

Information concerning the sub-fund World Selection 100-1 Advanced

1. Basic details

Name

World Selection 100-1 Advanced

Date of incorporation

4 May 2026

Life

Limited to 31 July 2031

Delegation of the management of the investment portfolio

The intellectual management has been delegated by the management company to KBC Fund Management Limited, 4th Floor, Scotch House, 6/7 Burgh Quay, Dublin 2, D02 VK44, Ireland, except for:

- the creation and maintenance of the sub-fund in terms of the technical, product-specific and legal aspects;
- the management of the fixed-income portion (including interest rate swaps) of the portfolio that is not invested in SPVs.

Stock exchange listing

Not applicable.

2. Investment information

Object of the sub-fund

Description of the sub-fund's object

The object of the sub-fund is twofold (before deducting charges and taxes):

- (1) To repay per share the initial subscription price of 1000 EUR at Maturity.(i.e. the capital protection). This capital protection is provided through a financial mechanism that will be explained in more detail under the heading *Capital protection*. However, the capital protection does not apply to shareholders who sell their shares before Maturity.
- (2) To provide a potential return through an investment in swaps. The various types of swaps in which the sub-fund may invest are explained in more detail under the *Potential return*.

Capital Protection

The financial mechanism used to achieve capital protection

The financial mechanism used to achieve capital protection at Maturity consists of an investment of the total amount of the subscriptions in bonds and other debt instruments, deposits and/or liquid assets (including cash deposited on a time-deposit account or current account). These investments can have different maturities and coupon payment dates. Using the swaps described under the heading *Permitted swap transactions (2)*, these investments are matched with the due dates of the obligations of the sub-fund.

Criteria the investments must meet

The investments must meet one of the following criteria:

- (1) An investment in deposits and/or debt instruments, placed with or issued by financial institutions under the prudential supervision of and established in a Member State of the European Economic Area.
- (2) An investment in debt instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Economic Area.
- (3) An investment under an investment strategy with an analogous structure and identical counterparty risk as a direct investment in deposits and/or debt instruments as stated under (1) and (2) above.

The investments under (3) may consist of:

- (A) An investment in notes listed on a stock exchange that are issued by 'Special Purpose Vehicles' (SPVs).

These SPVs are managed by KBC Asset Management NV or a subsidiary.

The underlying assets of the bonds issued by the SPVs consist of a diversified portfolio of deposits issued by financial institutions, bonds, other debt instruments and financial derivatives. When selecting these underlying assets, account is taken of criteria relating to allocation and creditworthiness (see *Permitted asset classes* and *Characteristics of the bonds and other debt instruments*) in order to limit the counterparty risk.

Further details of the criteria these underlying deposits, bonds, other debt instruments and financial derivatives must meet are provided in the base prospectuses for the SPVs, which can be viewed at or downloaded from www.kbc.be/prospectus/spv.

Investors are provided with information on the investments made by both the sub-fund and the SPVs in the annual and half-yearly reports on the open-ended investment company under Belgian law (bevek) to which the sub-fund belongs. These reports can also be viewed at or downloaded from www.kbc.be.

- (B) An investment in:

- deposits with financial institutions under prudential supervision in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United States of America, Japan, Canada or Australia and/or
- debt instruments issued by financial institutions under prudential supervision in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United States of America, Japan, Canada or Australia and/or
- debt instruments issued or guaranteed by the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United States of America, Japan, Canada or Australia.

Prudential supervision of financial institutions in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United States of America, Japan, Canada and Australia can be equated to prudential supervision of financial institutions in the member states of the European Economic Area.

The investments in debt instruments issued by financial institutions under prudential supervision in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United States of America, Japan, Canada or Australia or issued or guaranteed by the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United States of America, Japan, Canada or Australia have a minimum credit rating as set out under the heading *Characteristics of the bonds and other debt instruments*.

- (C) The investments may also consist of a combination of the investments specified under (A) and (B).

No formal guarantee

No formal guarantee of repayment of the initial subscription price is provided to the sub-fund or to its shareholders. In other words, the capital protection is not binding for the sub-fund as regards the result generated, although achieving this objective through the operation of the financial mechanism is still the top priority.

If the financial mechanism fails and, as a result, the amount per share payable (before deducting charges and taxes) at Maturity is lower than the initial subscription price, KBC Asset Management NV may decide (but is not obliged) to use the management fee it has received during the current financial year from the sub-fund – and possibly also from other sub-funds of the bevek – to cover the shortfall. This is not a guarantee from KBC Asset Management NV, which may decide at any time and at its own discretion whether or not to use the management fee for this purpose.

The capital protection does not apply to shareholders who sell their shares before Maturity.

Potential return

To achieve a potential return, the sub-fund concludes swaps with one or more prime counterparties. Consequently, the sub-fund transfers a portion of the future income from the investments that were made to achieve capital protection to this counterparty (these counterparties) during the life of the sub-fund. In exchange, the counterparty (counterparties) undertake to provide a potential return as specified under the heading *Selected strategy*.

Sub-fund's investment policy

Permitted asset classes

Pursuant to the provisions of the Royal Decree of 12 November 2012 on undertakings for collective investment complying with the conditions of Directive 2009/65/EC, the sub-fund may invest in transferable securities (including bonds and other debt instruments), money market instruments, units (shares) in undertakings for collective investment, deposits, financial derivatives, liquid assets and all other instruments insofar as and to the extent permitted by the applicable legislation.

The investment limits and restrictions set out in the Royal Decree of 12 November 2012 on undertakings for collective investment complying with the conditions of Directive 2009/65/EC will be respected at all times.

Characteristics of the bonds and other debt instruments

During the sub-fund's life, the average credit rating of the bonds and other debt instruments shall be at least 'A-' from Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating from Moody's or Fitch, or, if there is no credit rating available, an average credit risk profile that the manager considers to be at least equivalent.

At the start of the investment, the credit rating of the long-term bonds and other debt instruments shall be at least 'A-' from Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating from Moody's or Fitch, or, if there is no credit rating available, a credit risk profile that the manager considers to be at least equivalent.

At the start of the investment, the credit rating of the short-term bonds and other debt instruments shall be at least 'A-1' from Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating from Moody's or Fitch, or, if there is no credit rating available, a credit risk profile that the manager considers to be at least equivalent.

When selecting the bonds and other debt instruments, the maturity will be taken into consideration. The maturity will be as close as possible to the maturity of the sub-fund.

Permitted swap transactions

The swaps described below have been concluded with a prime counterparty or prime counterparties within the limits laid down by law.

(1) To achieve a potential return, the sub-fund concludes swaps. Under such swap contracts, the sub-fund transfers a portion of the future income from the investments described under the heading 'Permitted asset classes' to the counterparty or counterparties during the life of the sub-fund. In exchange, the counterparty or counterparties undertake to provide a potential return as specified under the heading *Selected strategy*.

The swaps under (1) are essential to achieve the sub-fund's investment objectives, since this technique facilitates achievement of the goal of generating a potential return.

The sub-fund's risk profile is not affected by the use of these swaps.

(2) If necessary, the sub-fund also concludes swaps to match the due dates of the commitments of the sub-fund with those of the cash flows stemming from the deposits, bonds and other debt instruments described under the heading *Criteria the investments must meet*.

These swaps are essential to achieve the sub-fund's investment objectives, since there are not enough bonds and other debt instruments available on the market whose coupon payments and maturity dates always perfectly match the due dates of the sub-fund's obligations.

The sub-fund's risk profile is not affected by the use of these swaps.

(3) In addition, the sub-fund may conclude swaps to protect itself against the credit risk in respect of issuers of bonds and other debt instruments. Through this type of swap, one or more counterparties takes over the risk of an issuer of a bond or other debt instrument in the sub-fund's portfolio defaulting, in exchange for a fee payable by the sub-fund.

The swaps under (3) serve to hedge the credit risk.

The sub-fund's risk profile is not affected by the use of these swaps.

Restrictions of the investment policy

The investment policy will be implemented within the limits set by law and regulations.

The sub-fund may borrow up to 10% of its net assets, insofar as these are short-term borrowings aimed at solving temporary liquidity problems.

Selected strategy

Investment objectives and strategy

The sub-fund has two investment objectives: firstly, it seeks to repay at Maturity 100% of the initial subscription price and secondly a possible capital gain that is contingent on the evolution of a basket of 30 shares of a worldwide selection of companies that comply with negative screening criteria at the time of entering into the swap contracts. More information on basket composition and associated swap contracts can be found in section "Relevant basket" below.

If the Value of the basket of 30 shares has risen relative to its Starting Value, 100% of this increase in Value (= (End Value minus the Starting Value) divided by the Starting Value) will be taken into account at Maturity with regard to 100% of the initial subscription price. The capital gain will be capped at 50% (yield to maturity of 8.24% before taxes and charges).

Negative performances of the basket are not taken into account.

Information related to Responsible Investing

On top of the restrictions mentioned earlier, the sub-fund will follow policies and restrictions related to the focus on responsible investing. More information on the investment policy for Responsible Investing funds is available at www.kbc.be/investment-legal-documents > Investment policy for Responsible Investing funds.

The sub-fund promotes a combination of environmental and social characteristics and, although it does not have sustainable investments as an objective, it will invest a minimum proportion of assets in economic activities that contribute to achieving environmental or social objectives ("sustainable investments").

Issuers in which it invests must follow good governance practices.

The sub-fund is compliant with the transparency obligations of article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ('SFDR'). More information on how the sub-fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics can be found in the 'Annex for Optimum Fund World Selection 100-1 Advanced' with the prospectus. This annex specifically covers the pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852. In addition, the exclusions set out in Article 12(1)(a) to (g) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 ("Exclusions for Paris Agreement-aligned EU benchmarks") are respected by this sub-fund. The sub-fund complies with the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) guidelines on fund names using ESG or sustainability-related terms.

With regards to investments in bonds, deposits, money market instruments and other debt instruments, the sub-fund pursues a dualistic approach consisting of a positive selection methodology and a negative screening (directly or indirectly through investments in SPVs).

KBC Asset Management NV has a team of specialist researchers responsible for this dualistic approach. They are assisted by an independent advisory board (the "**Responsible Investing Advisory Board**") comprised of up to twelve persons, who are not affiliated to KBC Asset Management NV, and whose sole responsibility is to supervise the dualistic approach and activities of the specialist researchers. The secretariat of the advisory board is handled by a representative of KBC Asset Management NV. Moreover, KBC Asset Management NV works with data suppliers with expertise in Responsible Investing that provide data to the specialized researchers, who process and complete the data with publicly available information (including annual reports, press publications, etc.).

Positive selection methodology

As for investments in bonds, deposits, money market instruments and other debt instruments, the sub-fund will only invest (directly or indirectly through investments in SPVs) in the following three asset classes.

1. *Bonds to finance green and/or social projects. These instruments are issued or guaranteed by a member state of the European Economic Area, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United States of America, Japan, Canada or Australia or by financial institutions under the prudential supervision of and established in a member state of the European Economic Area, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United States of America, Japan, Canada or Australia.*

To promote the transition to a more sustainable world, the sub-fund undertakes to invest a minimum proportion of its portfolio in bonds to finance green and/or social projects. Bonds whose proceeds are used exclusively to finance (a combination of) green and social projects that comply with the Green Bond Principles and the Social Bond Principles of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) on the use of proceeds are considered bonds to finance green and/or social projects. Compliance with these principles is verified by an external party. In addition, bonds complying with Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 November 2023 on European Green Bonds and optional disclosures for bonds marketed as environmentally sustainable bonds and for sustainability-linked bonds ("the European Green Bond Standard") will be considered as bonds financing green and/or social projects. Instruments that meet these requirements are designated as "sustainable investments" in accordance with Article 2(17) SFDR. The sub-fund undertakes to invest at all times at least 10% of total assets in bonds to finance green and/or social projects. Investments in bonds to finance green projects will always exceed 1% of total assets. Investments in bonds to finance social projects will always exceed 1% of total assets.

More information on bonds financing green and/or social projects and the specific objectives of the sub-fund can be found in the "Appendix for Optimum Fund World Selection 100-1 Advanced" to the prospectus.

2. *Debt and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a member state of the European Economic Area, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United States of America, Japan, Canada or Australia whose issuers contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.*

The Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs") were defined by the United Nations in 2015 as a plan of action to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all people and the world by 2030. There are a total of 17 SDGs, representing both social and environmental goals. Governments are assessed on five pillars, which contain indicators that can be linked to the 17 SDGs. These five pillars are: 1° overall economic performance and stability (e.g., quality of institutions and government), 2° socioeconomic development and public health (e.g., education and employment), 3° equality, freedom and rights of all citizens, 4° environmental policy (e.g., climate change), and 5°

security, peace and international relations. This list is not exhaustive and is subject to change under the supervision of the Responsible Investing Advisory Board. If a government scores sufficiently high on one of these pillars and not significantly poor on the other pillars, bonds of this government and its sub-governments and agencies are considered instruments that contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

To be considered a country contributing to UN sustainable development goals, it must meet the following two conditions:

- 1) The country is aligned with the ESG criteria: it has a score of at least 80 in one of the five pillars and for no other pillar 50 or less than 50;
- 2) The country is not excluded: it is not among the 50% most controversial regimes AND it meets the criteria on compliance with sustainable principles AND it is not among the worst scoring 10% countries of the universe.

Bonds of supranational governments contribute to the UN sustainable development goals if one of two criteria are met:

- 1) at least half of its members contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (weighted by voting power/funded capital/percentage of population (in order of availability)).
- 2) the supranational institution's mission statement has a sustainable goal and less than half of its members fall in the worst half of the screening for controversial regimes.

Instruments of governments, supranational institutions and/or government-related entities that meet these requirements will be labeled as "sustainable investment," in accordance with Article 2(17) SFDR. In addition, KBC Asset Management NV may assign the "sustainable development" label to government instruments, on advice of the Responsible Investing Advisory Board. This implies that these instruments are also judged to contribute to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The manual assessment of the sustainable nature of an investment by KBC Asset Management NV will take into account the principles of the definition of a sustainable investment, as outlined in the SFDR. However, the assignment of the "sustainable development" label by KBC Asset Management NV, on the advice of the Responsible Investing Advisory Board to instruments of governments is very exceptional.

3. *Deposits, money market instruments and/or debt instruments placed with or issued by financial institutions under the prudential supervision of and established in a member state of the European Economic Area, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United States of America, Japan, Canada or Australia. The issuers of these deposits and instruments will contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.*

The issuers of these deposits and instruments will contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. These assets will contribute to the promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics but are not considered "sustainable investments. Financial institutions that contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are defined as financial institutions that contribute to at least one of the first 15 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (score ≥ 2). SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) are not included in our assessment because they are not easily measurable by financial institutions and are more relevant to governments. The assessment of alignment with the UN SDG scores is based on the MSCI Net Alignment Score (source: MSCI), which considers both product- and service-level alignment and operational-level alignment of the financial institution. The Net SDG Alignment Score is an average of the SDG Product Alignment Score and the SDG Operational Alignment Score, with the exception of a score of -10 corresponding to "strongly disagree," which remains at -10 in the net score. The Product Alignment Score assesses the net impact of a company's products and services on achieving the goals associated with each of the SDGs. The Operational Alignment Score assesses the extent to which companies' activities may have a positive or negative impact on the achievement of certain sustainable development goals. The Net Alignment Score ranges between -10 and +10 for each SDG and can be divided into 5 categories: Strongly Misaligned (-10), Deviant ($-10 < \text{score} \leq -2$), Neutral ($-2 < \text{score} < 2$), Aligned ($2 \leq \text{score} \leq 5$) and Strongly Aligned ($5 < \text{score} \leq 10$).

Negative screening

As for investments in bonds, deposits, money market instruments and other debt instruments, the sub-fund will invest (directly or indirectly through investments in SPVs) only in issuers that meet negative screening.

In practical terms the end result of this negative screening procedure is that the sub-fund excludes issuers in advance from the Responsible Investment universe which fall foul of the exclusion policies available on www.kbc.be/investment-legal-documents > Exclusion policy for Responsible Investing funds.

The application of these policies means that:

- issuers involved in certain activities are excluded from the sub-fund's investment universe. A distinction can be made between issuers that are excluded if they exceed a certain turnover threshold in relation to specific activities, such as conventional weapons, tobacco, gambling or adult entertainment, and those that are excluded outright because they are involved in specific activities, such as controversial weapons, agricultural commodities or the mining of thermal coal, among others.
- the sub-fund may nevertheless invest in companies involved in conventional weapons and/or nuclear weapons that exceed certain turnover thresholds, provided they are included on the whitelist as stated in the policy. The whitelist is a list drawn up by KBC Group and includes companies involved in conventional weapons and/or nuclear weapons but which are nevertheless deemed acceptable as investments within funds that invest responsibly, taking into account factors such as the proportion of arms sales to non-NATO countries and a possible involvement in human rights controversies related to armed conflict.

This screening also ensures that issuers who seriously violate fundamental principles of environmental protection,

social responsibility and good governance, amongst others, are excluded from the sub-fund's investment universe.

More information regarding the specific exclusions can also be found in the "Annex for Optimum Fund World Selection 100-1 Advanced" to the prospectus.

These negative screening principles are not exhaustive and may be adapted from time to time under the supervision of the Responsible Investing Advisory Board.

Potential Exceptions

It cannot be ruled out, however, that very limited investments may be made temporarily in assets that do not meet the above criteria. The reasons for this include the following:

- Developments as a result of which an issuer can no longer be regarded as eligible after purchase;
- Corporate events, such as a merger of one company with another, where the merged company can no longer be considered an eligible company based on the above criteria;
- Incorrect data as a result of which assets are invested (unintentionally and erroneously) in assets purchased when it should not have been eligible for the sub-fund;
- A planned update of the screening criteria as a result of which assets should be excluded from the sub-fund, but which the management company chooses to refrain from selling immediately in the best interest of the customer;
- External circumstances such as market movements and updates of external data can lead to investment solutions failing to achieve the abovementioned targets.

In these cases, the fund manager will replace the assets concerned with more appropriate assets as soon as possible, always taking into account the sole interest of the investor.

Taxonomy related information

At the date of this prospectus, the sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of its assets in environmentally sustainable economic activities which contribute to any of the environmental objectives set out in Article 9 of the Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment ('EU Taxonomy Framework'). The minimum proportion of investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy Framework is 0%. This will be monitored on a regular basis and as soon as sufficiently reliable, timely and verifiable data from issuers or invested companies is available, the prospectus may be updated.

Non-financial companies are considered to contribute to sustainable development if at least 20% of sales are aligned to the EU Taxonomy Framework based on Trucost data. For companies in the financial sector, a different methodology applies. For credit institutions, the alignment with the EU Taxonomy Framework is based on the Green Asset Ratio, while for other financial companies the alignment with the EU Taxonomy Framework is based on the alignment of their investment portfolios. Instruments of companies that meet these requirements are referred to as "sustainable investments," according to art. 2(17) SFDR. Green bonds complying with the European Green Bond Standard are also considered aligned with the EU Taxonomy Framework and are referred to as "sustainable investments". More information on the percentage in the portfolio that was considered "sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy Framework" based on this criterion during the reporting period, can be found in the annual reports for this sub-fund.

More information on the EU Taxonomy Framework can be found in the 'Annex for Optimum Fund World Selection 100-1 Advanced' to the prospectus.

Transparency of adverse sustainability impacts

The sub-fund considers the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors ('PAI') as described by the Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ('SFDR').

With regard to investments in bonds, deposits, money market instruments and other debt instruments (directly or indirectly through investments in SPVs), the main adverse effects on sustainability factors are explicitly taken into account through the General Exclusion Policy for Conventional and Responsible Investment Funds and the Exclusion Policy for Responsible Investment Funds. More information on the indicators for the main adverse effects taken into account can be found at www.kbc.be/investment-legal-documents > General Exclusion Policy for Conventional and Responsible Investment Funds and www.kbc.be/investment-legal-documents > Exclusion policy for Responsible Investing funds.

In addition, the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are implicitly taken into account through the Proxy Voting and Engagement Policy of KBC Asset Management NV (more information can be found at www.kbc.be/investment-legal-documents > Retrospective Proxy Voting - overview > Proxy Voting and Engagement Policy).

With regard to the underlying basket of equities, the main adverse effects on sustainability factors are explicitly taken into account at the conclusion of swap contracts, via the General Exclusion Policy for Conventional and

Responsible Investment Funds and the Exclusion Policy for Responsible Investment Funds. More information on the indicators for the main adverse effects taken into account can be found at www.kbc.be/investment-legal-documents > General Exclusion Policy for Conventional and Responsible Investment Funds and www.kbc.be/investment-legal-documents > Exclusion Policy for Responsible Investment Funds.

During the life of the sub-fund, the underlying basket of shares will comply with KBC Group Policy on Blacklisted Companies which can be found at www.kbc.be/investment-legal-documents > General Exclusion Policy for Conventional Funds and Responsible Investment Funds, Section 1 'KBC Group Policy on Blacklisted Companies'.

More information on how the sub-fund aims to consider the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors can also be found in the "Appendix for Optimum Fund World Selection 100-1 Advanced" to the prospectus. A statement on how the sub-fund has considered the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors during the reporting period can also be found in the annual reports for this sub-fund.

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Maturity

Thursday 31 July 2031 (payment with a value date of D+1 banking day)

Currency

EUR, for all shares in the basket, changes in the value of the currency in which they are expressed relative to EUR are irrelevant.

Starting Value

Value of the basket based on the weighted average of the Value of the shares included in the basket during the first 10 Valuation Days, starting from Friday 19 June 2026 inclusive.

End Value

Value of the basket based on the weighted average of the Value of the shares included in the basket on the last Valuation Day of the month for the last 12 months before Maturity, more specifically from July 2030 through June 2031 (inclusive).

Value

For all the shares, except for those listed on the Milan stock exchange, the closing price, namely the price of a share in the basket as calculated and notified at closing of the stock exchange by the authority of the stock exchange on which the share is listed (or its legal successor). The reference price is used for shares listed on the Milan stock exchange.

Valuation day

A Valuation Day is set separately for each share in the basket.

A Valuation Day is a day that is a planned trading day both

- i) for the stock exchange on which the share is listed and
- ii) for the stock exchange whose activities have a substantial influence on the trading of options and futures on the share concerned

hereinafter referred to as 'the stock exchanges concerned'.

If on the Valuation Day,

- a) one of the stock exchanges concerned is unexpectedly closed or
- b) there is an event that disrupts the market for a stock exchange concerned or
- c) one of the stock exchanges concerned closes early,

the original Valuation Day is replaced by the following trading day when no event as referred to in a), b) or c) above occurs. An extraordinary closure that has been announced in advance is not considered as early closure.

If a valuation is made on consecutive Valuation Days, the trading day that replaces the original Valuation Day (i) may not coincide with another original Valuation Day and (ii) may not be a trading day that already replaces another original Valuation Day.

However, if an event as referred to under a), b) or c) above occurs on each of the eight trading days following the original Valuation Day,

- (i) the eighth trading day shall be considered as the original Valuation Day and
- (ii) the Bevek shall assess, in good faith and in consultation with the prime counterparty or counterparties with which it has concluded a swap agreement, the price of the share as it would have been traded on that eighth trading day and
- (iii) the Bevek will notify shareholders of any changes regarding setting the Starting Value and/or End Value and conditions of payment.

Relevant basket

With regard to investments in swaps and the underlying basket of equities, when the swap contracts are concluded, the companies in the basket meet negative screening. Over the life of the product, stocks included in the underlying basket may no longer meet the negative screening.

Investments in swaps do not imply a sustainable investment objective, nor do they promote ecological and/or social characteristics. The swaps do not represent a direct investment in the shares of the companies concerned. The counterparties with whom these swaps are concluded do not undergo additional screening.

In the table below, the columns from left to right reflect the number of the share, the name of the share, the Bloomberg code, the exchange on which it trades (City-MIC Code) and its initial weighting in the basket.

(i)	Name	Bloomberg Code	Exchange	Initial Weighting Coefficients
1	ADMIRAL GROUP PLC	ADM LN Equity	LONDON - XLON	2.0000%
2	AMCOR PLC	AMCR UN Equity	NEW YORK - XNYS	2.0000%
3	ANNALY CAPITAL MANAGEMENT INC	NLY UN Equity	NEW YORK - XNYS	2.0000%
4	AVIVA PLC	AV/ LN Equity	LONDON - XLON	2.0000%
5	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (CT)	BNS CT Equity	TORONTO - XTSE	2.0000%
6	BCE INC	BCE CT Equity	TORONTO - XTSE	2.0000%
7	COLOPLAST-B	COLOB DC Equity	COPENHAGEN - XCSE	8.0000%
8	DANSKE BANK A/S	DANSKE DC Equity	COPENHAGEN - XCSE	4.0000%
9	HEALTHPEAK PROP INC	DOC UN Equity	NEW YORK - XNYS	2.0000%
10	HENNES & MAURITZ AB-B SHS	HMB SS Equity	STOCKHOLM - XSTO	2.0000%
11	QBE INSURANCE GROUP (AT)	QBE AT Equity	SYDNEY - XASX	8.0000%
12	REALTY INCOME CORP	O UN Equity	NEW YORK - XNYS	2.0000%
13	ROGERS COMMUNICATIONS INC-B	RCI/B CT Equity	TORONTO - XTSE	2.0000%
14	SCENTRE GROUP	SCG AT Equity	SYDNEY - XASX	2.0000%
15	SEKISUI HOUSE LTD	1928 JT Equity	TOKYO - XTKS	8.0000%
16	SIMON PROPERTY GROUP INC	SPG UN Equity	NEW YORK - XNYS	2.0000%
17	SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BAN-A	SEBA SS Equity	STOCKHOLM - XSTO	2.0000%
18	SUN LIFE FINANCIAL INC	SLF CT Equity	TORONTO - XTSE	2.0000%
19	SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN-A SHS	SHBA SS Equity	STOCKHOLM - XSTO	5.0000%
20	SWEDBANK AB - A SHARES	SWEDA SS Equity	STOCKHOLM - XSTO	2.0000%
21	SWISS LIFE HOLDING AG-REG	SLHN SE Equity	ZURICH - XVTX	8.0000%
22	TELE2	TEL2B SS Equity	STOCKHOLM - XSTO	3.0000%
23	TELIA CO AB	TELIA SS Equity	STOCKHOLM - XSTO	3.0000%
24	TELSTRA CORP LTD (AT)	TLS AT Equity	SYDNEY - XASX	5.0000%
25	TELUS CORP (CT)	T CT Equity	TORONTO - XTSE	2.0000%
26	TRANSURBAN GROUP	TCL AT Equity	SYDNEY - XASX	2.0000%
27	UDR INC	UDR UN Equity	NEW YORK - XNYS	2.0000%
28	VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS INC	VZ UN Equity	NEW YORK - XNYS	2.0000%

(i)	Name	Bloomberg Code	Exchange	Initial Weighting Coefficients
29	WP CAREY INC	WPC UN Equity	NEW YORK - XNYS	2.0000%
30	ZURICH INSURANCE GROUP AG	ZURN SE Equity	ZURICH - XVTX	8.0000%

Basket composition methodology

KBC Asset Management used the following methodology to determine the composition of the sub-fund's basket.

Step 1 :

The starting point is the global equities universe from which a selection of potential investments is derived in accordance with the economic criteria for the composition of the basket and subject to restrictions regarding stock market capitalisation and liquid assets.

The economic criteria for the composition of the basket determine the size of the final selection.

Step 2 :

The selection of shares obtained in step 1 is reduced to a short list using a quantitative selection based on past financial data. The shares selected are those of companies that achieve a good score in terms of management quality, a healthy balance-sheet structure and a positive trend in profitability.

Step 3 :

The selection of shares obtained in step 2 is then verified by KBC Asset Management analysts. Shares that are permanently monitored by the analysts and those for which there is a negative recommendation, when the product is launched, are then withdrawn from the selection.

Step 4 :

The last reduction of the selection provides the final basket. This selection was made using the technical parameters of options (including the term, volatility, dividend yield and interest rate).

The final basket must satisfy the legal requirements concerning the quantity of shares and adequate distribution in the weighting. In addition, care is taken to ensure compliance with the geographical and/or sector spread. The analysts make a qualitative assessment of each share used taking account of specific knowledge of these shares and the sectors/regions from which they come, in accordance with the term of the sub-fund.

For the sub-fund Optimum Fund World Selection 100-1 Advanced, about 1721 equities were selected during step 1. The initial selection was reduced by a maximum 20% in step 2.

This was again reduced by 10% (indicative) in step 3. The final basket set up during step 4 is described above under *Relevant basket*. This basket makes it possible to offer the sub-fund Optimum Fund World Selection 100-1 Advanced under the conditions set out in the investment policy referred to above. Here the selection process uses parameters that could affect the potential return on the investments.

Selection criteria for the basket :

A share/issuer may only form part of the basket if (i) it is listed on a stock exchange, (ii) the issuer when entering into the swap contracts, meets the negative screening (as further explained under the "Relevant basket" section), (iii) the Board of Directors of the Beveik has approved its inclusion in the basket, (iv) the issuer is not included in the KBC Group Policy on Blacklisted Companies* and (v) at the time the swap contracts are being concluded (see 'Permitted swap transactions'), the issuer of the share complies with the KBC Group Investment Policy* (the 'Selection criteria').

* The KBC Group Policy on Blacklisted Companies and the KBC Group Investment Policy can be found at www.kbc.be/investment-legal-documents > General exclusion policies for conventional funds and responsible investment funds, Paragraph 1 'KBC Group Policy on Blacklisted Companies' and 2 'KBC Group Investment Policy'.

Modifications to the basket due to mergers, acquisitions, demergers, nationalisation, bankruptcy or disqualification :

Mergers or acquisitions

If, during the life of the sub-fund, one or more issuers of shares in the basket are involved in a merger or acquisition, the shares of the relevant issuers which still meet the selection criteria and comply with the KBC Group Investment Policy* after these operations will be given a weighting in the basket equal to the sum of the weightings of the shares of all issuers involved in the operation. If, after the operation, none of the issuers involved in the operation meet the selection criteria or comply with the KBC Group Investment Policy*, the procedures described under 'Nationalisation, bankruptcy or disqualification' will apply.

* The KBC Group Investment Policy can be found at www.kbc.be/investment-legal-documents > General exclusion policies for conventional funds and responsible investment funds, Paragraph 2 'KBC Group Investment Policy'.

Demergers

If an issuer of a share in the basket proceeds to a demerger, then the share from the issuer concerned can be substituted either by one of the shares that came about as a result of the demerger and that meets the selection criteria and complies with the KBC Group Investment Policy*, or by a basket of shares arising from the demerger which meet the selection criteria and comply with the KBC Group Investment Policy*. This basket of shares will, when calculating the number of shares in the basket, be considered as one share. If, after the operation, none of the shares resulting from the demerger meet the selection criteria or comply with the KBC Group Investment Policy*, the procedures described under 'Nationalisation, bankruptcy or disqualification' will apply.

* The KBC Group Investment Policy can be found at www.kbc.be/investment-legal-documents > General exclusion policies for conventional funds and responsible investment funds, Paragraph 2 'KBC Group Investment Policy'.

Nationalisation, bankruptcy or disqualification

If an issuer of a share in the basket is nationalised, declared bankrupt or no longer meets the selection criteria ('disqualification'), this share will be sold at the last known price before removal. The amount thus realised will then be invested until Maturity at the rate of interest in force on money or bond markets at the moment of removal, and this for a term equal to the term remaining until Maturity of the sub-fund. The realised amount plus the interest will be taken into account at Maturity as the result achieved for that share in order to calculate the final increase in the value of the basket at Maturity.

3. Risk profile

Sub-fund's risk profile

Investors must take note of the specific risk factors set out below, the description of the risks given under the heading 'Information concerning the Bevek - F.Information on the risk profile of the UCITS', and the 'What are the risks and what could I get in return?' section of the key information document.

Summary table of risks assessed by the sub-fund:

Risk type	Concise definition of the risk		Explanation:
Market risk	The risk that the entire market of an asset class will decline, thus affecting the prices and values of the assets in the portfolio	moderate	the level of the risk reflects the volatility of the stock market.
Credit risk	The risk that an issuer or a counterparty will default	low	
Settlement risk	The risk that settlement of a transaction via a payment system will not take place as expected	low	
Liquidity risk	The risk that a position cannot be liquidated in a timely manner at a reasonable price	low	
Exchange or currency risk	The risk that the value of an investment will be affected by changes in exchange rates	low	
Custody risk	The risk of loss of assets held in custody with a custodian or sub-custodian	low	
Concentration risk	The risk relating to a large concentration of investments in specific assets or in specific markets	low	
Performance risk	Risks to return	moderate	the level of the risk reflects the volatility of the stock market.
Capital risk	Risks to capital	none	
Flexibility risk	Inflexibility both within the product and constraints on switching to other providers	low	
Inflation risk	Risk of inflation	moderate	there is no protection against an increase of the inflation.
Environmental factors	Uncertainty regarding the immutability of environmental factors, such as the tax regime	low	

Risk profile of the typical investor

Profile of the typical investor for which the sub-fund has been designed : Defensive profile.

The risk profile mentioned per sub-fund has been determined from the point of view of an investor in the euro area and may differ from that of an investor in other currency zones. More information on the risk profiles can be obtained at www.kbc.be/riskprofile.

4. Information concerning the trading of shares

How to buy and sell shares and switch between sub-funds

If it turns out that units are being held by persons other than those permitted to hold them, the Company may, in accordance with Article 8.2 of the Articles of Association, and without charge (except any taxes due and any charges to cover the cost of realising the assets), redeem those units.

Cut-off time for receiving orders at the financial service providers in Belgium ⁽¹⁾ Date of published net asset value	Date the net asset value is calculated	Actual values used	Date of payment or repayment of the orders.
D (the 16 th of the month (if this is not a banking day, the previous banking day) at 6 am CET and on the last banking day of the month at 6 am CET) also referred to as 'Dealing Day'	D+1 banking day at the earliest and D+4 banking days at the latest	D if maximum 20% of the actual values are already known on D (the 16 th of the month (if this is not a banking day, the previous banking day) at 6 am CET and on the last banking day of the month at 6 am CET) D + 1 if more than 20% of the actual values are already known on D (the 16 th of the month (if this is not a banking day, the previous banking day) 6 am CET and on the last banking day of the month at 6 am CET)	D + 5 banking days

⁽¹⁾ The cut-off time for receiving orders stated above applies to orders investors place directly with the financial services providers in Belgium.

If an investor places an order with a financial institution other than the financial service providers in Belgium, he/she must find out from that institution what cut-off time (time + date) applies to the order he/she wishes to place so that the institution in question can take the necessary action to ensure that the order reaches the financial service providers in Belgium before 6 am CET on day D in order to qualify as an order of day D.

Calculation of the net asset value

The net asset value is calculated biweekly, as described above.

Publication of the net asset value

The 'Information concerning the Bevek – I. Additional information – Publication of the net asset value' section specifies where the result of the calculation of the net asset value can be viewed.

If the profitability of the sub-fund is jeopardised due to a limited number of subscriptions during the initial subscription period (less than 5 000 000 euros), the Board of Directors of the Bevek may decide to refuse the orders placed during the initial subscription period and not to proceed with the commercialisation of the sub-fund.

5. Types of shares and fees and charges

Units may be in registered or book-entry form, as the shareholder chooses. No certificates representing the registered units are issued. Instead, confirmation is supplied of entry in the register of shareholders.

Dividend payment

After the close of the financial year, the General Meeting determines the portion of the result, which, within the limitations imposed by the Law of 3 August 2012 relative to undertakings for collective investment complying with the conditions of Directive 2009/65/EC and the undertakings for investment in receivables, is to be paid to the holders of distribution shares.

The holders of capitalisation shares are not entitled to receive a dividend. The portion of the annual net income accruing to them is capitalised in favour of these shares.

The General Meeting may decide to proceed to interim payments in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The Board of Directors may, in accordance with the provisions laid down in the articles of association and within the limits of the law, decide to pay out interim dividends.

The information concerning the type of shares and/or the type of shareclass, and the fees and charges associated with these, is stated below grouped per type of shares and/or the type of shareclass.