



Trade Allocation Policy

Lightrock
Netherlands B.V.

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1. Introduction

Fair allocation of aggregated orders to specific investment funds and/or individual clients and/or portfolios is an important area of focus for European regulators, under UCITSD and MiFID II. For this purpose, Lightrock Netherlands B.V. ("Lightrock NL") has adopted a Trade Allocation Policy (this "Policy"). As a rule, comparable orders are executed as an aggregate order (block trade) if the orders are generated simultaneously, and allocated in line with this Policy.

2. Scope

For Lightrock NL, Trade Allocation (as defined below) under UCITSD and MiFID II applies to all its UCITS funds as well as the Individual Portfolio Management services (IPM-services) for its professional clients. It covers all relevant financial instruments, including FX transactions ancillary to equity transactions. Due to the nature of Lightrock NL's investment strategy and the portfolios it manages, these financial instruments will almost always be limited to listed equities, FX transactions and money market instruments.

3. Definitions and terms

UCITSD	Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities Directive (2019/65) as subsequently amended, including its implementing Directives and Regulations.
MiFID II	Markets in Financial Instruments Directive, an EU directive (2014/65) with regard to the provision of investment services.
Trade Allocation	The fair allocation of executed trades to one or more investment funds and IPM-service clients on a basis believed to be fair and equitable whereby no investment fund or client will receive preferential treatment over any other.

4. General

Lightrock NL employs a single investment strategy for the portfolios of its investment fund and the clients to whom it provides IPM-services. The aim is that the composition of all portfolios mirrors the single model portfolio. In practice, there will be small variations in the portfolio composition, e.g. due to in- and outflows and different treatment of cash expenses between separately managed portfolios and

the UCITS fund vehicle(s). The portfolio managers will allow for small, insignificant differences between the portfolios to avoid unnecessarily high trading costs.

When trades are being executed for more than one portfolio, three reasons can be distinguished:

1. A stock will be added to, or removed from the model portfolio. Or a single position will be trimmed or expanded
2. The model portfolio will be rebalanced
3. In- or outflow in two different products on the same day

All orders will be sent to the agency broker, Northern Trust Global Services (NTGS) to execute the trades. The broker is expected to handle the orders in line with its Order Execution Policy, which includes its order allocation policy.

5. Bi-directional and Cross Trades

If orders are sent to the broker for the UCITS fund and the individual mandates that contain both buy and sell orders for the same security, NTGS makes sure that these trades are crossed internally without executing the order in the market. As with regular single direction trades, the resulting single average price will be applied to all participating portfolios on a pro-rated basis, for both buy and sell trades. In these cases, it may happen, in line with market practice, that the broker still charges a commission on these crossed trades.

When it is reasonably not possible, or not in the best interest of at least one of our clients and/or not allowed to cross trades, the trade will be executed in the market (including by principal trades) in its entirety. In executing such a trade, trade allocation will be balanced against best execution considerations.

6. Aggregation of Orders and Allocation

The broker may, from time-to-time, receive orders in the same financial instrument from more than one client or from Lightrock for the UCITS and a mandate, which have comparable characteristics and instructions (e.g. same direction, similar price instructions, and similar participation instructions). The broker will ordinarily seek to combine such orders into a single blockorder (the 'aggregated order') and route that order to market for execution instead of the individual client orders.

A. Aggregation of Orders:

The broker will only aggregate a Lightrock order for the UCITS fund and for a Lightrock mandate client and possibly with those of other clients, where it is likely that the aggregation of those orders and transactions will work overall to the advantage of each of the clients whose order is to be aggregated. This means

that orders are only aggregated when they can be executed promptly, fairly and expeditiously and in a manner that is most likely to obtain the best possible result for each and every one of the clients involved in the aggregated order.

In the event that the broker determines that the aggregation of a client's order with those of other clients has the potential to disadvantage a client in some way, the broker will disclose this to the Lightrock as soon as reasonable practicable.

B. Order Allocation

Where the broker executes an aggregated order, the resulting transactions will be allocated to the underlying client orders in accordance with its order allocation policy as follows:

This NTGS policy requires the fair and prompt allocation of transactions from the aggregated order to the underlying client orders and generally permits the allocation of transactions to underlying client orders based on either (a) volume-based methods which include pro-rata or equal-splits; or, (b) order timing methods which include First-In, First-Out (FIFO).

Regardless of which standard allocation method is used, the NTGS policy requires that the method is determined at the point of deciding to create an aggregated order and recorded in the aggregated order record. Most importantly, the policy requires that the specific characteristics and instructions of the underlying client orders and the best interests of the clients involved are considered when making this determination.

Finally, in exceptional circumstances, the policy permits the use of other methods of allocation, which may be based upon other volume, price, or order timing methods, or a combination thereof, provided that (i) the standard methods of allocation are not appropriate, (ii) the clients involved have been informed and consent to the proposed method, and (iii) senior management and compliance approval at NTGS has been obtained.

7. Monitoring

During and after the execution of a trade decision Lightrock's Investment Team will perform a post-trade analysis. As part of this analysis, compliance with Trade Allocation rules, as mandated by this Policy, will be verified. Any deviations from the Policy will be reported to the Compliance Officer of Lightrock NL as a trade error.

8. Record keeping

Lightrock NL shall keep copies of all orders in financial instruments for investment funds and clients, including the trade allocation (where applicable).

All the documentation as mentioned above shall be maintained (digitally) for the duration of at least five (5) years after the execution of a trade of a correction thereof.

9. Policy Evaluation

Lightrock NL periodically, but at least once a year, evaluates the Trade Allocation Policy. This falls within the responsibilities of the Compliance Officer. The evaluation concerns the effectiveness of the Policy and the compliance of the Policy with all applicable laws and regulations. This Policy can be amended where necessary on the basis of the periodic evaluation and approved by the Management Board of Lightrock NL.