net Asset Value per Unit available to Investors at the distribution points.

Process of calculating the Fund's net asset value

Process of calculating the Fund's net Asset Value

+	Value of financial assets (current account, bank deposit)
+	Market value of money and capital market instruments
+	Amount of receivables related to securities transactions and distribution
-	Amount of liabilities related to securities transactions and distribution
+	Other receivables (dividends, foreign currency exchange, etc.)
-	Other liabilities (deferred fees, currency exchange, commission fees, etc.)
-	Fixed costs (audit fee, publication fee)
=	Gross Asset Value
-	Variable costs per Asset Value (management fee, custody fee, lead distributor fee)
-	Variable costs per T-1 day Net Asset Value (annual Supervisory Fee)
-	Amount of Positive Success Fee
=	Asset Value before distribution
+/-	Amount of distribution on T-day
=	Net Asset Value

In the event of an error in the calculation of the Fund's net asset value, the incorrect net asset value shall be corrected with retroactive effect to the date of the error when the error is discovered, if the error exceeds one thousandth of the investment fund's net asset value. During the correction, the net asset value for each day that was subsequently affected by the discovered error shall be adjusted to the extent in effect at the time the identified error occurred. The revised net asset value shall be published. If the net asset value of the Fund is determined incorrectly in excess of the above margin of error and the client or the Fund suffers damage as a result, they will receive compensation, unless the amount of the damage does not reach HUF 1,000 per client. In no case shall the compensation be borne by the Fund, it shall be borne by the Fund Manager or the Custodian - in proportion to their agreement.

In the event of an incorrect Net Asset Value, the revised Net Asset Value of the Investment Fund and the adjusted Net Asset Value per Unit shall be published on the Fund Manager's (<https://www.vigam.hu>) website and made available to Investors on the Distributor's website at the time of publication of the next Net Asset Value.

28. Valuation of the elements of the portfolio, a description of the valuation procedure and the pricing method used in valuing the assets, including the methods used in valuing hard-to-value assets in accordance with Article 38

The valuation of the elements of the portfolio is performed by the Custodian according to the following rules:

1. *Current account of the given Fund:* the closing balance of the assets on the account (s) earned but not settled, increased by time-proportionate interest, for the current day is credited.
2. *Time deposit:* in the case of time deposits, the closing stock of the amount of the deposit for the current day, increased by the earned but not settled time-proportional interest.
3. *Credit-based securities:*
 - a) Hungarian government securities first issued by auction with a maturity of less than one year, including securities with a state surety, must be valued at the purchase price until they are issued.
 - b) For HUF-denominated Hungarian government securities with a residual maturity of less than 3 months, including government-guaranteed securities, at the present value calculated using the 3-month reference yield published by ÁKK on the relevant day and the last preceding business day, and the net price calculated for the current day the market value shall be determined as the amount of interest accrued up to the relevant date.
 - c) *All other Hungarian government securities* must be valued using the central rate (bid-ask average) published by ÁKK on the date corresponding to the relevant day (in the absence thereof, the most recent prior). The return calculated from the average of the buying and selling rates published by ÁKK for the relevant day (in the absence thereof, the most recent before that) shall be considered as the basis for the valuation, and the net and gross exchange rates for the current day shall be calculated.
In the lack of this, the provisions of point (d) shall apply.
 - d) *Other discount securities* shall be valued at the present value calculated using the yields calculated on the basis of the most recent exchange rate listed below. *In the case of other interest-bearing securities*, the most recent of the following net exchange rates shall be taken into account in the valuation with interest accrued up to the relevant date. If several latest exchange rate data are published from these for the same day, the selection of the data provider must be coordinated with the Fund Manager. In the case of bilateral quotations, the central rate (bid-ask average) applies. If one side of a bilateral quotation is missing for a given day, no middle exchange rate can be calculated for that day. In this case, the latest calculable middle rate shall apply.

Exchange rate for the relevant day (or the last one before that in the lack thereof), as published by or on behalf of a representative securities market data provider (*Bloomberg, Reuters, professional organizations or media websites, stock quotes, supervisory disclosures, official websites of national banks, ÁKK's homepage.*) including the prices published on these data providers or in the quoted quotation

systems. When using exchange rates, the difference between the value date of the quotation and the current day must be taken into account, therefore the valuation is based on the yield calculated from the quoted price, and the exchange rates corresponding to the current day must be calculated using this yield.

If no price is available for a given security, or if the price determined on the basis of the above order does not, in the opinion of the Fund Manager, adequately reflect the reasonably approximate value of the given asset, it shall make a proposal to the Custodian to determine the fair value.

The Fund Manager's proposal should be based on publicly available or other properly documented information about the asset. The best estimate of the Fund Manager will be used by the Custodian in its sole discretion during the valuation process. The value estimated in this way may be used for valuation for a maximum of 30 days, after which the Custodian shall re-evaluate the asset after taking into account the proposal of the Fund Manager.

4. *Shares:*

Shares must be valued at the most recent price listed below. If more than one latest exchange rate data are available from these for the same day, then also the follow order must be taken into account. In the case of a listing, if a share has not yet been listed, the share is valued at cost.

- i. The closing stock exchange price of the typical stock exchange of the security on the valuation day.
- ii. The closing price of a secondary stock exchange or other regulated market on the valuation date.
- iii. The latest middle exchange price of the typical securities market (Bloomberg, Reuters, website of professional organizations or media) prior to the valuation, also available to the Custodian.
- iv. Middle exchange rate of investment firms' quotations.
- v. The exchange rate of the Fund's last trade for a given security.

5. *Units:*

- a) The units of an open-ended investment fund shall be taken into account at the net asset value of the last unit published by the fund manager.
- b) In the case of a unit of a closed-ended investment fund,
 - if there has been a stock exchange quotation within the last 5 trading days, the lower of the last stock exchange closing price and the last published net asset value shall be taken into account;
 - in the lack of this, the last published net asset value shall be taken into account.

6. *Evaluation of foreign investments:*

The value in foreign currency of assets denominated in a currency other than the Fund's valuation currency (the base currency in which the Fund's net asset value is calculated) shall be converted into the Fund's valuation currency using the latest published official middle rate published on the relevant date. In all cases, the conversion into the valuation currency of the fund takes place at the central rates of the National Bank of Hungary and at the cross rates formed from them.

7. *Collateral repo and reverse repo transactions:*

- a) The value of a repo transaction is the market value of the collateral security determined in accordance with the relevant valuation rules and the time-proportionate (linear) part of the price difference of the transaction calculated for the valuation date.
- b) In the case of reverse repo transactions, the transaction shall be valued in two parts. The underlying security shall be valued at the market value determined in accordance with the general

valuation rules applicable to the security. The payment obligation arising from the transaction - above the sale price - must be debited to the given Fund on a time-proportionate, linear basis.

8. *If a subscription or redemption order in excess of 10% of the net asset value of the Fund is placed on a Dealing Day, the Custodian may, at the request of the Fund Manager, decide to*
- take into account during the T-day valuation the assets involved in the T-day transactions at the average transaction prices entered into by the fund, or
 - deviate from the valuation principles set out above for securities that would be significantly distorted due to liquidity or other significant circumstances.

This is to ensure that the difference between the average transaction prices and the closing prices of the same assets, which has become necessary due to the significant cash flow in relation to the size of the fund, or an instrument that is distorted due to unforeseen circumstances does not adversely affect the fund's investors.

9. The Fund Manager considers the provisions of the MNB's Executive Circular No. 65675-20/2020 to be the guiding principles for the fair and prudent valuation of hard-to-value assets. Non-real property assets for which no market data more recent than 30 days is available to determine the price, or in respect of which there is a risk that they may become illiquid or the issuer/counterparty may become insolvent, are to be treated as 'hard to value'.

The value of hard-to-value assets is calculated by multiplying the discount factor, determined by the Valuation Committee on a monthly or more frequent basis, by the available price, if any. The Valuation Committee calculates the discount factor in accordance with the provisions of the Executive Circular No. 65675-20/2020 issued by the MNB. Accordingly, the following principles shall be applied in determining the value of assets that are hard to value or are illiquid, for the purpose of calculating the net asset value:

- The determination of the value of these assets is given special attention by the Fund Manager.
- the Fund Manager shall regularly review the valuation of such assets, subject to approval by the Head of Risk Management and the Valuation Committee;
- in the regular review, the Fund Manager shall take into account all available information on the asset and also assess the risk of illiquidity and default;
- where such a risk arises, the Fund Manager shall incorporate it into the valuation in proportion to the estimated probability of its occurrence;
- in the event of a price in a market in a market with limited availability, i.e. not accessible to a significant proportion of market participants, the Fund Manager shall apply a discount to compensate for the distorting effect
- in the event that an asset is illiquid and is unlikely to become marketable in the future, or the issuer becomes insolvent, the Fund Manager shall assess the possibility of writing off the asset in full;
- if new relevant information about the asset becomes public or accessible to the Fund Manager, the Fund Manager shall revalue the asset;
- the interval between two valuations shall not exceed 30 days;

- the Fund Manager shall also consult with the Custodian, while providing the relevant documentation, regarding the asset value determined based on the above principles, and only the value approved by the Custodian may be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining the net asset value.

29. Evaluation of derivative transactions

1. Option trades:

The valuation of standardized stock exchange options is based on the last closing price on the stock exchange. If the last closing price is older than 30 days, the option must be valued at a calculated price that considers both its intrinsic value and time value. For options purchased under non-exchange transactions, the value of the option on day T should be based on the bid price quoted by a market maker providing quotes for the option, or, in the absence of such a quote, the last available bid price. If this bid price is older than 30 days, the option must be valued at a calculated price that considers both its intrinsic value and time value.

2. *The application of calculated prices requires the approval of the Fund Manager's Valuation Committee* Exchange traded futures.

Gains and losses on open positions at the relevant date are measured as the difference between the current published or, in the absence thereof, the last officially published settlement price and the strike price.

3. *Over-the-counter foreign exchange futures:*

Gains and losses on open positions at the relevant date are valued at forward rates calculated on the basis of interbank interest rates quoted in the currencies of the instrument. Interest to be used in the calculation shall be calculated as the day-weighted average of the interbank interest rates at the two maturities closest to the remaining term of the futures contract.

4. *(Interest rate swap):*

To evaluate an IRS transaction, the Fund Manager calculates the fixed and floating rates of the transaction individually using discount factors calculated from the market swap curve.

30. Other information related to the given topic

Not applicable.

VI. Information concerning the yield

31. Conditions and procedure for determining and paying the yield

Not applicable.

32. Yield payment days

Not applicable.

33. Other information related to the given topic

The Fund will not pay yield on the debit of the capital increase, the entire capital increase will be reinvested in accordance with the Fund's investment policy. Investors may realize the capital increase as the difference between the purchase and redemption prices of the Units they own as an exchange gain.

VII. Promise for protection of the capital of the investment fund and/or for the return and guarantees for its fulfilment

34. A promise to preserve capital and promise related to the return

34.1. Bank guarantee or surety insurance (capital or yield guarantee) ensuring the delivery of the promise to preserve capital and promise related to the yield

Not applicable.

34.2. Investment policy in support of the promise of capital protection and of the yield (capital or yield protection)

Not applicable.

35. Other information related to the given topic

Not applicable.

VIII. Fees and charges

36. Fees and charges levied on the investment fund and the manner in which they are charged to the fund

36.1. Amount of fees and expenses to be paid by the investment fund to the fund management company, description of their calculation, method of debiting and settling them

The Fund Manager charges an annual fund management fee for the management of the Fund's assets, the amount of which in proportion to the current day's asset value of the Fund's series is as follows:

Series	Maximum rate of fund management fee
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series A, HUF)	2,25%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series C, CZK)	2,25%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series E, EUR)	2,25%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series EI, EUR)	0,8%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series I, HUF)	0,75%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series P, PLN)	2,25%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series R, HUF)	0,60%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series U, USD)	2,25%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Investment Fund (Series UI, USD)	0,8%

The Fund Manager may deviate from the amount of the fee specified in these Fund Rules in a direction more favorable for the Investors. The amount of the fee is projected on the Asset Value for the given day (T day) - calculated in the manner specified in the calculation table of the Net Asset Value in Section 27 of the Fund Rules. The fund management fee is charged daily by the Fund Manager. Part of the fund management fee is paid by the fund as a maintenance commission for the sales activity, but this does not increase the total amount of the fund management fee.

Performance Fee

The Fund Manager will charge the Fund a performance fee calculated in accordance with the High-on-High model. Under this method, a performance fee can only be charged to the Fund if, since the last performance fee was charged, but at most in the last 5 years, the net return on the series has been higher than the benchmark return. If there was no performance fee settlement in the 5 years prior to the given year, the traded price used for comparison purposes is the closing net asset value per unit of the series of the year 5 years prior. If the series was launched within the past 5 years, then it is the net asset value per unit as at the launch of the series.

During the calculation of the performance fee, the Custodian calculates the daily performance fee for the Fund's investment unit series on each distribution day, which is maximum 20% of the difference between the daily return on the investment unit series and the pro rata portion of the benchmark return specified in section III/12 of the Management Regulations. The daily performance fee can be a positive or a negative number, depending on whether the series performed better or worse on the distribution settlement day compared to the benchmark return. The daily performance fees are aggregated from the first day of the year or, if the fund (or series) was launched after that, then from the launch date. If the amount thus obtained (hereinafter: performance-fee buffer or buffer) is positive, it will be accrued against the Fund, but if this amount is less than zero, it will not be recognised for the purposes of the asset valuation. The accrued performance fees are paid on the last day of distribution (or termination of the fund or series) of the year, if the performance fee (R) calculated below is, as of that day, a positive number.

When applying the method, the daily performance fees are aggregated only if the current, T-day net asset value per unit (the traded price of the investment unit series) is greater than the net asset value per unit valid at the time of settlement of the last performance fee, plus the pro rata benchmark return. Below this price, no performance fee will be accrued for that day, and the daily performance fees, i.e. the buffer, will not be stored.

The purpose of the performance fee is to provide a financial incentive for the Fund Manager to achieve an excess performance, where the return above the benchmark, after the deduction of costs, is shared between the investor and the Fund Manager, even though the investor is entitled to the larger share of the yield. What this means is that in the case of excess performance, the investors' return is reduced by the amount of the performance fee, i.e. the investors receive at least 80% of the net return above the benchmark. It is not enough for the series to outperform the benchmark return in any one year, but it will have to make up for any poor performance of the previous years and only then will it be possible for a performance fee to be charged. Thus the Fund can only pay a performance fee if it has made up for its previous underperformances.

Calculation of the performance fee per series to which the Fund Manager is

Series	Maximum rate of performance fee
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (A series, HUF)	20%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (C series, CZK)	20%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (E series, EUR)	20%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (EI series, EUR)	20%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (I series, HUF)	20%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (P series, PLN)	20%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (R series, HUF)	20%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (U series, USD)	20%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (UI series, USD)	20%
VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund (A series, HUF)	20%

For certain series of the Fund, the applied performance fee rate may deviate in favor of all Investors holding units in the given series (i.e., by applying a performance fee rate lower than the maximum rate of 20% specified for each series in this Management Regulation). The Fund Manager, in accordance with its disclosure obligations, will inform Investors of the currently applied performance fee rate through extraordinary announcements.

Calculation of the performance fee per series to which the Fund Manager is entitled

$$R_n = \sum_{t=1}^n r_t \quad \text{ha} \quad \sum_{t=1}^n r_t > 0 \quad \text{és} \quad P_t \geq P_s * (RM + 1)$$

$$\text{ha} \quad P_t < P_s * (RM + 1) \quad \text{akkor} \quad \sum_{t=1}^n r_t = 0$$

$$R_n = 0 \quad \text{ha} \quad \sum_{t=1}^n r_t \leq 0$$

$$r_t = s \times \left(\frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} - 1 - rm \right) \times V_{t-1}$$

where the symbols mean the following:

- S** The daily return of the investment unit series may deviate by a maximum of 20% from the proportionate share of the benchmark specified in Chapter III/12 of the Management Regulations.
- R_n** the Fund Manager's performance fee relating to the n^{th} day
- r_t** the performance fee calculated on distribution day t
- t** the serial number of the distribution day with respect to which the calculation is made
- P_t** the net asset value per unit before deduction or accrual of the t -day performance fee accrued up to day $t-1$ (R_{t-1}), less the performance fee accrued up to day $t-1$ (if R_{t-1} is positive), as at distribution day t
- RM** benchmark return of the series, pro rated using the interest capitalisation method, since the date of P_s valid for the series
- n** $n=0$, ha $P_t < P_s*(RM+1)$; the number of days of the current period in the given calendar year when $P_t \geq P_s*(RM+1)$
- P_{t-1}** net asset value per unit calculated after the deduction or accrual of the performance fee, on the previous distribution day (in the case of $t=1$, on the last distribution day of the previous year)
- rm** pro rata portion of the benchmark return of the series, calculated for the period between day t and $t-1$
- V_{t-1}** the net asset value of the given series as at day $t-1$

P_s the asset value per unit valid at the time of the last performance fee settlement, which is determined as follows:

- If a performance fee settlement has taken place with respect to the series within the last 5 years, the net asset value per unit at the time of the last performance fee settlement is P_s .
- If there has been no performance fee settlement within the last 5 years, and the fund (or series) was launched within the last 5 years, then the P_s is the net asset value per unit at the time of launch.
- If the series was launched more than 5 years ago and there has been no performance fee settlement in the last 5 years, the value of P_s is the net asset value per unit valid on the last distribution day of the year 5 years prior.

Example for the value of the P_s traded price:

On the day 18.04.2022, the value of P_s is:

- If there was a performance fee settlement on 31.12.2019, then P_s is the net asset value per unit as at 31.12.2019.
- If the series was launched on 03.02.2018, and there has not been any performance fee settlement since then, then P_s is the net asset value per unit as at 03.02.2018.
- If the series was launched before 18.04.2017 and there was no performance fee settlement between 18.04.2017 18.04.2022, then P_s is the closing traded price of 2017 (i.e. the net asset value per unit as at 29.12.2017).

Simplified example of performance-fee calculation:

Year	Previous year's closing net asset value per unit	Return of the given year	Benchmark return (BR)*	Year-end net asset value per unit	Relative return	Traded price at the time of the last performance fee payment adjusted by the pro rata benchmark return $P_s(BR + 1)$	Is a performance fee payable?
2001	1.000000	7.0%	2.3%	1.070000	5%	1.0230	yes
2002	1.070000	2.0%	2.3%	1.091400	0%	1.0946	no
2003	1.091400	-3.0%	2.3%	1.058658	-5%	1.1198	no
2004	1.058658	5.0%	2.3%	1.111591	3%	1.1455	no
2005	1.111591	4.0%	2.3%	1.156055	2%	1.1719	no
2006	1.156055	7.0%	2.3%	1.236978	5%	1.1988	yes
2007	1.236978	6.0%	2.3%	1.311197	4%	1.2654	yes
2008	1.311197	-15.0%	2.3%	1.114517	-17%	1.3414	no
2009	1.114517	2.3%	2.3%	1.140151	0%	1.3722	no
2010	1.140151	2.3%	2.3%	1.166375	0%	1.4038	no
2011	1.166375	2.5%	2.3%	1.195534	0%	1.4361	no
2012	1.195534	2.0%	2.3%	1.219445	0%	1.4691	no
2013	1.219445	4.0%	2.3%	1.268223	2%	1.2487	yes
2014	1.268223	-3.0%	2.3%	1.230176	-5%	1.2974	no

**

2015	1.230176	-2.0%	2.3%	1.205573	-4%	1.3272	no	
2016	1.205573	2.0%	2.3%	1.229684	0%	1.3578	no	
2017	1.229684	3.0%	2.3%	1.266575	1%	1.3890	no	
2018	1.266575	3.0%	2.3%	1.304572	1%	1.4209	no	***
2019	1.304572	3.0%	2.3%	1.343709	1%	1.3783	no	****
2020	1.343709	5.0%	2.3%	1.410894	3%	1.3507	yes	*****
2021	1.410894	-1.0%	2.3%	1.396785	-3%	1.4433	no	

* In order to simplify the worked example, the benchmark return was assumed to be 2.3% in every year except 2021, though in reality the figure is generally different every year.

** The underperformance in 2008 (-15%) only needs to be taken into account by the fund manager in the following 5 years (i.e. up to the end of 2012). So, although the underperformance was not compensated for between 2008 and 2012, this is of no relevance for 2013, as in that year only the performance of the period 2009-2013 counts, and since this was positive, the performance fee achieved in 2013 is payable.

*** The Fund's performance within the reference period (in this case from the end of 2013) was negative on two occasions; however, it was unable to achieve positive returns to compensate for these, and therefore the Fund Manager did not become eligible for a performance fee.

**** In 2019, the negative performance of 2014 no longer needs to be taken into account, as we only consider the last 5 years at most; however, the fund did not compensate for the negative performance of 2015 during the reference period and therefore the Fund Manager did not become eligible for a performance fee.

***** In 2020, the negative performance of 2015 no longer needs to be taken into account, as we only consider the last 5 years at most. Thus, the Fund's retrospective return is positive, meaning that a performance fee is payable.

36.2. If it is paid directly by the investment fund, the amount of fees and expenses to be paid by the investment fund to the custodian, a description of their calculation, how they are debited to the fund and how they are paid

For the purpose of performing custody activities in relation to the Fund, the Custodian charges a custody fee, which includes custody and account management fees for the Fund's securities accounts. The amount of the custody fee depends on the place of distribution of the securities held by the Fund. A flat-rate fee is accrued on the daily net asset value of the Fund, and the actual costs to be charged to the Fund are invoiced monthly by the Custodian based on the Fund's end-of-month settled positions.

36.3. If it is paid directly by the investment fund, the amount of fees and expenses to be paid by the investment fund to other parties, third persons, a description of their calculation, how they are debited to the fund and how they are paid

The Fund pays a lead distributor fee to the Fund Manager for the lead distributor activity related to the distribution of the Fund, who coordinates the distribution activity, aggregates the distribution of the Fund and settles the securities and cash movements related to the distribution. For this activity maximum 0.1% per annum of the Fund's assets on a given day (Day T) will be paid.

For the audit activities related to the Fund, the Auditor will charge an audit fee. The amount of the fee is determined annually, the amount of the annual fee depends on the degree of responsibility, the required professional knowledge and the time spent on the work. The audit fee is paid by the Fund against an invoice, in the amount and on the dates specified in the audit contract. The maximum audit fee of the Fund is 0.1% per annum of the Fund's average annual net asset value..

The Inspectorate charges an annual supervisory fee in accordance with applicable law, which is also borne by the Fund. Its annual rate is 0.35 thousandths of the Fund's average annual net asset value at the date of entry into force of the fund rules.

The current custody, sub-custodian custody, transaction and other fees in the case of Hungarian securities are charged by KELER Központi Értéktár Zrt., and in the case of foreign securities the fees charged by the Custodian's sub-custodians and account managers are passed on to the Fund. The amount of these fees depends on the type and number of transactions concluded by the Fund, the value of each transaction and the method of their settlement.

37. Other possible costs or fees to be charged to the investment fund and investors (maximum amount of the latter), except for the costs referred to in point 36

The Fund Manager shall also pass on to the Fund other direct costs incurred in the Fund's transactions, if and unless they are settled directly by the Fund with the service provider, in particular investment service fees, bank charges, settlement costs, costs related to the management of the Fund's accounts, as well as marketing and other costs related to disclosure and information to existing and potential Investors, as well as other direct costs related to the operation of the Fund, which should be included here. The maximum amount of other fees charged to the Fund—excluding brokerage fees—may not exceed 0.5% of the Fund's average annual net asset value (NAV) for a fiscal year. The Fund Manager verifies this during the annual TER (Total Expense Ratio) calculation and adjusts the amount of other fees and expenses allocated to the Fund if necessary. The maximum amount of other fees charged to the Fund for a fiscal year is 0.50% of the Fund's NAV.

The Fund Manager has entered into an agreement with the index provider for the use of the benchmark index. The Fund Manager pays the usage fee to the provider in a lump sum and recharges it to the Fund proportionally to its use. The Fund Manager determines the usage fee for the benchmark index applicable to the Fund on a quarterly basis, which is accrued by the Fund. These fees, calculated as such, are recharged to the Fund at least once a year, but potentially more frequently. The recharged quarterly fee may not exceed 5 basis points of the Fund's quarterly average assets.

Investors will be charged other fees and expenses as a result of the purchase, holding or redemption of units:

- The Distributor chosen by the Investor shall charge the distribution commissions established by the fee regulations of this Distributor during the continuous distribution of the Fund's Units. The distribution commission rate is maximum 5% of the order amount.
- The financial institution chosen by the Investor may charge various fees and commissions for the services related to the units, such as securities account management fees and commissions, securities transfer fee, transfer fee, cash withdrawal fee, etc. These fees are determined by the fee regulations of the given financial institution, the Fund Manager does not have any relevant information.

Fees potentially arising from the provisions of MNB Decree 14/2015 (V.13.) shall not be passed on by the Fund Manager to the Fund or the investors thereof.

38. If the investment fund invests at least 20% of its assets in other forms of collective investment, the maximum level of management fees for other forms of collective investment intended for investment purposes

We would like to inform our investors that the Fund may invest more than 20 percent of its assets in other investment funds and collective investment schemes. The Fund solely invests in investment forms, where the expense ratio is below 2.5 percent, but it is always the Fund's goal to keep the average charge rate below 1 percent.

39. Terms and conditions for switching between sub-funds

Not applicable.

40. Other information related to the given topic

The costs are itemized in the semi-annual and annual reports. When determining the net asset value, the Fund Manager will gradually charge the given Fund for each longer period, if possible, with accruals.

IX. Continuous distribution of the investment fund units

41. Purchase of investment fund units

41.1. Acceptance, settlement, execution of purchase orders, deadline for their acceptance within the day

During the period of continuous distribution, the Investors may acquire the Units by concluding an assignment agreement with the Distributor for the purchase of the Units. The deadline for the acceptance of Investors' orders for same-day execution ('cut-off times') and the rules regarding the provision of the purchase price by the Investors to the Distributor are, with regard to both domestic distribution and foreign distribution, governed by the respective agreement between the two parties. The business hours and the terms of business of the various Distributors may differ, and Investors should enquire about these from the respective Distributor.

41.2. Distribution settlement date for purchase orders

The trade date is the day on which an order is executed based on the net asset value and net asset value per investment unit valid on that day, i.e. on which the number of investment units that the given Investor will receive when the purchase order is settled is calculated.

The Fund determines the net asset value for each **Hungarian** working day; this rule may only be departed from in the cases and in the manner specified in the law; in other words, besides these latter exceptions, every working day in Hungary is a distribution (trading) day, with the Investors permitted to place purchase orders on any such day.

Purchase orders for Investment Units are executed by 16:00 hours on the trade day (day T); any orders received after that time are executed on day T+1. In other words, the trade date for orders received before the above cut-off time shall be day T, and shall be executed at the price prevailing on day T, whereas orders received after that cut-off time **shall be executed** on the following day (T+1), at the price prevailing on that day.

In the case of **foreign distribution**, the trade date shall also be as described above, i.e. orders received by the above cut-off time shall be executed on that day.

41.3. Distribution execution date for purchase orders

The settlement date is the day on which the order is actually fulfilled, i.e. when the securities purchased by the Investor are credited on his/her securities account and when the amount of the purchase order is credited on the Fund's account.

Series	Delivery of money	Delivery of securities
Series "A"	T+2	T+2
Series "C"	T+2	T+2
Series "E"	T+2	T+2
Series "EI"	T+2	T+2
Series "I"	T+2	T+2
Series "P"	T+2	T+2
Series "R"	T+2	T+2
Series "U"	T+2	T+2
Series "UI"	T+2	T+2

In the case of **foreign distribution**, the monetary settlement of a series distributed in another country will differ from the value in the table above due to the time lag in the wire-transfer dates, meaning that the Fund will receive the money from the subscription 1 day later. Therefore, the payment in these cases will reach the Fund's account on day T+3. Furthermore, there may be trading days in Hungary that are non-trading days abroad (due to public holidays there), in which case the settlement of the order may be delayed by the number of intervening non-working days in that country.

42. Redemption of investment fund units

42.1. Acceptance, settlement, execution of redemption orders, deadline for their acceptance within the day

During the period of continuous distribution, the Investors may redeem the Units by concluding an assignment agreement with the Distributor for the redemption of the Units. The deadline for the acceptance of the Investors' order and the rules for the provision of redeemable units by the Investor to the Distributor, both in terms of domestic and foreign distribution, shall be governed by the agreement between the two parties. The business hours and the terms of business of the various Distributors may differ, and Investors should enquire about these at the respective Distributor.

42.2. Distribution settlement date for redemption orders

The distribution settlement day is the day on which the given order is settled on the basis of the net asset value valid on a day and the net asset value per unit, i.e. the amount received by the Investor upon the execution of his redemption order is calculated.

The Fund determines the net asset value for each Hungarian business day, it may deviate from it only in the cases and in the manner specified by the law, i.e. with the above exceptions every **Hungarian** business day is a distribution (distribution settlement) day on which the Investors can place a redemption order. Redemption orders for Units are settled on the distribution day, i.e. distribution settlement day (T day) by 16:00, in the case of orders reaching or exceeding HUF 100 million by 12:00 on the T day, after which the orders placed will already be settled on the T+1 day. This means that orders placed before the above deadline will be settled on the T-day, i.e. at the exchange rate valid on the T day, while orders submitted after the deadline will be settled on the T+1 day.

Also in the case of foreign distribution, the distribution settlement days specified above shall apply, i.e. orders accepted in accordance with the above deadline shall be settled.

42.3. Distribution execution date for redemption orders

The distribution settlement date is the day on which the amount of the investor's order is credited and the redeemed units are credited to the Fund's account. In case of redemption orders, the distribution execution date of the Units is set out in the table below for each series, the data in the table being understood as distribution days:

Series	Delivery of money	Delivery of securities
Series "A"	T+3	T+3
Series "C"	T+3	T+3
Series "E"	T+3	T+3
Series "EI"	T+3	T+3
Series "I"	T+3	T+3
Series "P"	T+3	T+3
Series "R"	T+3	T+3
Series "U"	T+3	T+3
Series "UI"	T+3	T+3

With regard to the opportunity provided for under Section 128(1) of Act XVI of 2014 on collective investment forms and their managers (Hungarian abbreviation: Kbfv), that is, the opportunity to treat assets that have become illiquid separately from other assets, the Fund Manager shall decide on whether to take this opportunity for specific assets on a case-by-case basis. Investment units that an Investor wishes to redeem (sell back to the Distributor) shall be redeemed in accordance with the agreement between the two parties, and shall be subject to the cut-off times for redemption. Upon receipt of the funds for the redeemed Investment Units, the cash withdrawal fee or transfer fee specified in the Distributor's latest terms of business shall be charged to the Investor.

In the case of **foreign distribution**, the monetary settlement of a series redeemed in another country will differ from the value in the table above due to the time lag in the payment dates, meaning that the Fund will launch the payment of the amount of the redemption to the Distributor, but the Distributor will receive it only after the additional time that is required for the cross-border transfer has passed, i.e. 1 day later. Therefore, the payment in these cases will reach the Distributor's account on day T+4. Furthermore, there may be trading days in Hungary that are non-trading days abroad (due to public holidays there), in which case the settlement of the order may be delayed by the number of intervening non-working days in that country.

43. Detailed rules of continuous distribution of the investment fund units

Continuous distribution by the Fund may be suspended for a maximum of 3 business days. The Fund Manager shall inform the Investors about the suspension by means of an extraordinary announcement.

The continuous management of the Fund may be suspended by the Fund Manager or the Inspectorate for the benefit of Investors. The Fund Manager shall inform the Investors and the Inspectorate about the suspension by means of an extraordinary announcement.

The Fund Manager provides for the possibility of withdrawing a submitted order in accordance with Section 108(4) of the Kbfv, if the trade date or the settlement date falls on a day of suspension or interruption of the sale or the redemption; the trade date and the settlement date shall then respectively be the first trading day and the first settlement day thereafter, on which the suspension of trading matching the direction of the order ceases.

For the suspension or discontinuation of continuous distribution provisions of Kbfv. on the suspension or interruption, in particular Section 76 (2) (b), Section 95 (2), Section 108 (1) and (4), and Sections 113-116.

43.1. Amount of the maximum distribution

Not applicable.

43.2. The procedure after the maximum amount of distribution is reached, exact conditions for restarting the sale

Not applicable.

44. Determination of the Units's purchase and/or redemption price

The purchase or redemption price of one Unit is the net asset value per Unit, which is rounded to 6 decimal places for each distribution day.

44.1. Method and frequency of calculation of the above prices

On every T+1 distribution settlement day, the Fund Manager is obliged to calculate the net asset value per one Unit valid for the T distribution settlement day (distribution rate).

44.2. Maximum amount of distribution commissions charged in connection with the purchase and redemption of units and indication of whether this is due, in whole or in part, to the investment fund, the distributor or the investment fund manager

During the continuous distribution of the Fund's Units, the Distributor may charge the following distribution (purchase/redemption) commissions. The distribution commission charged by the Distributor to the Investors is due upon the execution of the orders. The Distributor may also set a minimum fee for the amount of the commission, the value of which may not be higher than HUF 15,000 in the case of a series of HUF currencies; for foreign currency series, 1300 CZK, 50 EUR, 215 PLN and 65 USD, respectively, depending on the currency.

Purchase commission

The purchase commission as a percentage of the amount to be invested is maximum 5.00%.

Redemption commission

Upon redemption of the Units, the Distributor may charge a redemption commission as a percentage of the amount to be redeemed, which may not exceed 3.50%.

The Distributor may set the purchase and redemption commissions as determined in the Table of Fees and Costs, i.e. as more favorable for the Investor. The distribution commission is due to the Distributor.

If a unit owner issues a redemption order within 10 trading days (T + 10) from the date of the purchase of the same fund, then the Distributor will charge a 2% penalty fee in addition to the normal exit and switching charges which goes to the Fund. The time interval required to set the penalty charge shall be taken into account using the FIFO principle. In the case of redemption of the "R" series, the Distributor will not charge a penalty commission.

45. Indication of the regulated markets where the units are listed or traded

Not applicable.

46. Indication of the states (distribution areas) where the units are traded

Hungary

After passporting the Fund, the series of the Fund's Units are also distributed in the member states of the European Union.

47. Other information related to the given topic

Conversion of Units

During the continuous distribution period of the Units, Investors have the opportunity to convert their existing Units into units of another open-ended investment fund of the same currency managed by the Fund Manager. Conversion is only possible in case of Distributors whose Business Rules provide for

this type of transaction. Transferring or blocking the units to be converted on behalf of the Investor to the Distributor shall be performed on the basis of an agreement between the two parties, taking into account the observance of the terms of conversion.

Deadline of conversion orders for Units is 4 p.m. on the T day, in the case of orders reaching or exceeding HUF 100 million by 12:00 on the T day, after which the orders placed will be considered as orders posted on the T+1 day. Orders received before the above deadline have a distribution settlement date of the T day, orders placed after the deadline have a settlement date of T + 1 day. The fund manager at its sole discretion may accept orders received after the deadlines on the T-day trading settlement day, depending on the liquidity situation of each fund. In its Business Rules, the Distributor may close the deadlines for taking T-day orders earlier than the above deadline.

Conversion orders given by the Investors in an irrevocable form on the day of the order (T day) are executed by the Distributor on the basis of the net asset value per Unit valid on the T day. The conversion price of one Unit is the net asset value per Unit, which is rounded to 6 decimal places for each distribution day.

In the case of conversion orders, the Distributor may specify a minimum amount in its Business Rules, which minimum amount may be different for each Distributor. The Distributor does not execute orders below the minimum amount.

In the case of a conversion order, the Investor will convert the Investment units to be converted into the Investment units designated as the target of the conversion, and, in view of the different exchange rates of the investment units, the conversion may result in a cash settlement by the investor for a minor differential amount, if any. The redemption date of the Units is determined by the redemption date valid for the redemption of the Units to be converted, which is included in the table below for the VIG Maraton ESG Absolute Return Fund series, the data in the table being for distribution days.

Series	Delivery of securities
Series "A"	T+3
Series "C"	T+3
Series "E"	T+3
Series "EI"	T+3
Series "I"	T+3
Series "P"	T+3
Series "R"	T+3
Series "U"	T+3
Series "UI"	T+3

During the continuous distribution of the Fund's Units, the Distributor may charge the following conversion commissions. The conversion commission charged by the Distributor to the Investors is due upon the execution of the orders. The Distributor may also set a minimum value for the amount of the commission, the value of which may not be higher than HUF 15,000 in the case of a series of HUF currencies; for foreign currency series, 1300 CZK, 50 EUR, 215 PLN and 65 USD, respectively, depending on the currency.

In the case of foreign distribution, the execution dates for the currency conversion do not differ from the days specified in the table.

Conversion commission

Upon conversion of the Units, the Distributor may charge a conversion commission as a percentage of the

amount to be converted, which may not exceed 3.50%-.

The Distributor may set the conversion commission as determined in the Table of Fees and Costs, i.e. as more favorable for the Investor. The distribution commission is due to the Distributor.

If a unit owner issues a redemption or conversion order within 10 trading days (T + 10) from the date of the purchase or conversion of the same fund, then the Distributor will charge a 2% penalty fee in addition to the normal exit and switching charges which goes to the Fund. The time interval required to set the penalty charge shall be taken into account using the FIFO principle. . In the case of redemption of the “R” series, the Distributor will not charge a penalty commission.

X. Additional information related to the investment fund

48. Past performance of the investment fund - such information may be included in or attached to the management policy

The Fund's past performance does not guarantee the rate of future returns. The annual return of the Fund and reference indexes is contained in Annex 1.

49. If it is possible to include units in the case of the given fund, the conditions of this Not applicable.

50. Circumstances leading to the termination of the investment fund, the effect of the termination on the rights of the investors

Rules on the termination of the Fund, on the sale of the Fund's assets and on the payment of assets are set out in Sections 75-79 of the Kbfv.

51. Any additional information on the basis of which investors can make an informed decision about the investment opportunity offered

Pursuant to the requirements set forth in Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of “securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the Fund Manager provides the following information regarding the Fund:

General description of any securities-financing transactions and total return swap transactions used, and an explanation as to why they are used	The Fund does not conclude any total return swap transactions. For a general description of securities-financing transactions (repos and reverse repos, and securities lending and borrowing transactions) used by the Fund, see points 12, 13 and 24 of the Management Regulations. The reason for concluding these transactions is to ensure compliance with the provisions of the investment policy.
Key data to be provided in relation to the individual types of securities-financing	

transactions and total return swap transactions	
Types of assets that may be used for the transactions	Government securities; other debt securities; bonds; shares admitted to trading on a regulated market / stock exchange
Maximum share of assets that can be used for the transactions as a percentage of the Fund's assets under management	100%
Expected share of assets that can be used for the various transactions as a percentage of the Fund's assets under management	50-100%
Criteria for the selection of counterparties (including their legal status, country of origin and required minimum credit rating)	The criteria applicable to counterparties are specified in the Fund Manager's internal regulations. The counterparties are generally credit institutions and other financial institutions headquartered in EU or OECD countries and subject to prudential supervision. With counterparties that have an investment-grade credit rating, the Fund Manager may conclude transactions for higher amounts, and for lower amounts with non-investment grade counterparties.
Eligible collaterals: a description of the eligible collateral, including types of asset, issuer, maturity, liquidity, collateral diversification and the correlation rules	The criteria applicable to eligible collaterals are specified in the Fund Manager's internal regulations. For repo transactions used by the Fund, the collateral is usually Hungarian government securities with a maturity of less than one year, and the terms of the transaction is generally 1-3 days. For a description of the loan transactions used by the Fund, see point 15 of the Management Regulations.
Valuation of collaterals: a description of the collateral valuation method used and the reason for using it, and information on whether daily mark-to-market valuation and daily variation margin are used	Collateral is valued on a daily basis in accordance with the valuation method specified in detail in the Fund's Management Regulations. A daily variation margin is used, as described in detailed in point 15.
Risk management: a description of the risks associated with securities-financing transactions, total return swap transactions and collateral	Counterparty risk refers to the risk of non-performance (default) by a counterparty and is limited by the Fund Manager through

<p>management, such as operational, liquidity, counterparty, custody and legal risks and, if relevant, the risk associated with the re-use of collateral.</p>	<p>counterparty limits assigned on the basis of the counterparty’s credit rating and specified in the Fund Manager’s internal regulations.</p> <p>Credit risk and liquidity risk arise in connection with the provision of collaterals, which is limited by the Fund Manager by restricting admissible collaterals to government securities.</p> <p>The collaterals received are never re-used by the Fund.</p>
<p>A detailed description of how the assets used for securities-financing transactions and for total return swap transactions and the collaterals received are held in safekeeping (for example, at the Fund’s custodian).</p>	<p>The assets used for securities-financing transactions and the collaterals received are held in safekeeping at the Fund’s custodian.</p>
<p>Details of any restrictions (regulatory or voluntary) on the re-use of collateral.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Strategy related to the sharing of gains from securities-financing transactions and total return swap transactions: a description of the income achieved on securities-financing transactions and total return swap transactions and returned to the collective investment scheme, as well as the costs and fees incurred by the Fund Manager or third parties (e.g. the lending agent). The prospectus or the information provided to investors (KIID) should also specify the nature of the relationship between the fund manager and these parties.</p>	<p>The revenues (yields, fees, interest income) from securities-financing transactions as well as the costs/expenses related to them are incurred entirely by the Fund and are not shared with third parties.</p>

Pursuant to Govt Decree 205/2023. (V. 31.) on the alternative application during the state of emergency of Act LII of 2018 on the Social Contribution Tax, natural persons are subject to an obligation to pay social contribution tax on the amount of their interest income as per Section 65 of Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax taken into account as the base for the personal income tax payable on interest income – this emergency regulation is in force until 31.07.2024.

Act LII of 2018 on social contribution tax was amended as from 01.08.2024. Pursuant the amendment, the previous temporary emergency rule has been upgraded to statutory status, and, accordingly, natural persons are still subject to an obligation to pay social contribution tax on the amount of their interest income as per Section 65 of Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax taken into account as the base for the personal income tax payable on interest income – although no longer under Government Decree 205/2023. (V.31.), but as per Section 1(5) of Act LII of 2018 on the Social Contribution Tax.

In compliance with Article 7(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, the Fund Manager provides the following information:

The Fund considers sustainability risks relevant with respect to the value of its investments, however. Accordingly, it is particularly important as regards the sustainability risk to also consider Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) on sustainability factors.

With respect to the Fund, the Fund Manager takes into account the adverse impact of its investment decisions on sustainability factors; these can be measured with the principal adverse impact indicators. In the course of the management of the Fund, the Fund Manager integrates the principal adverse impact indicators into its investment decisions indirectly – through the so-called ESG rating –, evaluating them as risk factors.

In order to interpret the specific PAI indicators, they have to be put in the appropriate context, and the relevant index numbers – which may differ for each industrial sector – also have to be considered. Because of this, the MSCI ESG methodology takes into consideration the measurement of the major adverse impacts jointly with additional environmental, social and corporate governance factors, in a weighted manner, aggregating the data in the ESG rating. In the course of the management of the Fund, the Fund Manager – in addition to complying with the principles of exclusion – takes the MSCI ESG rating into account.

The consideration of the main adverse impacts on sustainability factors is built into the investment practice on two levels:

- **Exclusion list:** The Fund Manager complies with the exclusion list defined by it. This means that the Fund does not invest in severely harmful industries that have PAI indicators that can be considered to be negative. This includes companies having significant heating coal exposure, companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of disputed weapons, tobacco companies, and companies that severely violate the UN Global Compact. The Fund Manager’s exclusion principles prescribe the threshold values of exposures in industries resulting in exclusion, which exclusion principles are detailed in the Responsible Investment and Sustainability Policy. With regard to sovereign issuers, the state bonds of countries violating the UN Global Compact can be considered among the issuers defined in the exclusion policy.
- The application of the exclusion list ensures that in its investment decisions, the Fund Manager takes into account the following PAI indicators:
 - Among the climate and other environment-related indicators:
 - PAI 4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
 - Among the indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters:
 - PAI 10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
 - PAI 14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).
- **Consideration of PAI indicators via ESG data:** We rely on internationally embedded data providers for the ESG analysis and performance evaluation, and we apply the ESG rating methodology used by these data providers. Among the data providers, the Fund Manager takes the MSCI’s ESG rating as a basis, which can also be substituted by a similar internationally

embedded service provider. **Measurement of sustainability criteria:** The ESG criteria include environmental, social and corporate governance factors, which, together, constitute the conditions of sustainable corporate operation. Our approach considers dual materiality important; this considers the material impact of corporate operation on the environment and society, and the effect of the ESG risk on the corporate value, also considered material. These ESG factors include the mandatory PAI indicators prescribed by the RTS, and additional industry-specific criteria. These measurements constitute the fundamental elements of the MSCI's methodology, the comprehensive index number of which is the *ESG rating*.

In accordance with the relevant legal provisions, the Fund Manager provides information regarding the development of the PAI indicators in its interim report.

The Fund Manager defines the manner of taking into account the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors and the indicators considered in its Responsible Investment and Sustainability Policy. It publishes the key elements of this on its website, together with the due diligence and responsibility policy applied, available via the following link:

<https://www.vigam.hu/fenntarthatosag/>

The information on the development of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for each year is made available on the Fund Manager's website by 30 June of the next year:

<https://www.vigam.hu/>

In compliance with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, the Fund Manager provides the following information:

At present, the Fund's investments do not take into account the criteria concerning environmentally sustainable economic activities as defined by the European Union.

XI. Basic information regarding the participating organizations

52. Basic information related to the investment fund manager (company name, company form, company registration number)

Name of the Fund Manager: VIG Asset Management Hungary Closed Company Limited by Shares

Company registry number: 01 -10-044261

53. Basic information related to the custodian (company name, company form, company registration number), its tasks

Name of Custodian: Raiffeisen Bank Zrt. (H-1133 Budapest, Váci út 116-118.

Company registration number: 01-10-041042

Pursuant to Section 62 (1) of the Kbtv., the Fund Manager shall assign a Custodian, who - pursuant to Section 62 (3) of the Kbtv. - can be an institution determined in Section 4 (1) 68, Subsection aa) of the Kbtv.

The Custodian performs the tasks specified in the Collective Investment Act, including in particular in Sections 62. §, 64. §, 75. § (5), 79. § (3), 124-126. § thereof.

Obligations of the Custodian undertaken in contract are the following:

- it shall take measures for proper tracking of the monetary movements of the Fund and shall arrange that payments should be received from the investors or in their name during the subscription of collective investment securities of the Fund;
- The Custodian shall ensure that in accordance with the principles laid down in Section 57 of Bszt., the cash of the Fund is accounted by an institution determined in Section 60 (1), Subsections a)-c) of Bszt. or on an account kept by an institution as determined in Section 18 (1), Subsections a)-c) of the Directive 2006/73/EC regulated and supervised by prudential regulation equivalent to the EU law. In the course of deposit management performed for the Fund the Custodian will in particular perform the following tasks:
 - a) custody and deposit management of deposited financial assets and documents certifying the existence of rights originating from these financial assets, and - for the sake of unequivocal identification as the ownership of the Fund at all times - keeping the account for the Fund's securities, the securities account, the payment account and the client account;
 - b) based on the information or documents provided, or on the available evidence, shall make sure for all other assets, whether the assets in question are owned by the Fund, and shall keep up-to-date record of assets that according to the Custodian's determination are the property of the Fund.

In addition to the above tasks, the Custodian

- a) it shall implement the instructions of the Fund Management Company relating the financial means of the Funds, unless they are in conflict with the provisions of any law or with the Fund's Fund rules;
- b) it shall carry out the evaluation of the assets and liabilities and determine the Fund's aggregate net asset value and its net asset value for one collective investment security;
- c) it shall check whether the Fund complies with the investment rules set forth in laws and the Fund's Fund rules;
- d) it shall check whether the collective investment securities are sold, redeemed or invalidated in line with the laws and the Fund's Fund rules;
- e) it shall ensure that all considerations arising from transactions affecting the Fund's instruments and from the distribution of collective investment securities should get to the Fund within the time limit applied in the normal market practice;
- f) it shall check whether the Fund utilizes its revenues in line with the laws and the Fund's Fund rules
- g) shall perform activities related to the accounting and settlement of the yields of the securities it manages, as well as tasks related to social events related to the managed securities,
- h) issue for the Inspectorate certificates necessary for registration related to the subscription, payment and delivery of the initial own capital of the Fund,
- i) perform tasks related to the termination of the Fund, as stipulated by the applicable legal provisions,
- j) prepare on regular basis comprehensive inventory for the Fund on the whole stock of the Fund's assets,
- k) perform all other tasks as determined by the Kbtv. and any other applicable legal provision.

The Custodian shall act in a fair manner, on high professional level, independently and keeping the interests of the Fund's investors in mind. The Custodian is not allowed to perform for the Fund activities that may result in conflict of interest between the Fund, its investors, the Fund Manager or the Custodian itself, except, if the Custodian separates its activities as custodian from other - potentially conflicting - activities from operational and hierarchical points of view, reveals, manages and tracks its potential incompatibility, while disclosing it to the investors of the Fund.

54. Basic information related to the auditor (company name, company form, company registration number), its tasks

Auditor's name: KPMG Hungária Kft

Company registration number: 01-09-063183

The Auditor performs the tasks specified in the Kbtv, particularly those described in Section 135 (1).

The Auditor's tasks:

- review of the accounting information provided in the Fund's annual report;
- monitor and supervise that the Fund Manager manages the Fund in accordance with the law;
 - inform the Inspectorate on the results of the above audit in cases specified in the Kbtv.

55. Basic information on the adviser (company name, company form, company registration number) who is remunerated from the assets of the investment fund

Not applicable.

56. Basic information related to the distributor (company name, company form, company registration number), its tasks

VIG Asset Management Hungary Closed Company Limited by Shares

Company registry number: 01 -10-044261

Distributor's name: CIB Bank Zrt.

Company registry number: 01-10-041004

Distributor's name: Concorde Értékpapír Zrt.

Company registry number: 01 -10-043521

Distributor's name: Conseq Investment Management, a. s.

Company registry number: B 7153

Distributor's name: Equilor Befektetési Zrt.

Company registry number: 01-10-041431

Distributor's name: ERSTE Befektetési Zrt.

Company registry number: 01-10-041373

Distributor's name: OTP Bank Nyrt.

Company registry number: 01-10-045585

Distributor's name: Raiffeisen Bank Zrt.

Company registry number: 01-10-04104

Distributor's name: SPB Befektetési Zrt.

Company registry number: 01-10-044420

Distributor's name: Unicredit Bank Hungary Zrt.

Company registry number: 01-10-041348

Forgalmazó neve: MBH Befektetési Bank Zrt.

Cégbejegyzés száma: 01-10-041206

The Distributor performs the tasks specified in the Kbtv., i.e. in Sections 106-108.

Tasks of the Distributor:

- Participates in the continuous distribution of open-ended investment units and, where applicable, in the primary marketing of investment units (conducting the subscription procedure).
- Makes continuously available on its website the Fund's documents determined in the Kbtv, regular and extraordinary announcements made by the Fund, and upon requests provides the Investor with one copy of the above free of charge.

57. Basic information related to the real estate appraiser (company name, company form, company registration number)

Not applicable.

58. Information related to the Prime Broker

58.1. Name of the prime broker

Not applicable.

58.2. Description of the essential elements of the AIF's agreement with the prime broker and of the

management of the arising conflicts of interest

Not applicable.

58.3. A description of any element of a potential agreement with the custodian relating to the possibility of transferring and re-using the assets of the AIF and description of any liability transferred to the prime broker

Not applicable.

59. Description of outsourced activities, presentation of possible conflicts of interest

Name of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: Monolith Systemhouse International s.r.o ill.

Monolith Rendszerház Informatikai Kft.

Headquarters of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: 1054 Budapest, Báthory utca 20. 3. em. 4. ajtó

Outsourced activities: System support and development

Name of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: Alfa Vienna Insurance Group Biztosító Zrt.

Headquarters of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: 1091 Budapest, Üllői út 1.

Outsourced activities: IT Service Level Agreement and Cooperation Agreement (Service Level Agreement - Finance, Accounting, Risk Management, HR, Legal, Tax, Vehicles)

Name of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: Alapkezelő Rendszer Kft.

Headquarters of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: 9464 Und, Fülesi utca 11.

Outsourced activities: Jobs Recording System (ANYR) support and development

Name of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: Autsoft Zrt.

Headquarters of the institution carrying out outsourced activities: 1117 Budapest, Gábor Dénes utca 4.

Infopark „C” épület 8000 Székesfehérvár, Orsovai utca 40.

Outsourced activities: Online system support and development

60. In the case of UCITS, a description of the custodian's obligations, a description of any potential conflicts of interest, description of the tasks outsourced by the custodian and a statement that the UCITS fund manager will provide investors with the information detailed in point 53 and this point upon request.

The Custodian shall act in a fair manner, on high professional level, independently and keeping the interests of the Fund's investors in mind. Obligations of the Custodian are described in Section 5.3. of these Fund Rules. The Custodian is not allowed to perform for the Fund activities that may result in conflict of interest between the Fund, its investors, the Fund Manager or the Custodian itself, except, if the Custodian separates its activities as custodian from other - potentially conflicting - activities from operational and hierarchical points of view, reveals, manages and tracks its potential incompatibility, while disclosing it to the investors of the Fund.

Pursuant to the custody agreement, the custodian may outsource certain tasks to third parties if the conditions specified in the Kbtv are met. The Custodian's liability is not affected by the fact that it has delegated certain custody functions concerning the Fund's assets to a third party.

The Fund Manager shall make the information detailed in Clauses 53 and 60 of these Fund Rules and in Section 8 of the Fund Prospectus available to investors by publishing the Fund Rules and the Prospectus.

Annex 1

Prior to 1st January 2022, the fund's benchmark was the RMAX index, and since then, the benchmark for the various series of the Fund has been a minimum return target, as described in point 12 of these management regulations.

The past return of the Fund's series, prior to 1st January 2022, was:

	Previous benchmark (100% RMAX)	Hurdle rate (HUF)	VIG Alfa Alap A series	VIG Alfa Alap I series	VIG Alfa Alap R series	Hurdle rate (PLN)	VIG Alfa Alap B series	VIG Alfa Alap PI series
2008	6,52%	na	18,66%	na	na	na	na	na
2009	8,73%	na	16,55%	na	na	na	na	na
2010	3,36%	na	5,87%	na	na	na	-0,89%	na
2011	3,00%	na	-2,73%	na	na	na	-2,88%	na
2012	8,52%	na	15,05%	na	na	na	13,54%	na
2013	5,71%	na	9,57%	na	na	na	9,75%	na
2014	3,31%	na	6,81%	na	7,56%	na	7,32%	na
2015	1,50%	na	4,27%	na	4,90%	na	4,63%	na
2016	1,22%	na	4,08%	na	4,71%	na	4,03%	na
2017	0,20%	na	3,08%	3,91%	3,70%	na	4,29%	na
2018	0,31%	na	-3,58%	-2,67%	-2,38%	na	-2,13%	na
2019	0,23%	na	7,38%	8,26%	8,48%	na	8,56%	na
2020	0,41%	na	0,96%	1,29%	1,78%	na	0,72%	na
2021	-0,60%	na	3,39%	4,40%	4,62%	na	2,93%	na
2022	na	9,50%	-6,58%	-5,49%	-5,19%	2,90%	-8,04%	na
2023	na	7,00%	26,17%	27,21%	27,34%	6,50%	18,04%	19,63%

	Previous benchmark (100% RMAX)	Hurdle rate (CZK)	VIG Alfa Alap C series	Hurdle rate (EUR)	VIG Alfa Alap E series	VIG Alfa Alap EI series	Hurdle rate (USD)	VIG Alfa Alap U series	VIG Alfa Alap UI series
2008	6,52%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009	8,73%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2010	3,36%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2011	3,00%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2012	8,52%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2013	5,71%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2014	3,31%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2015	1,50%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

2016	1,22%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2017	0,20%	na	na	na	2,70%	na	na	3,93%	na
2018	0,31%	na	2,30%	na	-4,08%	na	na	-1,66%	na
2019	0,23%	na	-3,69%	na	6,92%	na	na	9,74%	na
2020	0,41%	na	8,35%	na	-0,01%	na	na	1,65%	na
2021	-0,60%	na	2,86%	na	2,23%	na	na	2,99%	na
2022	na	2,60%	-8,69%	0,00%	-12,34%	na	0,00%	-11,40%	na
2023	na	4,00%	17,42%	4,00%	13,89%	12,19%	3,50%	17,25%	15,13%

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

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

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

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Product name: VIG Marathon ESG Absolute return Investment Fund

Legal entity identifier: 21380081BGGHEYZ4HP70

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

- It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%
 - in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
 - in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

- It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments
 - with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
 - with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
 - with a social objective

It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%

It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund has the broad objective of promoting environmental and social aspects. In the case of environmental characteristics, this includes, among other things, climate change, climate protection, preserving and protecting biodiversity, protecting clean water and avoiding hazardous waste. In the case of social characteristics, this includes adherence to the principles of the UN Global Compact, extending to, for instance, the protection of human rights and the pursuit of social equality.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Fund is an SFDR Article 8 fund, and thus has no sustainability objective.

The Fund uses the following indicators to promote environmental and social characteristics:

Industry indicators and indicators established along value-based exclusion principles: According to the exclusion indicators applied by the Fund, the portfolio does not invest in companies and issuers with significant exposure to certain activities that could be considered harmful to the environment or society as a whole, nor in companies whose activities are considered harmful by international standards, such as non-compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact, controversial weapons, companies with exposure to thermal coal, and companies involved in the tobacco industry. The indicators on which the exclusion is based are described in the Fund Manager’s Sustainability Policy.

ESG rating: In general, environmental and social characteristics are measured by the aggregate ESG indicator. We use MSCI’s ESG provider ratings, whose methodology takes into account environmental, social and governance factors together and weighted. Its approach takes into account the various environmental and social characteristics, with different weightings for each industry. Scale of rating: AAA, AA, (leaders), A, BBB, BB (average) and B and CCC (laggards).

The sustainability objective of the Fund’s bond register is to increase the share of green bonds and to participate in their issuance. The Fund aims to maximise the proportion of green bonds, taking into account the relevant market constraints. The aim of the Fund is to achieve that green bonds should, on an annual average, account for more than 50% of the bond register.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives? The Fund has no sustainable investment objective.



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

While the Fund does not have a minimum share undertaken of investments with sustainable objectives, it does not exclude the possibility of holding such assets. If these assets are classified sustainable according to its internal methodology, it follows the ‘do no significant harm’ (DNSH) approach as detailed in the EU Taxonomy. The essence of these principles is that none of the environmental objectives is seriously compromised, thereby ensuring that no significant harm is caused to the environment.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account? The principal adverse impact (PAI) indicators are considered in two steps: 1. PAI indicators are taken into account through the exclusion principles, 2. mandatory PAIs are indirectly taken into account through the ESG rating. In some cases, where the Fund Manager can influence the company and add significant value to the ESG development of the company, it engages in shareholder engagement dialogue with the company to improve PAI indicators and ESG indicators. Furthermore, the Fund Manager may also confirm its involvement by a vote at its general meeting.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? These are not taken into account by the Fund.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and are accompanied by specific EU criteria.
The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.
Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



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

Yes,

The Fund applies the following steps to promote environmental and social characteristics:

Industry indicators and indicators established along value-based exclusion principles: according to the exclusion principles applied by the Fund, the portfolio does not invest in companies and issuers with significant exposure to certain activities that could be considered harmful to the environment or society as a whole, nor in companies whose activities are considered harmful by international standards.

Consideration of PAI indicators via ESG rating: The principal adverse impact indicators (PAIs) can be used to measure the sustainability factors that can have a potential negative effect on the investments. The Fund Managers considers these indicators as risk factors, integrating them into its investment decisions via the ESG rating. In order to interpret the specific PAI indicators, they have to be put in the appropriate context, and the relevant index numbers – which may differ for each industrial sector – also have to be considered. Because of this, the MSCI ESG methodology takes into consideration the measurement of the major adverse impacts jointly with additional environmental, social and corporate governance factors, in a weighted manner, aggregating the above data in the ESG rating. In the course of the management of the Fund, the Fund Manager – in addition to complying with the principles of exclusion – takes the MSCI ESG rating into account.

The consideration of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is built into the investment practice on two levels: 1. Exclusion list: The Fund Manager fully complies with the exclusion list defined by it. This means that the Fund Manager does not invest in severely harmful industries that have PAI indicators that can be considered to be negative. The Fund Manager’s exclusion principles prescribe the threshold values of exposures in industries resulting in exclusion, which exclusion principles are detailed in the Responsible Investment and Sustainability Policy. The extracted version of this Policy is available via the following link:

<https://www.vigam.hu/en/sustainability/#general-disclosures>

With regard to sovereign issuers, the state bonds of countries violating the UN Global Compact can be considered among the issuers defined in the exclusion policy.

The application of the exclusion list ensures that in its investment decisions, the Fund Manager takes into account the following PAI indicators:

- Among the climate and other environment-related indicators:
 - PAI 4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- Among the indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters:
 - PAI 10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
 - PAI 14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).

Consideration of PAI indicators via ESG data: We rely on internationally data providers for the ESG analysis and performance evaluation, and we apply the ESG rating methodology used by these data providers. Among the data providers, the Fund Manager takes

Adverse impact indicators are the factors with the most significant negative impact on investment decision-making and sustainability factors in respect of environmental, social and labour concerns, the respect for human rights and anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

the MSCI's ESG rating as a basis, which can also be substituted by a similar internationally service provider. Where no MSCI analysis is available, the Fund Manager conducts its own ESG analysis and seeks to collect ESG data. **Measurement of sustainability criteria:** The ESG criteria include environmental, social and corporate governance factors, which, together, constitute the conditions of sustainable corporate operation. Our approach considers dual materiality important; this considers the impact of corporate operation on the environment and society, and the effect of the ESG risk on corporate value. These ESG factors include the mandatory PAI indicators prescribed by the RTS, and additional industry-specific criteria. These measurements constitute the fundamental elements of the MSCI's methodology, the comprehensive index number of which is the *ESG rating*.

No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow? The Fund's objective is to create an investment portfolio through active portfolio management that achieves annualised capital growth for investors above the reference benchmark over a 3-year period, while meeting the fund's Sustainability Objectives. With a view to achieving these objectives, the Fund may invest in a variety of instruments, i.e. it holds primarily equity and bond-type instruments, while it may also invest in collective securities and enter into derivative transactions, subject in each case to the relevant investment limits. The fund does not have a geographical specification. In order to realise the investment objectives, the asset groups in the Fund's portfolio may be varied freely, without having to adhere to a predetermined risk profile.

The Fund's investment strategy is based on sustainable value creation, aiming to build an actively managed and sufficiently diverse portfolio that takes into account both sustainability criteria and the fundamentals of the assets held. The Fund's asset allocation strategy is based on the asset allocation model used by the Fund Manager, the Investment Clock, used by the Fund Manager to determine the asset mix with the best risk to return potential at a given point of the economic cycle. In addition to asset allocation, the Fund Manager aims to achieve the financial and sustainability objectives of the Fund through active stock and bond selection policies. Stock selection is based on sustainable growth, through the selection of stocks of companies able to achieve outstanding performance both financially and in terms of ESG risks, thus creating long-term shareholder value. When selecting bonds, the Fund Manager seeks to maximise the proportion of green bond issues, taking into account existing market constraints.

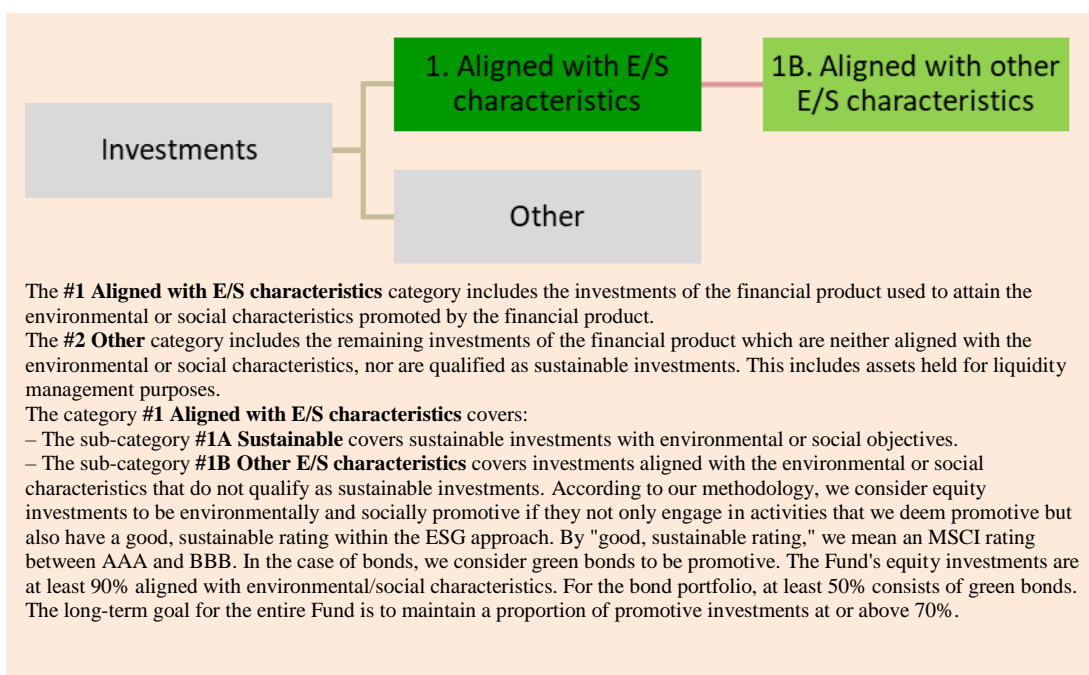
- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?** The exclusion list and ESG rating-based screening ensures that the objectives set are attained.
- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?** As the first step in asset selection, the Fund narrows the investment universe along the exclusion principles and excludes securities from laggard-rated (i.e. B and CCC) and controversial industries. As a second step, companies involved in highly contentious environmental, social and corporate governance disputes are excluded.
- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?** MSCI uses its own methodology to conduct a corporate governance analysis, which is incorporated into the ESG rating. The principles applied are published on the MSCI website.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product? In respect of the highest and lowest share of specific portfolio elements, the Fund applies the limits set out in currently effective legal provisions; thus, in particular, in Government Decree No. 78/2014. (III.14.), and does not undertake limitations that are more stringent by comparison. Section 14 of the Management Regulations sets out the possible weight of the various assets.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



f derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product? The Fund holds no derivatives that serve to attain environmental or social characteristics.



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

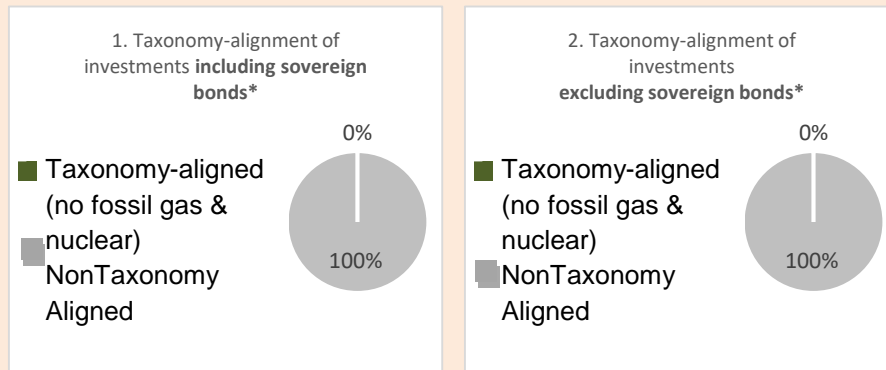
Investments with an environmental objective are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy?**

Yes

No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

● **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?** The Fund has no minimum share undertaken in respect of investments in transitional and enabling activities.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy? The Fund has no minimum share undertaken in respect of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments? The Fund has no minimum share undertaken in respect of socially sustainable investments.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards? Financial assets, money market instruments are included under “#2 Other”, for which environmental and social characteristics are not considered relevant. The primary objective of these assets is to ensure the liquidity of the Fund. This includes shares of companies that are not rated by ESG research houses and in respect of which we are unable to verify – even based on the Fund Manager's internal analysis, mainly due to a lack of data – that they are clearly investments promoting environmental and social aspects. This exposure can be no more than 20% in the share register. This also includes the part of the bond register that has no green rating. This can be no more than 50% of the bond register.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes? The Fund has no designated index.



- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?** The Fund has no benchmark index.
- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?** The Fund has no benchmark index.
- **How does the designated benchmark index differ from a relevant broad market index?** The Fund has no benchmark index.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?** The Fund has no benchmark index.

Where can I find more product specific information online?



More product-specific information can be found on the website: <https://www.vigam.hu/en/sustainability/>

Annex II

Argentina	India	Pakistan (Karachi)
Australia	Indonesia (Jakarta)	Panama (Panama city)
Austria (Vienna)	Iran	Paraguay (Asuncion)
Bahrain	Ireland	Peru (Lima)
Bangladesh (Dhaka)	Ireland (Dublin)	Philippines
Barbados	Israel (Tel Aviv)	Poland (Warsaw)
Belgium (Brussels)	Italy (Milan)	Portugal
Belgrade Stock Exchange	Ivory Coast (Abidjan)	Romania
Bermuda (Hamilton)	Jamaica (Kingston)	Russia
Botswana (Gaboron)	Japan	Seaq intl (London intl)
Brasil (Sao Paolo)	Jordan (Amman)	Singapore
Bulgaria	Canada	Six Swiss Exchange
Cayman	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange	Slovakia (Bratislava)
CBT_Chicago Board of Trade	Kenya (Nairobi)	Slovenia (Ljubljana)
Chicago Board Options Exchange	Korea (Seoul)	South Africa (Johannesburg)
Chile	Kuwait	Spain (Madrid)
China	Latvia	Sri Lanka (Colombo)
CME-Chicago Mercantile Exchange	Lebanon	Swaziland
CMX-Commodity Exchange	LIF-LIFFE	Sweden (Stockholm)
Colombia (Bogota)	Lithuania	Switzerland
Costa Rica (San Jose)	Luxembourg	Taiwan (Taipei)
Croatia	Malawi	Thailand (Bangkok)
Cyprus	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Trinidad (Port of Spain)
Czech Republic (Prague)	Malta (Valetta)	Tunisia (Tunis)
Denmark (Copenhagen)	Mauritius (Port Louis)	Turkey (Istanbul)
Easdaq	Mesdaq	Uae
Ecuador	Mexico	Ukrainian Stock Exchange
Egypt	MFM- MEFF Renta Variable	United Kingdom (London)
EOP - Euronext Derivatives Paris	Micex main	United States
Estonia	Morocco (Casablanca)	Uruguay (Montevideo)
Euro mn	Namibia (Windhoek)	Venezuela (Caracas)
EUX-Eurex	NASDAQ Capital Market	XETRA
Finland (Helsinki)	Netherlands (Amsterdam)	Zambia
FNX-ICE futures US Currencies	New Zealand (Nzse)	Zimbabwe (Harare)
France (Paris)	Nigeria (Lagos)	
Germany	Norway (Oslo)	
Ghana (Accra)	NYF-ICE Futures US Indices	
Greece (Athens)	NYM - New York Mercantile	
Hong Kong	Exchange	
Hungary (Budapest)	Offshore funds	
ICE-ICE Futures Europe	Omon	
ICF-ICE Futures Europe Financials	OSE-OSAKA Exchange	
	(P) Australian Securities Exchange Limited	(P) Chi-X
	(P) BATS Exchange	(P) CME Group
	(P) BM&FBOVESPA	(P) Deutsche Borse
	(P) Bolsas y Mercados Espanoles	(P) Hanoi Exchange
	(P) BVB Group	(P) Hong Kong Exchange (HKEx)
	(P) CBOE Parent	(P) ICE Exchange
P) ATHEX		(P) JSE Ltd

(P) Korea Exchange
 (P) London Stock Exchange Group
 (P) MTS Group
 (P) NASDAQ OMX
 (P) Nordic Derivatives Exchange
 (P) NY SE Euronext
 (P) NYSE Liffe
 (P) NYSE-Arca-Amex
 (P) NYSE-Euronext-Liffe
 (P) OLSO BORS ASA
 (P) RTS Exchange
 (P) SIX Group
 (P) TMX Group
 (P) TSE Group
 (P) TSX Venture
 (P) Wiener Borse
 *Dhaka Stock Exchange
 *Douala Stock Exchange
 *Iraq Stock Exchange
 Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange
 ACE Commodities and Derivatives
 Exchange of India
 Agricultural Futures Exchange of
 Thailand
 AIAF Mercado De Renta Fija
 Aktie Torget
 Alpha Trading Systems
 Alpha Venture
 Alternate Investment Market
 Amman Stock Exchange
 APX Power NL
 APX Power UK
 APX-ENDEX
 ASX 24 (formerly Sydney Futures
 Exchange)
 ASX PureMatch Athens Derivatives
 Exchange Athens Exchange Alternative
 Market Athens Stock Exchange
 Australian Securities Exchange
 Bahamas International Securities
 Exchange
 Bahrain Bourse
 Bahrain Financial Exchange
 Baku Stock Exchange
 Baltic Exchange
 Banja Luka Stock Exchange
 Barbados Stock Exchange
 Barcelona Stock Exchange
 BATS Exchange Options Market
 BATS Trading Europe
 Bats Trading US
 BATS Y Exchange
 Beirut Stock Exchange
 Belgrade Stock Exchange
 Berlin Stock Exchange
 Bermuda Stock Exchange
 Berne Stock Exchange
 Bilbao Stock Exchange
 BlueNext
 Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires
 Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago de Chile
 Bolsa De Valores De Caracas Bolsa de
 Valores de Colombia Bolsa de Valores
 de Quito Bolsa Electronica de Chile
 Bolsa Electronica de Valores de
 Uruguay
 Bolsa Nacional de Valores Costa Rica
 Borsa Italiana
 Boston Options Exchange
 Botswana Stock Exchange
 Bourse Regionale des Valeurs
 Mobilieres
 BOVESPA
 Bratislava Stock Exchange Brazilian
 Mercantile and Futures Exchange BSE
 India
 Bucharest Stock Exchange Budapest
 Stock Exchange Buenos Aires Mercato
 De Valores Bulgarian Stock Exchange
 Burgundy Bursa Malaysia C2 Options
 Exchange Canadian National Stock
 Exchange Cape Verde Stock Exchange
 Casablanca Stock Exchange Cayman
 Islands Stock Exchange CBOE Futures
 Exchange CBOE Stock Exchange
 Channel Islands Stock Exchange Chi-X
 Australia Chi-X Canada
 Chi-X Europe
 Chi-X Japan
 Chicago Board of Trade
 Chicago Board Options Exchange
 Chicago Climate Futures Exchange
 Chicago Mercantile Exchange
 Chicago Stock Exchange
 China Financial Futures Exchange
 Clearing Corporation of India
 CME Globex
 Colombo Stock Exchange
 COMEX
 Continuous Market (SIBE)
 Cyprus Stock Exchange Dalian
 Commodity Exchange Damascus
 Securities Exchange Dar Es Salaam
 Stock Exchange Deutsche Boerse
 Tradegate Dubai Financial Market
 Dubai Gold and Commodities
 Exchange
 Dubai Mercantile Exchange
 Dusseldorf Stock Exchange
 Eastern Caribbean Securities
 Exchange
 EDGA Exchange
 EDGX Exchange
 Egyptian Exchange
 Electronic Futures Exchange (ELX)
 Energy Exchange Austria
 Equiduct Trading
 Eris Exchange
 Ethiopia Commodity Exchange Eurex
 Euro Global MTS Euro MTF
 EuroCredit MTS EuroMTS
 European Climate Exchange European
 Energy Exchange European Warrant
 Exchange EuroTLX FINRA ADF First
 North Copenhagen First North Helsinki
 First North Iceland First North
 Stockholm Fish Pool ASA Frankfurt
 Stock Exchange Fukuoka Stock
 Exchange Georgia Stock Exchange
 Gestore del Mercato Elettrico Ghana
 Stock Exchange Global Board of Trade
 Green Exchange
 GreTai Securities Market Growth
 Enterprise Market GXG Markets
 Hamburg Stock Exchange Hanoi
 Stock Exchange Hanoi UPCoM
 Hanover Stock Exchange Hi-MTF
 Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange
 Hong Kong Futures Exchange
 Hong Kong Mercantile Exchange
 Hong Kong Stock Exchange
 ICE Futures Canada
 ICE Futures Europe
 ICE Futures US
 Indian Commodity Exchange
 Indonesia Commodity and
 Derivatives
 Exchange
 Indonesia Stock Exchange Instinet
 Canada Cross International Maritime
 Exchange International Securities
 Exchange Irish Stock Exchange Istanbul
 Gold Exchange Istanbul Stock Exchange
 Jamaica Stock Exchange Japan
 Securities Dealers Association JASDAQ
 Johannesburg Stock Exchange Kansai
 Commodity Exchange Kansas City
 Board Of Trade Karachi Stock Exchange
 Kazakhstan Stock Exchange Korea
 Freeboard Korean Futures Exchange
 KOSDAQ
 KOSPI Stock Market Kuwait Stock
 Exchange Lao Securities Exchange Lima
 Stock Exchange Liquidnet Canada
 Ljubljana Stock Exchange London
 Bullion Market London International
 London Metal Exchange London Stock

Exchange Lusaka Stock Exchange	Riga	Sapporo Securities Exchange Sarajevo
Luxembourg Stock Exchange	NASDAQ OMX Stockholm NASDAQ	Stock Exchange Saudi Arabian Stock
Macedonian Stock Exchange Madrid	OMX Tallinn NASDAQ OMX Vilnius	Exchange SBI Japannext Scoach
Stock Exchange Malawi Stock	NASDAQ Options Market NASDAQ	Switzerland Shanghai Futures Exchange
Exchange Malta Stock Exchange Markit	OTC	Shanghai Gold Exchange Shanghai
BOAT Mauritius Stock Exchange	National Commodity and Derivatives	Stock Exchange
MBNK - Interregional Stock	Exchange India	SharesPost Market Shenzhen Stock
Exchange of Oil	National Spot Exchange of India	Exchange Sibiu Monetary Financial
and Gas Industry	National Stock Exchange National	and Commodities Exchange Sigma X
MEFF Renta Variable	Stock Exchange of Australia National	ATS SIGMA X MTF SIM VSE
Mercado a Termino de Buenos Aires	Stock Exchange of India New EuroMTS	Singapore Exchange
Mercado Abierto Electronico	New York Mercantile Exchange New	Singapore Mercantile Exchange
Mercado De Valores Mendoza	York Stock Exchange New Zealand	SIX Swiss Exchange
MEXDER Exchange	Exchange NEX	SIX Swiss Exchange Europe
Mexico Stock Exchange	Nicaragua Bolsa Valores Nigerian	Slovak Power Exchange
MFAO Olive Oil Exchange	Stock Exchange Nile Stock Exchange	South African Futures Exchange
MICEX	Nord Pool Spot	South Pacific Stock Exchange
Minneapolis Grain Exchange	Nordic Derivatives Exchange Finland	St. Petersburg International
Moldova Stock Exchange	Nordic Derivatives Exchange Sweden	Mercantile
Mongolian Stock Exchange	Nordic Growth Market	Exchange
Montenegro Stock Exchange	Norwegian OTC Market	St. Petersburg Stock Exchange
Montreal Climate Exchange	NYSE AMEX	Stuttgart Stock Exchange
Montreal Exchange	NYSE Arca	Swaziland Stock Exchange T
MTS Austria	NY SE Arca Europe	aiwan Futures Exchange T
MTS Belgium	NYSE BondMatch	aiwan Stock Exchange T el
MTS Czech Republic	NYSE Euronext Amsterdam	Aviv Stock Exchange Thailand
MTS Denmark	NYSE Euronext Brussels	Futures Exchange The Stock
MTS Finland	NYSE Euronext Lisbon	Exchange of Thailand T irana
MTS France	NY SE Euronext Paris	Stock Exchange
MTS Germany	NY SE Liffe Amsterdam	TMX Select
MTS Greece	NYSE Liffe Brussels	Tokyo AIM
MTS Ireland	NYSE Liffe Lisbon	Tokyo Commodity Exchange
MTS Israel	NYSE Liffe London	Tokyo Financial Exchange
MTS Italy	NYSE Liffe Paris	Tokyo Grain Exchange Tokyo
MTS Netherlands	NYSE Liffe US	Stock Exchange TOM MTF
MTS Portugal	Omega ATS	Toronto Stock Exchange
MTS Slovenia	OMEL Mercado de Electricidad OMIP	TriAct Canada
MTS Spain	Operador De Mercado Iberico De	Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange
Multi Commodities Stock Exchange	Energia One Chicago	TSX Venture Exchange Tunis Stock
Multi Commodity Exchange of India	Osaka Securities Exchange OSLO	Exchange Turkish Derivatives Exchange
Munich Stock Exchange Muscat	AXESS OSLO BORS OTC Bulletin	Turquoise
Securities Market N2EX UK Power	Board OTC Markets	Uganda Securities Exchange
Market Nagoya Stock Exchange	Pakistan Mercantile Exchange	Ukrainian Stock Exchange
Nairobi Securities Exchange Namibian	Palestine Securities Exchange	United Stock Exchange
Stock Exchange NASDAQ Capital	Panama Stock Exchange	Valencia Stock Exchange
Market NASDAQ Dubai NASDAQ	PEX Private Exchange PFTS Stock	Vienna Stock Exchange
Global Market NASDAQ Global Select	Exchange Philippine Stock Exchange	Warsaw Stock Exchange
NASDAQ InterMarket NASDAQ	PLUS Markets Polish Power Exchange	XETRA
OMX Armenia NASDAQ OMX BX	Port Moresby Stock Exchange Power	XETRA International Market Zagreb
NASDAQ OMX Commodities	Exchange Central Europe Power	Stock Exchange Zhengzhou Commodity
Exchange	Exchange India Limited Powernext	Exchange Zimbabwe Stock Exchange
NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen	Prague Stock Exchange PURE Trading	
NASDAQ OMX Futures Exchange	Qatar Exchange Quote MTF RASDAQ	
NASDAQ OMX Helsinki NASDAQ	Market Ringgit Bond Market Rosario	
OMX Iceland NASDAQ OMX PHLX	Futures Exchange Russian Trading	
NASDAQ OMX PSX NASDAQ OMX	System Rwanda Stock Exchange	