

SUPPLEMENT V TO THE PROSPECTUS OF STILL EQUITY FUND

This document constitutes supplement V (“**Supplement V**”) to the prospectus of Still Equity Fund dated March 2018 (as supplemented by the supplements thereto dated 30 July 2019, 1 October 2019, 12 December 2019 and September 2020) (the “**Prospectus**”).

This Supplement V contains updated information relating to the Prospectus and shall be implemented in the updated version of the Prospectus. Until this information is implemented, this Supplement should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus. Defined terms have the same meaning as ascribed to them in the Prospectus. Any Prospectus information not supplemented herein or in previous supplements should be regarded as unchanged.

1. The section entitled “Definitions” in the Prospectus is amended by the addition of the following definitions:

“Article 8 classification”: funds as defined under Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088

“Article 9 classification”: funds as defined under Article 9(1), (2) and (3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088

“SASB”: the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, an independent non-profit organization that sets standards to guide the disclosure of financially material sustainability information by companies to their investors.

“SFDR”: 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, as amended from time to time.

2. The section entitled “2. Investment Policy” is amended by addition of the following:

2.11 Sustainability

The Fund does not promote environmental and/or social characteristics, nor does it have sustainable investment as its objective. In the context of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), the Fund is therefore not classified as either an Article 8 or Article 9 fund. However, in compliance with the SFDR, the Fund Manager does consider the effects of material sustainability risks on the value of the Fund’s investments.

Sustainability risks are categorized into Environmental, Social or Governance (ESG) issues and may pose a material risk to the value of an investment.

Some examples of environmental risks are:

- Increased taxation on environmentally damaging activities
- Damage to production facilities due to global warming induced flooding
- Fines for mishandling of hazardous waste

Some examples of social sustainability risks are:

- Negative publicity and loss of contracts after poor handling of digital client data or security.

- Closer scrutiny of labor rights in the supply chain
- Dishonest marketing practices or product safety

Some examples of governance risks are:

- increasing scrutiny on livable wages and earnings dispersion within a company
- ethics bribery and corruption
- anti-competitive behaviour

Policy on the integration of sustainability risks into investment decisions

Not all sustainability risks may have a material negative effect on the value of an investment. Also, the relevancy of each sustainability risk may differ based on the economic sector the investment is active in. Therefore, the Fund applies the Materiality Map of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) to determine which sustainability risks are material to consider in the investment decision-making process.

SASB has identified more than 25 sustainability risks divided across the E, S, and G topics. Dependent on the economic sector the investment is active in, these risks are marked either 1) not material, 2) not likely material, 3) likely material. For a risk to be classified as likely material, SASB has found that for over 50% of the companies active in that sector, the risk has a significant impact on the financial position or operational activities.

In each investment decision the relevant material sustainability risks are investigated using the following focus points:

- Policy and practices: Investigating if relevant sustainability risks to the investment are well covered by policies informs if all risks are sufficiently in scope and in control. If so, then the value of the investment may be less sensitive to the relevant sustainability risk than its peers.
- Incidents: If the sector or the investment experienced significant incidents regarding the relevant sustainability risk recently, this may inform the understanding of both the frequency of it occurring, as well as the investments readiness and quality of response. Better preparedness and a strong response mean the value of the investment may be less sensitive to the relevant sustainability risk than its peers.

This analysis will provide a low, average or high estimated sensitivity of the value of the investment to material sustainability risks and informs the investment decision making process. A high sensitivity does not automatically disqualify an investment from inclusion in the Fund, but this information will be included in the decision-making process.

Considering the broad scope of the Fund's investment policy, it is not possible to pre-define which sustainability risks will likely be material. Additionally, the estimated sensitivity of the Fund to specific sustainability risks will depend on the sector diversification. The broader the diversification across economic sectors, the lower the sensitivity.

Monitoring of sustainability risks in the Fund

On a monthly basis, the sustainability risk analyses for the investments of the Fund are reviewed and updated if and when applicable. Here, material changes to the individual sustainability risks of an investment are not expected to occur often. The most likely reason for this would be a significant change in the economic activity of the investment causing it to be moved to a different economic sector. A spin-out or acquisition of significant size relative to the market value of the investment could prompt this change. An update of the estimated sensitivity of the value of the investment to a sustainability risk might be triggered by a change in the policies and practices of the investment, or by a significant incident regarding the sustainability risk.

The material sustainability risk exposures and the concentration of high sensitivity investments in the Fund are part of the risk management policy of the Fund Manager and are monitored on a monthly basis.

3. The section entitled “3. Risk Factors” is amended by addition of the following:

3.17 Sustainability risk

Sustainability risk in the context of the Fund is defined as the risk of a decrease in the value of an investment of the Fund due to an environmental, social or governance (ESG) related event. Such an event may have a direct negative impact on the financials of the investment or a longer-term impact on the operations or earnings capacity of the investment. The Fund has identified multiple sustainability risks which may impact the value of its investments to a varying degree.

4. The section entitled “15.5 Website” is amended by addition of the following:

- the sustainability risk policy of the Fund Manager;
- the principal adverse impacts declaration of the Fund Manager.

Amsterdam, March 2021


Privium Fund Management B.V.
Fund Manager


Stichting Juridisch Eigendom Still Equity Fund
Title Holder