Raiffeisen Capital Management

P R O S P E C T U S

for

Raiffeisen-InflationLinked-Bonds

(Original German name: Raiffeisen-Inflationsschutz-Anleihen)
("the investment fund" or "the fund")

Investment fund pursuant to § 2 of the Austrian Investment Fund Act, InvFG (UCITS[1])

issued by

Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H.
Mooslackengasse 12, A-1190 Vienna

This prospectus was produced in January 2018 in accordance with the fund regulations established pursuant to the 2011 Austrian Investment Fund Act (InvFG). The prospectus will come into force on January 31, 2018.

This prospectus is supplemented by the most recent annual fund report or semi-annual fund report. Units will be purchased or sold on the basis of this prospectus, including the fund regulations attached to this prospectus as an appendix and the most recently published annual or semi-annual fund report.

Investors are to be provided with the Key Investor Information (Key Investor Document, KID) free-of-charge in good time prior to an offer to subscribe for units. Upon request, the management company will provide the currently valid version of the prospectus, the fund regulations, the annual fund report and the semi-annual fund report free of charge. Together with the Key Investor Information, these documents may be obtained from the website www.rcm.at in German (the Key Investor Information may also be available in English) and – where units are sold outside of Austria – also on the website www.rcm-international.com in English (or German). The Key Investor Information is also available in other foreign-language versions. These documents may also be obtained from the custodian bank/custodian and from the distributing agents indicated in the Appendix to this prospectus.

[1]UCITS is the abbreviation for "undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities" pursuant to InvFG 2011.

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PART I

MANAGEMENT COMPANY

1. Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna

Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H. ("the management company") is a management company within the meaning of § 1 (1) item 13 of the Austrian Banking Act (BWG) in combination with § 6 (2) of the 2011 Austrian Investment Fund Act (InvFG) and an alternative investment fund manager within the meaning of the Austrian Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (AIFMG). The management company is licensed by the Austrian Financial Market Authority. The company was established in December 1985 for an indefinite duration. It has been established as a limited-liability company (Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Ges.m.b.H.) and has been entered in the companies register of Vienna Commercial Court under the companies register number 83517w. The company's registered office and head office are in Vienna. Its business address is Mooslackengasse 12, A-1190 Vienna, Austria. The company is domiciled in the same member state as the investment fund.

2. Investment funds managed by the company

Please refer to item 6 of the appendix to the prospectus for this information.

3. Management

Dieter AIGNER, Rainer SCHNABL, Michal KUSTRA

4. Supervisory board

Please refer to item 3 of the appendix to the prospectus for information on the composition of the supervisory board.

5. Other main positions of the members of management and the supervisory board

Please refer to item 4 of the appendix to the prospectus for this information.

6. Share capital

The company's share capital amounts to EUR 15 million and is fully paid in.

7. Remuneration policy

Remuneration policy details pursuant to § 131 (4) item 12 b InvFG

- The remuneration guidelines ("guidelines") issued by Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung serve as a binding framework for fulfillment of the remuneration policy and practice requirements stipulated in §§ 17a to 17c of the Austrian Investment Fund Act (InvFG), § 11 of the Austrian Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (AIFMG) and Enclosure 2 to § 11 AIFMG. In accordance with the statutory requirements these guidelines include, in particular, detailed provisions on general remuneration policy including rules for the appropriate determination of fixed and variable salaries and voluntary pension benefits, the structure of the "bonus pool" and measurement of performance, rules for the allocation and payment of variable remuneration and for performance assessment and also special rules applicable for employees with supervisory functions. The guidelines also include stipulations regarding the selection of "risk personnel" within the meaning of § 17a InvFG and § 11 AIFMG ("risk personnel") as well as specific rules regarding their remuneration, in particular their acquisition of entitlements and the procedure for payment and also risk adjustment for variable remuneration.
- These guidelines ensure that Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung's remuneration policy and practice are consistent with and conducive to solid and effective risk management and do not encourage it to enter into risks which are not compatible with the risk profiles or the fund regulations of the funds under its management and do not prevent Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung from duly acting in the best interests of the fund.
- This remuneration policy is compatible with the business strategy, goals, values and interests of Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung and the funds under its management and also the unitholders in such funds and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest.
- Fixed and variable remuneration components are determined on the basis of these guidelines.
- Risk personnel are determined in accordance with the applicable statutory requirements for each financial year. The variable remuneration allocated to risk personnel for a given financial year is not paid out in full. Instead, some of this remuneration is set aside in accordance with the requirements of § 17c InvFG and Enclosure 2 to § 11 AIFMG for a period which is suitable in view of the holding period which has been recommended for the unitholders in the fund in question and which appropriately reflects the nature of the risks to which this fund is exposed. On the basis of applicable regulatory requirements, some of the variable remuneration for risk personnel is provided in the form of instruments subject to a suitable policy of deferral which is intended to align the interests of the management company and the funds under its management with the interests of the unitholders. The variable remuneration of risk personnel – including the share set aside – will only be paid out or earned if this is viable in view of the overall financial position of Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung and justified on the basis of the performance of the relevant department, the fund and the

relevant person. Otherwise, these guidelines and the related penalty and repayment agreements provide for a reduction of this variable remuneration or even its outright cancellation.

- The supervisory board of Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung is responsible for resolving the general principles of the remuneration policy (remuneration guidelines) prepared by the supervisory board's remuneration committee.
- For details of the current remuneration policy – including a description of the procedure for calculation of remuneration and other benefits – and the identity of the persons responsible for the allocation of remuneration and other benefits – including the makeup of the remuneration committee – please refer to the management company's website,

  www.rcm.at (About Us menu, Corporate Governance submenu).

  Upon request, a paper version will be provided free-of-charge.

8. The management company has transferred the following activities to third parties

Transfer of tasks to companies incorporated in the Raiffeisen Banking Group

For increased efficiency within the Raiffeisen Banking Group, activities of the management company will be/have been transferred to Raiffeisen Banking Group affiliates.

Raiffeisen Bank International AG has assumed tasks in the following areas:

- Human resources
- Marketing (market and customer communications, particularly advertising)
- Security & business continuity management
- Internal Control System (identification and documentation of ICS-relevant risks and checks, monitoring and reporting for the Internal Control System and preparation and review of the process documentation for the Internal Control System)
- Accounting (bookkeeping, balance sheet preparation)
- Elements of the reporting system required by law (particularly under supervisory regulations)
- Compliance (monitoring of compliance with legal regulations): money-laundering prevention, financial sanctions and fraud prevention segments

"Information technology" (e.g. development and maintenance of software, creation and servicing of fund-related IT systems, service desk) was outsourced to RBI Group-IT GmbH.

"Office management" (building management) was transferred to ZHS Office- & Facilitymanagement GmbH.

Tasks assumed by the custodian bank/custodian

Please see Part III, item 1, for information on tasks assumed by the custodian bank/custodian.

Conflicts of interest associated with this transfer

Please see the management company's conflict of interest policy. The current version as of the time of preparation of this prospectus is attached in the enclosure. An updated version (where applicable) is available from the website of the management company at

www.rcm.at (About Us menu, Corporate Governance submenu).

The management company wishes to point out that Raiffeisen Bank International AG, RBI Group-IT GmbH and ZHS Office- & Facilitymanagement GmbH are affiliates within the meaning of Article 4 (1) (38) of the Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013.

PART II
INVESTMENT FUND

1. Name of the investment fund

The investment fund bears the name Raiffeisen-InflationLinked-Bonds and is an investment fund pursuant to § 2 InvFG (UCITS) and complies with the Directive 2009/65/EC (UCITS Directive).

2. Date of establishment and duration, where limited

Raiffeisen-InflationLinked-Bonds was launched on May 25, 2004 as Raiffeisen Inflation-Protected Fund for an indefinite duration. Its name was changed on August 1, 2016.

3. Office where the fund regulations and the periodic reports may be obtained

Please refer to the cover page of the prospectus for this information.

3 a. Sales restriction

The investment fund has not been registered in the USA in accordance with applicable legal regulations. Units of the investment fund are not therefore intended for sale in the USA or for sale to US citizens (or permanent US residents) or to partnerships or corporations established under US law.

The investment fund may only be publicly sold in countries where it is licensed for public sale.

3 b. "FATCA" status

Within the scope of compliance with US tax regulations under FATCA ("Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act"), the fund has been registered with the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The management company has been notified of the fund's designated GIIN ("Global Intermediary Identification Number") and will be pleased to notify investors of this upon request.

The fund is thus "deemed compliant" (i.e. FATCA-compliant) within the meaning of the above provisions.

4. Brief details of tax regulations applicable for the investment fund which are of significance for unitholders. Notice on withholding-tax liability for income and capital gains earned by unitholders from the investment fund

Tax treatment for investors with unlimited tax liability in Austria

Note:
The following tax comments reflect the current understanding of the legal situation. They are intended for persons with unlimited income or corporate income tax liability in Austria. The tax effects also depend on the investor's personal circumstances and may be subject to future changes. Accordingly, the tax assessment may change due to legislation, court rulings or other legal acts of the fiscal administration. On these grounds, before purchasing or selling fund units we recommend that investors should consult a tax advisor and obtain advice on the consequences for their personal tax situation.

The annual fund reports contain details of the taxation of fund distributions and distribution-equivalent income.

The following remarks are mainly applicable for security deposit accounts held in Austria and for investors with unlimited tax liability in Austria.

Calculation of income at fund level

A fund's income mainly comprises ordinary and extraordinary income.

Ordinary income largely consists of interest and dividends. The fund's expenses (e.g. management fees, auditor's costs) will reduce its ordinary income.

Extraordinary income comprises profits from the realization of securities (mainly equities, debt securities and the related derivatives), offset against realized losses. Loss carryovers and a possible expenditure overhang will also reduce the fund's current profits. A possible loss overhang may be offset against the fund's ordinary income.

Losses which have not been offset may be carried forward for an indefinite period.

Private assets

Full tax settlement (final taxation), no tax declaration obligation for the investor

Provided that they derive from capital gains subject to capital gains tax and the recipient of the distribution is liable for capital gains tax, the domestic office redeeming a coupon shall withhold capital gains tax from sums distributed (interim distribution) by a fund to its unitholders at the amount payable on that income as prescribed by law. Under the same circumstances, notional payments from an income-retaining fund shall be withheld as capital gains tax in the amount of the distribution-equivalent income on the fund unit (excluding full income-retaining funds).
Private investors shall not in principle be subject to any tax declaration obligations. All tax obligations of the investor shall be settled upon the deduction of capital gains tax. This capital gains deduction shall imply full final taxation status in respect of income tax.

E x e m p t i o n s from final taxation status
Final taxation status shall not apply:

a) to debt securities contained within a fund's assets that are exempt from schedule II capital gains tax (so-called "old issues", "Altemissionen") insofar as a statement was not made opting for the withholding of capital gains tax. Such income must still be declared in a tax return;

b) to securities within a fund's assets that do not fall within Austria's sovereign right of taxation provided that the holder has not waived the right to benefit from double taxation agreements. Income from such securities must be declared in the column of the income tax return with the heading "Neben den angeführten Einkünften wurden Einkünfte bezogen, für die das Besteuerungsrecht aufgrund von Doppelbesteuerungsabkommen einem anderen Staat zusteht" ("income besides that income which is taxable by another country under double-tax agreements").
However, the deducted capital gains tax may in all cases be set off or claimed back pursuant to § 240 of the Austrian Federal Fiscal Code (BAO).

Taxation at fund level

The fund's ordinary income (interest, dividends) is subject to 27.5 % capital gains tax after deduction of expenses. Realized price losses (after offsetting against realized price gains) and new loss carryovers (losses from financial years beginning in 2013) will likewise reduce the fund's ordinary income.

At least 60 % of all realized extraordinary income (even if reinvested) will likewise be subject to 27.5 % capital gains tax. Where realized capital gains are distributed, they will be fully taxable (e.g. if 100 % are distributed, 100 % will be taxable; if 75 % are distributed, 75 % will be taxable).

Taxation at the level of unit certificate holders:

Sale of fund units:

The one-year speculation period will remain applicable for fund units purchased before January 1, 2011 (old units) (§ 30 of the Austrian Income Tax Act prior to the 2011 Austrian Budget Accessory Law). From today's point of view, these units are no longer liable for tax.

Fund units purchased from January 1, 2011 (new units) are taxed on the growth realized at the time of their sale, irrespective of the holding period. The custodian deducts capital gains tax at source, at a rate of 27.5 %, on the difference between the sales proceeds and the net book value for tax purposes (distribution-equivalent income is added to acquisition costs, while tax-free distributions are deducted from acquisition costs).

Compensation for losses at the level of the unit certificate holder's security deposit account:

From April 1, 2012, the custodian bank must offset **price gains and price losses and also income** (with the exceptions of coupons on existing positions, interest income on bank deposits and savings deposits) resulting from any types of securities which an individual investor holds with a credit institution in any security deposit accounts with a given calendar year ("compensation for losses"). The maximum creditable amount is the capital gains tax already paid. If 27.5 % of the realized losses exceed the capital gains tax already paid, the remaining loss will be registered up to the end of the calendar year for future offsettable profits and income. Any further losses not offset against (further) profits or income during the calendar year will no longer be considered. It is not possible to transfer losses from one calendar year to the next.
Investors whose income tax rate is less than 27.5 % may opt for all capital gains subject to the tax rate of 27.5 % to be taxed at the lower income tax rate within the scope of their income tax return (standard taxation option). It will not be possible to deduct income-related expenses (e.g. security deposit account fees). Previously withheld capital

gains tax will be reimbursable within the scope of the investor's tax return. If the taxpayer only desires compensation for losses within the scope of his capital income taxed at a rate of 27.5 %, separately from the standard taxation option he may avail himself of the **loss compensation option**. The same applies in cases where taxpayers are entitled to claim tax relief under DTA. It is not necessary to disclose all capital gains which are eligible for final taxation status for this purpose.

Business assets

Taxation and tax settlement for units held as part of the business assets of private individuals

In the case of private individuals who have income from capital assets or from a business enterprise (sole proprietors, co-partners), the income tax on income that is subject to capital gains tax (interest from debt securities, Austrian and foreign dividends and other ordinary income) shall be deemed to have been discharged through the withholding of capital gains tax.

For financial years beginning in 2012, distributions (interim distributions) of capital gains from Austrian funds and distribution-equivalent capital gains from foreign subfunds were taxable in accordance with the applicable tax scale. The special 25 % tax rate subsequently became applicable, and since January 1, 2016 the special 27.5 % tax rate is now applicable (assessment).

For financial years of the fund which began after December 31, 2012, all price gains realized within the scope of the fund's assets are immediately taxable (i.e. tax-free reinvestment of capital gains is no longer possible). However, the 27.5 % rate of capital gains tax withheld applicable from January 1, 2016 will not have any effect on final taxation status and is merely an advance payment in relation to the special income tax rate within the scope of the assessment.
As a rule, profits from the sale of a fund unit will also be subject to the 27.5 % capital gains tax rate. This capital gains tax deduction is merely an advance payment in relation to the special income tax rate of 27.5 % applicable within the scope of the assessment (profit = difference between the sales proceeds and the acquisition costs; distribution-equivalent income which has already been taxed during the holding period or as of the date of sale must be deducted from this; distribution-equivalent income must be accounted for off-balance sheet throughout the holding period of the fund unit, in the form of a "noted item" for tax purposes. Write-downs on the fund unit under company law will accordingly reduce the distribution-equivalent income for the respective year).

In case of security deposit accounts held within the scope of business assets, the bank is not permitted to implement the loss compensation procedure. In this case, offsetting will only be permitted within the scope of the investor's tax return.

Taxation in the case of units held as part of the business assets of a legal entity

In principle, the fund's ordinary income (e.g. interest, dividends) will be liable for tax.

However, the following proceeds will be tax-free:
- Austrian dividends (the capital gains tax withheld upon the accrual of these dividends to the fund is reimbursable)
- Profit shares from investments in EU corporate bodies
- Profit shares from investments in foreign corporate bodies which are comparable with an Austrian corporate body within the scope of § 7 (3) of the Austrian Corporate Income Tax Act and with whose country of residence Austria maintains comprehensive administrative assistance arrangements.

However, profit shares from foreign corporate bodies are not exempt if this foreign corporate body is not subject to any tax analogous to Austrian corporate income tax (this will be the case if the foreign tax is more than 10 % lower than the Austrian corporate income tax or if the foreign corporate body is granted a personal or objective exemption outside Austria).

Dividends originating in other countries are liable for corporate income tax.

For financial years of the fund which began after December 31, 2012, all price gains realized within the scope of the fund's assets are immediately taxable (i.e. tax-free reinvestment of capital gains was thus no longer possible from this date onwards).

In the absence of a declaration of exemption within the meaning of § 94 no. 5 of the Austrian Income Tax Act, the office redeeming a coupon shall also withhold capital gains tax or pay over to the tax office as capital gains tax notional payments from an income-retaining fund on units held as a part of business assets. Deducted capital gains tax which is paid over to the tax office may be set off against the determined corporate income tax or reimbursed.
Profits from the sale of a fund unit will be subject to the 25 % corporate income tax rate. Price losses and impairment losses are immediately tax deductible.

Corporate bodies with income from capital assets

In the case of corporate bodies receiving income from capital assets (e.g. associations), the corporate income tax shall be deemed to have been discharged through the withholding of capital gains tax. Capital gains tax levied on tax-free dividends is reimbursable.

For income arising on or after January 1, 2016, the capital gains tax rate of 27.5 % applies. However, for corporate bodies with income from capital assets the 25 % corporate income tax rate will continue to apply for this income.
If the office redeeming a coupon does not continue to apply the 25 % capital gains tax rate for these taxpayers, the individual taxpayer may reclaim from the tax office the excess amount of capital gains tax withheld.

As a rule, private foundations will be subject to interim tax at a rate of 25 % on the income generated in the fund.

However, Austrian dividends (the capital gains tax withheld upon accrual of these dividends to the fund is reimbursable) and profit shares from investments in EU corporate bodies and from investments in foreign corporate bodies which are comparable with an Austrian corporate body within the scope of § 7 (3) of the Austrian Corporate Income Tax Act and with whose country of residence Austria maintains comprehensive administrative assistance arrangements are tax-free.

However, profit shares from foreign corporate bodies are not exempt if this foreign corporate body is not subject to any tax analogous to Austrian corporate income tax (this will be the case if the foreign tax is more than 10 % lower than the Austrian corporate income tax or if the foreign corporate body is granted a personal or objective exemption outside Austria).

Dividends originating in other countries are liable for corporate income tax.

At least 60 % of all realized capital gains, even if reinvested (price gains from realized equities and equity derivatives and from bonds and bond derivatives) will likewise be subject to interim tax at a rate of 25 %. Where realized capital gains are distributed, they will be fully taxable (e.g. if 100 % are distributed, 100 % will be taxable; if 75 % are distributed, 75 % will be taxable).

Fund units purchased from January 1, 2011 are taxed on the growth realized at the time of their sale. The assessment basis for taxation is the difference between the sales proceeds and the fund units' net book value for tax purposes. For calculation of the net book value for tax purposes, income taxed during the holding period will increase the acquisition costs for the unit certificate while distributions or capital gains tax payments will reduce the acquisition costs.

5. Cut-off date for accounting and frequency and form of distribution

The fund's financial year/accounting year begins on May 1 and ends on April 30 of the following calendar year. The cut-off date for accounting purposes is thus April 30.

The distribution/capital gains tax payment pursuant to § 58 (2) of the Austrian Investment Fund Act in combination with Article 6 of the fund regulations will occur from July 15 of the following financial year.

Interim distributions shall be possible.

The management company shall produce an annual fund report for each accounting year of the fund and a semi-annual fund report for the first six months of this period. The annual fund report must be published within four months and the semi-annual fund report within two months of the respective reporting period.

6. Name of the auditor

KPMG Austria GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft, Porzellangasse 51, 1090 Vienna has been appointed as the auditor within the meaning of § 49 (5) of the Austrian Investment Fund Act. The persons tasked with the audit are indicated on the audit certificate for the annual fund report. The annual fund report is available on the website www.rcm.at in German and, where units are also sold outside of Austria, also on the website www.rcm-international.com in English (or in German).

7. Type and main characteristics of the units

in particular

- **Type of right (in rem, ownership claim or other right) represented by the unit**
- **Original deeds or certificates for these deeds, entries in a register or on an account**
- **Characteristics of the units: registered or bearer instruments, denomination where appropriate;**
- **Description of the unitholders' voting right, where applicable**
- **Conditions under which the winding-up of the investment fund may be resolved, and details of its winding-up, particularly in relation to the unitholders' rights**

Type of right associated with fund units
The investors are co-owners of assets of the investment fund in accordance with the number of fund units which they hold. Each fund unit thus represents a right in rem, i.e. a co-ownership right for the fund assets. The value of the co-ownership share represented may be calculated by dividing the total asset value of the investment fund, including income, by the number of units issued. The value of each co-ownership share is thus equal for each unit class. An unlimited number of fund units will be issued.

The unit certificates (certificates) are securities which document co-ownership shares for the assets of the investment fund and the rights of investors in relation to the management company and the custodian bank/custodian. They have the status of financial instruments within the meaning of § 1 item 7 c of the Austrian Securities Supervision Act (WAG 2018).

The unit certificates will be documented by means of global certificates for each unit class (pursuant to § 24 of the Austrian Safe Custody of Securities Act (Depotgesetz, DepotG)). The unit certificates may be issued for one or more units or for fractions of units. No physical securities certificates will be issued.

With the consent of the Supervisory Board, the management company may split the fund units and issue additional unit certificates to the unitholders for each unit class or exchange existing unit certificates for new ones if it deems that a unit split is in the interests of the co-owners given the calculated value of the units.

Unit classes
The following unit classes are to be established for the investment fund:

Tranche R: The subscription fee amounts to up to 3 % of the unit value; the management fee amounts to up to 0.72 % of the fund assets.

Tranche RZ: No subscription fee is charged. The management fee amounts to up to 0.36 % of the fund assets. No distribution fee will be paid out as part of the management fee for this unit class. Instead, the relevant service provider may directly charge the investor its advisory costs in accordance with its individual agreement.

Tranche S: The subscription fee amounts to up to 2.15 % of the unit value; the management fee amounts to up to 1 % of the fund assets.

Income-distributing unit certificates, income-retaining unit certificates with capital gains tax paid/deducted and income-retaining unit certificates without capital gains tax paid/deducted may be issued in all tranches.

In addition, the management company may issue various/further classes of unit certificates for the investment fund. In this case, this prospectus must be updated accordingly.

Unit certificates as registered or bearer instruments
Unit certificates are issued to bearer.

Voting rights
No voting rights are associated with the unit certificates.

Winding-up of the investment fund
An investment fund may be wound up for various reasons. For example, the investment fund may be wound up due to the management company's termination of its management activities or due to a transfer of its assets as a result of a merger or a split-off. The management company's management of the investment fund will also end in the event that the management company loses its license to manage investment funds or if the management provides notice of termination even before its winding-up is resolved. Limited-duration funds will be terminated upon expiry of their stipulated duration. Specifically, the grounds/preconditions for winding-up are as follows:

a) Termination of management
The management company may terminate/end its management of the investment fund subject to the following preconditions:

i) with the approval of the Austrian Financial Market Authority, by means of public notification of the termination with (at least) six months' notice. The Austrian Financial Market Authority will only issue its approval subject to due consideration of the interests of the unitholders. Publication may be waived if all investors are demonstrably notified of the termination. In this case, the termination shall become effective as of the date indicated in the notice, but at least 30 days after its notification to the unitholders. Subject to a price suspension, during the period indicated above the unitholders may surrender their fund units against payment of the redemption price.

ii) with immediate effect as of the date of publication and subject to simultaneous notification of the Austrian Financial Market Authority if the fund assets fall below EUR 1,150,000. A termination pursuant to ii) shall not be permissible during a termination pursuant to i).

b) Transfer of management
Subject to the approval of the Austrian Financial Market Authority, publication and compliance with a (minimum) notice period of 3 months from the date of publication, inter alia, the management company may transfer the management of the investment fund to another management company. Publication may be waived if all investors have been notified of the transfer of management to another management company at least 30 days prior to the transfer.
During the period indicated above the unitholders may surrender their fund units against payment of the redemption price.

c) Other grounds for termination of management
The right of the management company to manage an investment fund will lapse upon expiry of its investment business license (§ 1 (1) item 13 of the Austrian Banking Act in combination with § 6 (2) InvFG) or its authorization pursuant to Art. 6 of the Directive 2009/65/EC, if the management company resolves to wind itself up or if the Austrian Financial Market Authority declares that the management company is not permitted to issue any further unit certificates for the relevant investment fund pursuant to § 50 (7) InvFG.

In the event of the expiry of the management company's right to manage the investment fund (either due to a termination or on other grounds), its management will be transferred to the custodian bank/custodian. In case of a termination pursuant to i), with the approval of the Austrian Financial Market Authority the custodian bank/custodian may transfer management of the investment fund to a new management company within six months of the original management company's termination of its management. The Austrian Financial Market Authority will only issue its approval subject to due consideration of the interests of the unitholders.

Should the custodian bank/custodian fail to transfer management of the investment fund to another management company within six months, it must initiate its winding-up. Upon commencement of the winding-up process, the unitholders' right to management shall be replaced by a right to due winding-up and, following the end of the winding-up process, their right to redemption of the value of a unit at any time shall be replaced by the right to the payment of the liquidation proceeds.
Repurchasing of units is not permitted prior to the date of public notification of the start of liquidation.

d) Merger/amalgamation
The management company may merge investment funds subject to approval from the Austrian Financial Market Authority and notification of investors. This merger may occur between domestic investment funds or internationally between investment funds from various member states of the European Union. The following procedures for a merger of investment funds are provided for by law:

The management company may transfer the assets and liabilities of one or more investment funds to another existing investment fund ("gross merger through absorption").

The management company may transfer the assets of two or more investment funds to an investment fund which is to be newly established ("gross merger through new establishment").

The management company may transfer to an investment fund which is to be newly established the net assets of two or more investment funds which will continue to exist until they have fulfilled their liabilities ("net merger"). For investment funds which are only licensed for sale in Austria (and not in another member state), a net merger is not permitted in case of a simplified merger process pursuant to § 127 InvFG.

Following approval of the merger from the Austrian Financial Market Authority, the unitholders are to be notified of the details by means of a publication or a notice. The unitholders may surrender their fund units during the period indicated in this publication or notice against payment of the redemption price or, where possible, may convert

them into units in another investment fund which is issued by the same management company or an associated management company with a similar investment policy.

In case of a gross merger through absorption, the unitholders in the transferring investment fund will become unitholders in the receiving investment fund; in case of a gross merger through new establishment, they will become unitholders in the newly established investment fund. The conversion will be executed on the basis of the respective conversion ratio and, where applicable, through payment of a cash amount not exceeding 10 % of the net asset value of a unit which is to be converted (clearing transfer). In the event of a net merger, the unitholders in the transferring investment fund will become unitholders in the receiving investment fund.

In case of a gross merger through absorption, the conversion ratio will be determined on the basis of the ratio of the respective net asset values of the transferring and the receiving investment fund. In case of a merger through new establishment or a net merger, it will be determined on the basis of the ratio of the respective net asset values of the investment fund which is to be newly established and the transferring investment fund.

e) Split-off
The management company may split off portions of the fund assets which have unexpectedly become illiquid. Preconditions for a split-off include approval from the Austrian Financial Market Authority and publication of the details of the planned split-off. The unitholders will become co-owners of the split-off fund in accordance with their units. The custodian bank/custodian will wind up the split-off fund. The proceeds of its winding-up will be paid to the unitholders.

8. Stock exchanges or markets on which the units are listed or traded

The units are issued and redeemed by the custodian bank/custodian. The management company reserves the right to apply for stock exchange listings for the investment fund.

9. Methods and terms of issue and/or sale of units

Issuance of units
Units will be issued on any banking day.

There is in principle no limit to the number of issued units and corresponding unit certificates. Units may be purchased from the distributing agents listed in the Appendix and from custodians which have a direct or indirect custodian relationship with these distributing agents. The management company reserves the right to temporarily or completely cease issuing units.

Subscription fee
When the issue price is set, inter alia a subscription fee may be added to the value of a unit to cover issuing costs. The subscription fee for tranche R shall amount to up to 3 % of the value of a unit.

No subscription fee is charged for tranche RZ.

A subscription fee of up to 2.15 % will be charged for tranche S.

The subscription fee will reduce the performance and may do so significantly, particularly in case of a short investment period.

Settlement date
The valid issue price applicable for the settlement is the net asset value calculated on the next banking day (excluding Good Friday and New Year's Eve) following the banking day on which the custodian bank/custodian receives the order, by no later than 2 p.m. where the order is placed through an electronic system or otherwise by no later than 1:30 p.m. (this includes where an order is placed by fax, email or telephone), plus the subscription fee. This excludes savings fund agreements, from the second deposit payment onwards; in this case, the settlement date is the day of the month agreed in the savings fund agreement. The value date on which the purchase price shall be charged is one banking day (excluding Good Friday and New Year's Eve) after the settlement date.

10. Methods and terms of unit redemptions and payouts and circumstances under which redemptions or disbursements may be suspended

Redemption of units
Unitholders can require the custodian bank/custodian to redeem units at any time by surrendering their unit certificates or by placing a redemption order.

The custodian bank/custodian is obliged to redeem the units for the fund's account at the current redemption price, which will be the value of a unit.

Units will be redeemed on any banking day.

Suspension
If extraordinary circumstances exist that make it seem necessary in the unitholders' legitimate interests, payment of the redemption price and its calculation and publication may be temporarily suspended and made subject to the sale of investment fund assets and the receipt of the proceeds from their sale if the Austrian Financial Market Authority is simultaneously notified and public notice of this situation is provided. Investors shall be notified of the recommencement of redemption of unit certificates.

Redemption fee
No redemption fee shall be payable at the redemption of the unit certificates.

Settlement date
The valid redemption price applicable for the settlement is the net asset value calculated on the next banking day (excluding Good Friday and New Year's Eve) following the banking day on which the custodian bank/custodian receives the order, by no later than 2 p.m. where the order is placed through an electronic system or otherwise by no later than 1:30 p.m. (this includes where an order is placed by fax, email or telephone), less any redemption fee. This excludes outgoing payments under savings fund agreements where a payment phase is agreed; in this case, the settlement date is the day of the month agreed in the savings fund agreement. The value date on which the sale price shall be credited is one banking day (excluding Good Friday and New Year's Eve) after the settlement date.

11. Calculation of the units' sale, issue, outpayment and redemption prices

in particular

- **Method and frequency of calculation of these prices**
- **Costs associated with the sale, issue, redemption or payment**
- **Type, place and frequency of publication of these prices**

Calculation method
In principle, the most recently published (= available) prices (for securities and money market instruments, generally the closing prices for the previous day) and the previous day's subfund prices shall be consulted for the fund's **price calculation**. Where, due to the political or economic situation, the most recently published valuation price quite clearly and not merely in one individual case does not correspond to the actual values, a price calculation may be omitted where the fund has invested 5 % or more of its fund assets in assets for which no prices – or no market-compatible prices – are available.

Frequency of calculation of prices
The issue and redemption prices will be calculated on each day of stock market trading (on the Vienna stock exchange).

Costs of issuing and redeeming units
With the exception of the subscription fee applicable upon the issue of unit certificates, the custodian bank/custodian will not charge additional fees upon the issue or redemption of units.

The individual agreement of the individual investor with the respective custodian shall determine to what extent this investor must pay additional charges (such as order charges or custody charges) for the acquisition and redemption of unit certificates (besides the subscription fee and/or redemption fee). Thus, the management company has no influence over this.

Form, place and frequency of publication of the issue and redemption prices
The issue and redemption prices will be published on the website of the management company, www.rcm.at. Where units are also sold outside of Austria, they will also be published on the management company's international website, www.rcm-international.com, on each day of stock market trading (on the Vienna stock exchange).

Rules for valuation of assets
The value of a unit in a given unit class is calculated by dividing the value of the unit class inclusive of its income by the number of units issued in this unit class. The unit value thus determined will be calculated to two decimal places, with no rounding-off of the second decimal place.

At the first-time issuance of units of a given unit class, their value will be calculated on the basis of the value determined for the overall fund. Subsequently, the value of a unit class will be calculated on the basis of the total pro rata net assets which are held by the fund and calculated for this unit class.

The **total value of the fund** shall be calculated on the basis of the current market prices of the securities, money market instruments, funds and subscription rights held by the fund plus the value of the fund's financial investments, cash holdings, credit balances, receivables and other rights net of its liabilities.

The market prices of individual assets are determined as follows:

a) The value of assets quoted or traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market shall be determined, in principle, on the basis of the most recently available closing price if this enables an appropriate valuation and provided that the following provisions do not stipulate otherwise.
b) Where an asset is not quoted or traded on a stock market or another regulated market or where the price for an asset quoted or traded on a stock market or another regulated market does not appropriately reflect its current market value, the prices provided by reliable data providers or, alternatively, market prices for equivalent securities or other standard valuation methods shall be used. The value of assets which cannot be appropriately valued on the basis of the rules outlined above will be determined using standard valuation models, while considering current market conditions and the circumstances as a whole.
   In particular, discounting procedures will be used. The expected cash flows will be determined for this purpose. These cash flows will then be discounted at a discount rate. The calculated total net present values of the cash flows correspond to the price of the respective asset. The discount rate for the valuation models will be determined on the basis of a risk-free market interest rate plus a risk premium. Specific factors applicable for individual assets such as loss allocations, coupon losses, default probabilities etc. will be appropriately reflected in the valuation.
   In exceptional cases – in particular, for securities which have been suspended from trading on a stock exchange or a regulated market – price quotations provided by market participants or depreciation models (the asset is written down to a defined and justified value over a specific period of time) will be used for valuation purposes.
   The management company may utilize the services of consulting firms for the valuation of hard-to-value assets (see item 16).
c) Units in a UCITS or UCI will be valued at the most recently available calculated prices or alternatively may be valued at the most recently available closing prices if their units are traded on stock exchanges or regulated markets (e.g. ETFs).
d) The liquidation value of futures and options traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market will be determined on the basis of the most recently available settlement price, or alternatively by applying the appropriate valuation model (the services of consulting firms may be utilized, where applicable). Forward exchange transactions will be valued by determining the forward exchange rates, while considering the duration of the forward exchange transactions and the interest-rate differences for the currencies traded.

12. Rules for the determination and appropriation of income

Income in case of income-distributing unit certificates
Once costs have been covered, the income received during the past accounting year (interest and dividends) may be distributed at the discretion of the management company. The distribution of income from the sale of assets of the investment fund including subscription rights shall likewise be at the discretion of the management company. A distribution from the fund assets and interim distributions are also permissible. The fund assets may not through distributions fall below the minimum volume for a termination which is stipulated by law.

The amounts are to be distributed to the holders of income-distributing unit certificates from July 15 of the following accounting year, if appropriate against surrender of an income coupon. Any remaining balances shall be carried forward to a new account.

In any case, from July 15 an amount calculated pursuant to InvFG shall be paid out, to be used where applicable to meet any capital gains tax commitments on the distribution-equivalent return on those unit certificates, unless the management company ensures through appropriate proof from the custodians that as of the payment date the unit certificates may only be held by unitholders who are either not subject to Austrian income or corporate income tax or who fulfill the requirements for an exemption pursuant to § 94 of the Austrian Income Tax Act or for a capital gains tax exemption.

Income in case of income-retaining unit certificates with capital gains tax paid/deducted
Income during the accounting year net of costs shall not be distributed. Instead, from July 15 the amount calculated pursuant to InvFG shall be paid out on income-retaining unit certificates to be used where applicable to meet any capital gains tax commitments on the distribution-equivalent return on those unit certificates.

Income in case of income-retaining unit certificates without capital gains tax paid/deducted (foreign tranche)
Income-retaining unit certificates without capital gains tax paid/deducted (foreign tranche) shall only be sold outside Austria.

Income during the accounting year net of costs shall not be distributed. No payment pursuant to InvFG will be made.

The management company shall ensure through appropriate proof from the custodians that as of the payment date the unit certificates for full income-retaining funds may only be held by unitholders who are either not subject to Austrian income or corporate income tax or who fulfill the requirements for an exemption pursuant to § 94 of the Austrian Income Tax Act or for an exemption from capital gains tax.

Income in case of income-retaining unit certificates without capital gains tax paid/deducted (domestic and foreign tranche)
Income during the accounting year net of costs shall not be distributed. No payment pursuant to InvFG will be made. July 15 of the following accounting year shall be the key date pursuant to InvFG in case of failure to pay capital gains tax on the annual income.

The management company shall ensure through appropriate proof from the custodians that as of the payment date the unit certificates for full income-retaining funds may only be held by unitholders who are either not subject to Austrian income or corporate income tax or who fulfill the requirements for an exemption pursuant to § 94 of the Austrian Income Tax Act or for an exemption from capital gains tax.

If these preconditions have not been met as of the payment date, the amount calculated pursuant to InvFG shall be paid out by the custodian bank in the form of credit.

13. Description of the investment fund's investment goals, including its financial goals (e.g. capital or income growth), investment policy (e.g. specialization in terms of geographical or economic areas), possible investment policy restrictions and techniques and instruments or borrowing powers during the management of the investment fund

Notice
The fund seeks to comply with its investment goals. However, no assurance can be provided that these goals will actually be fulfilled.
The following description does not reflect a potential investor's individual risk profile. We recommend that investors should obtain expert investment advice for an assessment of whether the investment fund is suitable and appropriate for their personal circumstances.

13.1. Investment goal and investment policy

Raiffeisen-InflationLinked-Bonds is a bond fund. Its investment goal is regular income. The fund mainly invests in euro-denominated inflation-indexed bonds (at least 51 % of the fund's assets). The bonds and money market instruments featured in the fund may be issued by sovereigns, supranational issuers and/or companies etc. The investment fund may invest more than 35 % of its fund assets in securities/money market instruments issued by the following issuers: Austria, Germany, Belgium, Finland, France and the Netherlands. The fund is actively managed and is not limited by means of a benchmark.

To this end, after assessing the position of the economy and the capital markets and the stock exchange outlook the fund shall in accordance with its investment policy purchase and sell the assets (securities, money market instruments, sight deposits, fund units and financial instruments) permitted by the Austrian Investment Fund Act and its fund regulations.
It shall thereby pay special regard to risk diversification.

The fund's currency is the EUR.

The Austrian Financial Market Authority has approved the fund regulations of Raiffeisen-InflationLinked-Bonds. Raiffeisen-InflationLinked-Bonds may invest more than 35 % of its fund assets in securities or money market instruments issued or guaranteed by Austria, Germany, Belgium, Finland, France or the Netherlands, by means of investments in individual securities and/or investments in other investment funds. An investment in any single issue may not exceed 30 % of its fund assets.

The management company may on behalf of Raiffeisen-InflationLinked-Bonds undertake derivative transactions as part of its investment strategy. This may at least temporarily mean an increased loss risk in respect of the fund's assets.

The overall risk for derivative instruments which are not held for hedging purposes is limited to 50 % of the fund assets.

Market-related low or even negative yields on money market instruments and bonds may adversely affect the fund's net asset value and may not be sufficient to cover its current costs.

The investment fund invests at least 51 % of its fund assets in euro-denominated inflation-indexed bonds, in the form of directly purchased individual securities (i.e. which are not held directly or indirectly through investment funds or derivatives).

The following investment instruments are purchased for the fund assets, while complying with the investment focus outlined above.

The fund may purchase securities (including securities with embedded derivative instruments) as permitted by law.

Money market instruments may comprise up to 49 % of the fund assets.

Not fully paid-in securities or money market instruments and subscription rights for such instruments or other not fully paid-in financial instruments may only be purchased for up to 10 % of the fund assets.

Securities and money market instruments may be purchased if they comply with the criteria concerning listing and trading on a regulated market or a securities exchange pursuant to InvFG.

Securities and money market instruments which do not fulfill the criteria laid down in the above paragraph may be purchased for up to 10 % of the fund assets in total.

Units in investment funds (UCITS, UCI) may each amount to up to 10 % of the fund assets – and up to 10 % of the fund assets in total – insofar as these UCITS or UCI do not for their part invest more than 10 % of their fund assets in units in other investment funds.

Derivative instruments may be used as part of the fund's investment strategy for up to 49 % of the fund assets (calculated on the basis of market prices) and for hedging purposes.

The commitment figure is calculated pursuant to the 3rd chapter of the 4th Austrian Derivatives Risk Calculation and Reporting Ordinance (Derivate-Risikoberechnungs- und Meldeverordnung, DeRiMV), as amended.
The overall risk for derivative instruments which are not held for hedging purposes is limited to 50 % of the overall net value of the fund assets.

Sight deposits and deposits at notice with terms not exceeding 12 months may amount to up to 49 % of the fund assets. No minimum bank balance is required.

Within the framework of restructuring of the fund portfolio and/or a justified assumption of impending losses for securities, the investment fund may hold a lower proportion of securities and a higher proportion of sight deposits or deposits at notice with terms not exceeding 12 months.

When selecting assets investors should bear in mind that securities entail the possibility of risks as well as price gains.

The fund's management may also make use of bonds granting the issuer a right of premature termination. Unless otherwise indicated, product documentation specifies a term for the fund's securities expiring as of the premature termination date. Where issuers decide to refrain from premature termination – contrary to normal market practice – the fund's maturity pattern shall be extended accordingly. The regular redemption dates for the bonds are specified in the annual and semi-annual fund reports (security designation in the statement of assets held).

Furthermore, the fund may invest in bonds or other financial instruments that are issued by banks. In the case of the recovery or resolution of the issuing bank, these banks are subject to a participation of creditors (**"bail-in"**) in accordance with the applicable EU Directive (Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, BRRD). The measures envisaged in this event may result in the creditors of the affected bank suffering a total loss of their invested capital.

13.2. Techniques and instruments of investment policy

The investment fund invests pursuant to the investment and issuer limits laid down in InvFG in connection with the fund regulations and in compliance with the principle of risk diversification. The following is a general description of the assets which may be acquired for the investment fund. The specific investment limits for this investment fund are indicated in item 13.1. of the prospectus and the fund regulations (see appendix).

Securities
Securities are
a) Equities and other, equity-equivalent securities,
b) Bonds and other securitized debt instruments,
c) All other marketable financial instruments (e.g. subscription rights) which grant an entitlement to purchase financial instruments within the meaning of InvFG by means of subscription or exchange, with the exception of the techniques and instruments specified in § 73 InvFG.
The criteria laid down in § 69 InvFG must be fulfilled in order to qualify as a security.
Subject to fulfillment of criteria stipulated by law (§ 69 (2) InvFG) securities also include
1. units in closed funds in the form of an investment company or an investment fund,
2. units in closed funds in contractual form,
3. financial instruments in accordance with § 69 (2) item 3 InvFG.

The management company may purchase securities which are officially licensed at one of the Austrian or foreign stock exchanges listed in the appendix or traded on regulated markets listed in the appendix which are recognized and open to the general public and which function in an orderly manner. In addition, the management company may acquire securities from new issues whose terms and conditions of issue include the obligation to apply for an official listing on a stock exchange or regulated market subject to the proviso that their listing must actually take place not later than one year after their day of issue.

Money market instruments
Money market instruments are instruments normally traded on the money market which are liquid, whose value may be precisely determined at any time and which fulfill the requirements laid down in § 70 InvFG.

Money market instruments may be purchased for the investment fund where these are
1. officially licensed at one of the Austrian or foreign stock exchanges listed in the appendix or traded on regulated markets listed in the appendix which are recognized and open to the general public and which function in an orderly manner.
2. normally traded on the money market and freely transferable and liquid and their value may be precisely determined at any time and for which appropriate information is available, including such information as enables an appropriate valuation of the credit risks associated with investing in such instruments may be purchased even if they are not traded on regulated markets, where the issue or the issuer of these instruments is already subject to the relevant provisions concerning protection of deposits and investors and these instruments are either
   a) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local unit of government or by the central bank of a member state, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a third country or – for federal states – a member state of a federation or by an international institution established under public law of which at least one member state is a member or
   b) issued by companies whose securities are officially licensed at one of the Austrian or foreign stock exchanges listed in the Appendix or traded on regulated markets listed in the Appendix or
   c) issued or guaranteed by an institution which is subject to supervision in accordance with the criteria stipulated in Union law (i.e. EU law) or issued or guaranteed by an institution which is subject to and complies with supervisory regulations which in the opinion of the Austrian Financial Market Authority are at least as stringent as those set out in Union law or
   d) issued by other issuers belonging to a category licensed by the Austrian Financial Market Authority, where investor protection provisions apply for investments in these instruments which are equivalent to those set out in items a to c and where the issuer is either a company with shareholders' equity of at least EUR 10 m. which prepares and publishes its annual financial statements in accordance with the provisions set out in Directive 78/660/EEC or a legal entity which, within a business group comprising one or more stock exchange-listed companies, is responsible for the financing of this group or a legal entity which, in business, corporate or contractual form, is due to finance its securitization of liabilities through a credit line granted by a bank; such credit line must be guaranteed by a financial institution which itself fulfills the criteria specified in item 2 c.

Unlisted securities and money market instruments
A maximum of 10 % of the fund assets may be invested in securities or money market instruments which are not officially admitted to trading on one of the stock exchanges listed in the appendix to the fund regulations or which are not traded on one of the regulated markets specified in the appendix to the fund regulations or in case of new issuance of securities if not admitted to trading within one year of their issuance.

Units in investment funds

1. Together with funds pursuant to the following item 2, units in investment funds (= investment funds and open-end investment companies) pursuant to InvFG which comply with the provisions set out in the Directive 2009/65/EC (UCITS) may be purchased up to an overall amount of 10 % of the fund assets where these funds do not for their part invest more than 10 % of their fund assets in units in other investment funds.

2. Units in any single investment fund pursuant to § 71 (2) in combination with § 77 (1) InvFG which do not wholly comply with the provisions set out in the Directive 2009/65/EC (UCI) and whose exclusive purpose is

- for joint account and in accordance with the principle of risk spreading to invest publicly procured monies in securities and other liquid financial investments and

- whose units are, at the request of the unitholders, repurchased or redeemed at the direct or indirect expense of the assets of the investment fund

may together with funds pursuant to the above item 1 be purchased up to an overall amount of 10 % of the fund assets where

a) these funds do not invest more than 10 % of their fund assets in units in other investment funds and

b) they are licensed in accordance with legal provisions which make them subject to supervision which in the opinion of the Austrian Financial Market Authority is equivalent to supervision under Community law (i.e. EU law) and there is an adequate guarantee of cooperation between the authorities and

c) the level of protection afforded the unitholders is equivalent to the level of protection afforded the unitholders in investment funds which comply with the provisions set out in the Directive 2009/65/EC (UCITS) and, in particular, the provisions concerning separate safekeeping of the portfolio of assets, the take-up of loans, the extensions of loans and uncovered sales of securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements set out in the Directive 2009/65/EC and

d) the relevant business activity is the subject of annual and semi-annual reports which enable a judgment to be made as to the relevant assets and liabilities, income and transactions during the period under review.

The criteria stated in § 3 of the Austrian Information and Equivalency Determination Ordinance (IG-FestV), as amended, shall be consulted for evaluation of the equivalency of the level of protection for unitholders within the meaning of item c).

3. Units may also be purchased for the investment fund in investment funds which are directly or indirectly managed by the same management company or by a company with which the management company is affiliated through joint management or control or a substantial, direct or indirect investment.

4. Units in any single investment fund may be purchased up to an amount of 10 % of the fund assets.

Derivative financial instruments
a) Listed and non-listed derivative financial instruments
Derived financial instruments (derivatives) – including equivalent instruments settled in cash – which are officially licensed on one of the stock exchanges listed in the Appendix or traded on one of the regulated markets listed in the Appendix or derived financial instruments which are not officially licensed by a stock exchange or traded on a regulated market (OTC derivatives) may form part of the investment fund if

1. the underlying instruments are instruments pursuant to § 67 (1) items 1 to 4 InvFG or financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies in which the investment fund is permitted to invest in accordance with its fund regulations,
2. the counterparty in transactions involving OTC derivatives is a supervised institution belonging to a category licensed by the Austrian Financial Market Authority by regulation,
3. the OTC derivatives are subject to a reliable and verifiable daily valuation and at the initiative of the management company may at any time and at an appropriate current market value be sold, liquidated or balanced through an offsetting transaction and
4. they do not lead to the delivery or transfer of assets other than those specified in § 67 (1) InvFG.

The default risk for investment fund transactions involving OTC derivatives may not exceed the following levels:
1. if the counterparty is a credit institution within the meaning of § 72 InvFG, 10 % of the fund assets,
2. otherwise 5 % of the fund assets.

In accordance with the requirements stipulated in the Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories ("EMIR"), OTC derivatives are collateralized except for a minimum transfer amount, thus reducing the risk of default for the OTC derivative counterparty. Only sight deposits paid into an account kept by a credit institution which is independent of the counterparty will be used as collateral during the period for which this prospectus is valid. Haircuts are not taken into consideration here. Sight deposits received as collateral are not used to purchase further assets for the fund assets or otherwise reused. The management company wishes to point out that, in future, other types of collateral may be used in whole or in part, such as bonds, equities, convertible bonds and units in investment funds.

Investments made by an investment fund in index-based derivatives shall not be taken into consideration with regard to the specific investment limits. Where a derivative is embedded in a security or a money market instrument, it must be taken into consideration in respect of compliance with the above-mentioned prescriptions.

This also includes instruments for the transfer of the credit risk.

b) Use
As part of the investment scheme for Raiffeisen-InflationLinked-Bonds, derivative instruments shall be used at the discretion of the management company both for hedging purposes and as an active instrument of the investment (to safeguard or increase income, as a replacement for securities, to control the investment fund's risk profile or for synthetic liquidity control). This means that derivative instruments will also be used as a substitute for a direct investment in assets and, in particular, with the goal of increased income. The loss risk associated with the investment fund may thus increase.

c) Total return swaps and similar derivative instruments
A total return swap is a credit derivative instrument. Income and fluctuations in the value of the underlying financial instrument (underlying instrument or reference asset) are exchanged for fixed interest payments.

The fund does not currently use total return swaps or similar derivative instruments.

Overall risk

Risk management

The management company shall employ a risk management procedure which enables it to monitor and measure at all times the risk associated with its investment items and its share of the overall risk profile of the fund assets.

The overall risk is to be determined in accordance with the commitment approach or the value-at-risk approach.

The management company must specify, implement and maintain appropriate and documented risk management principles. These risk management principles must include procedures such as are necessary for the evaluation of market, liquidity and counterparty risks as well as other risks, including operational risks.

Commitment approach

The management company applies the commitment approach to calculate the overall risk. With this approach, all positions in derivative financial instruments including embedded derivatives within the meaning of § 73 (6) InvFG are converted into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying instrument of the relevant derivative (underlying instrument equivalent).

Agreements providing for the netting of assets ("netting agreements") or the hedging of assets ("hedging agreements") will be included in the overall risk calculation provided that they do not exclude obvious and significant risks and clearly lead to a reduction in the level of risk.

It is not necessary to include in the calculation positions in derivative financial instruments which do not give rise to any additional risk for the investment fund.

Please refer to the current version of the regulation issued by the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) concerning risk calculation and reporting of derivatives for the detailed overall risk calculation modalities in case of use of the commitment approach and the quantitative and qualitative details (currently available at www.fma.gv.at).

The overall risk thus calculated which is associated with derivatives may not exceed 50 % of the fund assets. In this regard, the management company may increase the investment fund's level of investment by using derivatives.

Sight deposits or deposits at notice
Bank balances in the form of sight deposits or deposits at notice with terms not exceeding 12 months may be purchased on the following conditions:

1. Sight deposits or deposits at notice with terms not exceeding 12 months may be invested at any one credit institution up to an amount of 20 % of the fund assets if the relevant credit institution
   > is headquartered in a member state or
   > is located in a third country and is subject to supervisory regulations which in the opinion of the Austrian Financial Market Authority are equivalent to those set out in Community law.
2. Irrespective of any individual upper limits, an investment fund may not invest with any one credit institution more than 20 % of its fund assets in a combination of securities or money market instruments issued by this credit institution and/or deposits held by this credit institution and/or OTC derivatives purchased by this credit institution.

No minimum balance is required.

Borrowing
The management company may take out temporary loans up to the amount of 10 % of the fund's assets for account of the investment fund.
Borrowing will increase the level of investment and thus the fund's risk.

Repos
The management company is permitted to purchase assets for account of the investment fund, for up to 100 % of the fund assets, subject to an obligation on the seller to repurchase those assets at a predetermined time and for a predetermined price.

This means that the characteristics of an asset (e.g. a security) will differ from those of the repurchase agreement. For instance, the return, maturity and buying and selling prices of the repurchase agreement may deviate significantly from those of the underlain instrument.

The fund has not entered into any repurchase agreements at the present time. Accordingly, the information concerning repurchase agreements which is stipulated in § 7 (2) of the Austrian Securities Lending and Repurchase Agreement Ordinance and Art. 14 of Regulation (EU) No. 2015/2365 is not required.

Securities lending
Within the investment limits laid down by the Austrian Investment Fund Act, the management company shall be entitled to transfer to third parties securities up to the amount of 30 % of the fund's assets within the framework of an acknowledged securities lending system and for a limited period, subject to the proviso that the third party shall be obliged to re-transfer the transferred securities after a predetermined loan period.
The associated fee is an added source of income and will thus improve the fund's performance.

The types of assets used in securities lending transactions are securities held within the scope of the fund assets.
Loaned securities used in these transactions may not exceed 30 % of the fund assets.
Loaned securities used in these transactions are expected to amount to between 15.50 % and 20.50 % of the fund assets. The management company wishes to point out that this is merely an assessment based upon past experience. The actual volume of securities lending will depend on the market environment and may amount to between 0 and 30 % of the fund assets.

Criteria for the selection of counterparties
The fund will only enter into securities lending transactions with Raiffeisen Bank International AG. This is an Austrian credit institution and is an acknowledged securities lending system within the meaning of § 84 of the Austrian Investment Fund Act. The minimum credit quality rating stipulated by the management company is BB- (Standard & Poor's or Fitch) or Ba3 (Moody's).

Collateral for securities lending transactions and haircut strategy
Under the securities lending agreement concluded between the management company and Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Raiffeisen Bank International AG is obliged to provide collateral for loaned securities. Sight deposits, bonds, equities, convertible bonds and units in investment funds are permitted as collateral. The bonds/convertible bonds used as collateral may be issued by sovereigns, supranational issuers and/or companies etc. No stipulations apply in relation to the terms of these bonds. Within the scope of provision of collateral, pursuant to § 4 of the Austrian Securities Lending and Repurchase Agreement Ordinance (Verordnung zu Wertpapierleih- und Pensionsgeschäften, WPV), diversification and correlation with risk diversification achieved through quantitative issuer limits in particular and appropriate liquidity for collateral for the purpose of tradability and realizability will be ensured.

Valuation of collateral
Sight deposits are not subject to any haircut. The value of this collateral calculated on each day of stock market trading thus amounts to 100 % of the value of the loaned securities.
Other collateral (bonds, equities, convertible bonds and units in investment funds) will be valued – likewise on each day of stock market trading – on the basis of a **value-at-risk calculation**. The maximum loss which may be expected for this other collateral over a period of three business days will be calculated with a probability of 99 % (confidence interval). The value thus calculated plus a markup of 10 % is the applicable **haircut**. This haircut will amount to at least 5 % of the value of the other collateral. Recognition of this haircut will entail delivery of the required volume of additional collateral on each day of stock market trading.

Custody and continuing use of collateral
Sight deposits shall be held as a deposit on an account with a credit institution determined by the management company and will not be utilized to purchase further assets for the fund assets and will not be subject to continuing use. Other collateral will be held on a security deposit account of the management company with the custodian bank/custodian and will likewise not be subject to any continuing use.

Risks associated with securities lending transactions
The following risks – which are described in greater detail in the fund's risk profile section (item 14 of the prospectus) – apply in connection with lending of securities:

- Securities lending risk
- Risk for assets deposited as collateral (collateral risk)

Fee arrangement for securities lending transactions
Raiffeisen Bank International AG will pay a standard loan fee on loaned securities. This fee will be credited to the fund. Securities lending transactions will not entail any costs or charges for the fund. The management company will determine whether this fee arrangement is consistent with normal market fees at least once a year, by comparison with other companies.

The management company wishes to point out in connection with the fee arrangement that Raiffeisen Bank International AG is an affiliate of the management company within the meaning of Article 4 (1) (38) of the Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013.

14. Risk profile for the fund

Notice
The following description of the level of risk associated with the investment fund does not reflect a potential investor's individual risk profile. We recommend that investors should obtain expert investment advice for an assessment of whether the investment fund is suitable and appropriate for their personal circumstances.

General information
The assets in which the management company invests for account of the investment fund entail risks as well as income opportunities. If the investor sells fund units at a time when the prices of the assets have fallen, he will not receive all of the money which he has invested in the investment fund. However, the investor's risk is limited to his total investment. There is therefore no commitment to provide further capital.

Due to the different structures of the individual unit classes, the investment outcome achieved by the investor may vary in accordance with the unit class to which his purchased units belong.

Depending on the nature of the investment fund, it may be exposed to the following risks in particular:

SPECIFIC RISKS

Notice for investors whose domestic currencies differ from the fund currency (EUR): We would like to point out that the yield may rise or fall due to currency fluctuations.

The following risks (which are described in greater detail below) in particular apply for Raiffeisen-InflationLinked-Bonds:

- Market risk
- Interest rate fluctuation risk
- Risk of low or negative yields
- Credit risk or issuer risk

- Fulfillment or counterparty risk
- Liquidity risk
- Exchange rate or currency risk
- Custody risk
- Performance risk
- Inflation risk
- Capital risk
- Risk of a change to other outline conditions (tax regulations)
- Valuation risk
- Risk of suspension of redemption
- Operational risk
- Risk in case of derivative instruments
- Securities lending risk
- Risk for assets deposited as collateral (collateral risk)

These risks are particularly relevant for the fund. However, we should like to point out that the other general risks described below may also apply.

GENERAL RISKS & DEFINITIONS

(1) The risk that the entire market for an asset class performs negatively and that this negatively affects the price and value of these investments (market risk)

The performance of securities is particularly dependent on the development of the capital markets. For their part, these are affected by the general position of the world economy and by the economic and political outline conditions in the relevant countries.

(2) The risk associated with a negative performance for equities (equity price risk)

Equity price risk is a certain form of market risk. This relates to the possibility of equities and quasi-equity securities experiencing significant price fluctuations. In particular, the current price of an equity or a quasi-equity security may thus fall below the price at which the security was purchased. As a market price, this price reflects the ratio of supply and demand as of the time of valuation. Economic expectations in relation to individual companies and industries as well as the general economic environment, political expectations, speculation and speculative buying are important factors shaping price trends.

(3) Interest rate fluctuation risk

This refers to the possibility of a change in the market interest rate applicable at the moment of issue of a fixed-interest security or a money market instrument. Changes to the market interest rate may result from factors such as changes in the position of the economy and the resulting policy of the relevant issue bank. If market interest rates rise, then the prices of the fixed-interest securities or money market instruments will generally fall. On the other hand, if the market interest rate falls, this will have an inverse effect on fixed-interest securities or money market instruments. In either case, the price development means that the yield on the security will roughly reflect the market interest rate. However, price fluctuations will vary in accordance with the maturity of the fixed-interest security. Fixed-interest securities with shorter maturities are subject to lower price risks than such securities which have longer maturities. However, fixed-interest securities with shorter maturities generally offer lower yields than fixed-interest securities with longer maturities. Due to market conditions, the interest rate fluctuation risk may also arise for sight deposits and deposits at notice in the form of negative credit interest rates or other unfavorable conditions. The latter are subject to an increased level of fluctuation, both positively and negatively.

(4) Risk of low or negative yields

Market-related low or even negative yields on money market instruments and bonds may adversely affect the fund's net asset value and may not be sufficient to cover its current costs.

(5) The risk that an issuer or counterparty is unable to fulfill its obligations (credit risk or issuer risk)

As well as the general patterns of the capital markets, the price of a security is also affected by the individual behavior of the relevant issuer. Even where securities are selected with the utmost care it is not possible to exclude, for example, losses due to issuers' pecuniary losses or insolvency. The risk of the participation of creditors in case of the recovery or resolution of a bank (**"bail-in"**) is another form of credit risk or issuer risk. The measures envisaged in this event may result in the creditors of a bank suffering a total loss of their invested capital.

(6) The risk that a transaction is not executed as expected, since a counterparty fails to make timely payment or delivery as expected (fulfillment or counterparty risk)

This category includes the risk that a settlement in a transfer system is not fulfilled as expected as a counterparty does not pay or deliver as expected or does so subject to a delay. The settlement risk relates to not receiving a corresponding consideration upon fulfilling a transaction.

Particularly at the purchase of non-listed financial products or their settlement through a transfer agent, there is a risk that it may not be possible to fulfill a completed transaction as expected due to a counterparty's failure to make

payment or delivery or due to losses resulting from errors occurring during operational activities as part of the execution of a transaction.

(7) The risk that a position cannot be liquidated in good time for an appropriate price (liquidity risk)

With due regard to the opportunities and risks associated with investing in equities and bonds, the management company will predominantly acquire for the investment fund securities that are officially listed on stock exchanges in Austria or abroad or traded in organized markets that are recognized markets, are publicly accessible and are properly functioning markets.

Despite this, sales of individual securities in individual phases or in individual stock exchange segments may be problematic at the desired moment in time. There is also the risk that stocks traded in a somewhat tight market segment may be subject to considerable price volatility.

In addition, the management company may acquire securities from new issues whose terms and conditions of issue include an obligation to apply for an official listing on a stock exchange or organized market subject to the proviso that their listing must take place not later than one year since their day of issue.

The management company may acquire securities that are traded on a stock exchange or on a regulated market within the EEA or on one of the stock exchanges or regulated markets listed in the Appendix to the fund regulations.

(8) The risk that the value of the investments is influenced through exchange rate fluctuations (exchange rate or currency risk)

The currency risk is another form of market risk. Where not otherwise stipulated, investment fund assets may be invested in currencies other than the relevant fund currency. The fund will receive income, repayments and proceeds from such investments in the currencies in which it invests. The value of these currencies may fall relative to the fund currency. There is therefore a currency risk which may adversely affect the value of the units where the investment fund invests in currencies other than the fund currency.

(9) The risk of the loss of assets held in a security deposit account due to insolvency, negligence or fraudulent conduct by the custodian bank/custodian or sub-custodian bank/sub-custodian (custody risk)

Custody of assets of the investment fund is subject to a loss risk due to insolvency, breaches of a duty of care or abusive conduct by the custodian or a sub-custodian.

(10) Cluster/concentration risk

Further risks may result from a concentration of the investment on certain assets or markets.

(11) Performance risk

The performance of assets purchased for the investment fund may deviate from predictions at the time of purchase. It is thus not possible to exclude price losses.

(12) Information on the solvency of guarantors (guarantor default risk)

The risk associated with the investment rises or falls depending on the solvency of any guarantors. For instance, an insolvency of the guarantor may mean that the guarantee no longer applies or at least no longer fully applies.

(13) Inflation risk

The return on an investment may be negatively influenced by the inflation trend. The invested money may on the one hand be subject to a decline in purchasing power due to a fall in the value of money, on the other hand the inflation trend may have a direct (negative) effect on the performance of assets.

(14) The risk relating to the investment fund's capital (capital risk)

The risk relating to the investment fund's capital may apply in particular if the assets are sold more cheaply than they were purchased. This also covers the risk of exhaustion for repurchases and excessive distributions of investment yields.

(15) The risk of a change in other outline conditions, including tax regulations

The value of the assets of the investment fund may be negatively affected due to uncertainties in countries in which investments are made, e.g. international political trends, a change in government policy, taxation, restrictions on foreign investments, currency fluctuations and other trends in terms of legislation and regulation. The fund may also trade on stock exchanges which are not as strictly regulated as those in the USA and the EU countries.

(16) The risk of valuation prices of certain securities deviating from their actual selling prices due to prices determined on illiquid markets (valuation risk)

Particularly in times of liquidity shortages experienced by market participants due to financial crises and a general loss of confidence, price determination for certain securities and other financial instruments on capital markets may be restricted, hampering the fund's valuation. Where investors simultaneously redeem large quantities of units during such times, to maintain the fund's overall liquidity the fund's management may be forced to sell securities at prices deviating from the actual valuation prices.

(17) Country or transfer risk
The country risk refers to a situation where a foreign debtor is unable, despite his solvency, to make timely payment or any payment all due to an inability or lack of readiness on the part of his country of residence to make transfers. For example, payments to which the fund is entitled may not be forthcoming or may be made in a currency which is no longer convertible due to foreign exchange restrictions.

(18) Risk of suspension of redemption
In principle, unitholders may require the redemption of their units at any time. However, the management company may temporarily suspend redemption of units in case of extraordinary circumstances. The unit price may be lower than prior to suspension of redemption.

(19) Key personnel risk
The performance of a fund which realizes a highly favorable investment outcome within a given period is partly attributable to the aptitude of the persons responsible and thus to the correct decisions made by the fund's management. However, the personnel makeup of the fund's management may change. New decision-makers may be less successful in their activities.

(20) Operational risk
A loss risk applies for the fund, due to inadequate internal processes as well as human or system error at the management company or due to external events plus legal and documentation risks and risks resulting from the fund's trading, settlement and valuation procedures.

(21) Risks in connection with other fund units (target funds)
The risks for the target funds which are acquired for the fund are closely associated with the risks for the assets included in these target funds and their investment strategies.
Since the managers of the individual target funds may act independently of one another, it is possible that multiple target funds may pursue the same or opposing investment strategies. This may cause existing risks to accumulate and to cancel out any opportunities.

(22) Risk in case of derivative instruments
As part of its orderly management of an investment fund, subject to certain conditions and restrictions the management company may purchase derivative financial instruments within the meaning of the Austrian Investment Fund Act.

It must be pointed out that derivatives can entail risks, such as the following:
a) Acquired limited-term rights may fall in price or suffer a loss of value.
b) The risk of loss may not be calculable and may exceed any furnished collateral.
c) Transactions designed to exclude or reduce risks may not be possible or may only be possible at a market price that shall cause a loss.
d) The risk of loss may increase if the obligations associated with such transactions or the consideration that can be claimed as a result of such transactions is denominated in a foreign currency.

The following additional risks may apply for transactions involving OTC derivatives:
a) Problems concerning the sale to third parties of financial instruments purchased on the OTC market, as these lack an organized market; settlement of obligations entered into may be difficult due to an individual agreement or else necessitate considerable expenses (liquidity risk);
b) the economic success of the OTC transaction may be jeopardized as a result of the contracting party's default (contracting party risk);

(23) Securities lending risk
In the event of the investment fund lending securities, these may be returned late or they may not be returned at all. Due to financial losses suffered by the borrower of securities in particular, the borrower may be unable to fulfill its obligations to the investment fund in this regard (default risk).
Insofar as the borrower of securities provides the investment fund with collateral in connection with the securities lending transaction, this is exposed to a collateral risk. Moreover, in connection with securities lending transactions operational risks such as booking errors or errors in the delivery of the loaned securities may apply. Insofar as the borrower of securities continues to use the loaned securities, they will likewise be subject to the risk that, upon termination of the securities lending transaction, the borrower of these securities is unable to purchase them on the market e.g. due to a lack of liquidity and it is therefore not possible to return them (liquidity risk).

(24) Risk for assets deposited as collateral (collateral risk)
If third parties provide collateral for the investment fund, this will be subject to the typical investment risks associated with such collateral, including the risk that a position cannot be liquidated in good time for an appropriate price (liquidity risk) and the risk that is associated with custody of the collateral (custody risk) and the operating risk associated with management of collateral, e.g. in case of an error in calculating the collateral required.

(25) Commodity risk
Both commodities-related securities – in particular, equities or bonds issued by companies active in the commodities sector – and structured bonds which are collateralized by means of commodities and commodities derivatives or which are linked to their price development and derivative instruments which are tied to the development of commodities indexes or commodities funds (or investment funds with commodity (index) holdings) in which the fund invests in the form of subfunds are exposed, in particular, to the following risks which are typical of commodity markets and commodity futures markets and which may adversely affect the value of a unit: strong fluctuations in supply and/or demand, government intervention, adverse weather conditions, environmental disasters, (global) political disputes, war and terrorism.

(26) Risks associated with subordinated bonds
Subordinated bonds – in particular, hybrid bonds and bonds with core capital characteristics which are issued by credit institutions or other financial service providers – may have a quasi-equity risk profile in certain circumstances. They are exposed to an increased risk of the issuer being unable to fulfill its interest payment or redemption obligations or of only being able to do so in part or subject to delay. Due to their subordinate status, in case of insolvency, liquidation or similar events relating to the issuer, claims held by creditors of subordinated bonds will be inferior to those of prior creditors. Accordingly, it may not be possible to satisfy their claims or it may only be possible to do so in part. Even within the scope of ongoing business activities, interest payments may not be forthcoming (while not necessarily resulting in an obligation for retrospective payment by the issuer) or may be reduced, postponed or alternatively settled (e.g. in the form of equities), without triggering insolvency proceedings. In addition, the face amount of the subordinated bond may be temporarily or permanently reduced and may thereby undergo conversion, e.g. into equities. Moreover, subordinated bonds frequently lack a maturity ("perpetuals") and a supervisory authority may refuse their redemption or repayment. Subordinated bonds may also be exposed to increased liquidity risks.

(27) Risks associated with asset backed securities (ABS)/mortgage backed securities (MBS)/collateralized debt obligations (CDO)
ABS, MBS and CDOs (hereinafter: "ABS") investments are based on the (actual or synthetic) transfer of asset positions (normally a pool of claims on borrowers or lessees; and alternatively, or additionally, securities) to a special purpose vehicle (SPV). The SPV refinances itself by issuing ABS-designated securities whose interest and principal payments are exclusively funded through the assigned pool. The ABS issue is normally "structured", i.e. the pool provides the basis for multiple ABS tranches whose claims will be settled in order of priority in the event of the pool's assets defaulting, with subordinated tranches serving as a loss buffer for prior tranches. Besides principal payments or defaults, with this type of an ABS structure the pool may also be exposed to changes due to transactions undertaken by the entity or entities managing the pool. In addition, features lessening the level of risk may include third-party guarantees or credit insurance.
Due to the variety and complexity of ABS, in individual cases these may be exposed to highly specific risks and are thus incompatible with a universal risk profile. As a general rule, the following risks are frequently particularly significant, but in individual cases the relative significance of specific risks may differ and other risks may also apply.
- Specific features of credit risk: A particular risk for ABS investors is that it may be partially or entirely impossible to settle claims arising from the underlying pool (underlying counterparty risk). Moreover, other interested parties such as guarantors or credit insurers, financial derivatives counterparties, administrators or other parties may not be able to fulfill their obligations in the agreed manner.
- Increased liquidity risk: ABS are normally exposed to a higher level of risk than conventional bonds with the same credit rating of it not being possible to dispose of them in good time without an above-average markdown on their market value.
- For example, premature principal repayments in the underlying pool are a specific form of market risk and may heighten the interest-rate fluctuation risk.
- Complexity risks due to a frequently multi-layered and intricate structure and the lack of standardization.
- Legal risks, in particular the risk of the nullity of the asset transfer in the event of the insolvency of the original owner (risk of the SPV's insufficient remoteness from bankruptcy).
- Operational risks: Particularly in relation to the activities of the investment manager(s), the custodian(s) and the servicer(s) there is a risk that internal procedures, personnel and systems (such as a lack of personnel or IT resources or fraudulent conduct) may prove to be inadequate or may fail.

15. Method, level and calculation of the remuneration payable to the management company, the custodian bank/custodian or third parties and charged to the investment fund, and reimbursement of costs to the management company, the custodian bank/custodian or third parties by the investment fund

Management costs - tranche R
The management company shall receive for its management activity annual remuneration of up to 0.72 % of the fund assets, calculated pro rata on the basis of the values at the end of each month.

Management costs - tranche RZ
The management company shall receive for its management activity annual remuneration of up to 0.36 % of the fund assets, calculated pro rata on the basis of the values at the end of each month.

Management costs - tranche S
The management company shall receive for its management activity annual remuneration of up to 1 % of the fund assets, calculated pro rata on the basis of the values at the end of each month.

In all of the fund's tranches, this remuneration will be included in the calculation of the unit value on each day of stock exchange trading in the form of an accrual.

Other expenses and costs
In addition to the remuneration due to the management company, the following expenses shall be charged to the investment fund:

a) Transaction costs
This refers to those costs associated with the purchase and sale of investment fund assets which are not already taken into consideration through an assets settlement. The transaction costs also include the costs for a central counterparty for OTC derivatives (in accordance with the Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 (EMIR)). The transaction costs item also includes transaction-related costs of external service providers which are applied in order to ensure orderly execution ("pre-matching system") and to verify that the transaction in question is market-compliant ("monitoring compliance with market conditions").
Execution of transactions
The management company provides notice that it may process transactions for the investment fund through a closely associated company, and thus through an affiliate within the meaning of Art. 4 (1) item 38 of the Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013.

b) Expenses for auditor and tax advice/tax representation
The remuneration for the auditor shall be based on the fund's volume on the one hand and the investment principles on the other.
The expenses for tax advice include calculation of the tax details for each unit for unitholders with tax liability in Austria, verification of these details and the costs for tax representation. The custodian bank/custodian will assume these services. They also include the costs for calculation of the tax details for unitholders residing in Austria and other countries who are not liable to pay tax in Austria, which may be charged where applicable.

c) Publicity costs and regulatory fees
Publicity costs
These costs are the expenses associated with the production and publication of statutorily required information for unitholders in Austria and elsewhere. In addition, any disclosure costs resulting from the fulfillment of statutory selling conditions in any countries of sale may be charged to the fund. This also includes the costs for the creation and use of a permanent data storage medium, as permitted by law.
Regulatory fees
All of the fees charged by the supervisory authorities and fees resulting from the fulfillment of statutory sales requirements in countries of sale – in particular, the costs for a paying and distributing agent required by law or for a representative – may be deducted from the fund, as permitted by law. Costs resulting from notification obligations in compliance with supervisory requirements, as well as costs for admission of the fund by supervisory authorities to a certain stock exchange or certain market for the purchase of assets may also be charged to the fund.
Disclosure costs and regulatory fees are indicated in the **Statutory/publication costs** section of the annual fund report.

d) Costs for safekeeping/custody charges charged by the custodian bank/custodian and for services provided by the custodian bank/custodian
The usual custody charges for **safekeeping** of financial instruments, coupon collection costs (where applicable, including normal bank fees for safekeeping of foreign securities and financial instruments outside of Austria) will be deducted from the fund (**custody charges**).

Liquidation fee
At the liquidation of the investment fund, the custodian bank/custodian shall receive remuneration amounting to 0.50 % of the fund assets.

e) Custodian bank fee/administration fee for other services
The fund will be charged a corresponding fee for services provided by the custodian bank/custodian in its role as the custodian bank and for other services provided by the custodian bank/custodian (such as pricing and fund accounting).

f) Costs for services provided by external consultants, investment advisers, research costs and index costs
If the investment fund makes use of the services of external consultants or investment advisers or uses research or data from index providers, these costs shall be charged to the investment fund if these costs are not already covered by the management fee.

Research
The investment fund may be charged with the costs for fund research conducted for the purpose of enhancing the quality of management services. Such research costs will be charged separately and may not exceed 0.10 % annually of the fund assets.

Valuation
Remuneration for advisory services in connection with the valuation of hard-to-value assets (cf. item 16 below) will reflect the number of the fund's securities requiring valuation as well as the frequency of valuation and may be charged to the fund as applicable.

Management of collateral
Within the context of the collateralization of OTC derivatives for the investment fund, State Street Bank GmbH, Frankfurt, shall provide administrative services whose costs will be charged to the investment fund.

Calculation of costs and additional expenses for distributing agents
According to WAG 2018 or EU Directive 2014/65/EU ("MIFID II") and the related acts, distributing agents (and other companies that distribute the fund) are obligated to full disclosure to investors regarding the costs that arise for the fund. The distributing agents shall obtain the required information on this from the management company. In such cases, the management company will appoint the service provider acarda S. à r.l., 56, route de Trèves, L-2633 Senningerberg to calculate these costs and additional expenses, whose services will be charged to the investment fund.

g) Costs associated with foreign sales
One-off and regular expenses associated with a license issued for the investment fund's sale outside Austria – in particular, costs charged by the competent authorities, publication costs, the costs of the paying and distributing agents and their representatives in the various countries, translation costs, registration costs, costs for authentication, costs for tax advice and consulting costs where such costs are not included in the items specified above under items b) to f) may be summarized under this item and charged to the investment fund.

The current annual fund report shows the above items in the "Expenses" subsection of the "Fund result" section.

Benefits
The management company would like to point out that it will only realize (other cash value) benefits resulting from its management activity (e.g. for broker research, financial analyses, market and price information systems) for the investment fund where these benefits are used for the purpose of enhancing the quality of the management company's services and the management company is not prevented from duly acting in the best interests of the unitholders This may include, for example, research material provided to the management company by trading partners/brokers free of charge.

The management company may issue refunds from the collected management fee. The issue of such refunds shall not lead to additional costs for the fund.

Refunds provided by third parties (in the form of commission) shall be passed on to the investment fund, less any associated expenses, and shown in the annual fund report.

16. External consultants or investment advisers
The management company utilizes the services of the following external consultants or investment advisers in particular:

Valuation
For hard-to-value assets, for the purpose of valuation the management company may pay for advisory services provided by a company indicated on the list of consulting firms for the valuation of hard-to-value assets (or possibly several such companies). Please see below for a version of this list which was current at the time of preparation of this prospectus. This list (updated, where applicable) is also available in German on the website of the management company www.rcm.at ("Über uns" menu/ "Konzerninformationen" submenu) and in English at www.rcm-international.com (About Us menu/ Important Information submenu). The related costs for these advisory services will be charged to the investment fund pursuant to item 15 f of this document.

List of consulting firms for hard-to-value assets
(A current list is available in German at www.rcm.at ("Über uns" menu/ "Konzerninformationen" submenu) and in English at www.rcm-international.com (About Us menu/ Important Information submenu)

The management company uses the services of the following companies as advisers in connection with the valuation of hard-to-value assets.

Value & Risk Service GmbH, OpernTurm (18th floor), Bockenheimer Landstrasse 2-4, 60306 Frankfurt am Main, entered in the commercial register held by Frankfurt am Main Local Court under the commercial register no. HRB 92168

BVAL (Bloomberg Valuation Services), Bloomberg Finance L.P., 731 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10002

AVS-Valuation GmbH, Sonnemannstrasse 9-11, 60341 Frankfurt am Main

17. Measures implemented for payments to the unitholders, repurchasing or redemption of units and distribution of information concerning the investment fund

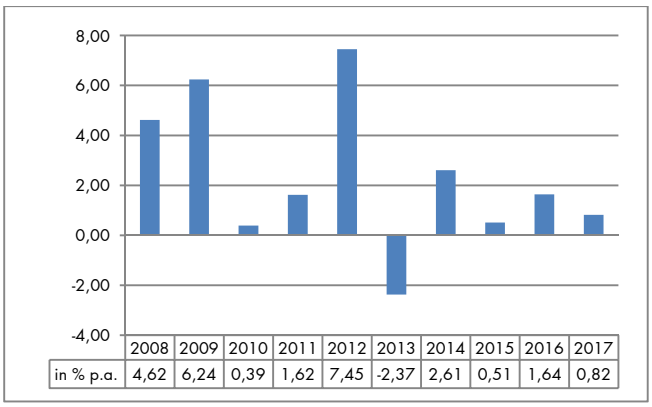
Issuance and redemption of unit certificates and execution of payments to the unitholders have been transferred to the custodian bank/custodian. In case of unit certificates represented by global certificates, the distributions and payments will be credited by the unitholder's custodian which has a direct or indirect custodian relationship with the custodian bank/custodian.
This also applies for any unit certificates distributed outside of Austria.
The management company will provide the prospectus, the fund regulations, the Key Investor Information, the annual fund report and the semi-annual fund report free-of-charge. These documents may be obtained, together with the issue and redemption prices, from the website **www.rcm.at** (German version; an English version may also be available) and also, where units are sold outside of Austria, from the website **www.rcm-international.com** (in English, possibly in German and also other foreign-language versions of the Key Investor Information). These documents may also be obtained from the management company, the custodian bank/custodian and from the distributing agents listed in the Appendix.

18. Further information for the investor

Results to date for the investment fund (where applicable)

The following graphic shows the annual performance of the investment fund's tranche R (T) in EUR up to the cut-off date 12/29/2017.

Tranche R (T) / income-retaining unit certificates with capital gains tax paid/deducted



Performance p.a. in EUR since fund's launch (5/25/2004) to 12/29/2017

in % p.a.	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	since launch
Fund	0.82	0.99	0.62	2.31	2.41

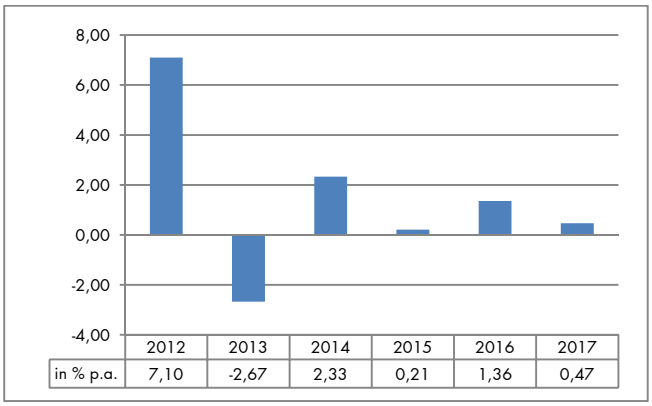
The performance of the tranche R (T) / income-retaining unit certificates with capital gains tax paid/deducted is representative of the performance of all other tranche R income classes (income-distributing unit certificates and income-retaining unit certificates without capital gains tax paid/deducted).

The following graphic shows the annual performance of the investment fund's tranche RZ (VTA) in EUR up to the cut-off date 12/29/2017.

Not applicable, since the tranche RZ (VTA) / income-retaining unit certificates without capital gains tax paid/deducted was launched on 4/3/2017.

The following graphic shows the annual performance of the investment fund's tranche S (VTA) in EUR up to the cut-off date 12/29/2017.

Tranche S (VTA) / income-retaining unit certificates without capital gains tax paid/deducted



Performance p.a. in EUR since tranche's launch (11/2/2011) to 12/29/2017

in % p.a.	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	since launch
Fund	0.47	0.68	0.33	-	1.50

You may obtain up-to-date performance information from
- **the Key Investor Information which has now been published or**
- **the latest product sheet for the investment fund (where available)**

These documents may be obtained from the website www.rcm.at (German versions; the Key Investor Information may also be available in English) and – where units are sold outside of Austria – from the website www.rcm-international.com (in English, possibly in German and also other foreign-language versions of the Key Investor Information and the product sheet).

Notice: Raiffeisen KAG uses the method developed by OeKB (Österreichische Kontrollbank AG) to calculate the fund's performance, on the basis of data provided by the custodian bank/custodian (where payment of the redemption price is suspended, using indicative values). Individual costs such as the value of the subscription fee, the redemption fee and other fees, commission and charges are not included in the performance calculation. If included, these would lead to a lower performance. **Past results do not permit any reliable inferences as to the future performance of the investment fund.** Notice for investors whose domestic currencies differ from the fund currency: We would like to point out that the yield may rise or fall due to currency fluctuations.

Profile of the typical investor for whom the investment fund is designed

Investor profile: "security-oriented"

This investment fund is suitable for security-oriented investors who are seeking to realize, in particular, interest income as well as possible moderate price gains. Investors must be prepared and able to bear a certain degree of fluctuations in value and corresponding losses. In order to be able to evaluate the risks and opportunities associated with an investment in this fund, investors should have relevant experience and knowledge of investment products and capital markets or should have received pertinent advice. A minimum investment horizon of 5 years is recommended.

19. Economic information: Costs or fees – excluding costs listed under items 9 and 10 – with a breakdown of those payable by the unitholder and those payable out of the investment fund's asset portfolio.

The fees for custody of the unit certificates are based on the agreement concluded between the unitholder and the custodian.

Costs (e.g. order fees) may be incurred at the redemption of unit certificates if they are surrendered.

PART III
CUSTODIAN BANK/CUSTODIAN

1. Identity of the custodian bank/custodian of the UCITS and description of its obligations as well as possible conflicts of interest

The custodian bank/custodian is Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Am Stadtpark 9, 1030 Vienna.

In accordance with the notice from the Austrian Financial Market Authority dated April 19, 2004, ref. no. 25 9015/1-FMA-I/3/04, the custodian bank/custodian assumed the function of custodian bank/custodian for the investment fund. Permission shall be required from the Austrian Financial Market Authority to appoint or change the custodian bank/custodian. Such permission may only be granted if it may be assumed that the bank guarantees fulfillment of the tasks of a custodian bank/custodian. The appointment or replacement of the custodian bank/custodian must be publicly notified and such publication must cite the relevant approval notice.

The custodian bank/custodian is a bank within the meaning of Austrian law. Its principal areas of business are current accounts, deposits, lending and securities.

It has the task of issuing and redeeming units and keeping the investment fund's accounts and securities accounts (§ 40 (1) InvFG 2011). It is also responsible for custody of the unit certificates for the funds managed by the management company (§ 39 (2) InvFG 2011). In particular, it must thereby guarantee that the equivalent amount is immediately transferred for transactions relating to the assets of the investment fund and that the income of the investment fund is used in accordance with the provisions of the Austrian Investment Fund Act and the fund regulations.

The custodian bank/custodian will also execute the following tasks (the management company points out that the custodian bank/custodian is an affiliate of the management company within the meaning of Art. 4 (1) item 38 of the Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013):

- pricing
- fund accounting
- distributing profits based on the management company's resolution
- issuing and redeeming units
- contract invoicing (including mailing certificates), where relevant
- notifications of the details of derivatives contracts entered into with the custodian bank/custodian as the counterparty, pursuant to the Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories ("EMIR") for a trade repository registered and recognized in accordance with EMIR

The fees payable to the management company under the fund's regulations and the reimbursement of the expenses associated with its management shall be paid by the custodian bank/custodian out of the accounts held for the fund. The custodian bank/custodian is entitled to debit the fees payable to it for custody of the securities and for keeping the accounts. In doing so, the custodian bank/custodian can only act on the basis of instructions from the management company.

Possible conflicts of interest

The **custodian bank/custodian** of the management company, at present Raiffeisen Bank International AG, is part of the Raiffeisen Banking Group, as is the management company itself. This could lead to higher expenses for funds or clients.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: In terms of transaction costs and the custodian's keeping of the securities accounts, the funds are charged market fees. The fees/costs that are charged are regularly negotiated between the management company and the custodian bank/custodian. In the case of public or institutional funds, fees/costs may be differentiated. However, they are always within the range of normal market costs applicable to the respective fund categories.

The fees payable to the management company under the fund's regulations and the reimbursement of the expenses associated with its management shall be paid by the custodian bank/custodian out of the accounts held for the fund. The custodian bank/custodian is entitled to debit the fees payable to it for custody of the securities and for keeping the accounts. In doing so, the custodian bank/custodian can only act on the basis of instructions from the management company.

2. Description of all custodian functions transferred by the custodian bank/custodian, list of agents and sub-agents and conflicts of interest which may arise from this transfer of tasks

The custodian bank/custodian uses the services of sub-custodians. Please refer to the Appendix for a list of these sub-custodians which was current at the time of preparation of this prospectus. This list (updated, where applicable) is also available in German on the website of the management company www.rcm.at ("Über uns" menu/ "Konzerninformationen" submenu) and in English at www.rcm-international.com (About Us menu/ Important Information submenu).

Conflicts of interest associated with the use of sub-custodians
At the time of preparation of this prospectus, no conflicts of interest associated with the use of sub-custodians are known of or identifiable.

3. Declaration that the investors will receive, upon request, the most recent version of the information specified in Part III, items 1 and 2

Upon request, the investors in the fund will be provided with up-to-date information for the above details concerning the custodian bank/custodian.

PART IV
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. Principles of the voting policy at shareholders' meetings

a. Shareholders' rights
The management company is committed to uniform voting rights according to the "one share, one vote" principle. It rejects multiple voting rights for certain groups of investors as well as unit classes with limited voting rights and promotes the equal treatment of all shareholders. Any measures that limit the rights of the shareholders are strictly rejected.

b. Business report and annual financial statements
A company's reporting should provide the greatest possible transparency about the company's business situation. If the management company believes that the applicable accounting regulations have not been complied with or have been insufficiently considered, it shall abstain from voting or, if necessary, vote to the contrary.

c. Auditor
Auditors must objectively audit the annual financial statements and must therefore be independent of the company they are auditing. The management company shall vote against the appointment if it has reasonable doubts about the auditor's independence.

d. Board of directors/supervisory board
The management company will endorse the appointment of supervisory board members who distinguish themselves through particular professional qualifications and impartiality.

Supervisory board remuneration
The management company will support remuneration for supervisory board members who are in line with their tasks and the situation of the company.
For companies with board systems that do not clearly distinguish between the companies' management and control, the management company supports remuneration models that are linked to the long-term positive development of the company.

Approval
The management company will vote against approving the actions of the board of directors and/or supervisory board in the following cases:

- In the case of significant doubts about the performance of the board of directors and/or supervisory board, for example multiple poor business performances when compared to the industry
- Misconduct on the part of the board of directors and/or supervisory board having legal consequences

e. Capital measures

Increasing capital
The management company shall approve increases in capital if this improves the company's long-term chances for success.

Equity redemption programs
The management company shall approve the request to conduct such programs in any cases where the redemption lies in the best interests of the shareholders and fund investors. It shall vote against such programs if the redemption serves as a defensive measure or if the program is an attempt to consolidate the position of the management.

f. Mergers and acquisitions
The management company decides on mergers and acquisitions on a case-by-case basis. The fair and equal treatment of the shareholders is the condition for a merger/an acquisition. In general, the management company will vote for mergers and acquisitions,

- If the acquisition price offered represents the fair market value or if it is likely that a higher price cannot be reached
- If an added value, e.g., through boosting efficiency, is recognizable
- If a strategy promising long-term success is recognizable

g. General information

Exercising voting rights in accordance with the investment policy of the portfolio of assets
The management company exercises its voting right while also taking into account the investment goals and criteria of the portfolio of assets. For example, when exercising its voting right, the ethical, social, and/or environmental criteria are also considered with regards to a sustainability fund.

Exercising the voting right through a proxy or an external fund manager
As the proxy, the custodian bank/custodian exercises the voting right by forwarding the voting rights guidance which is provided exclusively on the basis of the management company's instructions.
A professional shareholders' service supports the management company by recommending votes during the independent decision-making procedure.

If, in certain cases, the management company authorizes third parties such as institutional investors (within the scope of their specialized or major investor funds) with exercising its voting right, these third parties shall also exercise the voting right in accordance with the specific instructions of the management company and in the best interest of the respective investment fund.

In the event that the management company engages an external fund manager with administering the portfolio of assets – subject to § 28 InvFG and § 18 of the Austrian Alternative Investment Funds Manager Act (AIFMG) – the external manager must always exercise the voting rights in the best interests of the unitholders.

Conflicts of interest
The management company strives to avoid conflicts of interest resulting from voting rights being exercised or to solve or govern these conflicts in the interests of the investors.
(For example, a conflict arising from the voting procedure between it and either a directly or indirectly controlled affiliate).

2. Complaints

Information about the procedures for unitholders to file complaints is available on the management company's website at:

www.rcm.at (About Us menu, Corporate Governance submenu).

3. Conflicts of interest

Information on handling of conflicts of interest is provided in the management company's conflict of interest policy. The version of this policy which was current at the time of preparation of this prospectus is attached as an enclosure. The updated version of the policy (where applicable) will be published on the management company's website,

www.rcm.at (About Us menu, Corporate Governance submenu).

4. Optimal execution of trading decisions

In accordance with the Best Execution Policy of the management company which may be obtained (in an updated version, where applicable) from the website of the management company,

www.rcm.at (About Us menu, Corporate Governance submenu),

the optimal execution of trading decisions is guided by the following principles:

a. Selection of brokers

The selection of the trading partners (brokers), to which orders can be forwarded, occurs on the basis of pre-defined criteria and following consultation with the custodian bank/custodian. After the establishment of a business relationship, the brokers are also subject to regular reviews by KAG. In particular, the following criteria are considered:

- Speed of execution
- Volume traded
- Ability to perform smoothly and punctually
- Ensuring optimal execution of orders
- Information for the market and flows (technical information)
- The reputation of the broker

Our trading partners inherently each have their own Best Execution Procedures or Policies in order to consistently deliver the best possible results.

Brokers that meet the criteria set out by our internal review will be placed on KAG's broker lists relating to the respective instrument categories. When selecting individual brokers on KAG's brokers lists for specific transactions, KAG applies the following execution criteria to ensure that the best possible result is achieved.

b. Execution criteria

With regards to specific transactions, the following criteria are relevant in order to consistently achieve the best possible execution results for the fund or the portfolio over the long term:

- Rate/price
- Charges
- Type and scope of the order
- Execution speed
- Probability of execution and conclusion

This is not an exhaustive list of the execution criteria. Various other, qualitative factors beyond these criteria may exist that are also considered when deciding on how to execute an order.

Depending on the type of transaction and group of financial instruments as well as the related characteristics, the relevant criteria may be weighted in different ways.

With regards to the individual performance of portfolio management for private clients, the best possible result in terms of the overall fees is relevant. This consists of the price of the respective financial instrument and all of the costs associated with the execution of the order which must be borne by the client.

KAG will execute transactions such that the best results can be expected over time and in consideration of all relevant factors.

Instructions from the client
Within the framework of the fund's management, the client can specify the place of execution for an individual transaction; in this case, KAG is released from its obligation to execute the order in accordance with its Best Execution Policy.

KAG expressly notes that by way of an instruction issued by the client, KAG may be prevented from achieving the best possible result for the client within the framework of the Best Execution Policy.

In the case of **exceptional circumstances** (e.g. an interruption of technical connections with individual places of execution), KAG may be forced to deviate from the principles set out in this Best Execution Policy. KAG will nevertheless endeavor to achieve the best possible order execution.

Pooling of transactions: Transactions on behalf of a fund may under certain conditions be executed together with transactions on behalf of other funds or with transactions for account of KAG. In addition, under certain circumstances transactions may be executed for a portfolio together with transactions for other portfolios. Allocations are made according to pre-determined principles for part-executions (cf. KAG's conflict of interest policy, which is available from the About Us menu/Corporate Governance submenu of the website www.rcm.at.).

KAG routinely checks each concluded transaction for market conformity. Our employees clarify any abnormalities exceeding predefined parameters.

c. Places of execution for fund management

Equities/bonds/exchange-traded derivatives/credit default swaps (CDS)
In principle, transactions may be executed not only on regulated markets, such as Multilateral Trading Facilities (MTFs), but also at other places of execution (e.g., OTC transactions). If transactions are conducted by trading partners (brokers), the broker for a specific transaction will be selected from the existing broker lists (see the Appendix to the Best Execution Policy at www.rcm.at/'About Us' menu, 'Corporate Governance' submenu), taking into account the above-mentioned execution criteria.

Transactions for the different classes of bonds are normally conducted via trading platforms or directly with the counterparty. The rate/price is the key criterion for transactions conducted via trading platforms. The probability of the largest possible allocation is particular is taken into account when bonds are initially issued.

The following can be added to the above-mentioned criteria for the instrument classes equities, exchange traded derivatives, exchange traded funds (ETFs), and exchange traded commodities (ETCs):

A fundamental differentiation can be made in terms of how the liquidity of these individual instruments is structured. If the liquidity is relatively high, the criteria rate/price and execution speed receive a higher value. If the liquidity is lower, more weight is given to the type and score of the order as well as the probability of execution and conclusion.

The instrument classes discussed in this sub-point each have their own broker list.

Money market instruments (including short-term bonds)/deposits
As a rule, for publicly offered funds deposits will be invested within the scope of the Austrian Raiffeisen sector. However, they may also be invested with other banks. The following criteria in particular are taken into account when deciding on a counterparty: interest rate terms, the counterparty's credit rating and the security of its settlement system. The above-mentioned remarks also apply for bonds that, from the perspective of investment funds, are qualified as money market instruments on account of their short remaining terms.

Foreign exchange/FX forward transactions
Foreign exchange transactions and forwards are always executed via Raiffeisen Bank International AG (RBI) for KAG funds. Foreign exchange transactions and forwards for funds of other management companies which are managed by KAG may be executed through the respective custodian bank/custodian.

Issuing and redeeming fund units
Unit certificates in KAG funds are principally issued and redeemed via RBI in its capacity of custodian bank/custodian. Unit certificates for funds of other management companies are normally issued and redeemed through an intermediary on behalf of the respective fund's issuer.

d. Review of Best Execution Policy

The Best Execution Policy is reviewed for its up-to-dateness and effectiveness at least once a year and after significant changes have occurred. Where necessary, the policy is amended.

Heinz Macher	Martin Jethan
Duly authorized officer	Duly authorized officer

APPENDIX

1. Fund regulations

Fund regulations pursuant to the Austrian Investment Fund Act 2011

The Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) has approved the fund regulations for the investment fund **Raiffeisen-InflationLinked-Bonds**, a jointly owned fund pursuant to the **Austrian Investment Fund Act 2011, as amended** (InvFG).

The investment fund is an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) and is managed by Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H. (hereinafter: the "management company") which is headquartered in Vienna.

Article 1 Fund units

The fund units are embodied in unit certificates with the character of financial instruments which are issued to bearer.

The unit certificates shall be represented by global certificates for each unit class. Actual securities are not issued.

Article 2 Custodian bank (custodian)

Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna, is the investment fund's custodian bank (custodian).

The custodian bank (custodian), the regional Raiffeisen banks, Kathrein Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vienna, and other paying agents referred to in the prospectus are the paying agents for unit certificates.

Article 3 Investment instruments and principles

The following assets pursuant to InvFG may be selected for the investment fund.

The investment fund invests at least 51 % of its fund assets in euro-denominated inflation-indexed bonds, in the form of directly purchased individual securities (i.e. which are not held directly or indirectly through investment funds or derivatives).

The following investment instruments are purchased for the fund assets, while complying with the investment focus outlined above.

Securities

The fund may purchase securities (including securities with embedded derivative instruments) as permitted by law.

Money market instruments

Money market instruments may comprise **up to 49 %** of the fund assets.

Securities and money market instruments

Securities or money market instruments issued or guaranteed by Austria, Germany, Belgium, Finland, France or the Netherlands **may exceed 35 %** of the fund assets if the fund assets are invested in at least six different issues, with an investment in any single issue not exceeding **30 %** of the fund assets.

Not fully paid-in securities or money market instruments and subscription rights for such instruments or other not fully paid-in financial instruments may only be purchased for up to **10 %** of the fund assets.

Securities and money market instruments may be purchased if they comply with the criteria concerning listing and trading on a regulated market or a securities exchange pursuant to InvFG.

Securities and money market instruments which do not fulfill the criteria laid down in the above paragraph may be purchased for up to 10 % of the fund assets in total.

Units in investment funds

Units in investment funds (UCITS, UCI) **may each amount to up to 10 %** of the fund assets – and **up to 10 % of the fund assets in total** – insofar as these UCITS or UCI do not for their part invest more than 10 % of their fund assets in units in other investment funds.

Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments may be used as part of the fund's investment strategy for **up to 49 %** of the fund assets (calculated on the basis of market prices) and for hedging purposes.

Investment fund's risk measurement method

The investment fund applies the following risk measurement method:

Commitment approach

The commitment figure is calculated pursuant to the 3rd chapter of the 4th Austrian Derivatives Risk Calculation and Reporting Ordinance (Derivate-Risikoberechnungs- und Meldeverordnung, DeRiMV), as amended.
The overall risk for derivative instruments which are not held for hedging purposes is limited to **50 %** of the overall net value of the fund assets.

Sight deposits or deposits at notice

Sight deposits and deposits at notice with terms not exceeding 12 months may amount to **up to 49 %** of the fund assets. No minimum bank balance is required.

Within the framework of restructuring of the fund portfolio and/or a justified assumption of impending losses for securities, the investment fund may hold a lower proportion of securities and a higher proportion of sight deposits or deposits at notice with terms not exceeding 12 months.

Short-term loans

The management company may take up short-term loans of up to **10 %** of the fund assets for account of the investment fund.

Repos

Repurchase agreements may comprise **up to 100 %** of the fund assets.

Securities lending

Securities lending transactions may comprise **up to 30 %** of the fund assets.

Investment instruments may only be acquired uniformly for the entire investment fund, not for an individual unit class or for a group of unit classes.
However, this does not apply for currency hedge transactions. These transactions may only be entered into in relation to a single unit class. Expenses and income resulting from a currency hedge transaction shall exclusively be allocated to the relevant unit class.

Article 4 Issuance and redemption modalities

The unit value shall be calculated in EUR or the currency of the unit class.

The value of units will be calculated on each day of stock market trading.

Issuance and subscription fee

Units will be issued on any banking day.

The issue price is the unit value plus a fee per unit of **up to 3 %** to cover the management company's issuing costs.

Unit issuance shall not in principle be subject to limitation; however, the management company reserves the right temporarily or entirely to discontinue its issuance of unit certificates.

The management company shall be entitled to introduce a graduated subscription fee.

Redemption and redemption fee

Units will be redeemed on any banking day.

The redemption price is based on the value of a unit. No redemption fee will be charged.

At the request of a unitholder, its unit shall be redeemed out of the investment fund at the applicable redemption price, against surrender of the unit certificate.

Article 5 Accounting year

The investment fund's accounting year runs from May 1 to April 30.

Article 6 Unit classes and appropriation of income

Income-distributing unit certificates, income-retaining unit certificates with capital gains tax deducted and income-retaining unit certificates without capital gains tax deducted may be issued for the investment fund.

Various classes of unit certificates may be issued for this investment fund. The management company may decide to establish unit classes or to issue units in a given unit class.

Appropriation of income for income-distributing unit certificates (income distribution)

Once costs have been covered, the income received during the past accounting year (interest and dividends) may be distributed at the discretion of the management company. Distribution may be waived subject to due consideration of the unitholders' interests. The distribution of income from the sale of assets of the investment fund including subscription rights shall likewise be at the discretion of the management company. A distribution from the fund assets and interim distributions are also permissible.
The fund assets may not through distributions fall below the minimum volume for a termination which is stipulated by law.

From July 15 of the following accounting year the amounts are to be distributed to the holders of income-distributing unit certificates. Any remaining balances shall be carried forward to a new account.

In any case, from July 15 an amount calculated pursuant to InvFG shall be paid out, to be used where applicable to meet any capital gains tax commitments on the distribution-equivalent return on those unit certificates, unless the management company ensures through appropriate proof from the custodians that as of the payment date the unit certificates may only be held by unitholders who are either not subject to Austrian income or corporate income tax or who fulfill the requirements for an exemption pursuant to § 94 of the Austrian Income Tax Act or for a capital gains tax exemption.

Appropriation of income in case of income-retaining unit certificates with capital gains tax deducted (income retention)

Income during the accounting year net of costs shall not be distributed. In case of income-retaining unit certificates, from July 15 an amount calculated pursuant to InvFG shall be paid out, to be used where applicable to meet any capital gains tax commitments on the distribution-equivalent return on those unit certificates, unless the management company ensures through appropriate proof from the custodians that as of the payment date the unit certificates are only held by unitholders who are either not subject to Austrian income or corporate income tax or who fulfill the requirements for an exemption pursuant to § 94 of the Austrian Income Tax Act or for a capital gains tax exemption.

Appropriation of income in case of income-retaining unit certificates without capital gains tax deducted (full income retention – domestic and foreign tranches)

Income during the accounting year net of costs shall not be distributed. No payment pursuant to InvFG will be made. July 15 of the following accounting year shall be the key date pursuant to InvFG in case of failure to pay capital gains tax on the annual income.
The management company shall ensure through appropriate proof from the custodians that at the time of payout the unit certificates may only be held by unitholders who are either not subject to Austrian income or corporate income tax or who fulfill the requirements for exemption as per § 94 of the Austrian Income Tax Act or for a capital gains tax exemption.
If these preconditions have not been met as of the payment date, the amount calculated pursuant to InvFG shall be paid out by the custodian bank in the form of credit.

Appropriation of income in case of income-retaining unit certificates without capital gains tax deducted (full income retention – foreign tranche)

Income-retaining unit certificates without deducted capital gains tax shall only be sold outside Austria.
Income during the accounting year net of costs shall not be distributed. No payment pursuant to InvFG will be made.

The management company shall ensure through appropriate proof that as of the payment date the unit certificates may only be held by unitholders who are either not subject to Austrian income or corporate income tax or who fulfill the requirements for exemption pursuant to § 94 of the Austrian Income Tax Act or for a capital gains tax exemption.

Article 7 Management fee, reimbursement of expenses, liquidation fee

The management company shall receive for its management activity an annual remuneration of up to **1 %** of the fund assets, calculated on the basis of the values at the end of each month. This remuneration will be included in the calculation of the unit value on each day of stock exchange trading in the form of an accrual.

The management company is entitled to reimbursement of all expenses associated with its management of the fund.

The management company shall be entitled to introduce a graduated management fee.

The costs arising at the introduction of new unit classes for existing asset portfolios shall be deducted from the unit prices of the new unit classes.

At the liquidation of the investment fund, the custodian bank shall receive remuneration amounting to **0.5 %** of the fund assets.

Please refer to the prospectus for further information on this investment fund.

Appendix

List of stock exchanges with official trading and organized markets

1. Stock exchanges with official trading and organized markets in the member states of the EEA

Each Member State is required to maintain an updated list of regulated markets authorized by it. This directory is to be made available to the other member states and to the Commission.

According to this provision, the Commission is obliged to publish once a year a directory of the regulated markets of which it has received notice.

Due to decreasing restrictions and to trading segment specialization, the directory of "regulated markets" is undergoing great changes. In addition to the annual publication of a directory in the official gazette of the European Union, the Commission will therefore provide an updated version on its official internet site.

1.1. The current directory of regulated markets is available at:

http://registers.esma.europa.eu/publication/searchRegister?core=esma_registers_mifid_rma[2]

1.2. The following stock exchanges are to be included in the directory of Regulated Markets:

1.2.1.	Luxembourg	Euro MTF Luxembourg

1.3. Recognized markets in the EEA pursuant to § 67 (2) item 2 InvFG:

Markets in the EEA classified as recognized markets by the relevant supervisory authorities.

2. Stock exchanges in European states which are not members of the EEA

2.1.	Bosnia & Herzegovina:	Sarajevo, Banja Luka
2.2.	Montenegro:	Podgorica
2.3.	Russia:	Moscow (RTS Stock Exchange); Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange (MICEX)
2.4.	Switzerland:	SWX Swiss-Exchange
2.5.	Serbia:	Belgrade
2.6.	Turkey:	Istanbul (for Stock Market, "National Market" only)

3. Stock exchanges in non-European states

3.1.	Australia:	Sydney, Hobart, Melbourne, Perth
3.2.	Argentina:	Buenos Aires
3.3.	Brazil:	Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo
3.4.	Chile:	Santiago
3.5.	China:	Shanghai Stock Exchange, Shenzhen Stock Exchange
3.6.	Hong Kong:	Hong Kong Stock Exchange
3.7.	India:	Mumbai
3.8.	Indonesia:	Jakarta
3.9.	Israel:	Tel Aviv
3.10.	Japan:	Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Fukuoka, Niigata, Sapporo, Hiroshima
3.11.	Canada:	Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal
3.12	Colombia:	Bolsa de Valores de Colombia
3.13.	Korea:	Korea Exchange (Seoul, Busan)
3.14.	Malaysia:	Kuala Lumpur, Bursa Malaysia Berhad
3.15.	Mexico:	Mexico City
3.16.	New Zealand:	Wellington, Christchurch/Invercargill, Auckland
3.17	Peru:	Bolsa de Valores de Lima
3.18.	Philippines:	Manila
3.19.	Singapore:	Singapore Stock Exchange
3.20.	South Africa:	Johannesburg
3.21.	Taiwan:	Taipei
3.22.	Thailand:	Bangkok

[2]Click on "Show table columns" to open the directory. The link may be modified by the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) or by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). You may access the directory as follows by way of the FMA's website: https://www.fma.gv.at/de/unternehmen/boerse-wertpapierhandel/boerse.html - scroll down - link "List of Regulated Markets (MiFID Database; ESMA)" – "Show table columns"

3.23.	USA:	New York, American Stock Exchange (AMEX), New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), Los Angeles/Pacific Stock Exchange, San Francisco/Pacific Stock Exchange, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati
3.24.	Venezuela:	Caracas
3.25.	United Arab Emirates:	Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX)

4. Organized markets in states which are not members of the European Community

4.1.	Japan:	Over the Counter Market
4.2.	Canada:	Over the Counter Market
4.3.	Korea:	Over the Counter Market
4.4.	Switzerland:	SWX-Swiss Exchange, BX Berne eXchange; Over the Counter Market of the members of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), Zurich
4.5.	USA:	Over The Counter Market (subject to supervisory oversight, e.g. SEC, FINRA)

5. Stock exchanges with futures and options markets

5.1.	Argentina:	Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires
5.2.	Australia:	Australian Options Market, Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)
5.3.	Brazil:	Bolsa Brasiliera de Futuros, Bolsa de Mercadorias & Futuros, Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange, Sao Paulo Stock Exchange
5.4.	Hong Kong:	Hong Kong Futures Exchange Ltd.
5.5.	Japan:	Osaka Securities Exchange, Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange, Tokyo Stock Exchange
5.6.	Canada:	Montreal Exchange, Toronto Futures Exchange
5.7.	Korea:	Korea Exchange (KRX)
5.8.	Mexico:	Mercado Mexicano de Derivados
5.9.	New Zealand:	New Zealand Futures & Options Exchange
5.10.	Philippines:	Manila International Futures Exchange
5.11.	Singapore:	The Singapore Exchange Limited (SGX)
5.12.	Slovakia:	RM-System Slovakia
5.13.	South Africa:	Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE), South African Futures Exchange (SAFEX)
5.14.	Switzerland:	EUREX
5.15.	Turkey:	TurkDEX
5.16.	USA:	American Stock Exchange, Chicago Board Options Exchange, Chicago, Board of Trade, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Comex, FINEX, Mid America Commodity Exchange, ICE Future US Inc. New York, Pacific Stock Exchange, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, New York Stock Exchange, Boston Options Exchange (BOX)

2. Conflict of interest policy

Conflict of interest policy
of Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H.

1. Introduction

In addition to its license to manage investment funds under the Austrian Investment Fund Act, Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage GmbH (the management company or Raiffeisen KAG) also holds a license to provide investment advice and individual portfolio management services and to manage alternative investment funds (AIF) under the Austrian Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (AIFMG). As a fund provider, the management company pursues an honest and long-term investment policy which is always based on clients' interests. The management company places an extremely high value on a lawful and ethical approach to the issue of conflicts of interest. This conflict of interest policy is intended for daily use where conflicts of interest arise. It is intended to safeguard the management company's reputation with clients, other business partners and other third parties so as to provide for enhanced opportunities for commercial success.

1.1 Statutory obligations

In performing its responsibilities, the management company must act independently and exclusively in the interest of the unitholders. In this context, the management company will comply with all statutory obligations applicable to its activities in the best interest of its investors and the integrity of the market. To guarantee the provision of collective portfolio management and investment services in the best interest of its clients, the management company is obliged under §§ 22 ff. of the 2011 Austrian Investment Fund Act (InvFG 2011), Art. 31 of the supplementary regulation on alternative investment fund managers[3], § 45 of the Austrian Securities Supervision Act (WAG 2018) and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2017/565 to establish, apply and maintain principles defining the company's handling of conflicts of interest that must be set down in writing. In this context, the size, organization, type, scope and complexity of the companies or transactions are relevant.

Responsibility of the compliance organization

The Compliance Office of the management company is responsible for the creation, implementation, application and updating of the conflict of interest policy. The affected departments and employees are responsible for identifying and notifying potential conflicts of interest to the compliance office, which monitors such situations and acts where necessary. The managers are responsible for informing their employees about the issue of conflicts of interest. Compliance is to provide the relevant departments and employees with information and instructions enabling them to identify potential conflicts of interest and to report these to the compliance office.

1.2 Definition of conflicts of interest

Like any other transaction in our economic system, bank transactions inevitably entail a conflict of interests between supply and demand. The interest of a market participant in realizing the maximum possible price conflicts with the interest of the other market participant in paying as low a price as possible for the maximum possible service. Provided that this inherent conflict of interest is resolved in a manner compatible with the market, through an appropriate agreement in keeping with what fair business partners would reasonably agree, no impermissible conflict of interest within the meaning of InvFG, the Austrian Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (AIFMG) and WAG 2018 is applicable. Conflicts of interest that do not involve any potential damage for clients and conflicts of interest that arise between employees and clients at the personal level (e.g. an employee and a client are coincidentally interested in purchasing/renting one and the same apartment) are irrelevant for the purpose of InvFG 2011, AIFMG and WAG 2018.

InvFG 2011, AIFMG and WAG 2018 cover situations where a company prioritizes its own interests or those of a third party above the client's interests in a business transaction in order to derive a financial benefit, thus no longer acting in a manner compatible with the market. InvFG 2011, AIFMG and WAG 2018 require the company to identify in advance possible scenarios where the management company may act in this way and to implement measures to avoid them. Despite these precautionary measures, a specific scenario may materialize where a risk may be prudently assumed to exist of the company prioritizing its own interests or those of a third party over the client's interests, in order to realize a financial benefit for itself or for the third party. In this case, measures are to be implemented in order to eliminate the conflict of interest in favor of the client. If this is not possible, the conflict of interest must be disclosed to the client.

[3] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 231/2013 of 19 December 2012 supplementing Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to exemptions, general operating conditions, depositaries, leverage, transparency and supervision, OJ L 83 of 23 March 2013, 1

The term 'conflict of interest' in the sense of § 22 InvFG 2011, § 12 AIFMG and § 45 WAG 2018 means all conflicts between the management company's own interests, the interest of its clients and the obligations vis-à-vis the funds or the interests of the legal entity (the management company), its relevant individuals (particularly employees of the management company) or other individuals directly or indirectly associated with the management company by means of a relationship of control on the one hand and their clients on the other hand, or conflicts between two or more managed funds or clients, such as may arise during the performance of services by the management company or its subsidiaries.

1.3 Possible types of conflicts of interest

In connection with the provision of collective portfolio management services, § 22 (2) InvFG 2011 and Art. 30 of the supplementary regulation on alternative investment fund managers specifically mention the following conflicts of interest:

- there is a risk of the management company or the respective person obtaining a financial benefit or avoiding a financial loss to the detriment of the fund or its investors;
- the management company or the respective person has an interest in the outcome of a service provided on behalf of the fund or another client or in a transaction performed on behalf of the fund or another client that does not coincide with the fund's interest in this outcome;
- there is a financial or other incentive for the management company or the respective person to place the interests of another fund, another client or another client group above the interests of the fund;
- the management company or the respective person performs the same activities on behalf of the fund and on behalf of another fund or one or more other clients which are not funds;
- in addition to the usual commission or fee, the management company or the respective person currently receives, or will receive, an incentive in the form of money, goods or services in respect of collective portfolio management services from a person other than the fund or its investors.

Furthermore, in connection with the provision of investment services, Art. 33 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2017/565 presents the following list of conflicts of interest which is, however, not exhaustive:

- The investment firm or one of the persons specified is likely to make a financial gain or avoid a financial loss at the expense of the client;
- The investment firm or one of the persons specified has an interest in the outcome of a service provided for the client or of a transaction performed on behalf of the client, which is not compatible with the client's interest in that outcome;
- The investment firm or one of the persons specified has a financial or other incentive to place the interests of another client or group of clients above the interests of the client;
- The investment firm or one of the persons specified is active in the same field of business as the client;
- The investment firm or one of the persons specified receives or will receive from a person other than the client an inducement in relation to a service provided for the client, in the form of monetary or non-monetary benefits or services.

In cases whereby the measures taken by the management company in respect of conflicts of interests are not sufficient to guarantee that the interests of the fund or its unitholders are not impaired, the members of the management of the management company or employees authorized by the latter shall take the necessary decisions to ensure that the management company acts in the best interest of the fund and its unitholders at all times. The management company shall inform the investors accordingly.

Pursuant to §§ 45 and 46 WAG 2018, in its performance of investment services and ancillary investment services, the management company (in the context of its extended license) is obliged to

- identify
- register
- monitor
- prevent (i.e. implement measures to delay the applicability of a potential conflict of interest) and
- disclose conflicts of interest where such conflict cannot be avoided.

The compliance office is to be notified of any potential conflicts of interest. In principle, its response must address the interests of the client which is harmed by the conflict of interest

- with priority over those of the management company and individuals acting on its behalf and
- with equal priority in relation to the interests of other clients.

Even if the conflict of interest policy is complied with, the management company cannot exclude the possibility that the interests of the unitholders may be impaired in individual cases.

2. Conflicts of interest at the management company and how to handle/resolve them

Information bonus: The employees of the management company may be tempted to circumvent compliance provisions where they have additional information not available to the market.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: In addition to obligations applicable for all employees for the disclosure of accounts and securities accounts and transactions, employees in confidential business fields shall, without being so requested, notify ("report") the compliance officer immediately – and by no later than the banking day following the submission of an order – of all transactions required by employees, providing notice of all details and the name of the institution. This shall not apply for employees' securities accounts held at Raiffeisenlandesbank NÖ-Wien AG, for which an automatic report will be issued. In case of employee transactions instructed via the internet (online trading) the sending of a copy of this order shall be deemed a report. The same shall apply for employee transactions performed by the employee as an authorized agent or as an executor etc.
Personal transactions performed in the context of a portfolio management agreement are not reportable – provided that no related contact took place between the portfolio manager and the employee before the transaction was concluded – and nor are personal transactions reportable which involve funds of management companies other than Raiffeisen KAG that are not also managed or advised by Raiffeisen KAG.
Activities such as front-running or parallel-running are already prohibited under the Austrian Stock Exchange Act.
The compliance regulations contain further provisions regulating employee transactions.
The compliance office reviews the regulations for employee transactions on an ongoing basis.

Earnings targets applicable to sales staff may establish an incentive to offer the client products with higher management fees.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: Within the framework of the service, investor requirements (in particular, yield targets and risk tolerance) will be registered and documented by means of a structured process. The sales employees must comply with these client requirements when providing investment and product proposals. In principle, they must offer products whose yield potential is able to fulfill the client's yield expectation with the lowest possible level of risk. In addition, the following criteria apply to ensure that the achievement of rapid sales success plays a lesser role: achievement of sales targets via long-term client relationships and the extent of support provided for the client in terms of the number of support meetings and the handling of the client relationship.

Invitations: Employees of the management company receive invitations (both work-related events and social events) and gifts from third-party firms by virtue of their professional status.

Invitations and gifts: By virtue of their professional status, employees of the management company and its subsidiaries may accept gifts/invitations (work-related events and social events) and also provide such gifts/invitations (e.g. to customers, brokers, external managers, distribution partners or other management companies).

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: The criteria for the acceptance and for the grant of invitations and gifts are clearly defined in the compliance regulations. The regulations require that invitations and gifts may not be suitable

- to affect the recipient's decisions in a specific transaction;
- to cause conflicts of interest.

If an employee is offered or granted a benefit in excess of certain limits (de minimis limit), the compliance office shall be notified. The acceptance of invitations with a counter-value in excess of EUR 100 requires the approval of the compliance office and the agreement of the respective superior. The final decision is taken by the respective group manager.

Investment of own assets: The management company invests its own assets or assets held by the management company's unitholders and may select from the same investment universe as its funds/portfolios.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: The individuals responsible for investing the assets of the management company or assets held by the management company's unitholders are covered by the applicable compliance regulations within the scope of this activity (investors' interests take priority). In case of doubts as to the permissibility of transactions, the compliance office shall be consulted beforehand.

Investment of own assets in Raiffeisen KAG funds: The management company invests its own assets.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: In principle, Raiffeisen KAG may execute transactions which are necessary for the investment of its own assets. In particular, it may purchase its own fund unit certificates if this is in the interests of the unit certificate holders (e.g. Raiffeisen KAG provides seed money for an investment fund) and if measures are implemented to counteract any conflicts of interest (e.g. the time of exit from the investment fund is defined ex ante, so that any information regarding a favorable time of exit cannot be exploited).

A **performance-based salary policy** at the management company might oblige a fund or portfolio manager to enter into an excessive level for risk in his transactions in order to realize or increase his bonus entitlements.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: For all its employees, the management of the management company pursues a salary and compensation policy which is intended to prevent potential conflicts of interest and the abuse of insider information by these employees and by fund or portfolio managers in particular. For fund and portfolio managers especially, the management of the management company refrains from establishing financial incentives
> stipulating bonus payments in relation to executed stock-exchange transactions or
> bonus payments which make no reference to the risk component and are exclusively performance-oriented.
Employees are remunerated in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down in InvFG, AIFMG and BWG as well as the management company's internal provisions in accordance with the defined investment process. The management stipulates outline conditions for the bonus arrangements and payments are subject to annual review for the company as a whole.

Temporary loan of employees between the management company and Raiffeisen Salzburg Invest Kapitalanlage GmbH (RSI) under the Austrian Act on the Loan of Employees (AÜG). The management company holds 75 % of the interests in RSI.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: A contractual agreement between the management company and RSI ensures that

- the loaned employees may perform their work for the receiving partner with a sufficient degree of independence in relation to the lending partner;
- the loaned employees are granted a sufficient amount of time for their work on behalf of the receiving partner;
- the loaned employees are obliged to comply with data protection and confidentiality rules in relation to facts and circumstances which become known to them due to or in connection with this loan of personnel;
- neither the management company nor RSI will entice loaned employees through financial or other incentives to prioritize the interests of the clients or the funds of one of the partners over those of the other.

Transfer of tasks to affiliates within the Raiffeisen Banking Group (e.g. personnel management and IT services).

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: The transfer of tasks to affiliates within the Raiffeisen Banking Group does not normally lead to conflicts of interest, particularly since the fee for services thus received is paid by the management company and is not deducted from the fund.

IPOs: Allocation of securities issues in the case of participation in stock market flotations (IPOs) to the management company's funds – based on the assumption that, in the context of IPOs, significant price rises may be realized in certain market phases since demand generally exceeds supply.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: The management company pursues the goal of fairly apportioning issues and allocated securities to its funds. It does so on the basis of the strategies and investment decisions adopted by the fund manager responsible for a fund, the investment universe and the investment goal for the fund in question. All fund managers are free to participate in IPOs that coincide with the investment goals of their portfolios. As a rule, fund managers place their orders directly with a suitable broker. Where several similar portfolios are managed or several fund managers' orders are collated and a reduced allocation occurs, where applicable the allocation to portfolios shall be implemented on a pro rata basis ("pro rata allocation"). The order and trading desks are jointly responsible for this.

Handling of **part-execution** of orders

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: The pooling of orders for various funds, or of orders for funds and orders for account of the management company, is not permissible unless it is unlikely that the pooling of orders for a fund is disadvantageous. In this case, the following principle applies: The planned transaction will be registered in advance in relevant systems and a prorate allocation to the respective funds is carried out. In exceptional cases, deviations from the prorate allocation may be admissible. Decisions will be made in consultation with the compliance office.
Where fund orders are pooled with orders for own account, the approach taken may not be to the disadvantage of the funds or the clients. If part-executions are performed in this case, the allocation of the respective transactions shall give priority to the funds or customers over the own-account transactions.

Raiffeisen Banking Group: Use of companies incorporated in the Raiffeisen Banking Group as the counterpart for transactions may lead to increased charges for clients.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: The management company's Best Execution Policy establishes the framework for handling transactions with companies incorporated in the Raiffeisen Banking Group. The management company decides on the selection of the counterpart through which transactions are to be executed for the funds in accordance with objective criteria and exclusively in the interests of investors and the market's integrity, thus acting with the appropriate level of caution for prudent and diligent management. It only places orders with counterparties guaranteeing optimal compliance with clients' interests in the overall context. The management company shall act with special caution where transactions are executed for investment funds through "associates". Furthermore, the management company must comply with the Code of Conduct of the Austrian Investment Industry that also sets out best execution guidelines. In this context, best execution means that the execution of transactions is to be assessed on the basis of price, quality, operational risks and internal expenditure and that partners must therefore be selected on the basis of these characteristics. This means that the best bidder will be selected rather than the cheapest bidder.

Utilization of own funds: Within the framework of fund management/fund of funds management, for its "investment funds" securities category the management company will mainly select its own funds and supplement these with third-party products.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: In its subfund selection for the management company's funds, where they are suitable for the fund in question the management company will mainly select subfunds from among its existing funds. Third-party products will be included where use of the management company's funds as subfunds is not in its clients' best interests. In its selection of suitable third-party subfunds, the management company consults the results provided by the management company's fund selection process. Accordingly, fund selection is the outcome of a clearly-structured, objective and comprehensible process where no restrictions apply with respect to individual fund companies and in which the management company's funds are subject to the same criteria as third-party funds. Please see "Use of 'group products'" for details of the fund selection process. Clients may obtain information regarding the costs resulting for a fund through the use of subfunds, together with the fund's other costs, in the form of the current costs detailed in the Key Investor Document and in the form of the maximum management fee applicable to the invested subfunds specified in the prospectus and in the information for investors pursuant to § 21 AIFMG.

Relationship between fund of funds and subfunds/master UCITS and feeder UCITS: The following conflicts of interest apply in the event that funds of funds invest in subfunds managed by the management company or feeder UCITS invest in a master UCITS managed by the management company:

Conflict of interest between fund of funds and target funds/master UCITS and feeder UCITS: In case of a deterioration in the liquidity structure of the target fund/master UCITS, the interest of the investing fund of funds/feeder UCITS will lie in an exit. On the other hand, the target fund/master UCITS has an interest in the fund of funds/feeder UCITS remaining invested or even acquiring additional units, which would in turn improve the liquidity structure.

Conflict of interest between fund of funds and other target fund investors/ feeder UCITS and other master UCITS investors: Here too, in case of a deterioration in the liquidity of the target fund/master UCITS the fund of funds/feeder UCITS managed by the same management company will have additional information not available to the unitholders (in relation to the liquidity structure of the target fund/master UCITS). An exit made by the fund of funds/feeder UCITS on account of this information would result in a further deterioration in the liquidity structure of the target fund/master UCITS and therefore run counter to the interests of the other unitholders.

Handling and resolution of these conflicts of interest: If the relevant funds are managed by departments which belong to different areas of responsibility, this type of management will safeguard the interests of the investors. However, if the relevant funds are managed by the same department, there is a need to ensure that the interests of the investors are safeguarded – particularly in relation to any fund suspensions – with the involvement of the compliance office, the management and the fund's management.

Seed money: In individual cases, the seed money for the issuance of funds is provided by the management company's (funds of) funds. A fund of the management company may also be purchased subsequently by another fund (of funds) of the management company. Once a fund has been issued and the money invested, the (fund of) funds may withdraw from the subfund. This results in respective charges for the relevant subfund.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: The management company's (funds of) funds may purchase funds of the management company if the target fund complies with the acquiring fund's investment strategy. In the case of a subsequent sale, within the framework of the strategy of the (fund of) fund, the greatest possible consideration is given to the fund being sold.

The **custodian bank/custodian** of the management company, at present Raiffeisen Bank International AG, is part of the Raiffeisen Banking Group, as is the management company itself. This could lead to higher expenses for funds or clients.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: In terms of transaction costs and the custodian's keeping of the securities accounts, the funds are charged market fees. The fees/costs that are charged are regularly negotiated between the management company and the custodian banks/custodians. In the case of public or institutional funds, fees/costs may be differentiated. However, they are always within the range of normal market costs applicable to the respective fund categories.

Raiffeisen Banking Group products: Alongside other products, securities issued by companies in the Raiffeisen Banking Group (e.g. bonds issued by a Raiffeisen regional bank) may also be used as part of the management company's fund management.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: The interests of the funds in question, compatibility with their investment goals and investment strategy and the applicable investment regulations and limits regulate the framework for the use of products issued by companies within the corporate group. Within the framework of the investment process additional criteria are formulated in line with investor interests. Investment in a Raiffeisen issue will only be possible subject to their fulfillment.

Redemptions: Unitholders in a fund request the redemption of their fund units during tight market phases. The securities featured in the fund are subject to varying degrees of liquidity and, in some cases, can only be sold subject to price markdowns.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: In case of a sale of securities for the purpose of redemptions of unit certificates, fund managers are to ensure that the portfolio structure retains a balanced composition following the sale. A sale of securities subject to price markdowns is only possible to a limited extent, and such price markdowns may not be significant. Otherwise, other legal steps must be considered, with a suspension of redemption of fund units as the final option. The management company has regulated the procedure in case of the suspension of redemption of unit certificates in a service instruction.

Transactions between funds: A fund of the management company sells securities to another fund of this management company. The selling fund has an interest in realizing a price which is as high as possible, the purchasing fund has an interest in a price which is as low as possible.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: Fund assets of UCITS/AIF (alternative investment funds) are valued by Raiffeisen KAG in accordance with the applicable statutory requirements and on the basis of the general and specific valuation principles. Criteria are stipulated here which correspond to statutory requirements. Transactions may be executed between two funds of the management company on the basis of the price determined by Raiffeisen KAG or of a daily (mixed) price documented by the fund management (with the aim of eliminating bid/offer spreads for the benefit of both funds).

Compensation: In case of damage suffered by a fund and subject to reimbursement by the management company, the management company has an interest in establishing a volume of damage which is as low as possible, unlike the unitholders who have an interest in establishing a volume of damage which is as high as possible (high compensation). The same applies for damage suffered by funds whose fund management has been outsourced to a third party and which are subject to reimbursement by the third party.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: The damage calculation is performed by an agency which is independent of the internal or external fund management, in coordination with the fund's auditor.

In scenarios featuring **low levels of market liquidity**, the management company might consider investments by other funds of the management company in the low-liquidity fund of the management company, in order to increase its liquidity.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: Purchasing of units in low-liquidity funds of the management company by other funds of the management company is only conceivable if this is not detrimental to the interests of the unitholders of the two funds and this purchase is compatible with the investment strategy of the absorbing fund and is covered by the investment guidelines.

Procurement of free research services: Raiffeisen KAG obtains free research material on a case-by-case basis from trading partners/brokers.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: This research material will only be collected if it is used for the purpose of enhancing the quality of the management company's services and the management company is not prevented from duly acting in the best interests of the unitholders In particular, the optimal execution of trading decisions for managed funds must be ensured.

Use of prime brokers: A prime broker which acts as a business partner of an AIF (e.g. special funds, other asset portfolios and pension investment funds) may not act as a custodian for this AIF. Except in case of a functional and hierarchical distinction in terms of its custodian function and its tasks as a prime broker and subject to due identification, management and monitoring of potential conflicts of interest and their disclosure to investors in the AIF.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: The management company does not employ any prime brokers.

The management company may **assign tasks to other service providers** (e.g. delegate management of a fund). This may include companies in the Raiffeisen group. It is possible that (potential) contractors may perform other activities which give rise to conflicts of interest in relation to the task assigned by the management company.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: The management company will take the interests of its investors into consideration even when assigning tasks to third parties.

Commissioned managers are thus obliged:

- to implement suitable measures to identify conflicts of interest in connection with management,
- to establish internal principles for avoidance of identified conflicts of interest and
- to notify the management company of any unavoidable conflicts of interest.

Subject to consent from the management company for the commissioned manager to forward any tasks assigned to him to third parties (sub-delegation), besides other preconditions this requires prior identification of any conflicts of interest resulting from sub-delegation, and their resolution in line with the conflict of interest policy or disclosure to the management company.

Any remuneration (incl. any kickback payments) which the management company, the custodian bank/custodian or an involved third party (e.g. manager) receives for transactions executed for a fund will be passed on to the fund in question.

In outsourcing tasks, the management company will ensure that normal market fees are charged.

Use of 'group products': Within the framework of portfolio management, in addition to third-party products funds of Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage GmbH, Raiffeisen Immobilien Kapitalanlage GmbH and Raiffeisen Salzburg Invest Kapitalanlage GmbH (jointly: Raiffeisen Capital Management funds) might be used to achieve optimal performance for invested client assets.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: Fund selection is implemented subject to a clearly-structured, objective and comprehensible process (Raiffeisen Capital Management fund selection process). There are no restrictions in respect of individual fund companies. The Raiffeisen Capital Management fund selection process ensures that Raiffeisen Capital Management funds are subject to the same criteria as third-party funds and have the same opportunities for possible selection by the portfolio's management. The fund selection process is based on quantitative and qualitative analysis. In the quantitative analysis process the historical performance of individual funds is evaluated on the basis of various ratios. The historical performance for at least three years is included. The results of the quantitative analysis provide an important input for qualitative analysis. For evaluation of the quantitative criteria an in-house, computer-based evaluation program is used which assesses

the investment funds in accordance with pre-defined criteria. This ensures an objective quantitative evaluation which is independent of personal considerations. The characteristics of the individual funds are assessed within the framework of the qualitative analysis through contact with the relevant fund company. The goal is to obtain precise knowledge of the investment philosophy, investment process, risk management etc. for the fund/fund company. Analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the individual funds in various market phases is another important aspect. In addition, within the framework of the qualitative analysis, qualitative and quantitative elements are linked (e.g. style analysis). The analysis is rounded off with analysis of the fund composition in terms of region/industry structure and the current positioning and market assessment of the fund's management. In the segment of the absolute return-oriented funds, in combination with the market phase analysis and correlation analysis qualitative analysis has a particularly high status. Continuous monitoring of the selected investment funds is a matter of course.

Non- or part-execution: In case of limited capacities for investments in financial instruments – e.g. due to soft or hard closings for a fund (i.e. only a limited number of units are issued or issuance of units is cancelled) or limited allocations in case of equity issues or for part-executions of security orders (purchases and sales) it is possible that orders implemented for clients cannot be executed or cannot be fully executed.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: A specific trade volume for one or more client portfolios or funds may only be ordered after specifying the quantity-based part-volumes for each client or fund. In principle, securities will be allocated to a client portfolio prior to execution of the orders. Where limited capacities lead to reductions in the financial instruments ordered for asset management clients, the allocation to clients' securities accounts will be implemented pro rata on the basis of a clearly formulated allocation policy. Where the minimum volume is undershot for individual clients in case of part-execution of an order, the order will not be billed for these clients and the corresponding number of units will be allocated to the remaining clients pro rata.

Knowledge of the execution price: Conflicts of interest may occur in portfolio management in that securities orders (purchases and sales) are only allocated to a client securities account or a fund after they have been executed on or off the stock exchange and thus in the knowledge of the execution price.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: A specific trade volume for one or more client portfolios or funds may only be ordered after specifying the quantity-based part-volumes for each client or fund. Securities will be allocated to a client portfolio or a fund prior to execution of the orders. This will ensure that individual client portfolios or funds are not given preference in the knowledge of favorable execution costs and prices.

Conflicts of interest in the sales units and how to handle/resolve them (sales)

Clients' interests in counter transactions: In relation to institutional investors, sales targets may conflict with clients' interests in counter transactions such as if a potential investor is simultaneously a product supplier (e.g. target fund for fund investments).

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: In organizational terms, the sales units are clearly distinct from the investment decisions made by the management company. No instructions can be issued in either direction. The sales units are not permitted to influence fund and portfolio management investment decisions.

When **specifying fees** for asset management services there may be a conflict between, on the one hand, owner requirements (production costs, margins) and, on the other, the client's interest in the managed portfolio's net performance.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: The fees for the management company's products are specified on the basis of a fees policy laid down by the management which gives consideration both to production costs and to market circumstances. This leaves the sales department with clearly defined leeway for fee decisions. The fees are agreed with the client and disclosed to the clients in a complete and transparent form. In this context, the management company provides notice to its clients of its adherence to a quality-oriented price policy in accordance with market conditions.

Earnings targets applicable to sales staff may establish an incentive to offer the client products with higher management fees.

Handling and resolution of the conflict of interest: Within the framework of the service, investor requirements (in particular, yield targets and risk tolerance) will be registered and documented by means of a structured process. The sales employees must comply with these client requirements when providing investment and product proposals. In principle, they must offer products whose yield potential is able to fulfill the client's yield expectation with the lowest possible level of risk. In addition, the following criteria apply to ensure that the achievement of rapid sales success plays a lesser role: achievement of sales targets via long-term client relationships and the extent of support provided for the client in terms of the number of support meetings and the handling of the client relationship.

3. General measures for avoiding conflicts of interest

3.1 Creation of areas of responsibility

The management company has drawn up a compliance policy which is valid throughout the corporate group and is accessible to all employees electronically at any time. This compliance manual defines confidential business fields so as to prevent the exchange of information between persons such as might lead to a conflict of interest. Where an exchange of information between the defined business fields is unavoidable in individual cases, this must be notified to the compliance office which will then implement the required measures.

3.2 Keeping of a conflict of interest register

The compliance office keeps a conflict-of-interest register in which, as necessary, records are kept on conflicts of interest occurring during day-to-day business activities. A conflict notification form is available to all employees through the compliance database. The reported conflict-of-interest scenarios provide the basis for ongoing adaptation of this policy.

3.3 Additional measures

Employee training
Compliance training for employees takes place on a regular basis. Participation in any specific-purpose training is mandatory for all employees whose attendance is requested by the compliance team. New employees must complete compliance training within one month of joining the company.

Regular reporting to the responsible management
The compliance office reports quarterly on its activities to the management of the management company.

Ongoing auditing by the management company's internal auditing division
The management company's internal auditing division performs an annual audit of the compliance organization of the management company.

4. Publication and updating of the conflict of interest policy

This conflict of interest policy will be published on the internet in the About Us menu/ Corporate Governance submenu on the website www.rcm.at. Where necessary, the current policy is reviewed for its up-to-dateness on the spot; otherwise, it is reviewed at least once a year.

3. Supervisory board

Michael KAFESIE, Chairman, Fabian STENZEL, Deputy Chairman, Matthias BREIDT, Gerhard GRUND, Igor VIDA, Markus WALCH, Stefan GRÜNWALD, Sylvia KUBICEK, Friedrich SCHILLER

4. Other main positions of the members of the board of directors and supervisory board

Management

Dieter Aigner

Managing director	Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1190 Vienna has represented the company since 10/17/2008 together with another managing director or a duly authorized officer, entered on 10/31/2008
Supervisory board	Raiffeisen Immobilien Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1190 Vienna Deputy chairman, entered on 4/8/2014
	Raiffeisen Salzburg Invest Kapitalanlage GmbH, 5020 Salzburg Member, entered on 7/26/2013

Rainer Schnabl

Managing director	Futurum Commune Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1190 Vienna has represented the company since 11/24/2015 together with another managing director or a duly authorized officer, entered on 12/15/2015
	Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1190 Vienna has represented the company since 5/6/2014 together with another managing director or a duly authorized officer, entered on 5/20/2014
Supervisory board	Raiffeisen Immobilien Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1190 Vienna Chairman, entered on 8/6/2015
	Raiffeisen Salzburg Invest Kapitalanlage GmbH, 5020 Salzburg Chairman, entered on 7/3/2015

Michal Kustra

Managing director	Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1190 Vienna has represented the company since 5/1/2017 together with another managing director or a duly authorized officer, entered on 5/4/2017
Member of supervisory board	Raiffeisen Invest d.o.o., Croatia
	Raiffeisen investicini spolecnost a.s., Czech Republic
	OOO Raiffeisen Capital, Russia
	Doplnkova dochodkova spolocnost Tatra banky, a.s., Slovakia
Member of audit committee (member of advisory board)	Raiffeisen Investment Fund Management JSC, Hungary

Supervisory board

Michael Kafesie, Chairman

Board of directors	LEIPNIK-LUNDENBURGER INVEST Beteiligungs Aktiengesellschaft, 1020 Vienna has represented the company since 1/1/2015 together with another member of the board of directors or a duly authorized officer, entered on 1/20/2015
	card complete Service Bank AG, 1020 Vienna has represented the company since 1/1/2005 together with another member of the board of directors or a duly authorized officer with a right of joint proxy, entered on 1/6/2005
Managing director	Marchfelder Zuckerfabriken Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1020 Vienna has represented the company since 1/1/2015 together with another managing director or a duly authorized officer with a right of joint proxy, entered on 1/16/2015
	R.B.T. Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H., 1030 Vienna has represented the company since 10/15/2007 together with another managing director or a duly authorized officer with a right of joint proxy, entered on 11/10/2007
	Raiffeisen Agrar Holding GmbH, 1020 Vienna has represented the company since 8/30/2008 together with another managing director or a duly authorized officer with a right of joint proxy, entered on 8/30/2008
	Raiffeisen-Invest-Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1030 Vienna has represented the company since 7/9/2007 together with another managing director or a duly authorized officer with a right of joint proxy, entered on 7/18/2007
	SALVELINUS Handels- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H., 1030 Vienna has represented the company since 10/22/2010 together with another managing director or a duly authorized officer with a right of joint proxy, entered on 11/5/2010
Supervisory board	DC Bank AG, 1020 Vienna Deputy chairman, entered on 9/29/2015
	KURIER Beteiligungs-Aktiengesellschaft, 1020 Vienna Deputy chairman, entered on 8/7/2014
	Raiffeisen Agrar Invest AG, 1020 Vienna Member, entered on 6/29/2017
	Raiffeisen Bausparkasse Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1190 Vienna Deputy chairman, entered on 4/11/2017
	Raiffeisen Informatik GmbH, 1020 Vienna Member, entered on 5/17/2014
	Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1190 Vienna Chairman, entered on 7/15/2017
	Raiffeisen-Leasing Bank Aktiengesellschaft, 1190 Vienna Chairman, entered on 4/7/2017
	Raiffeisen-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1190 Vienna Chairman, entered on 5/4/2017
	Raiffeisen-Leasing Management GmbH, 1190 Vienna Chairman, entered on 5/5/2017
	W 3 Errichtungs- und Betriebs-Aktiengesellschaft, 1210 Vienna Chairman, entered on 6/25/2013
	Österreichische Rundfunksender GmbH, 1136 Vienna Member, entered on 2/23/2013
Duly authorized officer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG, 1030 Vienna has represented the company since 3/18/2017 together with a member of the board of directors or another duly authorized officer with joint proxy, entered on 5/9/2017

Fabian Stenzel, Deputy Chairman

Shareholder	Dipl. Ing. Stenzel Architekt Ziviltechniker Gesellschaft m.b.H., 5023 Salzburg-Gnigl
Supervisory board	Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1190 Vienna, Deputy chairman, entered on 4/7/2017
Duly authorized officer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG, 1030 Vienna has represented the company since 2/22/2016 together with a member of the board of directors or another duly authorized officer with a right of joint proxy, entered on 4/23/2016

Matthias Breidt

Board of directors	Raiffeisen-Einlagensicherung Oberösterreich eGen, 4020 Linz Member, has represented the company since 12/4/2008 together with the chairman or the deputy chairman, entered on 1/17/2009
Managing director	Raiffeisenbank Region Schärding eGen, 4780 Schärding has represented the company since 11/9/1999 together with another managing director or a duly authorized officer, entered on 11/9/1999
Supervisory board	Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1190 Vienna Member, entered on 4/7/2017
	Raiffeisen-Kredit-Garantiegesellschaft m.b.H., 4020 Linz Member, entered on 2/14/2009

Gerhard Grund

Shareholder	business connect gmbh, 1140 Vienna
Managing director	business connect gmbh, 1140 Vienna has represented the company independently since 12/13/2014, entered on 12/13/2014
Supervisory board	Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1190 Vienna Member, entered on 4/7/2017

Igor Vida

Chairman of the board of directors	Raiffeisenbank a.s., 140 78 Prague 4
Chairman of the supervisory board	Raiffeisen investiční společnost a.s., 140 78 Prague 4
Member of the supervisory board	Raiffeisen stavební spořitelna a.s., Prague 3
Member of the audit committee (member of the advisory board)	Raiffeisen stavební spořitelna a.s., Prague 3
Vice-chairman of the supervisory board	Tatra banka, a.s., 811 06 Bratislava 1
Chairman of the advisory board	Nadácia Tatra banky, 811 06 Bratislava
Member of the presidium	Česká bankovní asociace, 110 00 Prague 1
Supervisory board	Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1190 Vienna Member, entered on 4/7/2017

Markus Walch

General partner	Pension Roggal Walch KG, 6764 Lech am Arlberg has represented the company independently since 1/1/1989, entered on 4/2/1992
Limited partner	Biomasse-Heizwerk Lech GmbH & Co KG, 6764 Lech entered on 5/3/2000
Board of directors	Raiffeisenbank Lech/Arlberg, registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 6764 Lech; member, has represented the company since 7/14/2004 together with another member of the board of directors or a duly authorized officer, entered on 8/28/2004
Managing director	Lech Investment GmbH, 6850 Dornbirn has represented the company since 11/21/2014 together with another managing director, entered on 12/13/2014
Managing director	Raiffeisenbank Lech/Arlberg, registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 6764 Lech; has represented the company since 5/25/1993 together with another managing director or a duly authorized officer, entered on 11/9/1993
Supervisory board	Golf Lech AG, 6764 Lech Deputy chairman, entered on 12/21/2013
	Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1190 Vienna Member, entered on 4/7/2017

Stefan Grünwald

Supervisory board	Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1190 Vienna (supervisory board member delegated by works council), member, entered on 4/7/2017

Sylvia Kubicek

Supervisory board	Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1190 Vienna (supervisory board member delegated by works council), member, entered on 3/20/2008

Friedrich Schiller

Supervisory board	Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1190 Vienna (supervisory board member delegated by works council), member, entered on 2/6/2016
Duly authorized officer	Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1190 Vienna has represented the company since 4/13/2000 together with a managing director or another duly authorized officer with joint proxy, entered on 9/6/2000

5. Distributing agents

Raiffeisenlandesbank Niederösterreich - Wien AG, Vienna

Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland und Revisionsverband eGen., Eisenstadt

Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich AG, Linz

Raiffeisenverband Salzburg eGen., Salzburg

Raiffeisen-Landesbank Tirol AG, Innsbruck

Raiffeisenlandesbank Vorarlberg Waren- und Revisionsverband, reg. Gen.m.b.H., Bregenz

Raiffeisenlandesbank Kärnten – Rechenzentrum und Revisionsverband, reg. Gen.m.b.H., Klagenfurt

Raiffeisen-Landesbank Steiermark AG, Graz

Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna (custodian bank/custodian)

Kathrein Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vienna

6. List of sub-custodians

Raiffeisen Bank International AG

Address: **Raiffeisen Bank International, Am Stadtpark 9, A-1030 Vienna**
SWIFT: **RZBAATWWXXX**
Internet: **http://www.rbinternational.com/**

Country	Bank
Australia	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited, Sydney
Belgium	KBC Securities NV Brussels
Bosnia	Raiffeisenbank Bosnia & Herzegovina
Brazil	Citibank N.A., London Branch (via Sao Paolo)
Bulgaria	RBB Raiffeisenbank (Bulgaria) AD, Sofia
Denmark	SEB – Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB, Copenhagen
Germany	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt
Estonia	AS SEB Pank, Tallin
Finland	SEB – Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB, Helsinki
France	CACEIS Bank, Paris
Greece	EFG Eurobank Ergasias S.A., Athens
United Kingdom	The Bank of New York, Brussels Branch
Hong Kong	HSBC, Hong Kong
India	HSBC India, Mumbai
Indonesia	HSBC Indonesia, Jakarta
Italy	Intesa Sanpaolo SpA., Milan
Ireland	The Bank of New York, London
Japan	HSBC Japan, Tokyo
Canada	CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company, Toronto
Kazakhstan	ZAO Raiffeisenbank Moscow
Croatia	Raiffeisenbank Austria, Zagreb
Latvia	SEB Banka Latvia, Riga
Lithuania	SEB Bank Lithuania, Vilnius
Malaysia	HSBC Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur
Mexico	Custodian: Citibank N.A., London; sub-custodian: Banco National de Mexico
New Zealand	HSBC, New Zealand, Auckland
Netherlands	KAS Bank N.V., Amsterdam
Norway	DnB NOR Bank ASA, Oslo
Austria	OeKB CSD
Philippines	HSBC Philippines, Manila
Poland	RB Polska, Warsaw
Portugal	Banco Comercial Portugues, Lisbon
Romania	Raiffeisen Bank S.A., Bucharest
Russia	ZAO Raiffeisenbank Austria, Moscow
Sweden	SEB – Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB, Stockholm
Switzerland	UBS AG, Zurich
Serbia	Raiffeisen Bank A.D., Belgrade
Singapore	HSBC Singapore
Slovakia	Tatra Banka, Bratislava
Slovenia	Nova KBM d.d.
Spain	Santander Investment Services S.A
South Africa	First National Bank of Southern Africa Ltd., Johannesburg
South Korea	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., Seoul
Taiwan	HSBC Taiwan, Taipei
Thailand	HSBC Thailand, Bangkok
Czech Republic	SCP, Prague/Raiffeisenbank A.S., Prague
Turkey	Türk Ekonomi Bankasi A.S.
Ukraine	Raiffeisen Bank Aval
Hungary	Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Budapest
USA	BNP Paribas New York Branch
Int. Clearing:	Clearstream Luxembourg – all currencies

7. Investment funds managed by Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H. (as of 1/11/2018)

Raiffeisen-Österreich-Aktien, Raiffeisen-Global-Aktien, Raiffeisen-Euro-ShortTerm-Rent, Raiffeisen-Osteuropa-Rent, Raiffeisen-EuroPlus-Rent, Raiffeisen-Europa-Aktien, Raiffeisen-§ 14-Rent, Raiffeisen-Euro-Rent, Raiffeisen-Österreich-Rent, Raiffeisen-Nachhaltigkeit-Mix, Raiffeisen-Global-Rent, Raiffeisen-Osteuropa-Aktien, Raiffeisen-Dollar-ShortTerm-Rent, Raiffeisenfonds-Sicherheit, Raiffeisenfonds-Ertrag, Raiffeisenfonds-Wachstum, Raiffeisen-§ 14-Mix, Raiffeisen-§ 14-MixLight, Raiffeisen-Europa-HighYield, Raiffeisen-Active-Aktien, Raiffeisen-EmergingMarkets-Aktien, Raiffeisen-HealthCare-Aktien, Raiffeisen-Energie-Aktien, Raiffeisen-Technologie-Aktien, Raiffeisen-US-Aktien, Raiffeisen-Pazifik-Aktien, Raiffeisen-OK-Rent, Raiffeisen-Europa-SmallCap, Raiffeisen-Eurasien-Aktien, Raiffeisen-Nachhaltigkeit-Aktien, Kathrein Mandatum 100, Kathrein Mandatum 25, Kathrein Mandatum 50, Kathrein Mandatum 70, Kathrein Euro Bond, Kathrein Corporate Bond, Kathrein Global Bond, Kathrein European Equity, Kathrein US Equity, Pension-Equity F1, Pension-Income D1, Raiffeisen 301 – Euro Gov. Bonds, Raiffeisen 304 – Euro Corporates, Raiffeisen 305 – Non-Euro Equities, Raiffeisen 308 – Euro Equities, Raiffeisen 313 – Euro Trend Follower, Raiffeisen 314 – Euro Inflation Linked, R 32-Fonds, R 6-Fonds, R 8-Fonds, R 9-Fonds, R 16-Fonds, R 18-Fonds, R 19-Fonds, R 24-Fonds, R 42-Fonds, R 45-Fonds, R 46-Fonds, R 55-Fonds, R 81-Fonds, R 85-Fonds, R 86-Fonds, R 87-Fonds, R 112-Fonds, R 126-Fonds, R 130-Fonds, R 135-Fonds, R 143-Fonds, R 146-Fonds, R 194-Fonds, R 32195-Fonds, Raiffeisen BestMomentum, R 32585-Fonds, Raiffeisen-Euro-Corporates, Dachfonds Südtirol, Raiffeisen-Pensionsfonds-Österreich, Raiffeisen-Dynamic-Bonds, Raiffeisen-EmergingMarkets-Rent, Raiffeisen-EU-Spezial-Rent, R 259-Fonds, Kathrein Max Return, Raiffeisen-Inflationsschutz-Anleihen, Pension-Income C1, ZKV-Index, R-2012 Spezial, Raiffeisen-TopDividende-Aktien, RLBnoew Mündel Rent, RLBnoew Eurobond Active, RLBnoew Euro Corporates Active, Kathrein SF50, R 169-Fonds, UNIQA Emerging Markets Debt Fund, UNIQA Eastern European Debt Fund, R-VIP 35, R-VIP 75, R-VIP 100, R-VIP 10, R-VIP Classic Aktien, Kathrein Mandatum 15 USD, Raiffeisen-Pensionsfonds-Österreich 2007, Kathrein SF39, DURA3_1, Kathrein Yield +, R 188-Fonds, UNIQA World Selection, R 187-Fonds, Raiffeisen 902 – Treasury Zero II, Raiffeisen-Wachstumsländer-Garantiefonds, R 189-Fonds, Raiffeisen-Pensionsfonds-Österreich 2008, Raiffeisen 337 – Strategic Allocation Master I, Raiffeisen-GlobalAllocation-StrategiesPlus, Kathrein SF45, Raiffeisen-Russland-Aktien, Raiffeisen-Fondsernte-Garantie 2008, Raiffeisen-Infrastruktur-Aktien, DASAA 8010, EURAN 8051, GLAN 8041, Raiffeisen-Nachhaltigkeit-ShortTerm, R 332-Fonds, Kathrein US-Dollar Bond, DURA3_2, R 192-Fonds, R 203-Fonds, R 205-Fonds, Vorsorge HTM Portfolio 1, FlexProtection Active Fund, FlexProtection Secure 1, FlexProtection Secure 2, FlexProtection Secure 4, FlexProtection Secure 5, FlexProtection Secure 6, R 222-Fonds, Kathrein Euro Inflation Linked Bond, R 1-Fonds, R 225-Fonds, R-VIP 50, Raiffeisen-EmergingMarkets-LocalBonds, R 229-Fonds, R 230-Fonds, R 241-Fonds, R 242-Fonds, R 244-Fonds, FlexProtection Secure 7, UNIQA Euro Government Bond Fund, Kathrein Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund, Kathrein Euro Core Government Bond, Raiffeisen-Inflation-Shield, C 11, Centropa-Aktien, Raiffeisen-Global-Fundamental-Rent, R 21-Fonds, R 30-Fonds, R 66-Fonds, R 97-Fonds, Kathrein Arche Noah Fund, R 245-Fonds, R 246-Fonds, R 247-Fonds, R 248-Fonds, FlexProtection Secure 10, FlexProtection Secure 11, Raiffeisen Centropa Regional Mix, Raiffeisenfonds-Konservativ, CONVERTINVEST All-Cap Convertibles Fund, R 254-Fonds, R 255-Fonds, R 256-Fonds, R 257-Fonds, Liquid Euro Corporate Bond Fund, DURA1_1, Kathrein SF60, R Ethik Rentenfonds, FlexProtection Secure 12, R 258-Fonds, Pension-Income D3, Raiffeisen-Global-Core, R 263-Fonds, R 262-Fonds, Kathrein Global Enterprise, Kathrein SF61, R 271-Fonds, R 272-Fonds, R 273-Fonds, R 274-Fonds, Raiffeisen-Nachhaltigkeit-Diversified, FlexProtection Secure 13, Raiffeisen-Unternehmensanleihefonds 06/2018, Valida Aktien Europa 1, Valida Aktien Nachhaltig 1, FlexProtection Secure 14, Valida Fonds ausgewogen, Valida Fonds dynamisch, Valida Anleihefonds 4, R 37000-Fonds, R 275-Fonds, R 286-Fonds, R 277-Fonds, Raiffeisen-Active-Commodities, R 406-Fonds, R 420-Fonds, R 174-Fonds, WSTW I, Raiffeisen-Laufzeitenfonds-Anleihen 2019,

Raiffeisen-FondsPension-Sicherheit, Raiffeisen-FondsPension-Ertrag, Raiffeisen-FondsPension-Wachstum, Raiffeisen-Dynamic-Assets, FlexProtection Secure 15, Raiffeisen-US-Dollar-Rent, NDR Active Allocation - Kathrein Fund, Raiffeisen-Nachhaltigkeit-Solide, Valida Anleihefonds 6, VBV ESG-Momentum, Valida Anleihen HighYield N 1, Raiffeisen-GreenBonds, R 355, Valida Anleihefonds 7, R 279-Fonds, Raiffeisen-Portfolio-Solide, Raiffeisen-Portfolio-Balanced, Raiffeisen-Mehrwert 2020, Raiffeisen-Euro-Click, R-Südtirol, C-QUADRAT Absolute Return ESG Fund, C-QUADRAT Stuttgarter AllStars aktiv, C-QUADRAT Stuttgarter BalanceStars aktiv, C-QUADRAT GreenStars ESG, C-QUADRAT Stuttgarter ETFStars aktiv, International Dynamic Fund, C-QUADRAT ACTIVE Dynamic, Success absolute, Success relative, Valida Anleihen EmergingMarkets N 2, Valida Anleihen EmergingMarkets N 1, Valida Anleihen HighYield N 2, Valida Fonds KON, FlexProtection Secure 16, Raiffeisen-Income, Valida Fonds 15, Valida EM Corp N 1, Raiffeisen PIC & PAC, Raiffeisen-Dynamic-AssetsPlus, Valida Anleihen EmergingMarkets 1, Raiffeisen-Euro-Rendite, Raiffeisen-RC6, Raiffeisen-Nachhaltigkeit-Momentum, UNIQA Corporate Bond, Raiffeisen-Mehrwert 2021, R 281-Fonds, R 280-Fonds, R 282-Fonds, Raiffeisen-Nachhaltigkeit-EmergingMarkets-Aktien, Valida Nachhaltigkeit Momentum, FlexProtection Secure 17, R 283-Fonds, Valida Aktien EmergingMarkets 1, R 285-Fonds, UNIQA Portfolio I, UNIQA Portfolio II, UNIQA Portfolio III, UNIQA Portfolio IV, Raiffeisen-Mehrwert 2023, R 284-Fonds

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority has been notified of the sale of units of the fund in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Information office in Germany

Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H., German branch office
Wiesenhüttenplatz 26, 60329 Frankfurt am Main

All information required by the investor may be obtained from the German information office free-of-charge before and after the conclusion of a contract:

- the prospectus
- the Key Investor Information
- the fund regulations
- the annual and semi-annual fund reports and
- the issue and redemption prices

Investors in Germany may submit redemption orders to their custodian, which will forward these orders to the fund's custodian bank for execution via the normal settlement procedure. Any payments to German investors (redemption proceeds, any distributions and other payments) will likewise be settled up with the investor's custodian via the normal settlement procedure. German investors will thus receive these payments from their custodians.

Publications

The issue and redemption prices for the units and the other information for the unitholders are published at www.rcm-international.com/de or www.raiffeisenfonds.de.

The management company wishes to point out that in the cases stipulated by law (such as termination of the fund's management or the fund's merger), the investors will be notified by means of a permanent data storage medium.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN ITALY

Unit certificates are issued to bearer and represented by global certificates for each unit class. Physical unit certificates are not issued. However, if stipulated in the fund regulations and the prospectus the management company may nonetheless at its discretion pursue issuance of physical certificates.

In Italy in addition to lump sum investments, in relation to which a minimum initial subscription amount equal to EUR 1,000 applies to each fund/class as listed in the relevant local documentation ("Subscription Form for Italy"), investors may also subscribe for the fund's units by means of regular fund savings schemes (Piani di Accumulo or "PAC"). Please refer to the Subscription Form for Italy for details of the features of such fund savings schemes (minimum amount, frequency of periodic payments etc.).

Furthermore, in Italy applicable provisions require orders from investors and relevant payment flows pertaining to the fund/unit classes to be transmitted through a local paying agent. Related administrative fees and expenses will thus apply. Please refer to the Subscription Form for Italy for details of the paying agents and the related fees/expenses applied to the investors.

ADDENDUM TO THE PROSPECTUS FOR INVESTORS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Unit certificates are issued to bearer. The unit certificates shall be represented by global certificates (§ 24 of the Austrian Safe Custody of Securities Act, BGBl. [Austrian Federal Law Gazette] no. 424/1969). Since the unit certificates are represented by global certificates, as a rule no actual securities are issued. However, at the discretion of the management company the unit certificates may also be represented by actual securities, if this is stipulated in the prospectus.

In accordance with the agreement concluded between Raiffeisenbank a.s. ("RB") and the client, RB shall assume the role of a custodian (for the commission business between the parties). RB shall hold its clients' unit certificates in a security deposit account at the custodian bank (Raiffeisen Bank International AG) and in dealings with the custodian bank shall be the person authorized to dispose of the account. This means that the client shall not be known to the custodian bank, even though he is the unitholder.

However, subject to the conditions agreed with RB (esp. with regard to costs reimbursement) the client shall be entitled to issue an order for the units held for him at RB to be transferred to his own securities deposit account at the custodian bank or another bank. In this case, the client shall be known to the custodian bank or the other bank as the person authorized to dispose of the account. Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H. may also appoint licensed distribution partners in the Czech Republic, in which case different settlement procedures shall apply.