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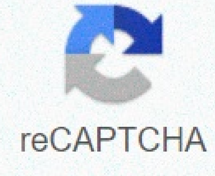

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Prudent investment fund

The Prudent Investment Fund (PIF) gives international investors the opportunity to invest in a short-term corporate lending business wrapped in a regulated, Luxembourg-based, SICAV SIF. Prudent Group has extensive experience in trading financing for small and medium-sized companies in the Brazilian market. Prudent Brazil, which serves as investment adviser for the PIF, has a team of experienced financial professionals in São Paulo and Porto Alegre sourcing borrowers, conducts credit analysis, runs the loan operation, conducts active risk reduction and performs collections. Today, Prudent has a portfolio of more than 300 small and medium-sized borrowers with a total of over 10,000 final buyers, thus offering great diversification in terms of sectors and industries. Performance Prudent is proud to announce that over the first seven years it has achieved steady and positive performance with zero losing months, thus an extremely high Sharpe ratio. To receive the latest fact sheets for the funds, please write to our sales department on sales@egfe.com. Note that the fact sheets reflect the fund's performance after it became public in August 2014. NAV of Prudent Share Class U4 is: $171.6389 (issued September 21, 2018). Follow Bloomberg. Investment policy The investment manager's approach to choosing investments for the fund is focused on individual company analysis. Prudent Investment Fund seeks to provide investors with an excellent long-term capital raising or an attractive return. Investments are made to take advantage of the earnings that come from the fund's investment in debt securities in companies, which the investment manager believes offers an attractive risk/return ratio. The companies promise their assets as collateral for the loan they receive. In this process, it is important to compare returns offered by other companies in the same and other industries, based on factors such as assets, sales, earnings, cash flow, growth potential and momentum. Investment funds The prudent investment funds offer investment opportunities for both individuals and commercial investors. Diversified Corporate Lending Fund (DCL): This fund lends working capital to businesses after a thorough assessment of their credit, ability to return loans and possession of collateral. The fund receives payment from the final buyer when receivables are delivered, and then releases the rest of the funds back to the lender. This fund provides around 13% annually with a standard interest rate below 1% (calculated in return). Investment in this fund requires a minimum of $10,000 (or €10,000). Enhanced Yield Fund (Yield): This fund reaches out to large end buyers (such as Walmart, Carrefour and Toyota) who ask for their best suppliers. They then offer suppliers working capital after careful consideration of their credit, ability to return the loan and Security. The fund then signs a new agreement with the big final buyer, which insures the loan. The entire deal is then insured by Euler Hermes, a subsidiary of Allianz. As with DCLF, the fund receives payment from the final buyer when receivables are delivered, and then releases the rest of the funds back to the lender. This fund has the added benefit of support from an insurance company, and is thus a safer investment than DCLF, with 0% default since its inception in February 2017. The expected annual return is 9%-10%. Investment in this fund requires a minimum of $250,000 (or €250,000). The fund's administration Prudent Investment Fund is registered with CSSF Luxemburg, the trustee is ABN AMRO Bank, the administration is processed by APEX Fund Services, the legal aspect handled by the Lextrust Law Firm and the auditor is Price Waterhouse Coopers. Purchases of the Fund's prudent investment fund are available for purchase in the bank with an ISIN number. For a complete list of stock classes and ISIN numbers in US dollars and euros, please contact our offices at: +972-3-7510090 or by email to: sales@egfe.com. Awards In March 2018, Wealth & Finance Magazine awarded The Prudent Group Leading Hedge Fund Manager of the Year. Click here to learn more. Prudent Group was awarded the ACQ Magazine Gamechanger of the Year Award in 2017. Click here to learn more. They were also awarded the prestigious Hedge Fund Manager of the Year award in 2016. Click here to learn more. For more information about the Fund, see this presentation, or follow this link: Prudent Group. A prudent investment refers to the recognized use of financial assets that are suitable for an investor's goals and goals. A prudent investment assesses the risk/return profile and the time horizon of an investor. Fiduciaries (such as financial advisers, lawyers, CPAs and pension plan sponsors), which an investor entrusts to make prudent investments, should ensure that a selected investment makes sense in the client's overall portfolio, and that fees will not deduct significantly from the return on investment. A prudent investment refers to the recognized use of financial assets that are suitable for an investor's goals and goals. Good fiduciaries monitor the performance of the investments they have chosen for their customers to ensure they achieve their stated goals. Prudent Investor Rule specifies that fiduciaries must make good money-management decisions for their customers based on the information available. Good fiduciaries monitor the performance of the investments they have chosen for their customers to ensure they achieve their stated goals. Prudent Investor Rule specifies that fiduciaries must make good money-management decisions for their customers based on the information available. The result of the investment either good or bad, is not a factor in whether the investment is considered prudent. The wise person rule (formerly known as the prudent man rule) is a legal maxim limit discretion allowed in managing a client's account to the types of investments that a prudent person seeking reasonable income and preservation of capital can buy for his own portfolio. Investors can increase the likelihood of making a prudent investment by following these three recommendations: Diversify asset classes: Investors can reduce the overall volatility of their portfolios by investing in different asset types. For example, the portfolio may consist of stocks, bonds, commodities, cryptocurrency and forex. If stocks are in a bear market, losses can be offset by gains in his cryptocurrency holdings. It is prudent for investors to allocate a smaller share of their portfolios to risky assets, such as small capitalization shares and commodities. Rebalancing: Prudent investment requires investors to balance their portfolios on a regular basis. For example, if the stock component of Jennifer's portfolio increases from 40% to 65% after a year of consistent gains, it is prudent to reduce its stock back to 40% by selling some of the excess returns and buying other asset classes that are currently out of favor. Minimizing fees: Prudent investment involves reducing fees and commissions. Exchange traded funds (ETFs) allow investors to buy a portfolio of selected shares without paying a commission for each trade. (For more, see this Q&A: What are the best ways to lower my investment fees?) If a financial planner advised a 70-year-old client to invest all his money in a single share, it would not be considered a prudent investment, even if the stock exploded in value and the investor sold on time to make a significant profit. It is an

indefensible investment because putting all the investor's money into a single share is a risky strategy, especially when the investor is approaching retirement age. It has long been found that the prices you can earn, experienced players consistently make a profit on prices. Our team of experts is engaged in games 5-10 years, we have professional fork, forecasters, insiders, and also we are engaged in the organization of contract matches. In each of the areas of our working professionals allow us to increase our capital, and for this we have created this company that would ordinary people also be able to profit from this, we have a huge flow of information, we organize insider and contract games, regestriruem accounts in bookmakers, fighting with limits on the offices, we work you earn, it is briefly about us. Charities must comply with state prudential investment laws applicable to their In California, as is the case, For 49 of the 50 states, the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (UPMIFA) sets out the rules. Please note that there may be some (mostly minor) variation among state laws, but we will specifically review UPMIFA as applicable to California nonprofits. Some refer to UPMIFA as the law governing endowments, but even if it is true, UPMIFA also controls other institutional funds. Typically, an institutional fund includes any fund held by a nonprofit or non-incorporated association (Charity) solely for charitable purposes, except for program-related assets. 07.0vel is a charitable organization's investment fund and assets (regardless of whether part of an endowment) is usually covered by the definition. 8 Factors Except for what is otherwise provided by a gift instrument (e.g. the donor's written instructions at the time of making the gift), in managing and investing an institutional fund, all the following factors, if applicable, must be considered: General financial conditions. The possible effect of inflation or deflation. The expected tax implications, if any, of investment decisions or strategies. The role of each investment or course of action plays within the fund's overall investment portfolio. Expected total return from income and strengthening of investments. Other resources at the institution. The need of the institution and the fund to make distributions and to preserve capital. An asset's special circumstances or special value, if any, to the institution's charitable purposes. There is no guidance as to whether certain factors are more important than others, but with respect to the Director (board member) exposure to liability for breaches of fiduciary duties with respect to the management and investment of the Fund, the business judgment rule should apply. If directors make their decisions in good faith in what they believe to be in the company's best interest, having exercised reasonable care in their decision and/or supervision, and laid down all of the above considerations, they should be protected. Portfolio Theory - Diversification Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT) is a theory of how risk-averse investors can construct portfolios to maximize expected returns based on a given level of market risk. ... Modern portfolio theory argues that investment risk and return characteristics should not be seen alone, but should be considered by how the investment affects the overall portfolio's risk and return. MPT shows that an investor can construct a portfolio of multiple assets that will maximize returns for a given level of risk. Investopedia According to any conflicting instructions in a gift instrument, in making its management and investment decisions, a charity must consider each investment decision in the context of its overall investment portfolio. UPMIFA Management Management investment decisions on an individual asset must be made not in isolation, but rather in the context of the institutional fund's portfolio of investments as a whole and as part of an overall investment strategy that has risk and return targets reasonably suited to the Fund and to the institution. The level of risk tolerance may then vary depending on the fund's purpose and goals and the charity. A capital campaign fund for a typical public charity is likely to have a lower risk tolerance (and shorter investment horizon) than a board-created quasi-endowment fund of a typical private foundation. Despite the need to assess the Charity's investment portfolio in connection with a specific investment decision, UPMIFA provides a cutout for special circumstances: An institution should diversify investments in an institutional fund unless the institution reasonably determines that the purpose of the fund is better served without diversification. This provision, together with the 8th U.S. There have been some strong public discussions about whether well-equipped private foundations and public charities should move their investment assets in this direction so that substantially all their investments are made primarily in further inbound their mission. Although this is not currently necessary, such a strategy will be consistent with the 501(c) (3) Operational Test requiring that a 501 (c) (3) organisation be operated primarily to promote one or more exempt purposes and only negligible for further purposes. Additional UPMIFA provisions Subject to donor intent expressed in a gift instrument, a charitable organization, in managing and investing an institutional fund, shall consider both the charity's and the purpose of the fund. Every person responsible for managing and investing an institutional fund (not just the directors) should manage and invest the fund in good faith, and with the care a typically prudent person in a similar position would exercise under similar circumstances. Furthermore, a person who has special skills or expertise, or is chosen in confidence in the person's representation that the person has special skills or expertise, has a duty to use these skills or that expertise to manage and invest institutional funds. This represents an increased standard of care above the usually justifiable standard of person that applies to board members. Within a reasonable time after receiving money or property that would be included as an institutional fund, a charity make and implement decisions regarding the retention or disposition of money/property or to balance a portfolio, to bring the institutional fund and charity in accordance with its policies and applicable law (including UPMIFA). UPMIFA does not limit the types of individual investments that can be made. A gift instrument can contain a charity's own request material that significantly leads to the donation being given by a donor. In certain cases, such material may create a restriction on the charitable contribution itself absent a donor's specific instruction on such restriction. Additional investment laws Other state nonprofit company laws may apply, including those relating to self-trading transactions (e.g. investments in a company owned by one of the organization's directors) and investments (e.g. CA Corporations Code Sections 5240-5241). Private foundations are also subject to additional laws to jeopardize investments and excess business holdings. Holdings.

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