



## 1. INFORMATION ABOUT THE ASSET MANAGER (HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS JP)

|                         |                                      |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Name</b>             | JACOT Partners Financial Services AG |
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### 1.1. Field of activity

JP is based in Zurich. It offers asset management and family office services.

### 1.2. Supervisory status, competent authority and supervisory organisation

JP holds a licence pursuant to Article 5 paragraph 1 of the Financial Institutions Act (FinIA), which has been granted to it by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA), Laupenstrasse 27, CH-3003 Bern. JP is also supervised by the supervisory organisation A00S – Swiss Association for Supervision, Clausiusstrasse 50, CH-8006 Zurich.

### 1.3. Organisational measures

JP ensures that client advisors have sufficient knowledge of the rules of conduct of the Federal Act on Financial Services (FinSA) and the specialist knowledge required for their activity (Art. 6 FinSA). It also ensures that all other employees have the necessary skills, knowledge and experience for their activities (Art. 22 FinSA). JP may engage third parties for the provision of financial services. JP only employs persons who have the skills, knowledge and experience required for their activity and who possess the necessary licenses and register entries for this activity, and carefully instructs and monitors the persons employed.

### 1.4. Professional secrecy

JP is subject to professional secrecy in accordance with the Financial Institutions Act.

### 1.5. Release of information

The client shall be entitled at any time to receive a copy of his or her file and all other documents relating to him or her that the financial service provider has prepared in the course of the business

relationship. With the client's consent, the information may be provided in electronic form. Anyone wishing to assert a claim shall submit a corresponding request in writing or in another form verifiable by text. JP shall send the customer a copy of the documents concerned free of charge within 30 days of receipt of the request.

## 2. DORMANT ASSETS

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

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

JP is happy to answer any questions. Further information can also be found in the Swiss Bankers Association's brochure "Dormant Assets". The brochure is available on the internet at:

[https://www.swissbanking.ch/ Resources/Persis-tent/0/c/c/5/0cc5dd74305e62da3342e6edf2b273c053f9f7d2/Guidelines%20on%20the%20treatment%20of%20assets%20without%20contact%20and%20dormant%20assets%20held%20at%20Swiss%20banks%20%28Guidelines%20on%20Dormant%20Assets%29%20%28May%202022%29.pdf](https://www.swissbanking.ch/Resources/Persis-tent/0/c/c/5/0cc5dd74305e62da3342e6edf2b273c053f9f7d2/Guidelines%20on%20the%20treatment%20of%20assets%20without%20contact%20and%20dormant%20assets%20held%20at%20Swiss%20banks%20%28Guidelines%20on%20Dormant%20Assets%29%20%28May%202022%29.pdf)

## 3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE FINANCIAL SERVICES OFFERED BY JP

### 3.1. Asset Management

#### 3.1.1. Nature, characteristics and functioning of the financial service

In asset management, JP manages assets, which the client has deposited with a custodian bank, in the name of, for the account of and at the risk of the client. JP carries out transactions at its own free discretion and without consulting the client. In doing so, JP ensures that the transactions executed by it correspond to the financial circumstances and investment objectives of the client as well as the investment strategy agreed with the client and ensures that the portfolio structuring is suitable for the client.

#### 3.1.2. Rights and duties

In asset management, the client has the right that the assets in his portfolio will be managed by JP. In doing so, JP selects the investments to be included in the portfolio with due care within the framework of the market offer to be considered. JP observes the principle of good faith and the principle of equal treatment when processing customer orders. JP works towards achieving the best possible result in terms of finance, time and quality when executing its clients' orders. In financial terms, JP takes into account not only the price of the financial instrument but also the costs

associated with the execution of the order as well as the compensation of third parties in accordance with Article 26 paragraph 3 of the FinSA. JP ensures an appropriate distribution of risk as far as the investment strategy allows. It regularly monitors the assets it manages and ensures that the investments are in line with the investment strategy agreed in the investment profile and are suitable for the client.

JP informs the client regularly about the agreed and provided wealth management.

### 3.1.3. Risks

In asset management, the following risks basically arise, which lie in the risk sphere of the client and are therefore borne by the client:

- **Risk of the selected investment strategy:** Different risks may arise from the investment strategy selected and agreed by the client (see below). The client shall bear these risks in full. A presentation of the risks and a corresponding risk disclosure shall be made before the investment strategy is agreed.
- **Substance preservation risk** or the risk that the financial instruments in the portfolio lose value: This risk, which may vary depending on the financial instrument, is borne in full by the client. For the risks of the individual financial instruments, please refer to the brochure "Risks in Trading with Financial Instruments" published by the Swiss Bankers Association: [https://www.swissbanking.ch/Resources/Persistent/6/1/3/c/613cf17d17e7628788b2135114e5d399e822778d/SBA Risks Involved in Trading Financial Instruments 2019 EN.pdf](https://www.swissbanking.ch/Resources/Persistent/6/1/3/c/613cf17d17e7628788b2135114e5d399e822778d/SBA_Risks_Involved_in_Trading_Financial_Instruments_2019_EN.pdf)
- **Information risk on the part of JP** or the risk that JP has not sufficient information to be able to make a well-founded investment decision: When managing the assets, JP takes into account the client's financial circumstances and investment objectives (suitability test). If the client provides JP with insufficient or inaccurate information about his financial circumstances and/or investment objectives, there is a risk that JP will not be able to make investment decisions that are suitable for the client.
- **Risk as a qualified investor in collective investment schemes:** Clients who make use of asset management services within the framework of a long-term asset management relationship are deemed to be qualified investors within the meaning of the Collective Investment Schemes Act. Qualified investors have access to forms of collective investment schemes that are exclusively open to them. This status enables a broader range of financial instruments to be taken into account in the design of the portfolio. Collective investment schemes for qualified investors may be exempt from regulatory requirements. Such financial instruments are therefore not or only partially subject to Swiss regulations. This may give rise to risks, particularly with regard to liquidity, investment strategy or transparency. Detailed information on the risk profile of a particular collective investment scheme can be found in the constituent documents of the financial instrument and, where applicable, in the basic information sheet and the prospectus.

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

### 3.1.4. Considered market offer

The market offering considered in the selection of financial instruments covers third-party and own financial instruments. The following financial instruments are available to the client within the

scope of asset management:

- Shares listed as e.g., in the Stoxx Europe 600, S&P 500, Nikkei 225 and SMI;
- Units in collective investment schemes;
- Structured products issued as e.g., by Vontobel, Julius Baer, UBS, Goldman Sachs, Natixis, Leonteq, CAT Financial Products or BNP Paribas;
- Derivatives, issued as e.g., by Leonteq, Raiffeisenbank or EFG;
- Bonds;
- Currencies

### **3.2. Family Office Services**

#### **3.2.1. Nature, characteristics and operation of the financial service**

JP offers classic services of a multi-family office for wealthy clients through its own internal know-how or in cooperation with specialised external advisors. The main function is the strategic management of family assets with comprehensive asset allocation, i.e., in particular asset planning, asset consolidation, asset structuring, performance monitoring etc. This does not include regulatory services such as asset management or investment advice. Wealth structuring is carried out through a selection of efficient means and structures for the preservation, increase and fulfilment of long-term and short-term family and business goals. For the asset allocation, an asset mix and a liquidity strategy are defined through macro analyses and various investment themes. Risk management is based on a holistic strategy that includes structural as well as new challenges. Lifestyle management includes philanthropic commitments, charity, impact investing, real estate, art and concierge services. For tax, legal, M&A and corporate finance advice, we refer you to experts in our network.

#### **3.2.2. Rights and duties**

The client is entitled to careful and sound advice as well as regular information about the agreed services provided by JP. JP must at all times inform the client about the risks and challenges of the assets in the mandate.

#### **3.2.3. Risks**

The assessment of opportunities and risks is worked out together with the client for his/her specific situation.

### **3.3. Index Sponsor**

#### **3.3.1. Nature, characteristics and operation of the financial service**

As index sponsor of actively managed certificates ("tracker certificates"), JP manages the indices underlying the tracker certificates on a discretionary basis and is compensated for this activity by the issuer. The indices represent purely hypothetical portfolios.

#### **3.3.2. Rights and duties**

JP is responsible for the composition and compilation of the indices. The client or issuer is entitled vis-à-vis JP to have JP compile and create the indices in accordance with predefined index rules or strategy (as well as their basic guidelines and parameters). The client or issuer is not obliged to buy and/or hold any components of the index and there is no actual portfolio of assets to which any person is entitled or in which any person holds a participation.

#### **3.3.3. Risks**

The assessment of opportunities and risks in connection with the service as index sponsor will be worked out together with the client or issuer for his specific situation. The issuer or the client bears

the issuer risk.

### **3.4. Management of collective assets under the “De-minimis threshold”**

#### **3.4.1. Nature, characteristics and operation of the financial service**

As an investment manager of Swiss investment funds, JP is entitled, within the framework of agreements and the applicable regulations, guidelines and decisions, to make investment decisions in the name of and on behalf of the fund management company for the account of the collective investment schemes, as well as to make transactions, whereby the relevant provisions in the fund contract of the respective collective investment scheme must be taken into account and complied with.

#### **3.4.2. Rights and duties**

JP ensures professional portfolio management and is responsible for the selection of investments. It undertakes to make this selection with due care in every respect. JP bases its investment decisions and its actions on generally recognised sources and rules/principles in the financial sector and makes the necessary (preliminary) clarifications for asset management. JP acts exclusively in the interests of the investors. In the management of collective assets, the principles for safeguarding the interests of investors pursuant to Art. 20 of the Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006 (CISA) are observed.

#### **3.4.3. Risks**

An investment in investment funds managed by JP is only suitable for investors who (independently or together with an appropriate financial or other advisor) are in a position to assess the advantages and risks of such an investment and who have sufficient resources to be able to accept any losses that may result. Before making an investment decision in respect of any investment in JP Funds, potential investors should carefully consider all the information contained in the Prospectus incorporating the Fund Contract of the Fund and their own personal circumstances. Potential investors should pay particular attention to the considerations set out in the section entitled “Principal Risks and Risk Profile” and the “Profile of the Typical Investor” in the Prospectus with integrated fund contract.

## **4. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

### **4.1. In general**

Conflicts of interest can arise when JP:

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

Conflicts of interest may arise in connection with asset management. They are mainly caused by the coincidence of:

- several customer orders;
- customer orders with JP's own business or other own interests or those of companies affiliated with JP;

- customer orders with transactions of JP employees.

#### **4.2. Dealing with possible conflicts of interest**

JP has issued internal directives and taken organisational precautions in order to recognise conflicts of interest and prevent them from having a detrimental effect on the client:

- JP does not execute any employee transactions and does not engage in proprietary trading.
- JP has established an internal control function that continuously monitors JP's investment transactions and compliance with the rules of market conduct. The control function reports findings directly to the Board of Directors. Through effective control and sanction measures, JP can thus avoid conflicts of interest.
- When executing orders, JP observes the priority principle, i.e., all orders are entered immediately in the chronological order in which they are received.
- JP creates areas of confidentiality within the organisation.
- JP obliges its employees to disclose mandates that may lead to a conflict of interest.
- JP designs its remuneration policy in such a way that there are no incentives for frowned-upon behaviour.
- JP regularly trains its employees and ensures that they have the necessary expertise.
- JP consults the control function in the event of potentially conflicting interests and has these approved by it.

#### **4.3. Information about ties to third parties**

In connection with the financial services offered by JP, economic ties may exist with third parties. The receipt of payments from third parties as well as their treatment are regulated in detail and comprehensively in the respective asset management agreements.

#### **4.4. Further information**

For a discussion on possible conflicts of interest, JP is pleased to be at your disposal.

### **5. OMBUDSMAN SERVICE**

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

OFS Ombud Finance Switzerland, Rue du Conseil Général 10, CH-1205 Geneva, +41 22 808 04 51  
[www.ombudfinance.ch](http://www.ombudfinance.ch)