

INFORMATION REGARDING THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY PENTA ASSET MANAGEMENT SA

Dear Client,

The purpose of this information brochure is to provide you with more detailed information on PENTA Asset Management SA (hereinafter "the asset manager"), the measures aimed at preventing the loss of contact or dormant assets, financial services that we offer and their associated risks, the handling of conflicts of interest and the opening of dispute resolution before the mediation body. The information contained in this brochure is subject to changes from time to time. On request, you can obtain the most recent version of this brochure or obtain a copy via our site at the following address <https://www.penta-ph.com>.

Information on the costs and charges associated with financial services is set out in the asset management, investment advice or services agreement signed by the client; please refer to that document for further details on this matter.

For information on the risks generally associated with financial instruments, please refer to the document "Risks inherent in trading in financial instruments" from the Swiss Bankers Association (SBA) which will be provided to you when opening a new business relationship. The brochure is also available on the Internet at the following address: www.swissbanking.ch/en/services/downloads or on our site.

This brochure meets the information requirements of the Federal Financial Services Act (FinSA) and gives you an overview of the financial services we offer. If you would like more information, we remain at your entire disposal.

Penta Asset Management SA ensures a clear distinction between regulatory disclosure documents and marketing communications. Any advertising relating to financial services or financial instruments must be clearly identifiable as such, in accordance with Article 68 of the Swiss Financial Services Act (FinSA).

With our best regards,

PENTA Asset Management SA

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1 Information on the Asset manager

1.1 Name and address

Name : PENTA Asset Management SA
Address : 10 bis Rue du Vieux-Collège
1204 Geneva, Switzerland
Phone : +41228196050
Fax : +41228196059
Email : info@penta-am.ch
Federal Number : CH-660.0.932.010-1 VAT
TVA Number : CHE-115.577.467 TVA
GIIN : CX1EM9.99999.SL.756
LEI : 254900FUG4VT6TD35R97

1.2 Areas of activity

Penta Asset Management SA, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland offers wealth management services and investment advices.

1.3 Supervisory status, competent authorities and supervisory body

Penta Asset Management SA is authorised under Article 5 al. 1 of the Swiss Federal Act on Financial Institutions (FinIA) by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). In addition, the asset manager is supervised by the SRO AOOS, a Swiss supervisory company, located at Rue Du-Roveray 14, 1207 Geneva, Switzerland.

1.4 Professional secrecy

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

1.5 Economic links with third parties

The manager has no economic ties with third parties that may present a risk of conflict of interest.

2 Client segmentation

The asset manager classifies its clients into one of the categories provided for under FinSA, namely private clients, professional clients and institutional clients. The applicable client classification is documented for each client.

A private client with substantial assets may declare that they wish to be considered a professional client ("opting-out"), in accordance with Art. 5 para. 1 FinSA, provided that they meet the requirements set out in Art. 5 para. 2 FinSA. In particular, the client must have assets of at least CHF 500,000 and the

knowledge required to understand the risks of the investments, or assets of at least CHF 2 million. The client protection rules applicable to private clients shall no longer apply in such case.

Private investment structures established for private clients with substantial assets may also declare that they wish to be considered professional clients, in accordance with Art. 5 para. 1 FinSA. Certain investment structures may subsequently, subject to the conditions set out in Art. 5 para. 4 FinSA, declare that they wish to be considered institutional clients.

Professional clients are defined in accordance with Art. 4 para. 3 FinSA. Institutional clients constitute a category of professional clients as defined in Art. 4 para. 4 FinSA. Professional clients referred to in Art. 5 para. 3 FinSA, as well as collective investment schemes and their management companies referred to in Art. 5 para. 4 FinSA, may, subject to the conditions provided for by law, declare that they wish to be considered institutional clients.

Professional clients who are not institutional clients may declare that they wish to be considered private clients ("opting-in"), in accordance with Art. 5 para. 5 FinSA. The asset manager informs its non-private clients of this possibility prior to the provision of any services, in accordance with Art. 5 para. 7 FinSA.

Institutional clients may declare that they wish to be considered professional clients only, in accordance with Art. 5 para. 6 FinSA.

Any declaration relating to a change in client classification must be made in writing or in another form that allows it to be evidenced by text, in accordance with Art. 5 para. 8 FinSA. Any change in classification is duly documented.

3 Assets without contact and dormant accounts

It may happen that contacts with clients are severed and as a result the assets fall into dormancy. Such assets can be permanently forgotten by clients and their heirs.

To avoid the loss of contact or the loss of assets, respectively, the following is recommended:

- **Address and name changes:** Please notify us immediately if you change your location, correspondence address or name.
- **Special Instructions:** Please inform us about extended absences and any forwarding of correspondence to a third party address or custody of correspondence, as well as emergency contact details during this period.
- **Granting of powers of attorney:** it is recommended to designate an authorized person to whom the asset manager can contact in the event of a loss of contact.
- **Information to trusted persons and testamentary arrangements:** another possibility to avoid a loss of contact and dormant assets is for a trusted person to be informed of the relationship with the asset manager. However, the asset manager can only provide information to such a trusted person if he has been authorized to do so in writing. In addition, the assets concerned can, for example, be mentioned in a will.

The asset manager will be happy to answer to your questions, if any. You will also find more information in the brochure "Guidelines for handling contactless and dormant assets with Swiss banks" from the Swiss Bankers Association (ASB) available on the Internet under the following link: www.swissbanking.ch/Resources/Persistent/e/d/4/2/ed42bd4402f919d6e09d3f3f2953fceb308c186b/SBA_Guidelines_on_treatment_assets_held_at_Swiss_banks_2014_EN.pdf or on our site.

4 Information on the financial services offered

4.1 Discretionary asset management

4.1.1 Type, characteristics and functioning of the financial service

In its discretionary capacity, the asset manager manages assets in the name, for the account and at the risk of the client who has deposited them with a custodian bank. The asset manager carries out transactions at his own discretion and without consulting the client. Thus, the asset manager ensures that the transactions he executes comply with the client's financial situation and investment objectives as well as the investment strategy agreed with the client and ensures that the composition of the portfolio is tailored to the customer.

4.1.2 Rights and obligations

When signing a discretionary management mandate, the client is entitled with the right to have his/her portfolio managed. Thus, the asset manager carefully selects the portfolio investments within the framework of the market offer available. The asset manager ensures an appropriate risk spreading insofar as the investment strategy allows. He regularly monitors the assets he manages and ensures that the investments are in line with the agreed investment strategy and that they are suitable for the client. The asset manager regularly informs the client about the agreed management of the assets and its execution.

4.1.3 Risks

In principle, asset management presents the following risks, which are within the risk sphere of the client and therefore which the client bears:

- **Risk of the investment strategy chosen:** Various risks may result from the investment strategy chosen and agreed with the client (see below). The customer fully bears these risks. A description of the risks and a corresponding explanation of the risks take place before the investment strategy is agreed.
- **Risk of maintaining the substance of assets,** respectively the risk of loss in value of financial instruments in the portfolio: this risk, which may vary depending on each financial instrument, is borne entirely by the client. For the risks of the various instruments, please refer to the brochure "Risks inherent in trading in financial instruments" of the Swiss Bankers Association.

- **Information risk from the asset manager**, respectively the risk that the asset manager does not have sufficient information to make an informed investment decision. When managing assets, the asset manager considers the client's financial situation and investment objectives (suitability check). If the client provides insufficient or incorrect information to the asset manager about his financial situation and/or investment objectives, there is a risk that the asset manager will not make appropriate investment decisions for the client.
- **Risk as a qualified investor in collective investment schemes.** Clients granting a management mandate as part of a long-term asset management relationship are considered as qualified investors within the meaning of the Collective Investment Schemes Act. Qualified investors have access to forms of collective investment which are exclusively open to them. This status makes it possible to access to a wider range of financial instruments in the construction of the portfolio. Collective investments intended for qualified investors may be exempt from regulatory requirements. These financial instruments are therefore not or only partially subject to Swiss provisions. This can create risks, in particular due to liquidity, investment strategy or transparency.

Detailed information on the risk profile of a specific collective investment can be found in the constituent documents of the financial instrument and, where applicable, in the basic information sheet and prospectus.

As part of its investment strategy, the Company ensures appropriate risk diversification, without being able to fully avoid a temporary concentration in certain types of financial instruments or investment categories. In the event of an excessive concentration of the portfolio in certain securities (exceeding 10%) or individual issuers (exceeding 20%), the risks described above are increased. Furthermore, negative performance of these securities and/or financial difficulties of these issuers result in a higher risk of loss for the client.

In addition, asset management involves certain risks which are within the risk sphere of the asset manager and for which the asset manager is responsible to the client: the asset manager has taken the appropriate measures to respond to these risks, in particular the respect of the principle of good faith and the principle of equal treatment when processing client orders. In addition, the asset manager ensures optimal execution of client orders.

4.1.4 Market offer taken into consideration

The market offering taken into consideration for the selection of financial instruments includes third-party financial instruments, i.e. instruments that may be distributed, structured, or administered by the asset manager under an agreement with the issuer. However, the asset manager may also make use of its own financial instruments.

The list of financial instruments that may be used in the execution of the mandate is set out in the management agreement or in the investment profile signed by the client. The client acknowledges that the asset manager may be faced with potential conflicts of interest in connection with the use of proprietary instruments. Nevertheless, the asset manager implements appropriate organizational

measures to ensure that all recommendations are made in the best interest of the client.

4.2 Investment advice on the entire portfolio

4.2.1 Type, characteristics and functioning of the financial service

As part of investment advice on the entire portfolio, the asset manager advises clients on financial instrument transactions considering the entire portfolio. To this end, the asset manager ensures that the recommended transaction matches the financial situation and the investment objectives (suitability check) as well as the client's needs and the investment strategy agreed with the client. The client then decides for himself to what extent he wishes to follow the recommendation of the asset manager.

4.2.2 Rights and obligations

When providing investment advice on the entire portfolio, the client is entitled to adequate personal investment recommendations. Investment advice on the entire portfolio takes place regularly either at the initiative of the client or at the initiative of the asset manager within the framework of the market offer taken into consideration for the selection of financial instruments. The asset manager advises the client to the best of his knowledge and with the same care that he usually applies to his own affairs.

The asset manager immediately informs the client of any significant difficulties that could affect the correct processing of the order. The asset manager also regularly informs the client of the investment advice that has been agreed and provided.

4.2.3 Risks

The investment advice on the whole portfolio presents in principle the following risks, which are in the risk sphere of the client and therefore that the client bears:

- **Risk of the investment strategy chosen:** Various risks may result from the investment strategy chosen and agreed with the client (see below). The customer fully bears these risks. A description of the risks and a corresponding explanation of those risks take place before the investment strategy is agreed.
- **Risk of maintaining the substance of assets,** respectively the risk of loss in value of financial instruments in the portfolio: this risk, which may vary depending on each financial instrument, is borne entirely by the client. For the risks of the various instruments, please refer to the brochure "Risks inherent in trading in financial instruments" published by the Swiss Bankers Association.
- **Information risk on the part of the asset manager,** respectively the risk that the asset manager

does not have sufficient information to be able to make an appropriate recommendation: when providing investment advice on the entire portfolio, the asset manager takes into consideration the client's financial situation and investment objectives (suitability check) as well as the client's needs. If the client provides the asset manager with insufficient or incorrect information about his financial situation, investment objectives or needs, there is a risk that the asset manager may not be able to advise him adequately.

- **Information risk on the part of the client** respectively the risk that the client does not have sufficient information to be able to make an informed investment decision: even if in the investment advice on the whole portfolio the asset manager takes the portfolio into account, it is the client who makes the investment decisions. As a result, the client needs specialized knowledge to understand financial instruments. This creates the risk for the client of not following proper investment recommendations due to a lack or insufficient financial knowledge.
- **Risk related to the timing of the order processing**, respectively the risk that the client places a buy or sell order too late after consulting the asset manager, which can lead to price losses. The recommendations made by the manager are based on the market data available at the time it is consulted and are only valid for a short period due to the dependence of the market.
- **Risk as a qualified investor in collective investment schemes**: clients who use investment advice on the entire portfolio as part of a long-term investment advisory relationship are considered qualified investors within the meaning of the Collective Investment Schemes Act. Qualified investors have access to forms of collective investment which are exclusively open to them. This status makes it possible to access a wider range of financial instruments in the construction of the portfolio. Collective investments intended for qualified investors may be exempt from regulatory requirements. These financial instruments are therefore not or only partially subject to Swiss provisions. This can create risks, due to liquidity, investment strategy or transparency. Detailed information on the risk profile of a specific collective investment can be found in the constituent documents of the financial instrument and, where applicable, in the basic information sheet and prospectus.

As part of its investment strategy, the Company ensures appropriate risk diversification, without being able to fully avoid a temporary concentration in certain types of financial instruments or investment categories. In the event of an excessive concentration of the portfolio in certain securities (exceeding 10%) or individual issuers (exceeding 20%), the risks described above are increased. Furthermore, negative performance of these securities and/or financial difficulties of these issuers result in a higher risk of loss for the client.

In addition, the investment advice on the entire portfolio involves certain risks which are in the risk sphere of the asset manager and for which the asset manager is responsible towards the client: the asset manager has taken the appropriate measures to respond to these risks, in particular the respect of the principle of good faith and the principle of equal treatment when processing client orders. In addition, the asset manager ensures optimal execution of client orders.

4.2.4 Market offer taken into account

The market offering taken into consideration for the selection of financial instruments includes third-party financial instruments, i.e. instruments that may be distributed, structured, or administered by the asset manager under an agreement with the issuer. However, the asset manager may also make use of its own financial instruments. The list of financial instruments that may be used in the execution of the mandate is set out in the management agreement or in the investment profile signed by the client. The client acknowledges that the asset manager may be faced with potential conflicts of interest in connection with the use of proprietary instruments. Nevertheless, the asset manager implements appropriate organizational measures to ensure that all recommendations are made in the best interest of the client.

4.3 Execution only

4.3.1 Type, characteristics and functioning of the financial service

By Execution Only we mean financial services which are limited to the simple transmission of client orders by the asset manager without any advice or management. Within the scope of an Execution Only mandate, orders are initiated exclusively by the client and transmitted by the asset manager.

The asset manager does not verify whether the transaction in question matches the client's knowledge and experience (adequacy) as well as his financial situation and investment objectives (suitability). When executing orders by the client in the future, the asset manager will not have to remind him that he is not doing an appropriateness or adequacy check.

4.3.2 Rights and obligations

In the case of an Execution Only mandate, the client has the right to give orders to buy or sell financial instruments within the framework of the market offer taken into consideration. The asset manager has the duty to transmit for execution the orders given with the same care that he usually applies to his own affairs.

The asset manager immediately informs the client of all material circumstances that could affect the correct processing of the order. The asset manager also regularly informs the client of the agreed and executed orders.

4.3.3 Risks

Execution Only presents in principle the following risks, which are in the risk sphere of the client and therefore that the client bears:

- **Risk of maintaining the substance of assets**, respectively the risk of loss in value of financial instruments in the portfolio: this risk, which may vary depending on each financial instrument, is borne entirely by the client. For the risks of the various instruments, please refer to the

brochure “Risks inherent in trading in financial instruments” of the Swiss Bankers Association.

- **Risk of information on the part of the client** respectively the risk that the client does not have sufficient information to be able to make an informed investment decision. The client makes decisions about investment without the intervention of the asset manager. As a result, the client needs specific knowledge to understand financial instruments and time to become familiar with the financial markets. If the client does not have the necessary knowledge and experience, he takes the risk of investing in a financial instrument that is not suitable for him. Lack of financial knowledge or insufficient financial knowledge may further lead the client to make investment decisions that are not in line with their financial situation and / or their investment objectives.
- **Risk related to the timing of order processing**, respectively the risk that the client places a buy or sell order at an inopportune time, which can lead to price losses.
- **Risk of inadequate supervision** respectively the risk that the client does not monitor his portfolio or does not supervise it sufficiently: the asset manager has no obligation at any time to monitor, warn or provide information. Insufficient supervision by the client can come with various risks, such as concentration risks.

As part of its investment strategy, the Company ensures appropriate risk diversification, without being able to fully avoid a temporary concentration in certain types of financial instruments or investment categories. In the event of an excessive concentration of the portfolio in certain securities (exceeding 10%) or individual issuers (exceeding 20%), the risks described above are increased. Furthermore, negative performance of these securities and/or financial difficulties of these issuers result in a higher risk of loss for the client.

In addition, an Execution Only mandate involves certain risks which fall within the sphere of responsibility of the asset manager and for which he is responsible towards the client: the asset manager has taken the appropriate measures to respond to these risks, in particular the respect of the principle of good faith and the principle of equal treatment when processing client orders. In addition, the asset manager ensures optimal execution of client orders.

4.3.4 Market offer taken into consideration

The market offering taken into consideration for the selection of financial instruments is based on that of the client, the client’s custodian bank, or, if so requested by the client, that of brokers external to the custodian bank.

5 Conflict of interests

5.1 In general

Conflicts of interest may arise, in particular when the asset manager:

- obtains for himself in violation of the principle of good faith a financial advantage or avoids a financial loss to the detriment of the clients;
- has an interest in the outcome of a financial service provided to clients that is contrary to the interest of the clients;
- has a financial or other incentive to place, when providing financial services, the interests of certain clients above the interests of other clients;
- in violation of the principle of good faith, accepts from third parties an inducement in the form of financial or non-financial advantages or other services in connection with a financial service provided to the client.

Conflicts of interest may arise in the context of Execution-only services, asset management and investment advice on the entire portfolio. They result from the collision of:

- several customers' orders;
- client orders involving own operations or other own interests of the asset manager or those of companies linked to the asset managers;
- client orders with transactions by employees of the asset manager.

To identify conflicts of interest and prevent them from creating a disadvantage for the client, the asset manager has issued internal directives and taken organizational measures.

Upon request, the asset manager will provide you with additional information on the potential conflict of interests in relation to the services offered and on the organizational measures taken to protect the client.

If disadvantages for the Client cannot be excluded despite the measures taken, the manager will inform the Client.

5.2 Remuneration received from third parties or paid to third parties

The treatment of third-party remunerations, distribution commissions and other commissions (e.g., retrocessions, sales commissions, issue costs, state commissions, finder's fees, discounts, or other pecuniary or appreciable money benefits) that the manager may receive from third parties in connection with or in connection with the performance of this Agreement shall be reimbursed to the Client.

Intermediaries who bring Clients to the asset manager or are involved in managing the relationship with the Client receive from the asset manager part of the management fees and compensation for expenses.

5.3 Other information

On request, the asset manager will be happy to provide you with additional information on any conflicts of interest in connection with the services provided by the asset manager and on the measures taken to protect the client.

6 Mediation body

Your satisfaction is our concern. If the asset manager has nevertheless refused a claim on your part, you can initiate mediation proceedings before the mediation body.

In this case, please contact:

Name : OFS Ombud Finance Suisse
Address : 16 Boulevard des Tranchées
1206 Geneva, Switzerland

Phone : + 41 22 808 04 51

Website : www.ombudfinance.ch

7 Data protection

The current version of the asset manager's data protection declaration can be found on its website:
https://www.penta-ph.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/notice_conf_fr.pdf