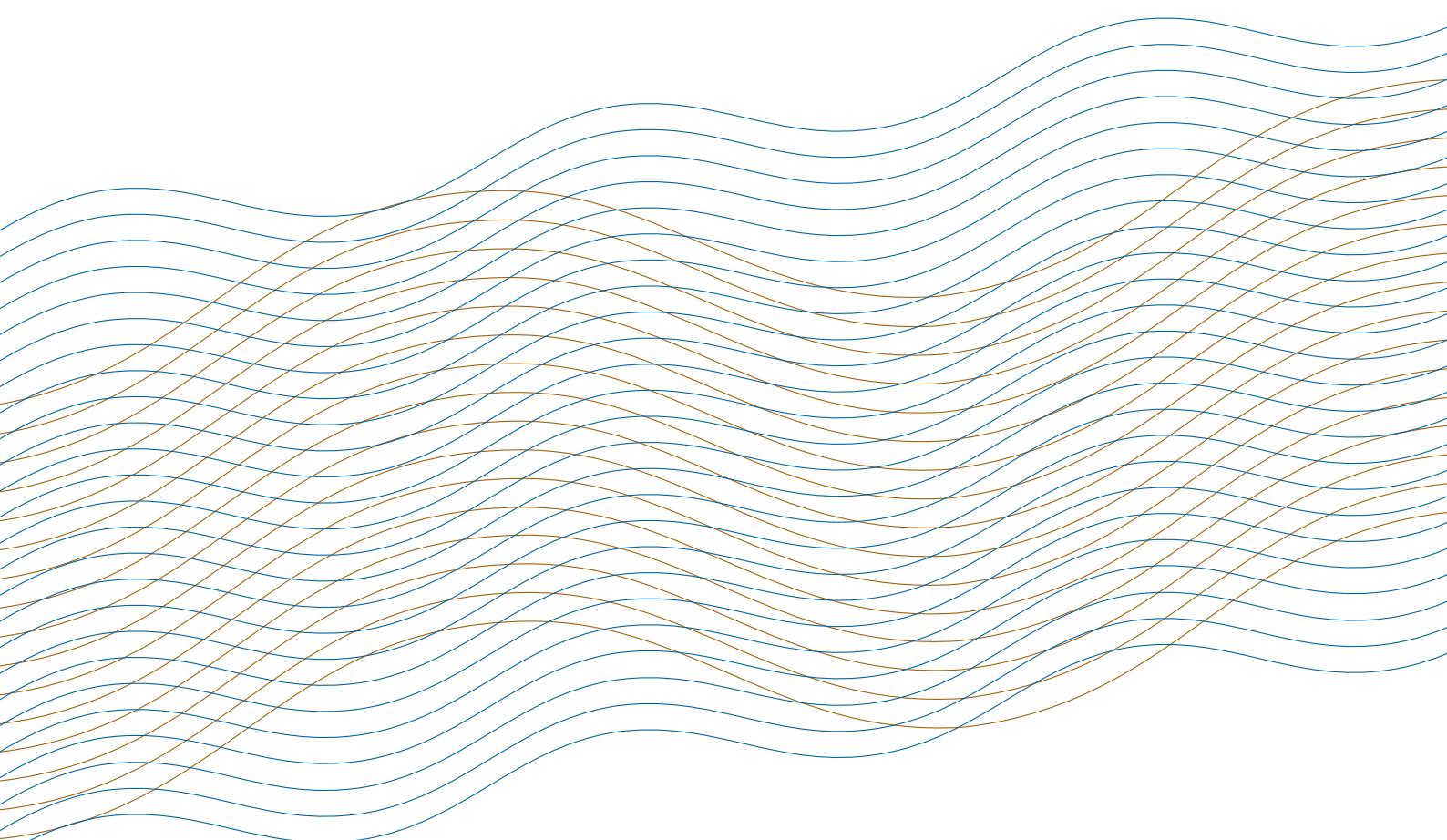


# ACATIS AKTIEN GLOBAL FONDS

UCITS Investment Fund under German Law  
Sales Prospectus including the Terms and Conditions of Investment



CAPITAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY

**ACATIS**

CUSTODIAN

**ABN AMRO Bank N.V. Frankfurt  
Branch**

Units in the investment fund ACATIS AKTIEN GLOBAL FONDS may be purchased and sold on the basis of the currently applicable Sales Prospectus, the Key Information Document and the applicable General Terms and Conditions of Investment in conjunction with the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment. The General Terms and Conditions of Investment and the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment can be found in Parts F and G after this Sales Prospectus.

Upon request, the Sales Prospectus shall be provided free of charge to any party interested in acquiring a unit in the investment fund ACATIS AKTIEN GLOBAL FONDS, together with the most recently published annual report, as well as any semi-annual report published thereafter. In addition, the Key Information Document shall be made available free of charge and in good time prior to contract signature.

Information or statements deviating from the Sales Prospectus may not be provided. Any purchase or sale of units based on information or statements not contained in this Sales Prospectus shall be undertaken at the exclusive risk of the purchaser. This Sales Prospectus is supplemented by the most recent annual report and any semi-annual report published thereafter.

## INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS FOR U.S. PERSONS

ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH and/or ACATIS AKTIEN GLOBAL FONDS have not been and will not be registered pursuant to the latest version of the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940. The units of the investment fund have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 or under securities legislation of any federal state in the United States of America (USA). Units in ACATIS AKTIEN GLOBAL FONDS may not be offered or sold within the USA or to a U.S. person or on their behalf. Parties interested in acquiring units must, where appropriate, demonstrate that they are not U.S. persons, and that they are neither acquiring units on behalf of U.S. persons nor intending to transfer them to U.S. persons. U.S. persons are those who are U.S. nationals or who are established and/or subject to taxation in the USA. U.S. persons may also be partnerships or corporations established in accordance with the laws of the USA or a federal state, territory or dependency thereof.

## IMPORTANT LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP

By acquiring units, investors become co-owners of the assets held by the investment fund, in proportion to the number of their units. They do not have the assets at their disposal. There are no voting rights associated with the units.

All publications and promotional material must be drafted in German or provided with a German translation. Furthermore, ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH shall communicate with its investors entirely in German.

The legal relationship between ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH and the investor as well as the pre-contractual relationships are based on German law. The head office of ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH is the jurisdiction for complaints of the investor against ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH resulting from the contractual relationship. Investors who are consumers (see the following definition) and live in another EU country can also file a suit before a competent court at their domicile. The enforcement of court judgements is based on the Code of Civil Procedure, the Act on Forced Sale and Sequestration or the Insolvency Code. As ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH is subject to domestic law, domestic judgements must not be recognised before they are enforced.

In order to enforce their rights, investors may take legal action before the ordinary courts or try an alternative dispute resolution procedure if there is one.

ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH is obligated to take part in dispute resolution proceedings before a consumer arbitration board.

In the event of disputes, consumers can call the "Ombudsman for Investment Funds" of the BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e. V. as the responsible consumer arbitration body. ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH will take part in dispute resolution proceedings before this arbitration board.

The contact details of the "ombudsman for investment funds" are:

Office of the BVI ombudsman  
Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V.

Unter den Linden 42  
10117 Berlin

Tel.: (030) 6449046 - 0  
Fax: (030) 6449046 - 29

E-mail: [info@ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de](mailto:info@ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de)  
[www.ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de](http://www.ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de)

Consumers are natural persons who invest in the investment fund for a purpose that may neither be attributed to its commercial nor its independent professional activities and who therefore do business for private purposes.

If there are disputes in relation to purchase agreements or service agreements that have occurred electronically, consumers may also employ the online dispute resolution platform of the EU ([www.ec.europa.eu/consumers/odr](http://www.ec.europa.eu/consumers/odr)). The platform is not a dispute resolution authority itself, but it merely helps the parties to make contact with a competent national arbitration body.

The right to seek redress in court shall remain unaffected by a dispute resolution procedure.

## Securities ID No./ISIN:

Unit class A	978174 / DE0009781740
Unit class B (Inst.)	AoHF4S / DE000AoHF4S5
Unit class C (Inst.)	AoYBNM / DE000AoYBNM4
Unit class D (CHF)	A1C7DK / DE000A1C7DK9
Unit class E	A3C92E / DE000A3C92E9

## Launch date:

Unit class A	21 May 1997
Unit class B (Inst.)	2 January 2006
Unit class C (Inst.)	20 October 2009
Unit class D (CHF)	29 December 2010
Unit class E	28 February 2022

As at: 15/06/2026

## Note:

The Sales Prospectus will be updated if there are any significant changes.

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## A. Brief summary of the partners of ACATIS AKTIEN GLOBAL FONDS

### 1. Capital management company and distributor

Name	ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH
Street address	mainBuilding Taunusanlage 18 60325 Frankfurt am Main
Internet	www.acatis.de
Foundation	1994
Legal form	Limited liability company (GmbH)
Trade Register	Frankfurt/Main (HRB 38666)
Subscribed and paid-up capital	€ 10,000,000.00 (as at: June 2025)
Equity capital	EUR 87,830,173.00 (as at: June 2025)
Managing Directors	Dr Claudia Giani-Leber Dr Hendrik Leber Thomas Bosch
Supervisory Board	Dr Annette Kersch, Chairwoman Self-employed business consultant, Frankfurt am Main Dr Johannes Fritz Self-employed business consultant, Bad Soden am Taunus Prof Dr Stefan Reinhart Lawyer, Frankfurt am Main Evi Vogl Self-employed business consultant, Munich

### 2. Custodian

Name	ABN AMRO Bank N.V. Frankfurt Branch
Street address	Kaiserstraße 24 60311 Frankfurt am Main
Telephone	+49 (0) 69 21 61 - 0

Fax	+49 (0) 69 21 61 - 1340
E-Mail	kontakt@de.abnamro.com
Homepage	<a href="https://www.abnamro.de">https://www.abnamro.de</a>
Legal form	Branch office of a corporation under Dutch law
Trade Register	Frankfurt am Main (HRB 51359)
Liable capital	EUR 27,043,000,000.00 (as at: 31 December 2025), ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
Management Board	Hans Hanegraaf (Spokesperson for Branch Management) Agnes Brelik Stefan Meine Oliver Plaack Michael Pleske Eric van der Deijl Madeleine Sander Anja Schlick

### 3. Asset Management company

Name	Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. acting via the Frankfurt am Main Branch
Postal address	Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. Niederlassung Frankfurt am Main Theodor-Heuss-Allee 70, 60486 Frankfurt am Main
Telephone	+49 (0) 69 7 10 43 - 0
Fax	+49 (0) 69 7 10 43 - 700
Website	<a href="http://www.universal-investment.com">www.universal-investment.com</a>

### 4. Auditor

KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft  
The Squaire  
Am Flughafen  
60549 Frankfurt am Main



## B. General provisions

### 1. The investment fund (the Fund)

The investment fund ACATIS AKTIEN GLOBAL FONDS (referred to hereinafter as the "Fund") is an undertaking for collective investment which collects capital from a number of investors in order to invest it pursuant to a stipulated investment strategy for the benefit of these investors (referred to hereinafter as the "investment fund"). The Fund is an investment fund within the meaning of Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (hereinafter referred to as "UCITS") within the meaning of the KAGB. It is managed by the capital management company ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"). The Fund was launched on 21 May 1997 for an indefinite period.

The Company invests the capital deposited with it in its own name and for the joint account of investors, but separately from its own assets in the form of an investment fund. Said capital is invested pursuant to the principle of risk diversification in assets permitted under the KAGB. The purpose of the Fund is limited to investing in accordance with a specified investment strategy within the framework of collective asset management, using the funds deposited with it; the UCITS investment fund does not have an operating function or active business management of the assets held. The assets in which the Company may invest investors' funds, and the rules it must follow in doing so, are stated in the KAGB and its associated regulations as well as the Investment Tax Act (hereinafter referred to as "InvStG") and the Terms and Conditions of Investment that govern the legal relationship between the investors and the Company. The Terms and Conditions of Investment include a general and a special part (the "General Terms and Conditions of Investment" and the "Special Terms and Conditions of Investment"). Prior to their application, terms and conditions of investment for a public investment fund must be approved by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (referred to hereinafter as "BaFin"). The Fund does not form part of the Company's insolvency assets.

### 2. Sales documentation and disclosure of information

The Sales Prospectus, the key information document, the Terms and Conditions of Investment and the current annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the Company, the Custodian, the Distributor and on the Company's website (<https://www.acatis.de>).

Additional information regarding the investment limits of the risk management policy for this Fund, the risk management methods and the most recent developments regarding risks and returns for the most important asset classes may be obtained from the Company in electronic or written form.

### 3. Terms and Conditions of Investment and amendments thereto

The Terms and Conditions of Investment can be found after this Sales Prospectus in this document. The Terms and Conditions of Investment may be amended by the Company. Amendments to the Terms and Conditions of Investment must be approved by BaFin. Amendments to the Fund's investment principles must also be approved by the Company's Supervisory Board. Amendments to the Fund's current investment principles are permitted only on the condition that the Company offers investors either the

redemption of their units at no other cost before the changes enter into force, or the exchange of their units free of charge for units of other investment funds with comparable investment principles, provided that the Company or one of its group companies manages such funds.

The proposed amendments shall be published in the German Federal Gazette [Bundesanzeiger] and on the Company's website (<https://www.acatis.de>). If the amendments relate to fees and expenses which may be withdrawn from the Fund, the investment principles of the Fund or essential investor rights, the investors will also be informed of their depositary institutions by a medium on which information can be stored, viewed and passed on without any changes, e.g. in paper or electronic form (so-called "permanent data medium"), for a duration that is appropriate for providing the information. This information will include the key content of the planned amendments, the reasons for their implementation, the rights of investors in connection therewith and an indication of where and how further information can be obtained.

The amendments shall become effective no sooner than the day following their publication. Amendments to regulations applicable to fees and the reimbursement of expenses shall become effective no sooner than three months following their publication, unless an earlier date is determined with BaFin approval. Amendments to the Fund's current investment principles shall also become effective no sooner than three months following their publication.

#### 4. Management Company

Name, legal form and registered office

The Fund is managed by the capital management company ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, founded on 13 June 1994 and with its registered office in Frankfurt/Main, Germany.

ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH is a capital management company within the meaning of the KAGB in the legal form of a limited liability company (GmbH).

The Company has been authorised to manage securities investment funds since 2017. The Company possessed prior authorisation to operate as a financial services institute as per the German Banking Act ("Kreditwesengesetz"). The Company is authorised to manage investment assets as per the UCITS Directive based on the German Investment Code ("Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch"), in force since 21 July 2013. The Company is authorised to act as a UCITS capital management company.

Management Board and Supervisory Board

More detailed information regarding the Management Board, the composition of the Supervisory Board, the subscribed and paid-up capital, and equity capital can be found in Section A "1. Capital management company" of this Sales Prospectus.

#### 5. Custodian

The KAGB provides for a separation between the management and custody of investment funds. The Custodian holds the assets in blocked security deposits and/or blocked accounts. In the case of assets that cannot be held in custody, the Custodian assesses whether the Company has acquired ownership

of these assets. It monitors whether the Company disposes of the assets in accordance with the provisions of the KAGB and the Terms and Conditions of Investment. The investment in bank deposits with another credit institution and disposals of these bank deposits are only permitted with the approval of the Custodian. The Custodian must grant its approval if the investment/disposal is in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of Investment and the provisions of the KAGB.

The Custodian also has the following specific duties:

- Issue and redeem Fund units,
- Ensure that the provisions of the KAGB and the Terms and Conditions of Investment of the Fund are observed when issuing and redeeming units and calculating the unit value,
- Ensure that it receives for safekeeping, within the customary time periods, the consideration for transactions undertaken for the collective account of investors,
- Ensure that the Fund's income is used in accordance with the provisions of KAGB and the Terms and Conditions of Investment,
- Monitor credit borrowing by the Company on behalf of the Fund and, where appropriate, approve credit borrowing.

Company, legal form and registered office of the Custodian

The Company has appointed ABN AMRO Bank N.V. Frankfurt Branch, which has its registered office in Frankfurt am Main, as the Depository to undertake the safekeeping of the fund's assets. This is a branch of a credit institution under Dutch law. The main business activities are Asset Servicing, Corporate Banking and Wealth Management.

Sub-custodian

The Custodian has delegated the following custodian tasks to another company (Sub-custodian):

- The safekeeping of assets held on behalf of the Fund may be carried out by the sub-custodians specified in Section D of this Sales Prospectus.

The following conflicts of interest may arise from this transfer:

- The Custodian has not made the Company aware of any conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of this.

The Company has received the above information from the Custodian. The Company has checked this information for plausibility. However, it has to rely on the information provided by the Custodian, and cannot verify the accuracy and completeness thereof in detail. The sub-custodians listed in Part D may change at any time. In principle, not all of these sub-custodians are used for the Fund.

Liability of the Custodian

As a rule, the Custodian is responsible for all assets placed either in its custody or, with its consent, in the custody of a third party. If such an asset is lost, the Custodian shall be liable vis-à-vis the Fund and

its investors, unless this loss is attributable to events outside the Custodian's control. For damages other than the loss of an asset, the Custodian shall (in principle) only be liable if it has failed to fulfil its obligations under the provisions of the KAGB through negligence, as a minimum.

### **Additional information**

On request, the Company will provide investors with the most up-to-date information on the Custodian and its duties, the sub-custodians and on any possible conflicts of interest in relation to the activities carried out by the Custodian or sub-custodians.

## **6. Asset Management company**

The Company calls upon the services of an asset management company to implement its investment strategy and has outsourced the portfolio management to Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A., acting via the Frankfurt am Main Branch (the "Asset Management Company"). The Asset Management Company has the legal form of a 'société anonyme' under Luxembourg law and, since 17 March 2000, has been an authorised Luxembourg management company in accordance with Chapter 15 of the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010, which is subject to the supervision of the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF"). The Asset Management Company acts via a non-independent branch, Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A., Frankfurt am Main branch, which is subject to the supervision of the CSSF as well as the limited supervision of BaFin. The business objective of the Asset Management Company is primarily to launch and manage investment funds and to manage the portfolios of other investment funds. The Asset Management Company is a 100% subsidiary of Universal-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH. Details regarding the Asset Management Company can be found in the overview in Part A of this Sales Prospectus.

The Asset Management Company shall (at its sole discretion) make all investment decisions for the Fund, without obtaining prior instructions or information from the Company. Its fund management obligations include, where necessary: purchasing and selling assets; acquiring and offsetting derivative positions as part of the currency hedging of assets held in a foreign currency; borrowing in order to finance margin requirements for currency futures contracts for the purposes of currency hedging and securing such credit/credit lines through Fund assets; managing liquid funds; and implementing capital measures. The Asset Management Company shall be liable vis-à-vis the Company for the fulfilment of these obligations. However, the Company's prudential obligations, as well as its civil liability vis-à-vis investors of the Fund, remain unaffected by this outsourcing process. This process does not establish legal relations between the Asset Management Company and the investors of the Fund. The Asset Management Company acts on behalf of the Fund on the basis of a contract entered into with the Company regarding the outsourcing of portfolio management activities. The Asset Management Company may terminate the contract at any time by giving one month's notice. The Company also has ordinary and extraordinary termination rights.

If the Asset Management Company is no longer available to manage the Fund's portfolio, the Company shall, unless another outsourcing company that can ensure a continuation of the investment strategy present itself, terminate management of the Fund subject to a statutory notice period of six months. As a result, the Fund may be settled after this period and the proceeds paid out to investors (for this process, see Section 21 "Liquidation, transfer and merger of the Fund"). The Company shall not continue to pursue the investment policy described in Section 12 "Investment objective, investment principles and

investment policy" until the end of the notice period. Instead, it shall invest the Fund's assets exclusively – provided this is permitted by the investment guidelines – in bank deposits and money market instruments.

## 7. Risk information

Before deciding to purchase Fund units, investors should carefully read the following risk information as well as the other information in this Sales Prospectus, and take this into account when making an investment decision. The occurrence of one or more of these risks may, individually or together with other circumstances, have an adverse effect on the Fund or the assets held therein, and thereby also negatively affect the unit value.

If the investor sells Fund units at a time when the prices of assets in the Fund are lower than when they were acquired, he will not get back the capital he has invested in the Fund, either in whole or in part. The investor may lose the capital invested in the Fund, either in part or in full in individual cases. Capital growth cannot be guaranteed. The investor's risk is limited to the amount invested. Investors are not obliged to provide any funding in addition to the capital invested.

In addition to the risks and uncertainties described below or elsewhere in the Sales Prospectus, the Fund's performance may also be affected by various other risks and uncertainties that are currently unknown. The order in which the risks are listed below reflects neither the likelihood nor the magnitude or significance of the occurrence of each individual risk.

### Fund investment risks

The risks typically associated with investing in a UCITS are described below. These risks may have an adverse effect on the unit value, the capital invested by the investor or the investor's envisaged holding period of investment in the Fund.

#### Fluctuation in the Fund's unit value

The Fund's unit value is calculated by dividing the Fund's value by the number of units in circulation. The Fund's value is the sum of the market values of all the Fund's assets, less the sum of the market values of all the Fund's liabilities. The Fund's unit value therefore depends on the value of the assets held in the Fund and the amount of the Fund's liabilities. If the value of these assets falls, or the value of the liabilities increases, the Fund's unit value shall fall.

#### Impact of tax-related issues on individual performance

The tax treatment of investment income depends on the respective investor's individual circumstances and may be subject to change in the future. For specific questions, particularly regarding individual tax situations, investors should contact their personal tax advisers.

#### Taxation risks due to hedging transactions on behalf of key investors

The possibility cannot be ruled out that capital gains tax on German dividends and on income from domestic equity-equivalent profit participation rights which the investor acquires on underlying invest-

ments will not be able to be either fully or partially offset/reimbursed. The capital gains tax is fully offset/reimbursed if (i) the investor holds German equities and German equity-equivalent profit participation rights for 45 days continuously during a period of 45 days prior to and after the due date of the capital gains (a total of 91 days), and (ii) if during these 45 days he continuously bears at least 70% of the risk of these holdings or participation rights falling in value (i.e. "45-day rule"). In addition, for the purposes of offsetting capital gains tax there must not be any obligation to pay the capital gains to another person, whether directly or indirectly (e.g. by means of swaps, securities lending transactions or repurchase transactions). Therefore, rate-hedging transactions or forward transactions which directly or indirectly hedge against risks associated with German equities or German equity-equivalent profit participation rights may be detrimental. Rate-hedging transactions via value and price indices are deemed to be indirect hedging in this context. If the fund is deemed to be an entity which is closely associated with the investor and if it undertakes hedging transactions, this may lead to those transactions being attributed to the investor with the result that the investor therefore does not comply with the 45-day rule.

If capital gains tax is not withheld on corresponding income earned by the investor on underlying investments, hedging transactions by the Fund may lead to such income being attributed to the investor and to the investor having to pay the capital gains tax to the tax office.

#### Amendment(s) to the investment policy or Terms and Conditions of Investment

The Company may amend the Terms and Conditions of Investment subject to BaFin approval. Any such amendment may also affect the rights of investors. The Company may, for example through an amendment to the Terms and Conditions of Investment, amend the Fund's investment policy or increase the costs charged to the Fund. The Company may also change the investment policy within the statutory and contractually permissible range of investments without changing the Terms and Conditions of Investment and their approval by BaFin. This may result in the risk associated with the Fund changing.

#### Suspension of unit issue and redemption

The Company may temporarily suspend the issue and redemption of units in the event of extraordinary circumstances which appear to make such suspension necessary in the interests of the investors. Extraordinary circumstances in this case may be, for example, difficulties with the valuation of assets; severe liquidity problems (e.g. margin calls in the securities trade, significant redemption requests by investors) as a result of which the fund's assets must be sold, which could lead to liquidity problems for the Fund (e.g. large discounts on the sale of assets, significant dilution effects); a critical cyber incident that impairs the Fund, the Company and/or the operating capacity of a service provider of the Company; unexpected market closures; trade restrictions; the closure of trading centres; a serious financial and/or political crisis; the discovery of significant criminal activity; a natural disaster. Moreover, after consulting with the Company, BaFin may instruct the Company to suspend the issue and redemption of units if there are risks for investor protection or financial stability that make a suspension of the issue and redemption necessary according to a reasonable and balanced consideration. During such periods, investors are not allowed to redeem their units. New investors cannot purchase any units during such periods. Even during periods when the redemption of units is suspended, the unit value may fall, for example, if the Company were forced to sell assets at less than their market value during this time. The unit value after the resumption of unit issue and redemption may be lower than before suspension of the redemption. A suspension may be immediately followed by the liquidation of the Fund, without the

resumption of unit issue and redemption, for example, if the Company terminates management of the Fund in order for it to be liquidated. Investors may then be subject to the risks of not being able to keep to their planned holding period and not having access to substantial portions of the invested capital for an indefinite period or losing the invested capital entirely.

#### Liquidation of the Fund

The Company is entitled to cease managing the Fund by placing a notice in the Federal Gazette as well as in the Annual Report or Semi-annual Report. Once such notice has been given, the Company must fully liquidate the Fund and distribute the proceeds from the sale of the Fund's assets to the investors according to their share of the units. If the Company's management right ends for reasons other than the termination and liquidation of the Fund, for example if insolvency proceedings are initiated with regard to the Company's assets, the Custodian will liquidate the Fund. This means that the investors incur the risk of being unable to complete their planned holding period. If the Fund units are removed from the securities account of the investor after liquidation, the investor may become subject to income tax.

#### Transfer of all the Fund's assets to another open public investment fund (merger)

The Company may transfer all of the Fund's assets to another UCITS. In this case, investors may either (i) redeem their units, (ii) or retain them, meaning they become investors in the absorbing UCITS, or (iii) exchange them for units in an open-ended public investment fund with comparable investment principles, provided that the Company (or a company associated therewith) manages such a fund with comparable investment principles. This also applies if the Company transfers all of the assets of another open public investment fund to the Fund. Investors must therefore make a new investment decision prior to any such transfer. Redeeming units may give rise to income taxes. Upon exchanging units for units in a fund with comparable investment principles, the investor may be subject to taxes, for example, if the value of the units obtained exceeds the value of the old ones at the time of acquisition.

#### Transfer of the Fund to another capital management company

The Company may transfer the management of the Fund to another capital management company. This shall not affect the Fund or the position of the investors. However investors must decide whether they consider the new capital management company to be as suitable as the previous capital management company. If they do not wish to remain invested in the Fund under new management, they must redeem their units. This may give rise to income taxes.

#### Profitability and fulfilment of the investor's investment objectives

It cannot be guaranteed that investors will achieve their desired investment objectives. The Fund's unit value may fall and lead to losses for the investor. No guarantees are given by the Company or third parties as to any particular minimum payment commitment upon redemption or any particular investment performance of the Fund. Investors may get back an amount lower than the one originally invested. In addition, any issuing surcharge paid upon the acquisition of units may reduce or even wholly offset the performance of an investment, particularly in the case of short investment periods.

#### Inclusion of sustainability risks in the investment process

As part of the investment process, the relevant financial risks are included in the investment decision and assessed on an ongoing basis. In doing so, relevant sustainability risks within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 27, 2019, on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector ("Disclosure Regulation"), which may have a material negative impact on the return on an investment, are also taken into account.

Sustainability risk means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. Sustainability risks can therefore lead to a significant decline in the financial profile, liquidity, profitability or reputation of the underlying investment. If sustainability risks are not already taken into account in the valuation process of the investments, they can have a material negative impact on the expected / estimated market price and/ or the liquidity of the investment and thus on the return of the fund. Sustainability risks can have a significant impact on all known risk types and can contribute as a factor to the materiality of these risk types.

As part of the selection of assets for the investment fund, the influence of the risk indicators, including sustainability risks, are assessed in addition to the investment objectives and strategies.

The assessment of risk quantification includes aspects of sustainability risks and relates them to other factors (in particular price and expected return) in the investment decision.

In general, risks (including sustainability risks) are already taken into account in the investment evaluation process (price indication) based on the potential material impact of risks on the return of the investment assets. Nevertheless, depending on the asset and due to external factors, negative effects on the return of the investment fund may occur.

### Risks from the use of certificates

The Company may invest in certificates on behalf of the Fund. Certificates are bonds that may have derivative components and reflect the performance of an underlying asset (even without a derivative component). The underlying asset may be a security, index, currency, cryptocurrency, precious metal or commodity. The development of the underlying asset depends to a great degree on the economic outlook, the interest rate environment, the political situation, exchange rate developments and inflation developments. Certificates grant an entitlement to payment of a certain amount at the end of a predetermined term. The amount of this payout depends on the underlying asset and the structure of the certificate. Certificates also offer the opportunity to profit from the rising or falling performance of the underlying asset. Leverage provides above-average risk-reward ratios for certain types of certificate. This is because, on the one hand, the leverage allows the opportunity to benefit above-average from the price developments of the underlying asset. On the other hand, there is also a higher risk that can have an impact up to and including total loss. As a result, certificates may have completely different income opportunities and risks of loss.

### Risks of negative Fund performance (market risk)

The risks that are associated with investments in individual assets by the Fund are shown below. These risks may affect the performance of the Fund or the assets held therein and thereby have an adverse effect on the unit value and the investor's capital invested.

### Risks of changes in value

The assets in which the Company invests on behalf of the Fund are subject to risks. Losses may thus occur if the market value of the assets decreases in comparison to the cost price, or if spot and futures prices evolve differently.

### Capital market risk

The price or market performance of financial products depends, in particular, on that of the capital markets, which in turn is influenced by the general state of the global economy, as well as the economic and political conditions in individual countries. General price performance, particularly on stock markets, can also be affected by irrational factors such as sentiment, opinions and rumours. Fluctuations in market prices and values may also be caused by changes in interest rates, exchange rates or issuer credit ratings.

### Risk of changes in the share price

Experience shows that shares are subject to strong price fluctuations and thus also to the risk of price drops. These price fluctuations are particularly affected by the development of profits of issuing companies and developments within the industry, as well as overall macroeconomic developments. Market confidence in the company concerned may also affect price performance. This particularly applies to companies whose shares have only recently been admitted to a stock exchange or another organised market, where even minor changes in forecasts can trigger dramatic price movements. If for a particular share, the percentage of freely tradable shares held by a large number of shareholders (free float) is low, then even minor buy or sell orders for this share may have a substantial impact on the market price and lead to larger price fluctuations.

### Interest rate risk

When investing in fixed-income transferable securities, there is the possibility that the market interest rate at the time a transferable security is issued might change. If the market interest rate increases compared to the interest at the time of issue, fixed-income transferable securities will generally decrease in value. In contrast, if the market interest rate falls, the price of fixed-income transferable securities will increase. These changes mean that the current yield of fixed-income transferable securities roughly corresponds to the current market interest rate. However, such fluctuations may vary significantly, depending on the (residual) maturity of fixed-income transferable securities. On the one hand, fixed-income transferable securities with shorter maturities bear lower price risks than those with longer maturities. On the other hand, fixed-income transferable securities with shorter maturities generally have smaller yields than those with longer maturities. Money market instruments tend to bear lower price risks due to their short maturity of no more than 397 days. In addition, the interest rates of different, interest-related financial instruments denominated in the same currency and with a similar residual maturity, may perform differently.

### Risk of negative interest on deposits

The Company invests the Fund's cash with the Custodian or other banks on behalf of the Fund. For these bank deposits an interest rate is partly agreed that corresponds to the European Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor) less a specific margin. If the Euribor falls below the agreed margin, this will lead to

negative interest rates on the corresponding account. Depending on the European Central Bank's interest-rate policy, both medium and long-term bank deposits may have a negative interest rate.

#### Risk of changes in the price of convertible bonds and bonds with warrants

Convertible bonds and bonds with warrants securitise the right to exchange bonds for shares or acquire shares. The performance of the value of convertible bonds or bonds with warrants therefore depends on the price development of the underlying shares. The risks associated with the performance of the underlying shares may therefore also affect the performance of the convertible bond or bond with warrants. Bonds with warrants that give the issuer the right to provide the investor with a number of shares determined in advance (reverse convertibles), instead of repaying a nominal amount, are dependent to an even greater extent on the relevant share price.

#### Risks associated with derivative transactions

The Company may enter into derivative transactions for the Fund. The purchase and sale of options, as well as the conclusion of futures contracts or swaps, entail the following risks:

- Losses may occur from using derivatives that cannot be predicted and may even exceed the amounts invested for the derivative transaction.
- Changes in the value of the underlying instrument can diminish the value of an option right or futures contract. If the value decreases and the derivative becomes worthless as a result, the Company may be forced to let the purchased rights expire. The Fund can also suffer losses due to changes in the value of the assets underlying a swap.
- The leverage effect of options may have a greater impact on the value of the Fund's assets than would be the case if the underlying instruments were acquired directly. It may not be possible to determine the risk of loss when concluding the transaction.
- There may be no liquid secondary market for a particular instrument at a given time. A position in derivatives may then, under certain circumstances, be impossible to be neutralised (closed) profitably.
- The purchase of options carries the risk that the option may not be exercised because the prices of the underlying instruments do not progress as expected; as a result, the option premium paid by the Fund is forfeited. The sale of options carries the risk that the Fund will be required to purchase assets at a higher market price than the current one or to deliver them at a lower market price than the current one. In that case, the Fund would suffer a loss amounting to the price difference less the option premium received.
- Futures contracts are associated with the risk that the Company will be required, on behalf of the Fund, to bear the difference between the price upon conclusion and the market price upon maturity or closing out of the transaction. The Fund would therefore incur losses. The risk of loss cannot be determined when concluding the futures contract.
- A necessary conclusion of an offsetting transaction (close-out) is associated with costs.
- Forecasts made by the Company on the future performance of underlying instruments, interest rates, prices and foreign exchange markets may subsequently prove to be incorrect.

- Assets underlying the derivatives may not be purchased or sold at a favourable time or have to be purchased or sold at an unfavourable time.

With over-the-counter (OTC) transactions, the following risks may occur:

- There may be no organised market, meaning that the Company may find it difficult or impossible to sell financial instruments purchased on the OTC market on behalf of the Fund.
- As a result of the individual agreement, the conclusion of an offsetting transaction (close-out) may be difficult, not possible or associated with significant costs.

#### Risks relating to the securities lending business

If the Company grants a loan for securities on behalf of the Fund, it transfers this to a borrower, who transfers securities of the same type, quantity and quality back to the Company after the end of the transaction (securities loan). During the transaction, the Company is not able to dispose of the lent securities. If the security loses value during the transaction and the Company wishes to sell the security as a whole, the Company must terminate the loan transaction and wait for the end of the usual processing cycle, which can create a risk of loss for the Fund.

#### Risks relating to repurchase transactions

If the Company issues securities under a repurchase agreement, the Company sells these and agrees to repurchase them with a surcharge after the end of the period. The repurchase price plus surcharge to be paid by the seller at the end of the period is determined when the transaction is concluded. If the securities under the repurchase agreement lose value during the transaction and the Company wishes to sell them in order to limit the losses, the Company must exercise its premature termination right. Premature termination of the transaction may result in financial losses for the Fund. Moreover, it may turn out that the surcharge to be paid at the end of the period is higher than the proceeds that the Company earned from reinvesting the cash received.

If the Company accepts securities under a repurchase agreement, the Company purchases these and must then sell them at the end of a period. The repurchase price plus a surcharge is determined when the transaction is concluded. The securities under the repurchase agreement serve as collateral for the provision of liquidity to the counterparty. Any increases in the securities' value do not benefit the Fund.

#### Risks associated with receiving collateral

The Company receives collateral for derivative transactions, securities-lending and repurchase transactions. Derivatives, lent securities and securities under a repurchase agreement may increase in value. The collateral provided would no longer be sufficient to cover the full delivery and return claims of the Company vis-à-vis the counterparty.

The Company may invest cash collateral in blocked accounts, high-quality government bonds, or money market funds with a short maturity structure. However, the credit institution where the bank deposits are held may default. Government bonds or money market funds may decrease in value. At the end of the transaction, the full amount of the invested collateral may no longer be available, even though the original amount must be returned by the Company on behalf of the Fund. The Fund would then have to bear the losses incurred from the collateral.

#### Risk associated with securitisation positions without a deductible

The Fund may only purchase transferable securities that securitise loans (loan securitisation positions) and were issued after 1 January 2011 if the debtor retains at least 5% of the volume of the securitisation as a deductible and complies with other requirements. The Company is therefore obliged to take remedial measures in the interest of the investors if there are securitisations in the Fund's assets that do not comply with these EU standards. Under these remedial measures, the Company may be forced to sell such securitisation positions. As a result of the legal regulations for banks, fund companies and insurance companies, there is the risk that the Company will not be able to sell the securitisation positions, or will only be able to do so at significant price discounts or after an extensive delay. This may result in losses for the Fund.

#### Inflation risk

Inflation carries a devaluation risk for all assets. This also applies to assets held in the Fund. The inflation rate may be higher than the capital growth of the Fund.

#### Currency risk

The Fund's assets may be invested in currencies other than that of the Fund. The Fund shall receive the income, repayments and proceeds from such investments in the relevant currency. If the value of this currency falls in relation to the Fund currency, the value of such investments, and thereby that of the Fund, shall also fall.

#### Concentration risk

If the investment is concentrated in certain assets or markets, this means that the Fund is heavily dependent on the performance of these assets or markets.

#### Risks associated with investing in investment units

The risks for investment funds whose units are acquired for the Fund ("target funds") are closely linked to the risks associated with the assets held in these target funds and/or the investment strategies pursued by said target funds. Since the managers of the individual target funds act independently of each other, it is possible for several target funds to act according to the same or opposing investment strategies. This may result in existing risks being built up and possible opportunities cancelling each other out. The Company is not normally in a position to control the management of target funds. Their investment decisions do not necessarily have to conform to the assumptions or expectations of the Company. Often, the Company may not be completely up-to-date as to the current composition of the target funds. Should this composition not meet the Company's assumptions or expectations, it may, where applicable, only be able to react with considerable delay by returning target fund units.

Open-ended investment funds, whose units are acquired for the Fund, may also temporarily suspend the redemption of units. The Company would then be prevented from disposing of the units in the target fund by returning them to the Management Company or Custodian of the target fund against payment of the redemption price.

### Risks resulting from the investment spectrum

In observance of the investment principles and restrictions laid down by law and the Terms and Conditions of Investment, which provide for a broad framework for the Fund, the actual investment policy can also be geared towards acquiring assets by, for example, focusing on only a few sectors, markets or regions/countries. This concentration on a few specific investment sectors may entail risks (e.g. narrow markets, high volatility within certain economic cycles). The annual report provides information as to the content of the investment policy over the relevant reporting period.

### Risks of the Fund's limited or increased liquidity in relation to multiple issuances or redemptions (liquidity risk)

The risks that may have a negative impact on the Fund's liquidity are shown below. Such liquidity risks could lead to the Company activating processes that, in the event of unit redemptions, will reduce the risk of dilution for the investors remaining in the Fund or could lead to the Fund not being able to meet its payment obligations temporarily or permanently and to the Company not being able to meet the redemption requests of investors temporarily or permanently. If units are redeemed, investors may receive only a reduced redemption price. Moreover, investors may in some cases not be able to hold their investment for the length of time envisaged and the invested capital or parts thereof may not be available to the investors for an indefinite period. The materialisation of liquidity risks may also cause a decrease in the value of the Fund's assets and thereby a decrease in the unit value, for example, if the Company were forced to sell assets on behalf of the Fund, at less than their market value, to the extent legally permitted. If the Company is unable to meet the redemption requests of the investors, this may also result in the restriction / extension of the redemption period or suspension of the issue or redemption of units and, in extreme cases, in the subsequent liquidation of the Fund.

#### Restriction of unit redemption

The Company can temporarily and partially restrict the redemption of units if the investors' redemption requests reach a previously established limit value on a settlement date, above which the redemption requests can no longer be fulfilled in the interest of all investors due to the liquidity situation of the Fund. If the threshold is reached, the Company decides, exercising due discretion, whether it will restrict redemptions on that settlement date. If it decides to restrict redemptions, the Company will redeem units at the applicable redemption price as of the settlement date on a pro rata basis only; the redemption duty does not apply otherwise. That means each redemption request is executed only on a pro rata basis, based on a rate determined by the Company. The part of the order that is not executed is also not executed at a later time, but lapses. For the investor, this poses a risk that the unit redemption order will only be executed pro rata and the investor must place the outstanding remaining order again. This measure protects investors; compared to suspending the issue and redemption of units, it is considered a milder method.

#### Extension of the redemption period

The Company can extend the investors' redemption period in the case of certain incidents, e.g. under tense market conditions. Tense market conditions could include, for example: unusually high redemptions by investors or limited tradability of certain assets. If the Company has decided to extend the redemption period, the investor is subject to the risk that the Company will refuse to redeem its units for

a period established at the Company's due discretion. This measure protects investors and considered a milder method compared to suspending the issue and redemption of units.

#### Separation of illiquid investments

The economic or legal characteristics of individual assets in the Fund can change significantly due to extraordinary circumstances; these assets can become illiquid as a result, for example due to significant valuation uncertainty and/or because a certain part of the Fund portfolio has become illiquid and there is no active market for it and/or trade is prohibited (e.g. due to sanctions) and/or a fair valuation is temporarily not possible for it. Such extraordinary circumstances can also arise due to criminal activity, financial crises or war. In these cases, the Company can then separate such illiquid assets from the Fund in the interest of the investors to minimise the associated liquidity risks. In this case, the investors receive units of the separated illiquid Fund assets, but the units can no longer be issued or redeemed. The Company has the option to sell or liquidate the separated illiquid assets and to distribute the proceeds to the investors in proportion to their holding. The investors are then subject to the risk of not being able to hold their investment for the length of time envisaged, and parts of the invested capital may not be available to the investors for an indefinite period and may be lost in whole or in part.

#### Risk associated with investing in assets

Assets that are neither admitted to a stock exchange nor admitted to an organised market nor included in this market may also be acquired for the Fund. These assets may only be sold on at significant price discounts, with a time delay or not at all. Even assets admitted to a stock exchange may, depending on the market situation, volume, time frame and planned costs, be sold only at high price discounts or not sold at all. Although it is only possible to acquire assets for the Fund that can, in principle, be liquidated at any time, it cannot be ruled out that they can only be sold temporarily or permanently whilst realising losses.

#### Risk from borrowing

The Company may take out loans on behalf of the Fund. Variable-interest loans may have a negative impact on the Fund's assets in the event of rising interest rates. If the Company has to pay back a loan and may not offset it with follow-up financing or the liquidity of the Fund, it may be forced to sell assets prematurely or at worse conditions than planned.

Risks through numerous issues or redemptions Investor buying and selling orders add liquidity to or remove it from the Fund's assets. These inflows and outflows may result in a net inflow or outflow from the Fund's liquid assets after netting, which may cause the fund manager to buy or sell assets, resulting in transaction costs. This applies in particular if the inflows and outflows exceed or do not reach the limit set for the Fund by the Company. The resulting transaction costs are charged to the Fund's assets and may adversely affect the Fund's performance. For inflows, increased Fund liquidity may adversely affect the Fund's performance if the Company cannot invest the funds under appropriate conditions.

## Counterparty risk including loan and receivables risk

The risks which may result for the Fund from a business relationship with another party (so-called counterparty) are shown below. There is the risk that the counterparty may no longer be able to meet its agreed obligations. This may have an adverse impact on the Fund's performance, and thereby on the unit value and the capital invested by the investor.

### Risk of counterparty default/counterparty risks (not including central counterparties)

The default of an issuer (referred to hereinafter as the "issuer") or a contracting partner (referred to hereinafter as the "counterparty") against whom the Fund has claims may result in losses for the Fund. Issuer risk refers to the impact of particular developments concerning a given issuer that, in addition to the influence exerted by general trends in capital markets, affect the price of a transferable security. Even when the utmost care is exercised in selecting the transferable securities, it cannot be ruled out that losses may be incurred due to the financial collapse of issuers. The party of a contract entered into on behalf of the Fund may default, either in whole or in part (counterparty risk). This applies to all contracts entered into on behalf of the Fund.

### Risk associated with central counterparties

A central counterparty (CCP) acts as an intermediary on behalf of the Fund in certain transactions, particularly for derivative financial instruments. In this case, he acts as the buyer vis-à-vis the seller and vice versa. A CCP hedges itself against the risk that its business partners are unable to provide the agreed services with a range of protective mechanisms which enable it to offset losses from transactions it enters into at all times (e.g. with collateral). Despite such protective mechanisms, it is still possible for a CCP to become insolvent and to default, which could also affect claims of the Company on behalf of the Fund. Losses may occur for the Fund as a result.

### Default risks for repurchase transactions

If the Company issues securities under a repurchasing agreement on behalf of the Fund, the Company must obtain adequate collateral against potential default by the counterparty. In the case of such default by the counterparty during the period of the repurchasing transaction, the Company has an exploitation right with regard to the provided collateral. A risk of loss for the Fund may result if the provided collateral is no longer sufficient, for example due to rising exchange rates for the securities under the repurchasing agreement, to cover the full amount of the Company's retransfer claim.

### Default risks for securities lending transactions

If the Company grants a loan for securities on behalf of the Fund, it must obtain adequate collateral against potential default by the counterparty. The scope of the collateral corresponds to at least the market value of the securities transferred as securities loans. The borrower shall provide additional collateral if the value of the securities granted as loans increases, if the quality of the provided collateral declines or if the borrower's economic circumstances worsen and the collateral already provided is insufficient. If the borrower cannot fulfil this additional subscription demand, there is a risk that the retransfer claim will not be fully secured in the event of default by the counterparty. If the collateral is kept by an institution other than the Fund's Custodian, there is a further risk that it cannot be utilised immediately and/or not in full in the event of default by the borrower.

## Operational and other risks for the Fund

The risks that may occur in the Company or with external third parties as a result of human or system error are shown below. These risks set out below may have an adverse impact on the Fund's performance, and thereby on the unit value and the capital invested by the investor.

### Risks associated with criminal acts, grievances or natural disasters

The Fund may fall victim to fraud or other criminal acts. It may suffer losses due to mistakes by employees of the Company or external third parties or be damaged by external events such as natural disasters or pandemics.

### Country or transfer risk

There is the risk that, despite being able to pay, a foreign debtor cannot provide payment in good time or at all or only in a different currency as a result of the inability or unwillingness of its country of domicile to transfer the currency or for other reasons. Thus, for example, payments to which the Company is entitled to on behalf of the Fund may fail to be made or may be made in a currency that is no longer convertible or must take place in another currency due to foreign exchange restrictions. If the debtor pays in another currency, this position is subject to the aforementioned currency risk.

### Legal and political risks

Investments may be made on behalf of the Fund in jurisdictions where German law does not apply or, in the event of legal disputes, where the place of jurisdiction is outside Germany. The resulting rights and obligations of the Company on behalf of the Fund may vary from those in Germany, to the disadvantage of the Fund or investor. Political or legal developments, including changes to the legal framework in these jurisdictions, may be identified by the Company either too late or not at all, or result in restrictions on acquirable assets or those already acquired. Such situations may also be brought about by changes in the German legal framework relating to the Company and/or the management of the Fund.

### Changes to the taxation framework, tax risk

The summary information on tax regulations in this Sales Prospectus is based on the current legal situation. It is intended for persons in Germany who are subject to unrestricted income or corporation tax. There is no guarantee, however, that the tax assessment will not change as a result of legislation, court rulings or decrees issued by the financial authorities.

A change to the Fund's tax bases — that were incorrectly established for previous financial years (e.g. based on external tax audits) — may, in the case of a tax correction that has an adverse impact on an investor, result in the investor being required to pay tax for previous financial years due to the correction, even though he may not have been an investor in the Fund at that time. On the other hand, it may be the case that an investor does not reap the benefits of a tax correction favourable to him for the current and previous financial years when he was an investor in the Fund, because he redeemed or sold the units before the correction.

In addition, a correction of tax data can result in taxable income or tax advantages being recorded in a period that differs from the actual applicable assessment period, resulting in adverse effects for some investors.

#### Key person risk

A very positive investment performance of the Fund during a particular period may also depend on the suitability of the acting persons and therefore on the right management decisions. The members of the fund management may, however, change. New decision-makers may not be as successful.

#### Custody risk

A risk of loss that may result from insolvency, due diligence violations or the custodian and force majeure is associated with assets being held in custody, especially abroad.

#### Risks associated with trading and clearing mechanisms (settlement risk)

The settlement of transferable security transactions bears the risk that a contractual party delays payment or does not pay as agreed or that the securities are not delivered in good time. This settlement risk also occurs when trading with other assets for the Fund.

## 8. Explanation of the Fund's risk profile

The factors listed below, which give rise to both opportunities and risks, have a particular influence on the Fund's performance:

- Developments on the international stock markets.
- Company-specific developments.
- Exchange rate fluctuations in currencies other than the euro against the euro (unit class A, unit class B (Inst.) and unit class C (Inst.)) and/or in currencies other than the Swiss franc against the Swiss franc (unit class D (CHF)).
- Yield changes or price developments on the bond markets.
- Development of yield differences between government securities and corporate bonds (spread development).
- The Fund may concentrate its investments for a time to a greater or lesser degree on particular sectors, countries or market segments. This may also result in opportunities and risks.
- The Fund may invest in so-called decarbonisation notes issued for the purpose of discontinuing European emission allowances. The Company therefore promotes the CO<sub>2</sub> neutrality of the Fund. The notes fall in value after the emission allowances have been discontinued and therefore have a fundamental negative impact on the performance of the Fund. Further details on how the decarbonisation notes work are described in the section "Investment principles and investment policy".

Further information regarding the risk profile of the Fund can be found in its key information document, which can be downloaded from the Company's website (<https://www.acatis.de>).

## 9. Increased volatility

Due to its composition and investment policy, the Fund is subject to increased volatility, i.e. unit prices may be subject to considerable fluctuations even within short periods.

## 10. Profile of the typical investor

The Fund is intended for investors who are able to assess the risks and value of the investment. Investors must be willing and able to accept substantial fluctuations in the value of the units and the possibility of a significant loss of capital. The Fund is suitable for investors with a medium-term and long-term investment horizon. The Company's opinion should not be construed as investment advice and is given to provide investors with an initial reference point to determine whether the Fund is in line with their investing experience, risk tolerance and investment horizon.

## 11. Investment objective, investment principles and investment policy

### Investment objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve the highest possible growth in value and has the option of additionally contributing to the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

### Investment principles and investment policy

The Company may acquire the following assets for the Fund:

- Transferable securities pursuant to § 5 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment,
- Money market instruments pursuant to § 6 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment,
- Bank deposits pursuant to § 7 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment,
- Investment units pursuant to § 8 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment,
- Derivatives pursuant to § 9 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment,
- Other investment instruments pursuant to § 10 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment.

The investment policy described below is the one being pursued at the time of this Sales Prospectus being prepared. However, it may change at any time, within the framework defined by the Terms and Conditions of Investment.

The Company acquires and sells the eligible assets based on its assessment of the economic and capital market situation and other stock market prospects.

At least two thirds of the Fund is made up of equities.

It invests in equities of issuers worldwide. Up to 25% of the value of the Fund may be invested in bonds, convertible bonds and bonds with warrants.

The Fund shall primarily invest in equities of companies selected on the basis of conventional equity analysis (fundamental bottom-up analysis of different individual stocks). This involves selecting stocks according to classic shareholder value aspects. The Fund invests in companies that are undervalued in terms of at least one criterion, specifically:

- - Undervalued company fundamentals
- - High earning potential that is not reflected in the share price
- - Above-average distributions
- - Overlooked sectors or countries
- - Overestimated crises

Transparent accounting and corporate governance shall be key factors in decisions. Historical share performance shall not influence investment decisions.

Equities shall be pre-selected using quantitative screening. In such cases, the decision to buy shall be taken according to more in-depth individual analysis of company information. The number of equities in the portfolio should remain constant as less attractive stocks are replaced by new additions.

The Fund is geared towards long-term growth and is subject to short-term, sometimes considerable fluctuations in value. It is therefore more suitable for aggressively positioned, yield-oriented investors interested in availing of opportunities on the international equity markets over the medium to long term.

The Fund may acquire so-called decarbonisation notes in order to promote the CO<sub>2</sub> neutralisation of the portfolio and also contribute effectively to climate protection. To this end, the Company regularly calculates the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint for the Fund and may purchase decarbonisation notes to the appropriate extent. These are securities issued, for example, by a bank. With the proceeds of the decarbonisation notes issue, the bank buys European CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances. The emission conditions of the decarbonisation note stipulate that up to half of the European CO<sub>2</sub> emissions allowances acquired will be donated to a non-profit Climate Protection Foundation over a period of five years. This reduces the value of the decarbonisation notes as planned over this period. Under the control of the foundation's supervisory authority, the Climate Protection Foundation discontinues these donated emission allowances forever. In this way, emission allowances are effectively withdrawn from CO<sub>2</sub> emissions trading and emission reductions of the same amount are enforced. The non-donated portion of the CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances remains in the decarbonisation note and is intended to offset the costs of discontinuation by increasing the price of CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances over a period of five years. As a result of the constant shortage of European emission allowances, the Company expects the price of emission allowances to rise.

The assets to be acquired for the fund are discretionarily identified on basis of the consistent investment process described above ("active management"). MSCI<sup>®</sup> World<sup>1</sup> NR is used as the benchmark for the Fund. For each Share class, the benchmark index will be in the respective unit class currency. The benchmark index for the Fund is determined by the Company and may be changed if necessary. However, the Fund does not aim to replicate the benchmark index but rather aims to achieve absolute per-

<sup>1</sup> MSCI<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited

formance independently of the benchmark index. The Funds allocation and its performance can vary significantly to entirely and long-term - positive or negative - from the benchmark index.

The MSCI World® NR is administered by MSCI Limited, MSCI Deutschland GmbH within the European Union. MSCI Deutschland GmbH is registered with the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) on the public register of administrators and benchmarks under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011. The Company has prepared robust written plans that set out actions that it would take, if the benchmark index changed significantly or was no longer provided.

The Company actively decides on the selection of assets at its own discretion and in compliance with legal and contractual regulations. Economic factors at national level will be paramount, supplemented with industry and company analyses.

The investment strategy will restrict the extent to which the portfolio holdings may deviate from the benchmark. This deviation may be substantial.

The company actively decides at its own discretion, taking into account the legal and contractual regulations, on the selection of assets, considering analyzes and evaluations of companies as well as economic and political developments.

The Fund is managed with reference to the benchmark index MSCI® World NR. This merely serves as a starting point for investment decisions. The Fund's objective is not to track the benchmark index. The Fund's composition and its performance may deviate substantially to completely and over the long term – positively or negatively – from the benchmark index. Information on the methodology used to calculate the benchmark index can be found on the Internet at <https://www.msci.com/index-solutions>.

This Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Art. 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

Principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs") on sustainability factors are taken into account in the investment process at company level. It is binding for PAIs to be taken into account at fund level and they are therefore considered.

Further pre-contractual information on the environmental and/or social characteristics and on taking the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors into account is provided in the Annex "Pre-contractual information on the financial products referred to in Art. 8(1), (2) and (2a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Art. 6(1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852".

Due to the planned investment strategy, the turnover rate in the Fund may vary heavily (and thus, over time, result in variable transaction costs being charged to the Fund).

The currency of unit classes A, B (Inst.) and C (Inst.) is the euro. The currency of unit class D (CHF) is the Swiss franc.

No assurance can be given that the investment policy's objectives will be fulfilled. In particular, there is no guarantee that investors will get back all the assets they have invested in the Fund (see Section 7 "Risk information").

## 12. Investment instruments in detail

The Company may purchase the assets specified in the "Investment principles and investment policy" section within the investment limits shown in the "Investment limits for securities and money market instruments using derivatives and bank deposits" as well as "Investment units" below. Details on these assets and the investment limits applicable for them are shown below.

### Transferable securities

The Fund may consist entirely of transferable securities pursuant to § 5 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment.

The Company may acquire transferable securities of domestic and foreign issuers on behalf of the Fund if they

1. are admitted to trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market in a Member State of the European Union ("EU") or another State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area ("EEA");
2. are exclusively admitted to trading on a stock exchange in a state outside the EU or the EEA, or are admitted to trading or included in another organised market in one of these states, provided that BaFin has approved the choice of this stock exchange or organised market.

Recently issued transferable securities may be acquired if, in accordance with their terms of issue, an application must be made for admission to or inclusion in one of the stock exchanges or organised markets indicated in points 1 and 2 above, and the admission or inclusion is made within one year of issue.

The following shall also be considered "transferable securities" within this sense:

- Units in closed-ended investment funds in a contractual or corporate form that are subject to control by the unitholder (corporate control); in other words, the unitholder must have voting rights relating to important decisions and the right to monitor the investment policy using appropriate mechanisms. The investment fund must also be managed by a legal entity that is subject to the regulations concerning investor protection, unless the investment fund is launched in the form of a company and the activity of the asset manager is not undertaken by another legal entity.
- Financial instruments collateralised by other assets or linked to the performance of other assets. If derivative components are embedded in such financial instruments, other requirements apply so that the Company may acquire these as transferable securities.

Transferable securities may only be acquired under the following conditions:

- The potential loss that the Fund may incur must not exceed the transferable security's purchase price. There must not be any obligation to provide additional funding.
- The lack of liquidity of the transferable security acquired by the Fund must not lead to the Fund becoming unable to fulfil the statutory requirements concerning the redemption of units. This applies whilst taking into account the statutory right to restrict or suspend the redemption of units in specific cases (see the sections entitled "Issue and redemption of units" as well as "Restriction of unit redemption" and/or "Suspension of unit redemption").

- A reliable valuation of the transferable security using exact, reliable and regular prices must be available; these must either be market prices or have been made available by a valuation system independent from the transferable security's issuer.
- Adequate information concerning the transferable security must be available, either in the form of regular, accurate and comprehensive information on the transferable security's market or in the form of any associated securitised portfolio.
- The transferable security is tradable.
- The acquisition of the transferable security must be in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and investment strategy.
- The risks of the transferable security are adequately addressed by the Fund's risk management.

In addition, transferable securities may be acquired in the following forms:

- Shares to which the Fund is entitled in the event of a capital increase from Company funds.
- Transferable securities acquired through the exercise of subscription rights held by the Fund.

Subscription rights may also be acquired for the Fund as transferable securities within this sense, provided that the transferable securities attributable to these subscription rights are included in the Fund.

## Money market instruments

Up to one-third of the Fund's assets may be invested in money market instruments subject to the provisions in § 6 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment.

On behalf of the Fund, the Company may invest in money market instruments that are normally traded on the money market, as well as in interest-bearing transferable securities, which either have

- a maturity or residual maturity not exceeding 397 days at the time of acquisition for the Fund;
- a maturity or residual maturity exceeding 397 days at the time of acquisition for the Fund, provided that pursuant to their terms of issue, their interest is regularly adjusted to market conditions at least once every 397 days; or
- a risk profile that corresponds to the one of transferable securities that fulfil the criterion for residual maturity or interest adjustment.

Money market instruments may be acquired for the Fund if they are

1. admitted to trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market in an EU Member State or another State party to the EEA Agreement;
2. exclusively admitted to trading on a stock exchange in a third country or another State party to the EEA Agreement, or are admitted or included in another organised market in one of these states, provided that the choice of stock exchange or organised market has been approved by BaFin.
3. issued or guaranteed by the EU, the Federal Republic of Germany, a German federal government fund, a German federal state, another EU Member State or another national, regional or local authority or the central bank of an EU Member State, the European Central Bank or the European In-

vestment Bank, a third country or, if the country is a Federal State, by one of the members making up the Federal State, or a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong;

4. issued by an undertaking whose transferable securities are traded on the markets stated in points 1 and 2 above;
5. issued or guaranteed by a credit institution subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU law, or a credit institution that is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by BaFin to be equal to those of EU law;
6. issued by other issuers, and the issuer in question is
  - (a) a company with capital amounts to at least EUR 10 million and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the European Directive on annual accounts of companies with limited liability; or
  - (b) an entity which, within a group of companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group; or
  - (c) an entity that issues money market instruments subject to obligations, through the use of a banking liquidity line. These are products where credit claims of banks are securitised (asset-backed securities).

All the aforementioned money market instruments may only be acquired if they are liquid and their value can be precisely determined at any time. Money market instruments are considered liquid if they can be sold within a sufficiently short time at a limited cost. It is important to note that the Company is obliged to redeem units in the Fund at the request of investors and dispose of such money market instruments at short notice accordingly. The money market instruments must in addition be subject to an exact, reliable assessment system which enables the determination of the net asset value of the money market instrument and is based on market data or valuation models (including systems based on amortised acquisition costs). The liquidity criterion is considered to have been met for money market instruments if these are admitted to or included in an organised market within or outside the EEA, provided that BaFin has approved the choice of this market. This does not apply if the Company has evidence which indicates that the money market instruments do not have sufficient liquidity.

For money market instruments not listed on a stock exchange or authorised for trade on a regulated market (see points 3–6 above), the issue or issuer of these instruments must also be subject to deposit and investor protection. Appropriate information must therefore be available for these money market instruments that enables an appropriate assessment of the credit risks associated with the instruments; the money market instruments must also be freely transferable. The credit risks may be assessed, for example, by means of an analysis of a credit assessment conducted by a rating agency.

These money market instruments are also subject to the following requirements, unless they have been issued or guaranteed by the European Central Bank or the central bank of an EU Member State:

- If they are issued or guaranteed by the following bodies (stated above in point 3):
  - the EU,
  - the German Federal Government,

- an investment fund of the German Federal Government,
- a German federal state,
- another EU Member State,
- another central authority,
- the European Investment Bank,
- a third country or, in the case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation,
- a public international body to which one or more Member States belong,

adequate information must be available with regard to the issue or issuance programme or the issuer's legal and financial situation before the money market instrument is issued.

- If they are issued or guaranteed by a credit institution subject to supervision in the EEA (see point 5 above), appropriate information must be available with regard to the issue or issuance programme or the issuer's legal and financial situation before the money market instrument is issued; such information must be updated on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs. In addition, data (e.g. statistics) related to the issue or issuance programme must be available so that the credit risks associated with the investment to be appropriately assessed.
- If they are issued by a credit institution that is subject to prudential rules outside the EEA, which are considered by BaFin to be equivalent to those for a credit institution within the EEA, one of the following requirements must be met:
  - The credit institution maintains a registered office in a member state of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (hereinafter referred to as the "OECD") that is also part of the Group of Ten (G10, group of leading industrialised countries).
  - The credit institution has a rating that qualifies as "investment grade", as a minimum. "Investment grade" refers to a rating of "BBB" or "BAA" or higher, as part of the creditworthiness check by a rating agency.
  - A comprehensive analysis of the issuer may be used to demonstrate that the prudential rules applicable to the credit institution are at least as stringent as those under EU law.
- For other money market instruments not listed on a stock exchange or admitted to trading on a regulated market (see points 4 and 6 above as well as the others listed under point 3), appropriate information with regard to the issue or issuance programme, as well as the issuer's legal and financial situation, must be made available before the money market instrument is issued; a qualified third party that is independent of the issuer must update such information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs. In addition, data (e.g. statistics) related to the issue or issuance programme must be available so that the credit risks associated with the investment to be appropriately assessed.

## Bank deposits

Up to one-third of the Fund's assets may be invested in bank deposits.

The Company may only hold bank deposits with a maximum term of 12 months on behalf of the Fund.

These deposits are to be held in blocked accounts with credit institutions that have their registered office in an EU Member State or another State party to the EEA Agreement. They can also be held with credit institutions that have their registered office in a third country where the prudential rules are considered by BaFin to be equivalent to EU law.

## Investment limits for transferable securities and money market instruments, including the use of derivatives and bank deposits

### General investment limits

The Company may invest up to 10% of the Fund's assets in transferable securities and money market instruments of a single issuer (debtor). In this event, the total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments of these issuers (debtors) may not exceed 40% of the Fund. In addition, the Company may invest 5% of the Fund's assets in transferable securities and money market instruments of a single issuer.

The Company may not invest more than 20% of the Fund's assets in bank deposits at a single credit institution.

### Investment limit for bonds with special cover funds

The Company may invest up to 25% of the value of the Fund's assets, per issuer, in

- a) mortgage bonds, public-sector bonds or bonds issued prior to 8 July 2022 by a credit institution which has its registered office in an EU Member State or in another State that is party to the EEA Agreement. This is subject to the condition that the funds received with the bonds are invested so as to cover the liabilities of the bonds over their entire term and that they are primarily allocated to the payment of principal and interest in case of default of the bond issuer;
- b) covered bonds in the sense of Art. 3(1) Directive (EU) 2019/2162 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision that were issued after 7 July 2022.

If more than 5% of the Fund's value is invested in such bonds as per letters a) and b) from a single issuer, the total value of such bonds must not exceed 80% of the value of the Fund. Securities under a repurchase agreement are offset against this investment limit.

### Investment limits for public issuers

The Company may invest up to 35% of the Fund's assets in bonds, borrower's note loans and money market instruments issued by specific national and supranational public issuers. These public issuers

include the German Federal Government, federal states, EU Member States and their local authorities, third countries and supranational public bodies to which one or more Member States belong.

#### Combination of investment limits

The Company may invest a maximum of 20% of the Fund's assets in a combination of the following:

- securities or money market instruments issued by a single body,
- deposits made with that body, i.e. bank deposits,
- attributable amounts for the counterparty risk of transactions entered into with that body in derivatives.

The individual maximum limits in question shall remain the same.

#### Investment limits using derivatives

The amounts of transferable securities and money market instruments of an issuer that are taken into account for the limits stated above can be reduced by using counter-market derivatives whose underlying instruments are transferable securities or money market instruments of this same issuer. As a result, transferable securities or money market instruments of a single issuer may be acquired on behalf of the Fund in excess of the aforementioned limits, if the resulting increased issuer risk is once again reduced by hedging transactions.

#### Other investment instruments and their investment limits

The Company may invest up to 10% of the Fund's assets in the following other investment instruments:

- Transferable securities that are not admitted to trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market, but meet the criteria for transferable securities. By way of derogation from traded or admitted transferable securities, the reliable valuation for these transferable securities must be available in the form of a valuation that is conducted at regular intervals and derived from information from the issuer or a competent financial analysis. Appropriate information related to transferable securities that are not admitted to or included in another organised market must be available in the form of regular and precise information from the Fund, or the associated portfolio must be available, if applicable.
- Money market instruments of issuers that do not meet the aforementioned requirements, if they are liquid and their value can be precisely determined at any time. Money market instruments are considered liquid if they can be sold within a sufficiently short time at a limited cost. It is important to note that the Company is obliged to redeem units in the Fund at the request of investors and dispose of such money market instruments at short notice accordingly. There must also be a precise and reliable valuation system that can determine the net assets value of money market instruments or is based on market data or valuation models, such as systems that extrapolate acquisition costs. The liquidity criterion is considered to have been met for money market instruments if these are admitted to or included in an organised market within or outside the EEA, provided that BaFin has approved the choice of this market.

- New issued of shares if their terms of issue specify:
  - their admission to trading on a stock exchange in an EU Member State or another State party to the EEA Agreement, or their admission to or inclusion in an organised market of an EU Member State or another State party to the EEA Agreement, must be applied for in accordance with their terms of issue, or
  - their admission to trading on a stock exchange or their admission or inclusion on an organised market that is not in an EU Member State or in a State party to the EEA Agreement must be applied for in accordance with their terms of issue, provided this choice of stock exchange or organised market has been approved by BaFin;

provided that the admission or inclusion thereof takes place within one year of their issue.

- Borrower's note loans that can be assigned at least twice after being acquired for the Fund and have been granted by one of the following bodies:
  - a) the German Federal Government, an investment fund of the German Federal Government, a German federal state, the EU or an OECD Member State;
  - b) another domestic authority or a regional government or local authority of another EU Member State or another State party to the EEA Agreement, if the claim can be treated according to the regulations on prudential requirements for credit institutions and securities companies in the same way as one against the central government in whose sovereign area the regional government or authority is located,
  - c) other corporations or institutions under public law with their registered offices in Germany, another EU Member State or another state party to the EEA Agreement,
  - d) companies that issue transferable securities that are admitted to trading on an organised market within the EEA or on another regulated market meets the essential requirements of regulated markets within the meaning of the current version of the directive on markets in financial instruments, or
  - e) other debtors, provided one of the bodies referred to in (a)–(c) above has guaranteed the payment of interest and repayment of principal.

## Investment limits due to taxation

More than 50% of the value of the actual asset (the amount of the actual asset is defined in relation to the value of the investment fund's assets within the meaning of § 1(2) of the Investment Tax Act (InvStG), excluding liabilities) of the UCITS investment fund is invested in equity interests within the meaning of § 2(8)(1), (3) and (4) of the InvStG that can be acquired for the UCITS investment fund in accordance with the investment conditions (equity fund within the meaning of § 2(6) of the InvStG). In so doing, the actual equity interest rate of target investment funds within the meaning of the first sentence of § 2(5)(1) of the InvStG that can be acquired for the UCITS investment fund in accordance with these investment conditions can be taken into account.

## Investment units

The Company may invest up to 10% of the Fund's assets in units of target funds provided that they are open-ended domestic and foreign investment funds.

The Company selects the target fund to be acquired either in accordance with said target fund's terms and conditions of investment or investment focus, or its most recent annual or semi-annual report. It may acquire all permitted types of units in domestic investment funds and investment corporations with variable capital and units in EU UCITS and open-ended investment funds (which are not EU UCITS) managed by EU management companies or foreign management companies. The Company is not restricted in its selection with regard to the target fund's origin or location.

The target funds may invest a maximum of up to 10% in units of other open-ended investment funds in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment. For AIF units, the following requirements must also be met:

- The target fund must have been approved in accordance with legal provisions that place it under effective public supervision in order to protect investors, and there must be adequate provision for ensuring cooperation between the supervisory authorities.
- The investors' protection level must be equivalent to that of an investor in a domestic UCITS, particularly with regard to the segregation of management and custody of assets, borrowing, lending and the short selling of transferable securities and money market instruments.
- The business operations of the target fund must be the subject of annual and semi-annual reports that permit an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and transactions arising during the reporting period.
- The target fund must be a public fund for which there is no limit as to the number of units and the investors have a right to redeem said units.

The Company may not acquire on behalf of the Fund more than 25% of the units issued by a target fund.

Target funds may temporarily suspend the redemption of units within the statutory framework. In this case, the Company may not return the units in the target fund to the management company or custodian or a target fund against payment of the redemption price (refer also to the section entitled "Risk information - Risks associated with investing in investment units"). The Company's website (<https://www.acatis.de>) provides information as to whether and to what extent the Fund holds units of target funds that have currently suspended the redemption of units.

## Derivatives

As part of its investment strategy, the Company may conduct derivative transactions on behalf of the Fund. In addition to using derivative transactions for hedging purposes, they may be used for effective portfolio management and generating additional income, i.e. also for speculative purposes. As a result, the risk of loss for the Fund may increase, at least temporarily.

Derivatives are instruments whose prices depend on the price fluctuations/expectations of other assets (underlying instrument). The information below applies both to derivatives and to financial instruments with derivative components (hereinafter collectively referred to as 'derivatives').

Using derivatives must not more than double the Fund's market risk (market-risk limit). 'Market risk' is the risk of loss arising from fluctuations in the market value of assets held in the Fund; these are due to changes in variable market prices and/or rates such as interest rates, exchange rates, equity and commodity prices or changes in an issuer's credit rating. The Company must adhere to its market-risk limit at all times. The Company must determine the extent to which the market-risk limit has been reached on a daily basis, in accordance with legal requirements deriving from the Regulation on risk management and assessment when using derivatives, securities lending and repurchase agreements in investment funds under the Capital Investment Code (hereinafter referred to as 'the Derivatives Regulation').

In order to determine the extent to which the market-risk limit has been reached, the Company uses the qualified approach as defined in the Derivatives Regulation. To do so, the Company may compare the Fund's market risk with that of theoretical benchmark assets (which do not include derivatives) and limit the risk in proportion thereto. Derivative-free benchmark assets are a theoretical portfolio, the value of which is always equal to the current value of the Fund, but does not involve increasing or decreasing the market risk by using derivatives. The composition of the benchmark assets must also be in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and investment policy. The derivative-free benchmark assets for the Fund are mainly equity (global - large caps).

By using derivatives, the Fund's market risk amount must never be more than twice the market risk amount of the associated derivative-free benchmark assets.

An absolute limit may also be imposed on the market risk. In doing so, the potential risk amount for the market risk to be assigned to an investment fund may never exceed 20% of the value of the investment fund. The decisive factors in this respect are a confidence level of 99% and a holding period of 20 working days. The holding period may be converted to one day using the square-root-of-time rule. In this case, it is not necessary to determine derivative-free benchmark assets.

The market risk of the Fund and, if applicable, the derivative-free benchmark assets, are determined by using a suitable own risk model (value at risk (VaR) method). The modelling process that the Company uses for this purpose is historical simulation. The Company takes the market price risks from all transactions. The risk model determines to what extent the value of the assets held in the Fund changes over time. The VaR method indicates a limit (expressed in monetary units) on potential losses between two pre-determined times. Such changes in value are the result of fortuitous events, i.e. future market price development; as a result, they cannot be predicted with certainty. The market risk to be determined can in each case only be estimated with a sufficient level of probability.

The Company may invest in any derivatives on behalf of the Fund, provided it has a suitable risk management system. These derivatives must be based either on assets the Fund is allowed to acquire or on the following underlying instruments:

- Interest rates
- Exchange rates
- Currencies

- Financial indices that are sufficiently diversified to provide an adequate reference basis for the market to which they relate and published appropriately.

This includes, in particular, options, financial futures contracts and swaps, as well as combinations thereof.

## Futures contracts

Futures contracts are unconditionally binding on both contracting parties; they require them to buy or sell a specific quantity of a certain underlying at a predetermined price and at a specific date (due date) or within a determined time frame. Within the scope of the investment principles, the Company may enter into futures contracts on behalf of the Fund on all assets the Fund may acquire and that may serve as underlying instruments for derivatives in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of Investment.

## Option contracts

Option contracts grant a third party the right against payment (option premium) to request the delivery or purchase of assets or the payment of a differential amount or to acquire corresponding option rights at a predetermined price (exercise price) during or at the end of a certain period of time. The Company may trade in options on behalf of the Fund in accordance with the investment principles.

## Swaps

Swaps are agreements exchanging the underlying payment flows or risks between the contracting parties. The Company may, on behalf of the Fund and in accordance with the investment principles, enter into

- interest rate swaps
- currency swaps
- interest and currency swaps
- variance swaps
- equity swaps
- credit default swaps.

## Swaptions

Swaptions are options on swaps. A swaption is the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap, the conditions of which are clearly specified, at a given time or within a given period. The principles listed in connection with option contracts also apply. On behalf of the Fund, the investment company may only conclude swaptions that are composed of the options and swaps described above.

## Credit default swaps

Credit default swaps are credit derivatives which enable a potential credit default volume to be passed on to third parties. The seller of the risk pays a premium to its counterparty in return for taking on the credit default risk. In other respects, the information regarding swaps applies *mutatis mutandis*.

## Total return swaps

The Company is authorised to invest in total return swaps for the Fund. Total return swaps are derivatives in which all returns and fluctuations in value of an underlying asset are exchanged for an agreed fixed interest payment. One counterparty, the collateral buyer, transfers all the credit and market risk from the underlying asset to the other counterparty, the collateral provider. In exchange, the collateral buyer pays a premium to the collateral provider.

Total return swaps can be used for the Fund in order to hedge against price losses and risks from the underlying asset. All Fund assets deemed permissible under § 197 KAGB can be the object of a total return swap. The Company does not, however, currently intend to invest in total return swaps for the Fund.

## Securitised financial instruments

The Company may also acquire the financial instruments described above if they are securitised. In so doing, the transactions involving these financial instruments may be only partially contained in transferable securities (e.g. warrant-linked bonds). The statements regarding opportunities and risks apply *mutatis mutandis* to such securitised financial instruments, but on condition that the risk of loss for securitised financial instruments is limited to the value of the transferable security.

## OTC derivative transactions

The Company may, on behalf of the Fund, enter into derivative transactions that are admitted to trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market, as well as OTC transactions. The Company may enter into derivative transactions neither admitted to trading on a stock exchange nor included in another organised market except only with suitable credit or financial services institutions on the basis of standardised framework agreements. For OTC derivatives, the counterparty risk for a contracting party is limited to 5% of the Fund's assets. If the contracting party is a credit institution with its registered office in an EU Member State, another Contracting Party to the Agreement on the EEA or a third country with an equivalent level of supervision, the counterparty risk may be up to 10% of the Fund's assets. OTC derivatives concluded with a central clearing house of a stock exchange or another organised market as the contracting partner are not included when determining counterparty risk limits if the derivatives are subject to a daily valuation at market prices with a daily margin settlement. However, any claims the Fund may have against an intermediary must be included when determining the limits, even if the derivatives involved are traded on a stock exchange or another organised market.

## Currency-hedged unit classes

On behalf of the Fund, the Company may enter into derivative transactions for currency hedges that exclusively affect units in unit class D (CHF). As the Fund may also acquire assets not denominated in the currency in which the unit class stated is denominated, such hedging transactions may prevent or reduce losses in unit value in the case of currency fluctuations in these unit classes. For unit classes A, B (Inst.) and C (Inst.), these hedging transactions have no impact on unit value performance.

## Collateral strategy

Within the scope of derivative transactions, the Company shall accept collateral on behalf of the Fund. The collateral serves to eliminate or partially reduce the risk of default of the contracting party to these transactions.

### Permitted types of collateral

For derivative transactions, the Company accepts the following assets as collateral:

- Bank deposits
- Transferable securities
- Money market instruments.

### Scope of collateral provided

Derivative transactions must be sufficiently collateralised to ensure that the attributable amount of the relevant counterparty's default risk does not exceed 5% of the Fund's assets. If the counterparty is a credit institution with its registered office in an EU Member State or in another State party to the EEA Agreement or in a third country in which equivalent prudential rules apply, the attributable value of the default risk may be up to 10% of the Fund's assets.

### Valuation discount strategy (haircut strategy)

In order to use certain valuation discounts, the Company pursues a haircut strategy on assets accepted as collateral. This covers all assets that are permitted as collateral.

### Investment of cash collateral

Cash collateral in the form of bank deposits may be held in blocked accounts with the Custodian of the Fund or, subject to the Custodian's consent, other credit institutions. They may only be reinvested in high-quality government bonds or in money market funds with short maturity structures.

### Holding securities in custody as collateral

The Company may receive securities as collateral on behalf of the Fund as part of derivative transactions. If these securities have been transferred as collateral, they must be held in custody with the Custodian. It is not permitted to reuse the securities.

### Borrowing

Taking out short-term loans for the joint account of investors shall be admissible for up to 10% of the Fund's assets, provided the terms of the loan are in line with the market and the Custodian agrees to the loan.

### Leverage

Leverage denotes any method used by the Company to increase the Fund's investment rate. Such methods include borrowing and the acquisition of derivatives with embedded leveraged financing. The Company may use these methods for the Fund to the extent described in this Sales Prospectus. For the rules on using derivatives, see "Derivatives" under the section entitled "Investment instruments in detail". The borrowing option is explained in the preceding paragraph.

The use of derivatives must not more than double the market risk (see the "Derivatives" sub-section in Section 12 "Investment instruments in detail"). The Company expects that the Fund's leverage arising from the use of derivatives will, as a rule, be less than 2.

Leverage is calculated by dividing the Fund's total exposure by the net asset value. Total exposure is calculated by adding together the net asset value of the Fund and the nominal values of all derivative transactions included therein. However, depending on market conditions, the leverage may fluctuate; as a result, the targeted level may be exceeded, despite ongoing monitoring by the Company. The Company may use derivatives for a number of purposes, such as hedging or optimising returns. Nonetheless, overall exposure is always calculated the same way, regardless of the purpose for which they are used. For this reason, the total nominal values do not indicate the potential risks involved for the Fund.

### Exception: Investments made in the absence of the Asset Management Company

If the Asset Management Company is no longer available to manage the Fund's portfolio (see rights of termination and their impacts under Section 6 "Asset Management Company"), the Company may terminate management of the Fund subject to a legal notice period of six months. The Company shall not continue to pursue the investment policy described in Section 11 "Investment objective, investment principles and investment policy" up until the end of the notice period. Instead, it shall invest the Fund's assets exclusively in bank deposits and money market instruments.

## 13. Valuation

### General rules for the valuation of assets

Assets admitted to a stock exchange or traded on an organised market

Assets admitted to trading on a stock exchange or admitted or included in another organised market, as well as subscription rights for the Fund, are valued at their most recently available tradable price, unless the "Specific rules for the valuation of individual assets" specify otherwise.

Assets not listed on a stock exchange or traded on organised markets, or those with no tradable price

Assets neither admitted to trading on stock exchanges nor admitted to or included in another organised market or for which no tradable price is available, are valued at the current market value deemed appropriate on the basis of a careful assessment using suitable valuation models and taking current market conditions into account, unless the "Specific rules for the valuation of individual assets" specify otherwise.

### Specific rules for the valuation of individual assets

Unlisted bonds and borrower's note loans

Bonds neither admitted to trading on a stock exchange nor admitted to or included in another organised market (e.g. unlisted bonds, commercial papers and certificates of deposit) and borrower's note loans are valued on the basis of prices agreed for comparable bonds and borrower's note loans and, if applicable, the market value of bonds issued by comparable issuers with similar terms and interest rates, at a discount (if necessary) to offset the reduced saleability.

Options and futures contracts

Options belonging to the Fund and the liabilities from those granted to a third party that are admitted to trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market are valued at their last available tradable price which ensures a reliable valuation.

This also applies to claims and liabilities from futures contracts sold on behalf of the Fund. Margins charged to the Fund shall be added to the value of the Fund, taking into consideration the valuation gains and losses determined on the trading day.

Bank deposits, fixed-term deposits and units in investment funds

Bank deposits are, in principle, valued at their net value plus accrued interest.

Fixed-term deposits are valued at the market value, provided they can be terminated at any time and are not refunded at par value plus interest when terminated.

Units in investment funds (target funds) are valued, in principle, at their most recently determined redemption price or the latest available tradable price that ensures a reliable valuation. Should these val-

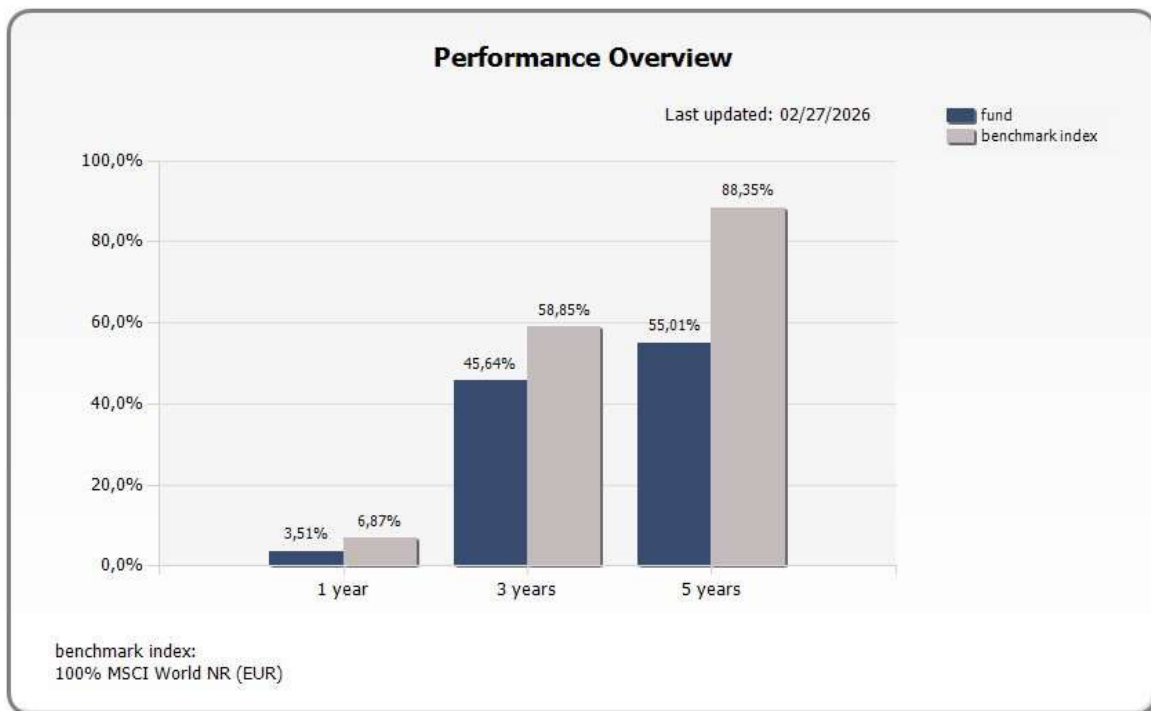
ues be unavailable, units in investment funds are valued at their current market value deemed appropriate on the basis of a careful assessment using suitable valuation models and taking current market conditions into account.

#### Assets denominated in foreign currencies

Assets denominated in foreign currencies shall be converted (on the same day) into euro at their exchange rate determined on the basis of The WM Company fixing at 17:00 (CET).

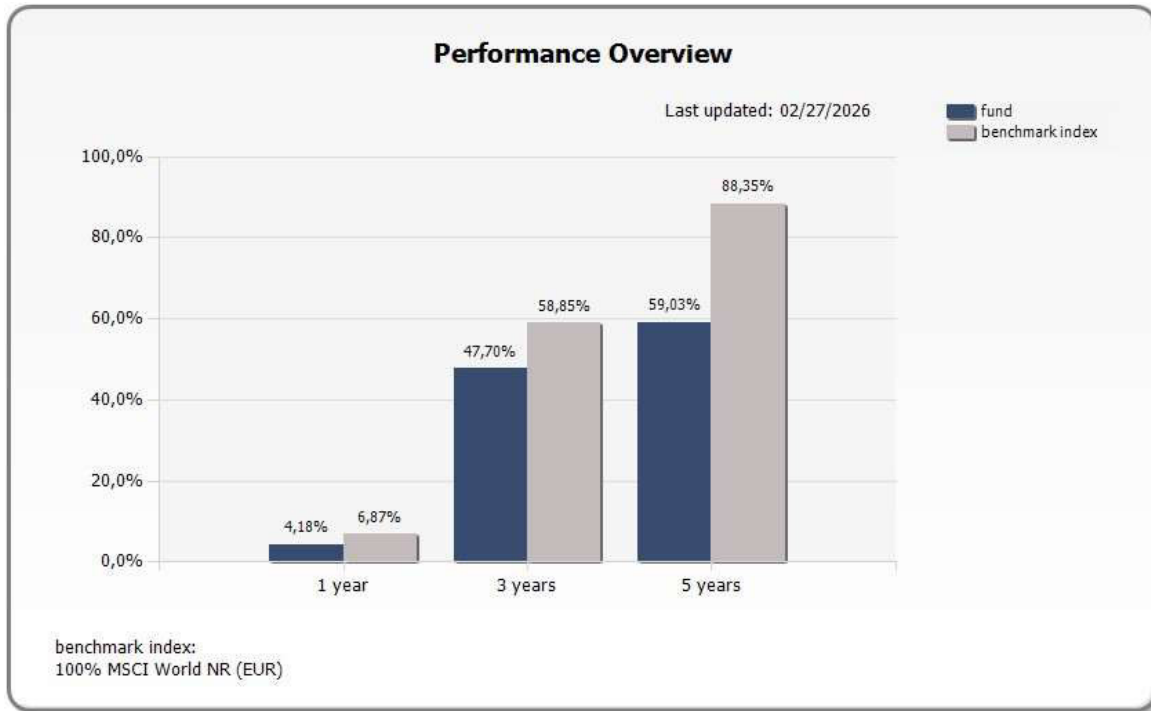
## 14. Performance

Unit class A



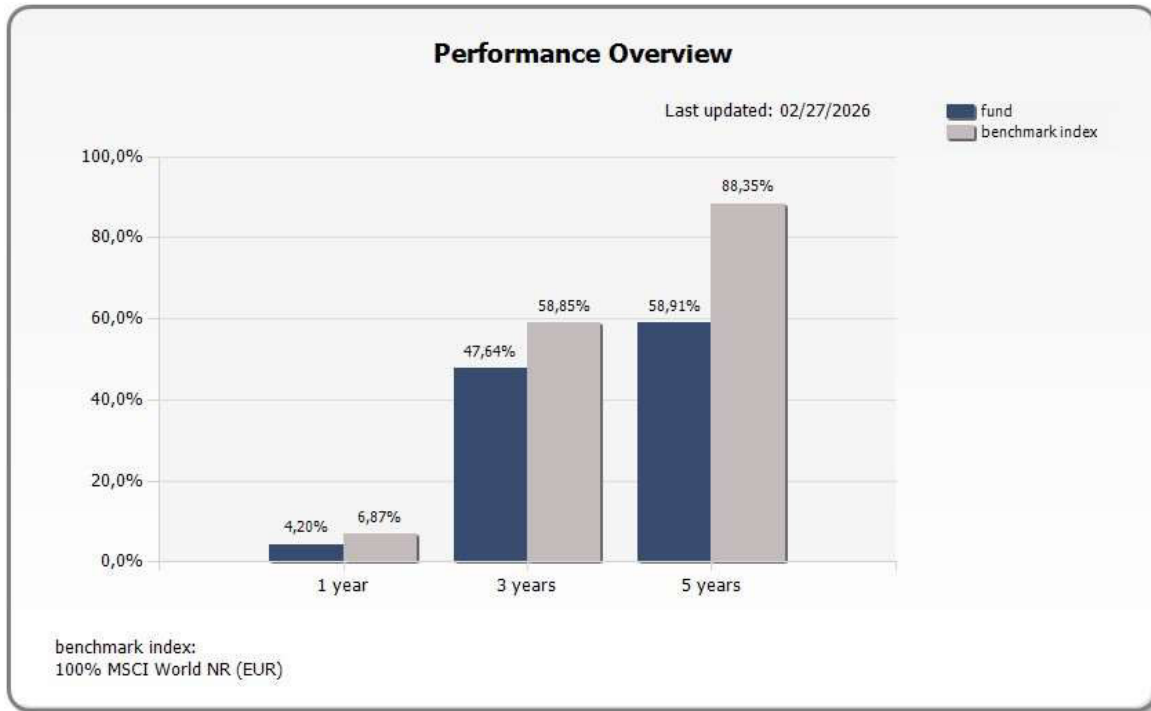
Performance using the BVI method (excluding issuing surcharges). Past performance is no guarantee of similar results in the future. It is not possible to predict these. Current performance details are published in the annual and semi-annual reports and on the Company's website (<https://www.acatis.de>).

Unit class B (Inst.)



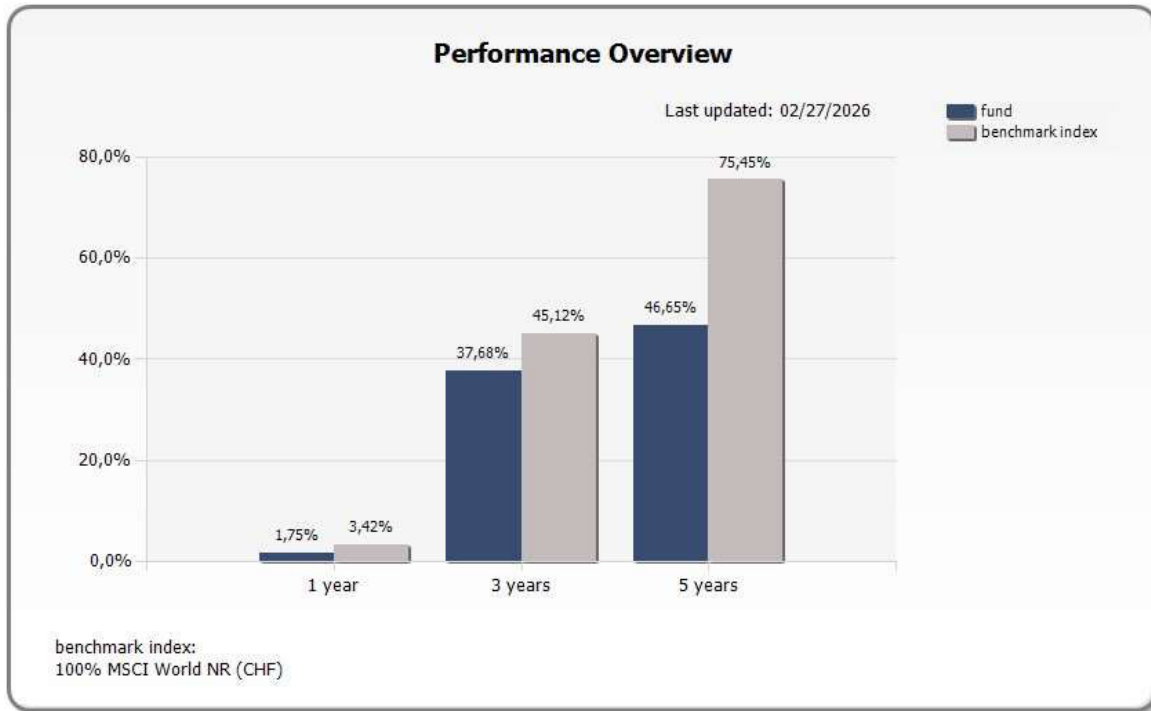
Performance using the BVI method (excluding issuing surcharges). Past performance is no guarantee of similar results in the future. It is not possible to predict these. Current performance details are published in the annual and semi-annual reports and on the Company's website (<https://www.acatis.de>).

Unit class C (Inst.)



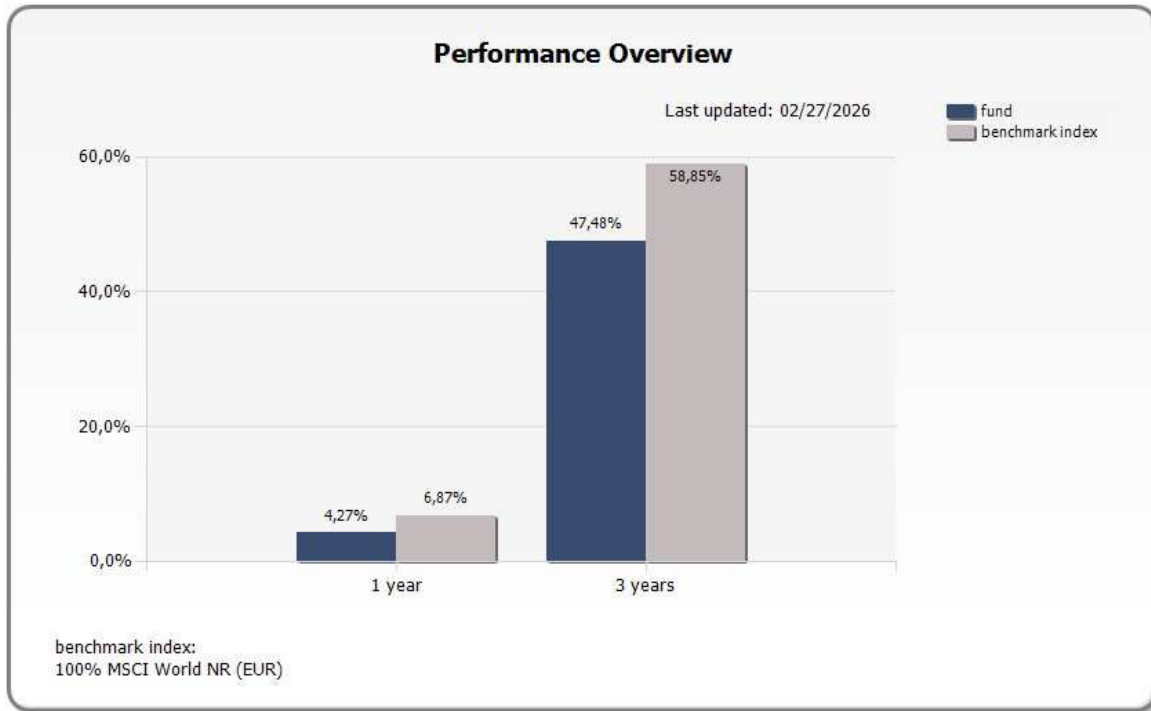
Performance using the BVI method (excluding issuing surcharges). Past performance is no guarantee of similar results in the future. It is not possible to predict these. Current performance details are published in the annual and semi-annual reports and on the Company's website (<https://www.acatis.de>).

Unit class D



Performance using the BVI method (excluding issuing surcharges). Past performance is no guarantee of similar results in the future. It is not possible to predict these. Current performance details are published in the annual and semi-annual reports and on the Company's website (<https://www.acatis.de>).

Unit class E



Performance using the BVI method (excluding issuing surcharges). Past performance is no guarantee of similar results in the future. It is not possible to predict these. Current performance details are published in the annual and semi-annual reports and on the Company's website (<https://www.acatis.de>).

In general, the past performance of a fund is no indicator of its future performance.

## 15. Sub-investment funds

The Fund is not a sub-investment fund under an umbrella structure.

## 16. Units

Investors' rights are securitised solely in global certificates when the Fund is launched. These global certificates are held in custody by a central securities depository. Investors are not entitled to the physical delivery of unit certificates. Units may only be purchased if they are held in custody. The unit certificates are made out to the bearer. When a unit certificate is transferred, the rights vested therein are also transferred.

## Issue and redemption of units

### Issue of units

In principle, there is no limit to the number of units that may be issued. The units can be acquired from the Custodian, which issues them at the issue price which is equal to their net asset value per unit ("unit value") plus an issuing surcharge. The acquisition may also be conducted via third parties; this may involve additional costs. The Company reserves the right to stop issuing units temporarily or permanently in whole or in part.

If minimum investment amounts are specified for individual unit classes, these can be found in Section C "Overview of the unit classes".

### Redemption of units

Investors may request the redemption of units on any valuation date regardless of the minimum investment amount, unless the Company has not extended the redemption period (see "Extension of the redemption period"), restricted the redemption of units (see "Restriction of unit redemption") and/or temporarily suspended the issue and redemption of units (see "Suspension of unit issue and redemption"). Redemption orders must be placed with the Custodian, the Company itself or a third party (e.g. depositary institution). The Company is obliged to redeem the units at the redemption price applicable on the settlement date, which corresponds to the unit value determined for that day – less a redemption fee, if applicable. The redemption may also be carried out via third parties, which may involve additional costs.

### Extension of the redemption period

The Company can extend the redemption period for investors with consideration for the liquidity of the assets and in the best interest of the investors, and/or under tense market conditions. In general, tense market conditions in this sense include extraordinarily high redemption requests by investors or limited tradability of certain assets. The extension period includes the period between the receipt of the redemption notice and the settlement date after the end of the extended redemption period. The Company can determine the specific extension period at its due discretion upon carefully weighing the market conditions; this is to be no more than one month. Implementation of the extended redemption period protects investors and is considered a milder method compared to suspending the issue and redemption of units. The ability to suspend the issue and redemption of units remains unaffected.

If the Company decides to extend the redemption period, it reviews the need for the extension for each individual valuation date. The Company has the discretion to determine whether it will extend the existing redemption period by a static period in each case (i.e. the extension period is the same for all redemptions on all subsequent valuation dates) or by a maximum period (i.e. the extension period can be the same for all redemptions on all subsequent valuation dates or can be shortened). However, the Company can also decide that the extended redemption period for all redemptions on all subsequent valuation dates will end on a specific date (effective date).

The Company can further extend an already-granted extension if the tense market conditions persist beyond the originally established maximum period. However, the Company can also shorten an already-granted extension if the Fund's liquidity situation improves.

The Company will publish information about the extension of the redemption period as well as its suspension or shortening on its website without delay.

The extension of the redemption period affects neither the redemption frequency of the Fund (in other words the dates when a redemption can be declared) nor the calculation of the Fund's net inventory value and the unit value. The redemption price corresponds to the unit price determined on the respective settlement date – minus a redemption surcharge if applicable. The redemption price is not based on the time of the redemption declaration, but on the settlement date after the end of the extended return period. The redemption can also take place through a third party (e.g. the depositary institution), which may cause the investor to incur additional costs.

#### Restriction of unit redemption

The Company can temporarily (i.e. for a total of up to 15 consecutive business days) and partially restrict the redemption of units if the redemption requests from investors reach a limit established in the investment conditions, as a percentage of the net inventory value, on a settlement date. If the limit is reached, the Company decides at its due discretion whether it will restrict redemptions on this settlement date. The decision to restrict redemptions can be made if the redemption requests can no longer be executed in the interest of all investors due to the liquidity situation of the Fund. This can be the case, for example, if the liquidity of the Fund's assets worsens due to political, economic or other events in the markets and thus is no longer sufficient to completely fulfil the redemption requests on the settlement date, or if the investor structure of the Fund means that a significant volume of redemptions will lead to liquidity problems. The redemption restriction protects investors and is considered a milder method compared to suspending the issue and redemption of units. The ability to suspend the issue and redemption of units remains unaffected.

If the Company decides to restrict redemptions, it will redeem units at the applicable redemption price as of the settlement date on a pro rata basis only. On the date when the restriction is implemented, the redemption requests of all investors must be executed pro rata in at least the amount of the limit value. For the rest, the redemption duty does not apply. That means each redemption order is executed only pro rata, on the basis of a rate to be determined by the Company. The Company establishes this rate in the interest of the investors, based on the available liquidity and the total order volume for the respective settlement date. The scope of available liquidity depends largely on the current market environment. The rate determines which percentage of the redemption requests will be distributed on the settlement date. . The part of the order that is not executed (remaining order) is also not executed by the Company at a later time, but lapses (pro rata approach with lapse of remaining order).

The Company shall publish information about the restriction of unit redemption as well as any suspension on its website without delay, under <https://www.acatis.com>.

The redemption price corresponds to the unit value determined on that date – minus a redemption surcharge if applicable. The redemption can also be executed through a third party (e.g. the depositary institution), which may result in additional costs for the investor.

## Settlement of unit issue and redemption

The Company observes the principle of treating all investors equally, by ensuring that no investors can gain advantages by buying or selling units at already known unit values. There is therefore a daily cut-off time for accepting orders. Issue and redemption orders received by the Custodian or Company before the cut-off time for orders will be settled no later than the valuation date following receipt of said orders (= settlement date) at their unit value then determined. Orders received by the Custodian or Company after the cut-off time will be settled on the valuation date following the receipt of the order (= settlement date) at their unit value then determined. Details of the cut-off time for this Fund are available from the Custodian. This can change at any time.

Third parties, e.g. the institution maintaining the securities account, may also act as intermediaries with regard to the issue and redemption of units. These may take longer to settle. The Company has no influence with regard to the various settlement procedures of the institutions maintaining the securities accounts.

## Suspension of unit issue and redemption

The Company may temporarily suspend the issue and redemption of units in the event of extraordinary circumstances which appear to require such suspension in the interests of the investors. Such extraordinary circumstances could include instances in which

- a stock exchange, on which a significant part of the Fund's transferable securities are traded, is closed unexpectedly or trade is restricted,
- the Fund's assets cannot be valued,
- the Fund experiences significant liquidity problems (e.g. as a result of increased redemptions) for which Fund assets must be sold and this could lead to further liquidity problems for the Fund (e.g. as a result of large discounts on the sale of assets, triggering of additional transaction costs),
- a critical cyberattack occurs that impacts the Fund and/or the Company,
- there is a serious financial and/or political crisis,
- significant criminal activities occur,
- there is a natural disaster.

Moreover, after hearing from the Company, BaFin may instruct the Company to suspend or resume the issue and redemption of units if this poses risks to investor protection or financial stability that make such suspension or resumption of the issue and redemption of units necessary given a reasonable and balanced consideration.

The Company reserves the right to issue and/or redeem or exchange units at the issue and redemption price valid at the time after promptly disposing of the Fund's assets, provided that the interests of all investors are upheld. A temporary suspension may be followed directly by a liquidation of the investment fund without the issue and redemption of units being resumed (see the "Liquidation, transfer and merger of the Fund" section).

The Company shall notify investors that it is suspending and resuming the issue and redemption of units by publishing notices in the German Federal Gazette and also on the Company's website

(<https://www.acatis.de>). Investors will also be informed by the agent maintaining their securities account via a durable medium, i.e. in hard copy or in electronic form.

The Company does not allow market timing or other trading strategies aimed at making short-term profits. Should the Company have reason to believe that such short-term strategies are being used for speculative purposes, it reserves the right to reject applications for the issue or redemption of units in the Fund.

#### Exchange of units

Units cannot be exchanged between individual unit classes. Should the Company liquidate a unit class, it is not obliged to offer investors units in another one (details concerning the liquidation of a unit classes can be found under the "Liquidation, transfer and merger of the Fund" section).

### Liquidity management

The Company has laid down written rules and procedures for the Fund which enable it to monitor the Fund's liquidity risks and ensure that the liquidity profile of the Fund's investments covers its underlying liabilities.

Subject to the investment strategy described in Section 11 "Investment objective, investment principles and investment policy", the Fund's liquidity profile is as follows:

- The Fund aims to invest in assets, the whole of which can, in the opinion of the Company at the time of this Sales Prospectus going into print, be almost fully liquidated within a week.
- The Company shall, in the manner described below, monitor liquidity risks that may arise at fund level, at asset level or as a result of increased redemption orders from investors:
  - The Company must implement a liquidity management system during the course of its business activities for each fund and ensure that investment strategies, liquidity profiles and redemption principles are consistent.
  - The Company's liquidity management system is available in a reasonably documented form, revised at least once a year and updated if necessary.
  - The implemented liquidity management system ensures, as a general rule, that the liquidity level of a given fund covers its underlying liabilities, with the relative liquidity of its assets being valued, inter alia, on the basis of the duration and price at which assets are disposed of.
  - The liquidity level of each fund is also monitored in terms of its key obligations and liabilities as well as the marginal contribution of each individual asset. To this end, the Company considers (inter alia) the profile of the Fund's investor base, the type of investors, the relative size of investments in the Fund and their redemption terms and conditions. If the Fund's assets are invested in other undertakings for collective investment, the approach to liquidity management followed by the asset managers of said other undertakings for collective investment is monitored and checks are regularly made to see if the redemption terms and conditions have been changed.
  - The Company employs reasonable liquidity measurement precautions and procedures in order to determine the quantitative and qualitative risks of the Fund's individual assets. It does so

based on reasonable knowledge and experience with regard to the liquidity of individual assets as well as with regard to the related trading volume, price sensitivity and spread under normal and extraordinary liquidity conditions.

- As part of its liquidity management, the Company ensures that the processes and instruments necessary for managing liquidity risks are implemented. It does so by identifying the normal and extraordinary circumstances under which these instruments and precautionary measures may be used, with all investors being treated equally. The Company has suitable escalation processes for managing existing and potential liquidity problems or other emergency situations within the Fund.
- The Company sets individual liquidity limits, taking into account the nature, scope and complexity of each individual managed fund. These limits, which are continuously monitored, reflect the underlying liabilities and redemption principles; reasonable steps are taken to improve the liquidity situation if they are or may be exceeded. When setting these limits, the Company refers to the liquidity management guidelines, the appropriateness of the liquidity profile of the Fund's assets and the impact of atypical redemption requests. Periodic fluctuations are possible.
- The Company conducts regular stress tests with which it can assess the Fund's liquidity risks. The Company conducts stress tests based on current reliable quantitative or, if this is inadequate, qualitative information available. These may include investment strategies, redemption periods, payment obligations and deadlines within which assets may be disposed of, as well as information regarding general investor behaviour and market developments. The stress tests simulate a situation of a lack of liquidity of assets in the Fund, as well as atypical redemption requests. These are performed with a frequency appropriate for the Fund (at least once a year) and take into consideration the Fund's investment strategy, liquidity profile, investor structure and redemption rules.

Issue and redemption rights under normal and extraordinary circumstances and the restriction of unit redemption, extension of the redemption period or suspension of issue and redemption are set out under the sub-sections "Issue of units, Redemption of units, Extension of the redemption period, Restriction of unit redemption and Suspension of unit issue and redemption" in the section "Units". The risks involved are explained in Section 7 "Risk information", subsections "Fund investment risks" ("Restriction of unit redemption" and/or "Suspension of unit issue and redemption" as well as "Risks of limited or increased liquidity of the Fund (liquidity risk)").

## Stock exchanges and markets

Fund units are not admitted to trading on stock exchanges by the Company. However, the Company has noted that Fund units are being traded on the following markets:

- Hamburg stock exchange ("Fondsbörse Deutschland" segment),
- Düsseldorf stock exchange,
- Berlin stock exchange,
- Munich stock exchange,
- Stuttgart stock exchange,

- Frankfurt stock exchange.

The possibility cannot be ruled out that Fund units may also be traded on other markets.

The market price underlying stock market dealings or trading on other markets is not determined exclusively by the value of the assets held in the Fund, but also by supply and demand. Said market price can therefore differ from the unit price.

## Fair treatment of investors and unit classes

The Fund consists of various unit classes. Units with different characteristics shall be issued. Units with the same characteristics form a unit class.

The unit classes may differ in terms of the use of income, the issuing surcharge, the redemption fee, the currency of the unit value, including use of currency hedging transactions, the management fee, the custodian fee, the fee for the advisory or asset management companies, the performance fee, remuneration for the administration of derivatives transactions and securities for derivatives transactions, the distributor, the minimum investment amount or a combination of these characteristics. Unit classes shall be listed individually in the Sales Prospectus and in the annual and semi-annual reports. The characteristics of the unit classes are described in detail in the Sales Prospectus and the annual and semi-annual reports. For details of the ways in which the unit classes of the Fund may differ, see see Section 12 "Investment instruments in detail", Subsection "Currency-hedged unit classes", Section 16 "Units", subsections "Issue and redemption of units" and "Issue and redemption prices", Section 17 "Management fees and other costs" and Section 19 "Calculation and use of income; financial year."

An overview of the unit classes and their issue dates can be found in Part C "Overview of the unit classes".

Due to the different characteristics, the financial results achieved by investors by investing in the Fund may vary, depending on the unit class of the units acquired. This applies to both pre-tax and post-tax returns achieved by the investor.

The unit value is calculated separately for each unit class by attributing the costs and fees (including any taxes to be paid out of the Fund's assets) that apply to a given unit class, including any income equalisation, exclusively to that unit class.

Assets may only be acquired for the Fund as a whole, not for individual unit classes or groups of unit classes.

An exception to this are currency-hedging transactions whose results are allocated to specific unit classes and that have no impact on unit value performance for the other unit classes. See Section 12 "Investment instruments in detail", Subsection "Currency-hedged unit classes" for more details.

Pursuant to § 4(1) of the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment, other unit classes may be created. The Company may, at its discretion, launch new unit classes in the future. However, the rights of investors who have acquired units in existing unit classes shall not be affected. The costs associated with launching a new unit class may only be charged to the investors of the new unit class.

The Company must treat investors in the Fund in a fair manner. When managing liquidity risks and the redemption of units, it may not put the interests of any particular investor or group of investors ahead of those of any other investor or group of investors.

For details on how the Company ensures the fair treatment of investors, see "Settlement of unit issue and redemption" and "Liquidity management" above.

## Separation of illiquid investments

In the interest of the investors, the Company can separate illiquid assets from the Fund in order to keep the Fund liquid. The separation applies to assets whose economic or legal characteristics have significantly changed due to extraordinary circumstances or which have become uncertain due to extraordinary circumstances, for example as a result of significant valuation uncertainties and/or because a certain portion of the portfolio has become illiquid and there is no active market for it and/or trade is prohibited (e.g. due to sanctions) and/or for which a fair valuation is temporarily not possible. Such extraordinary circumstances can also arise due to criminal activities, financial crises or war.

If the Company decides to separate illiquid assets from the Fund, the Company determines at its own discretion, in the best interest of the Fund and its investors, whether it will leave the illiquid assets within the existing Fund structure using accounting segregation or physically separate them from the existing Fund structure.

If the Company leaves the illiquid assets within the existing Fund structure, it forms a special unit class for the illiquid assets in the Fund (accounting segregation). Investors that are invested in the Fund on the settlement date of the separation will then receive units in the special unit class with the separated illiquid assets of the Fund; these units can no longer be issued or redeemed. The Company has the option of selling or liquidating the separated illiquid assets from the special unit class and distributing the proceeds to the investors in proportion to their participation. The issue and redemption of units with regard to non-separated Fund assets takes place on the basis of the unit value, which excludes the asset values of the special unit class.

If the Company decides to physically separate the illiquid assets, the illiquid assets remain in the existing Fund and the Company transfers the unaffected assets in the Fund to a new fund or merges them with another existing fund. Investors that are invested in the Fund on the settlement date of the separation then receive units in the new fund in proportion to their participation in the existing Fund. They retain their units in the existing Fund with the illiquid units; these can no longer be issued or redeemed. The Company has the option of selling or liquidating the separated illiquid assets and distributing the proceeds to the investors in proportion to their participation.

The Company shall publish information about the separation of illiquid assets on its website without delay.

## Issue and redemption prices

To calculate the issue and redemption prices for the units, the Company shall on each valuation date – under the supervision of the Custodian – calculate the value of the assets held by the Fund less its liabil-

ities ("net asset value"). The value of each unit ("unit value") is calculated by dividing the net asset value thus obtained by the number of units issued.

The value of the Fund units will be calculated on all trading days. The Company and Custodian are not required to determine the value on statutory public holidays which are trading days within the scope of the KAGB or on 24 or 31 December of each year. At present, unit prices are not calculated on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Easter Monday, May Day, Ascension Day, Whit Sunday, Whit Monday, Corpus Christi, the Day of German Unity, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, December 26 and New Year holidays.

The value of a unit class shall be calculated when the units are first issued on the basis of the value determined for the entire Fund, pursuant to § 168(1) KAGB.

The value of a unit class is derived from the total change in the Fund's net value proportionally attributable for that unit class compared with the preceding valuation date and the value of that unit class on the preceding valuation date. The value of a unit class shall be determined every trading day, except on the days stated above. The value of a unit in a unit class is equal to the value of the unit class divided by the number of units issued for said unit class.

The income equalisation shall be calculated for each unit class.

#### Suspension of the calculation of the issue and redemption prices

The Company may temporarily suspend the calculation of the issue and redemption prices under the same conditions as the redemption of units. These are explained in more detail under "Suspension of unit redemption" in Section 16 "Units".

#### Issuing surcharge

When determining the issue price, an issuing surcharge is added to the unit value. The issuing surcharge is equal to 5.00% of the unit value. The Company may charge a reduced issuing surcharge, or not charge one at all, for the Fund or one or more unit classes. This issuing surcharge can reduce or even completely erode performance gains for the purchased units, particularly in the case of shorter investment periods. The issuing surcharge is essentially a fee for distributing units of the Fund. The Company may pass on the issuing surcharge to any intermediaries as remuneration for distribution services.

For details of the current issuing surcharge for the individual unit classes, see Section C "Overview of the unit classes".

#### Redemption fee

No redemption fee is charged.

#### Publication of the issue and redemption prices

The issue and redemption prices are published on each trading day on the Company's website (<http://www.acatis.de>).

## 17. Costs

### Costs relating to the issue and redemption of units

Units may be issued and redeemed via the Company and the Custodian at the issue price (unit value plus issuing surcharge) or the redemption price (unit value) without any additional costs.

If units are redeemed via third parties, costs may be incurred when redeeming said units. If units are sold via third parties, costs higher than the issuing price may also be charged.

### Management fees and other costs

Fees to which the Company is entitled from the Fund:

In return for managing the Fund, the Company shall receive a fee (payable quarterly) amounting to up to a quarter of 1.35% p.a. of the UCITS investment fund's average net asset value during the accounting period, calculated by taking the values on each valuation date. The Company may charge a reduced fee or waive the fee for the Fund or one or more unit classes.

The fees to be paid out of the Fund to third parties are as follows:

The Company may call upon the services of an investment consultancy firm or asset management company when implementing its investment strategy. The remuneration for the consultancy firm or asset management company shall be covered by the management fee.

The Company may employ the services of third parties for the purposes of or when managing derivative transactions and collateral for said transactions. In this case, these third parties as a whole shall receive a fee (payable quarterly) amounting to up to a quarter of 0.10% p.a. of the Fund's average net asset value during the accounting period, calculated by taking the values on each valuation date. The Company may charge a reduced fee, or not charge one at all, for the Fund or one or more unit classes. These fees are not covered by the management fee; as a result, the Company charges them to the Fund.

In return for the performance of its duties, the Custodian receives a fee (payable quarterly) amounting to up to a quarter of 0.10% p.a. of the Fund's average net asset value during the accounting period, which is calculated by taking the values on each valuation date. The Custodian bank may charge a reduced fee or waive the fee for the Fund or one or more unit classes.

The amount drawn from the Fund annually for the management fee, and in fees for third parties in the management of derivatives transactions and collateral for derivatives transactions and expenses for provision of analysis materials or services by third parties, may total up to 1.70% p.a. of the average net asset value of the Fund during the accounting period, calculated from the values on each valuation day.

In addition, the Company may receive a performance fee of up to 15% of the amount by which the performance of the units exceeds the performance of the benchmark index at the end of any accounting period (outperformance over the benchmark index, i.e. positive deviation of the performance of the units from the benchmark performance, hereinafter also referred to as the "positive benchmark devia-

tion”) for each unit issued, however, up to a maximum of 10% of the average net asset value of the UCITS investment fund in the accounting period calculated from the values at the end of each valuation date. Sentence 1 applies if unit classes are formed accordingly for each unit class.

The costs charged to the UCITS investment fund may not be deducted from the performance of the benchmark index before the comparison takes place.

If the unit value performance at the end of an accounting period is below the performance of the benchmark index (underperformance against the benchmark index, i.e. negative deviation of the unit value performance from the benchmark performance, hereinafter also referred to as “negative benchmark deviation”), the Company receives no performance fee. In accordance with the calculation of the performance fee for positive benchmark deviation, an underperformance amount per unit value is now calculated on the basis of the negative benchmark deviation and carried forward to the next accounting period as a negative balance carried forward (“negative balance carried forward”). There is no limit on the maximum amount for the negative balance carried forward. For the following accounting period, the Company only receives a performance fee if the amount calculated from a positive benchmark deviation exceeds the negative balance carried forward from the previous accounting period at the end of the accounting period. In this case, the fee is calculated from the difference between the two amounts. If the amount calculated from the positive benchmark deviation does not exceed the negative balance carried forward from the previous settlement period, the two amounts are offset. The remaining underperformance amount per unit value is carried forward to the next accounting period as a new “negative balance carried forward”. If a negative benchmark deviation occurs again at the end of the next accounting period, the existing negative balance carried forward is increased by the underperformance amount that is calculated based on this negative benchmark deviation. During the annual calculation of the fee, any underperformance amounts from the previous five accounting periods are taken into consideration. If there are fewer than five previous accounting periods for the UCITS investment fund or unit class, all previous accounting periods are taken into account.

A positive amount per unit value resulting from a positive benchmark deviation (after deduction of any negative balance carried forward to be taken into consideration) which cannot be withdrawn is also carried forward to the next accounting period (“positive balance carried forward”). During the annual calculation of the fee, positive amounts resulting from the positive benchmark deviation from the previous five accounting periods are taken into consideration.

The accounting period begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each calendar year. The first accounting period commences with the launch of the UCITS investment fund or the individual unit class and – if the launch does not occur until after the first banking day in January – it ends on the second 31 December following the launch.

The specified benchmark index is the MSCI<sup>2</sup> World NR (EUR). In the absence of the benchmark index, the Company shall specify another appropriate index to replace that index.

The unit value performance is calculated using the BVI method<sup>3</sup>.

Based on the outcome of a daily comparison, any calculated performance fee incurred is set aside within the UCITS investment fund per unit issued or any provision that has already been posted is reversed

<sup>2</sup> MSCI® is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited.

<sup>3</sup> An explanation of the BVI method is published on the website of BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V. ([www.bvi.de](http://www.bvi.de)).

accordingly. Reversals of provisions are allocated to the UCITS investment fund. A performance fee can only be withdrawn if corresponding provisions have been formed.

The performance fee can only be withdrawn if the unit value at the end of the accounting period exceeds the unit value at the start of the accounting period ("positive performance of the units").

The Company may charge a reduced performance fee, or not charge one at all, for the UCITS investment fund or one or more unit classes. The Company shall specify the performance fee for each unit class in the Sales Prospectus and the annual and semi-annual reports.

The MSCI® World NR (EUR) is administered by MSCI Limited. MSCI Limited is registered with the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) in the official register of benchmark administrators. The Company has prepared robust written plans that set out actions that it would take, if the benchmark index changed significantly or was no longer provided

An overview of the fees currently charged for each individual unit class can be found in Part C "Overview of the unit classes".

In addition to the fees for the Company and Custodian, the following expenses shall also be charged to the Fund:

- standard custodian and account fees, including any standard bank costs for the custody of foreign assets abroad;
- costs of printing and dispatching statutory sales documentation intended for investors (annual and semi-annual reports, Sales Prospectus, key information document);
- costs of publishing the annual and semi-annual reports, the issue and redemption prices and, if applicable, the distributions or reinvestments and the liquidation report;
- costs of setting up and using a durable medium specified in a contract or by law, except in the case of information concerning mergers of investment funds and except in the case of information on measures in connection with investment limit infringements or calculation errors when ascertaining the unit value;
- costs of auditing the Fund by its auditor;
- costs of publishing the bases for taxation and certifying that the tax information has been drawn up pursuant to German tax regulations;
- costs of enforcing and implementing legal claims by the Company on behalf of the Fund, as well as defending claims raised against the Company at the cost of the Fund;
- fees and costs charged by government bodies with respect of the Fund;
- costs of legal and tax advice in connection with the Fund;
- costs and any charges that may arise in connection with the acquisition and/or use or designation of a benchmark or financial index;
- costs of appointing proxies;
- costs of analysing the Fund's investment performance by third parties;

- costs for the provision of analysis material or services by third parties in relation to one or more financial instruments or other assets or in relation to the issuers or potential issuers of financial instruments or in close connection with a certain industry or a certain market up to 0.15% p.a. of the UCITS investment fund's average value, calculated by taking the values on each valuation date;
- costs incurred in conjunction with the acquisition and disposal of assets (transaction costs);
- taxes, in particular value added tax, which are incurred in connection with the aforementioned expenses to be reimbursed by the UCITS investment fund.

The following explanations in terms of the amounts to be charged to the Fund can be made for the aforementioned expenses:

- The fee for the auditor in return for auditing the Fund is composed of a basic fee and additional fees that depend in particular on the number of the Fund's segments and unit classes as well as the its volume; the maximum amount of this fee is EUR 20,000 plus VAT. The costs may actually be lower or higher. The amount specified is therefore an estimate.
- The costs of publishing the bases for taxation and certifying that the tax information has been drawn up pursuant to German tax regulations amount to EUR 1,500 per financial year of the Fund.
- In cases in which a court or out-of-court settlement was reached or a ruling was made by a court within the framework of class actions, the appointed law firm may, to this effect, receive a fee amounting to up to 5% of the sums incurred by the Fund. Deviating conditions may apply or be agreed upon for active participation in a class action as a leading plaintiff, for private suits or other court or administrative proceedings. In these cases, the appointed law firm may receive up to 30% of the sums collected.
- To cover the costs of legal advice associated with marketing the Fund abroad, the Company estimates an amount of EUR 12,000 per financial year of the Fund. The costs during this period may actually be lower or higher. The amount specified is therefore an estimate.
- BaFin may charge fees or costs (borne by the Fund) for approving the Fund's Terms and Conditions of Investment, approving the Custodian, amending the Terms and Conditions of Investment as well as for other administrative acts related to the Fund. The amounts of these fees or costs can be found in the Regulation governing the apportionment of costs pursuant to the Financial Services Supervision Act [FinDAGKostV], as amended. The applicable version of this regulation is available on BaFin's website ([www.bafin.de](http://www.bafin.de)). For marketing the Fund abroad, the Company estimates costs of up to EUR 20,000 for public bodies per financial year of the Fund. The costs during this period may actually be lower or higher. The amount specified is therefore an estimate.
- The fee for appointing a proxy for the holding of General Meetings amounts to EUR 300 per General Meeting. If the General Meeting is held for several investment funds, a pro rata calculation for the Fund is carried out. The number of general meetings to be held by the proxy for the Fund depends on the latest composition of the portfolio in each case. No maximum amount is established or estimated beforehand.
- For third-party analysis of Fund performance, the Fund may incur costs of up to EUR 5,000 per financial year of the Fund.
- The amount of the costs incurred in the context of the acquisition and disposal of assets depends on the number of transactions actually conducted. For the period of one financial year of the Fund, the Company assumes a maximum amount of 2% of the Fund's average volume. The transaction

costs during this period may actually be lower or higher. The aforementioned percentage is therefore an estimate.

- With regard to the other expenses mentioned above, only those that were actually incurred are charged to the Fund. Since the amount of these expenses depends, *inter alia*, on the volume of the Fund, the portfolio composition or the number of investors in the Fund, no maximum amount for these expenses is established or estimated beforehand.

The Company normally passes some of its management fee on to intermediaries in consideration for distribution services. This may account for a considerable proportion of said fee. The Custodian and Investment Consultancy Firm or Asset Management Company may use some of the fees they receive to support the distribution activities of intermediaries; said fees are usually based on the level of mediation involved.

The Company, Custodian and Investment Consultancy Firm or Asset Management Company may, at their discretion, agree with individual investors regarding the partial repayment to these investors of fees received. This applies in particular if institutional investors invest large amounts directly and on a long-term basis.

The Company may use non-cash benefits in connection with transactions conducted on behalf of the Fund (broker research, financial analyses, market and price information systems), which are used when making investment decisions in the interests of the unitholders. The Company does not receive any refunds from fees and expenses paid from the Fund to the Custodian and third parties. Please also refer to the corresponding annual reports.

#### Details and costs with regard to the acquisition of investment units

In addition to its fee for managing the Fund, the Company also charges a management fee for units in investment funds (target funds) held in the Fund.

If the Fund invests a considerable proportion of its value in investment units, all management fees are taken into account when calculating the total expense ratio (see below).

Investors should also bear in mind that, when acquiring other investment units, the Fund may be charged issuing surcharges and/or redemption fees. In addition to such costs, there are also fees, costs, taxes, commissions and other expenses in connection with investment units in which the Fund invests; these are to be borne directly by investors in the Fund. The Fund may also invest in investment units with a different fee structure (e.g. flat fee, performance fee) or for which additional types of fees may be charged.

If a target fund is directly or indirectly managed by the Company or by another company with which the Company is affiliated through a significant direct or indirect shareholding, the Company or the other company may not charge the Fund any issuing surcharge or redemption fee for the acquisition or redemption of investment units in the target funds.

The issuing surcharges and redemption fees charged to the Fund for the acquisition and redemption of units in other investment funds shall be stated in the annual and semi-annual reports. In addition, the fee that has been charged to the Fund (in the form of a management fee for the units held therein) by a

domestic or foreign capital management company or a capital management company associated with the Company by way of a shareholding will be published.

#### Total expense ratio

Management costs charged to the Fund shall be published in the annual report and shown as a proportion of the Fund's average volume (total expense ratio). This comprises the fee for managing the Fund, the Custodian's fee and expenses which may be additionally charged to the Fund (see above). This does not include any ancillary costs and costs incurred in acquiring and disposing of assets (transaction costs). The total expense ratio is published in the Key Information Document as "current costs".

#### Differing cost statement from sales agents

If the investor is advised by a third party when purchasing units or it mediates the purchase for the investor, said investor will be shown the costs or cost ratios that are not congruent with the cost information in this Sales Prospectus and in the Key Information Document and that may exceed the total expense ratio described here. The main reason for this may be that the third party also takes into account the costs of his own activity (e.g. mediating, consulting or portfolio management). It also takes into account one-time costs such as issuing surcharges and generally uses other calculation methods or estimates for the costs incurred at fund level that mainly include the transaction costs of the Fund.

Deviations in the cost statement may result from information before the conclusion of the agreement and regular cost information relating to the existing fund investment as part of a long-term customer relationship.

## 18. Remuneration policy

The Company is subject to the prudential requirements applicable to capital management companies as regards the structuring of its remuneration system. The Company has detailed the characteristics in a remuneration policy that aims to ensure a sustainable remuneration system that avoids misplaced incentives to take excessive risks.

The Company's remuneration system is examined at least once a year by the Company's remuneration committee for its suitability and compliance with all statutory provisions. The incentives structure for ACATIS employees is synchronised with the interests of ACATIS customers.

Management and employee remuneration consists of a fixed salary, plus variable remuneration components that are agreed with employees on an annual basis. As motivational components, variable remuneration makes a key contribution towards achieving the company's objectives. There are two remuneration groups:

All investment fund managers receive a share of performance-based remuneration generated by ACATIS from asset management activities (including funds). Payment is made shortly after the end of the fiscal year, establishing a direct link with the successful results which ACATIS customers have achieved with the company. The bonus can be zero, or it can be several multiples of an annual salary. There is no upper limit on the figure.

Sales employees receive a share based on growth in portfolio-related income that ACATIS generates from asset management (including funds). The basis for assessing employees is largely identical; specific entitlements result from length of time at the company and, if present, region-specific factors. The bonus can be zero, or it can be several multiples of an annual salary.

Managers are covered by this variable remuneration arrangement. Their salary corresponds to the payment conditions typical of the market and the institute's location.

In certain cases, employees from other departments can be paid a suitable performance-related bonus.

Further details concerning the Company's current remuneration policy are published on the website <https://www.acatis.de>.

## 19. Calculation and use of income; financial year

The Fund may generate income from interest, dividends and income on investment units accrued during the financial year and not used to cover costs. Other income may be generated from disposing of assets held on behalf of the Fund.

### Income equalisation procedure

The Company uses an income equalisation procedure for the Fund. This means that the pro rata income accrued during the financial year, which the buyer of units must pay as part of the issue price and which the seller of units receives as part of the redemption price, shall be settled on an ongoing basis. Accrued expenses are taken into account when calculating the income equalisation.

The income equalisation procedure is used to balance out fluctuations in the relationship between income and other assets that are caused by net inflows or outflows of funds due to the sale or redemption of units. Otherwise, every net inflow of liquid funds would reduce the proportion of income in the net asset value of the Fund, whilst every outflow would increase it.

As a result, the income equalisation procedure ensures that the income per unit stated in the annual report for accumulating unit classes is not affected by the number of units in circulation and that the distribution amount per unit for distributing unit classes is not affected by the unpredictable performance of the Fund or the units in circulation. It is thus accepted that investors who, for example, acquire units shortly before the distribution date will get back the part of the issue price attributable to income in the form of a distribution, even though their paid-in capital did not contribute to generating the income.

### Use of income

For distributing unit classes, the Company shall in principle distribute to investors the interest, dividends and income accrued by the Fund during the financial year from investment units and not used to cover costs – provided they are attributable to these unit classes – within four months of the financial year end, taking the relevant income equalisation into account. Realised capital gains – taking the relevant income equalisation into account – may also be distributed on a pro rata basis.

Interim distributions are permissible.

If the units are held by the Custodian in a securities account, its branches will credit distributions free of charge. Additional costs may be incurred if the securities account is maintained with another bank or savings bank.

For accumulating unit classes, the income attributable to such unit classes is not distributed. Instead, it is reinvested in the Fund.

Information concerning the use of income for each unit class can be found in Section C "Overview of unit classes".

## Financial year

The Fund's financial year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

## 20. Liquidation, transfer and merger of the Fund

### Conditions for the liquidation of the Fund

Investors are not entitled to demand that the Fund be liquidated. However, the Company may terminate its right to manage the Fund via publication in the German Federal Gazette, as well as in the annual or semi-annual report. Investors shall also be informed of this termination by the domestic agent maintaining their securities account via a durable medium, i.e. a hard copy or in electronic form. In this case, the Company's duty to manage the Fund shall end only when the Company has liquidated the Fund.

The right of the Company to manage the Fund ceases if insolvency proceedings are opened against the Company's assets or following a court order rejecting the opening of insolvency proceedings due to insufficiency of assets.

### Procedure for liquidation of the Fund

When termination is announced by the Company, the issue and redemption of units shall cease. As of the announcement of termination, the Company must liquidate the Fund. The proceeds from the sale of the Fund's assets, less any costs that are still to be borne by the Fund and the costs resulting from the liquidation procedure, shall be distributed to investors, who shall be entitled to receive payment of the liquidation proceeds in proportion to their number of units held in the Fund. Investment limits no longer need to be observed in the context of the liquidation. The duty to manage the Fund shall end only when the Company has liquidated the Fund.

The Company shall issue a liquidation report on the day on which it liquidates the Fund, which shall comply with the requirements applicable to the annual report.

In cases where the Company's right to manage the Fund expires, the management and disposal right for the Fund shall be transferred to a custodian that winds up the Fund in the interest of the investors.

and distributes the proceeds to the investors, or transfers the management to another capital management company with approval by BaFin. The Custodian shall issue liquidation reports annually, as well as on the day on which the winding up process is completed, which shall comply with the requirements applicable to the annual report.

#### Fund transfer

The Company may transfer the right to manage and to dispose of the Fund to another capital management company. Transfers are subject to prior approval by BaFin. Approved transfers shall be published in the German Federal Gazette and in the Fund's annual or semi-annual report. Investors shall also be informed about a planned transfer by the agent maintaining their securities account via a durable medium, i.e. in hard copy or electronic form. The date on which the transfer becomes effective is determined by the contractual agreements between the Company and the absorbing capital management company. Transfers shall become effective at the earliest three months after they are published in the German Federal Gazette. Other rights and obligations of the Company with respect to the Fund are then transferred to the absorbing capital management company.

#### Conditions for the merger of the Fund

All the assets of this Fund may – subject to BaFin approval – be transferred to another investment fund, be it existing or newly created by the merger, that must meet the requirements for a UCITS that was established in Germany or another EU or EEA member state. All of the Fund's assets may be transferred to a domestic investment corporation with variable capital, be it existing or newly created by the merger.

Such transfer shall take effect from the end of the financial year of the Fund (transfer date), unless another transfer date is determined.

#### Rights of investors upon merger of the Fund

Investors have up to five working days before the planned transfer date to either redeem their units without further costs (except for the costs deducted to cover the liquidation costs) or – if possible – to exchange their units for those in another open-ended public investment fund that is also managed by the Company or a company in the same group and which has a similar investment policy to the Fund.

The Company must inform the investors in the Fund of the reasons for the merger, the potential effects for the investors, their rights in relation to the merger and key procedural aspects before the planned transfer date by permanent data media such as in hard copy or electronic form. Investors shall also receive the key information document for the investment fund to which the Fund's assets will be transferred. Investors must receive the aforementioned information at least 30 days before the deadline for redeeming or exchanging their units expires.

On the transfer date, the net asset values of the Fund and the absorbing investment fund shall be calculated, the exchange ratio determined and the entire exchange process audited by the auditor. The conversion ratio will be based on the ratio of the net asset values of each unit in the Fund and in the absorbing investment fund at the time of transfer. Investors shall receive a number of units in the absorbing investment fund which corresponds to the value of their units in the Fund.

Investors who do not exercise their right of redemption or conversion will become investors in the absorbing investment fund on the transfer date. Where appropriate, the Company may also agree with the management company of the absorbing investment fund that investors of the absorbed fund are paid up to 10% of the value of their units in cash. The Fund will cease to exist upon transfer of all of its assets. If the transfer is made during the current financial year of the Fund, the Company must draw up a report on the transfer date that meets the requirements for an annual report.

The Company shall announce in the German Federal Gazette, and also in the electronic media specified in this Sales Prospectus, when the Fund has been merged with another investment fund managed by the Company and the merger has become effective. If the Fund is to be merged with another investment fund that is not managed by the Company, the company managing the absorbing or newly established investment fund will be responsible for announcing that the merger has become effective.

## 21. Summary of tax regulations

Statements concerning tax regulations apply only to investors who are subject to unlimited tax liability in Germany. Investors with unlimited tax liability are hereinafter also referred to as "residents for tax purposes". We recommend that foreign investors consult their tax advisors prior to acquiring units in the Fund which is described in the Sales Prospectus in order to discuss any possible tax implications in their country of residence arising from the acquisition of units. Foreign investors are investors who do not have unlimited tax liability. They are hereinafter referred to as "non-residents for tax purposes".

As a special-purpose fund, the Fund is generally exempt from corporation and trade tax. However, it is partially liable to corporation tax with its domestic investment income and other domestic income in accordance with the limited income tax liability, with the exception of gains from the sale of shares in corporations. The tax rate is 15%. If the taxable income is collected by way of capital gains tax deduction, the 15% tax rate already includes the solidarity surcharge.

However, investment income is subject to income tax for private investors as income from capital assets if, together with other investment income, it exceeds the currently applicable savings allowance<sup>4</sup>.

Income from capital assets is generally subject to a tax deduction of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge and, as applicable, church tax). Income from capital assets also includes income from investment funds (investment income), i.e. the Fund's distributions, advance lump sums and gains from the sale of units. Under certain circumstances, investors may receive a flat-rate share of these investment returns on a tax-free basis ("partial exemption").

For private investors the tax deduction acts in principle as a final payment (flat-rate withholding tax), meaning that, as a rule, income from capital assets does not need to be declared in the income tax return. In principle, when deducting the tax, the institution maintaining the securities account will have already offset losses and foreign withholding taxes resulting from the direct investment.

However, the tax deduction does not act as a final payment if the personal tax rate is lower than the 25% withholding tax rate. In this case, income from capital assets may be declared in the income tax

<sup>4</sup> Since 2023, the saver's flat-rate annual allowance has been EUR 1,000 for single persons or for spouses assessed separately and EUR 2,000 for spouses assessed jointly.

return. The tax authorities then apply the lower personal rate of tax and offset the aforementioned tax deduction against the personal tax liability (favourable tax treatment).

If income from capital assets was not subject to tax deduction (e.g. gains from the disposal of fund units were generated in a foreign securities account), said income must be declared in the tax return. As part of the assessment, income from capital assets is also subject to the withholding tax rate of 25% or the personal tax rate, whichever is lower.

If units are held as business assets, the income is considered taxable as operating income.

## Units held as personal assets (residents for tax purposes)

### Distributions

Distributions of the Fund are generally taxable.

However, the Fund meets the taxation-related requirements for an equity fund, so 30% of distributions are tax-free.

The taxable distributions are generally subject to the tax deduction of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge and church tax if applicable).

The tax deduction need not be applied if the investor is a resident for tax purposes and presents an exemption order, provided that the taxable income elements does not exceed the<sup>5</sup> currently applicable saver's flat-rate annual allowance.

The same applies when providing a declaration for persons who are not expected to be subject to income tax (non-assessment certificate).

If a domestic investor keeps units in a domestic securities account, the institution maintaining the securities account (as the paying agent) will not deduct tax if, before the date set for distribution, it receives an exemption order for a sufficient amount and issued in accordance with the official template or a non-assessment certificate issued by the tax authorities for a maximum period of three years. In this case, the investor will be credited for the full amount of the distribution.

### Advance lump sums

The advance lump sum is the amount which the distributions of the Fund exceed the basic income for this calendar year by within a calendar year. The basic income is determined by multiplying the redemption price of the unit at the beginning of a calendar year by 70% of the basic interest rate derived from the long-term recoverable yield of public bonds. The basic income is limited to the surplus arising between the first and last redemption price fixed in the calendar year plus the distributions within the calendar year. The advance lump sum is reduced by one twelfth for each full month that precedes the month of the acquisition in the year the units are acquired. The advance lump sum is deemed to have been accrued on the first working day of the following calendar year.

<sup>5</sup> Since 2023, the saver's flat-rate annual allowance has been EUR 1,000 for single persons or for spouses assessed separately and EUR 2,000 for spouses assessed jointly.

Advance lump sums are generally taxable.

However, the Fund fulfils the taxation-related requirements for an equity fund, so 30% of advance lump sums are tax-free.

The taxable advance lump sums are generally subject to the tax deduction of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge and church tax, where applicable).

The tax deduction need not be applied if the investor is a resident for tax purposes and presents an exemption order, provided that the taxable income elements does not exceed the<sup>6</sup> currently applicable saver's flat-rate annual allowance.

The same applies when providing a declaration for persons who are not expected to be subject to income tax (non-assessment certificate).

If a German investor keeps units in a domestic securities account, the institution maintaining the securities account, as the paying agent, will not deduct tax if, before the time of accrual, it receives an exemption order for a sufficient amount and issued in accordance with the official template or a non-assessment certificate issued by the tax authorities for a maximum period of three years. No tax is levied in this case. Otherwise, the investor must provide the domestic institution maintaining the securities account with the amount of the tax to be paid. For this purpose, the institution maintaining the securities account may recover the amount of the tax to be paid from an account held by it and which is in the name of the investor without the investor's consent. Unless otherwise stipulated by the investor before the advance lump-sum amount accrues, the institution maintaining the securities account may also withdraw the amount of the tax to be paid from one of the accounts in the name of the investor unless an overdraft agreed with the investor for such an account has been used. If the investor does not fulfil their obligation to provide the amount of tax to be paid to the domestic institution maintaining the securities account, this institution must notify the competent tax office to that effect. The investor must specify the advance lump sum in this case in its income tax return.

### Capital gains at investor level

If units are sold in the Fund, the capital gain will be subject to the withholding tax rate of 25%.

However, the Fund meets the tax requirements for an equity fund, which means that 30% of the capital gains are tax-free.

If the units are held in a domestic securities account, the institution maintaining the securities account will apply the tax deduction taking into account any partial exemptions. The 25% tax deduction (plus solidarity surcharge and, where applicable, church tax) may be waived following submission of a sufficient exemption order or non-assessment certificate. If such units are sold at a loss by a private investor, the loss – reduced as applicable on the basis of a partial exemption – may be offset against other positive income from capital assets. If the units are held in a domestic securities account and positive income was generated from capital assets held with the same institution which maintains the securities account in the same calendar year, said institution will offset the losses.

<sup>6</sup> Since 2023, the saver's flat-rate annual allowance has been EUR 1,000 for single persons or for spouses assessed separately and EUR 2,000 for spouses assessed jointly.

When calculating the capital gain, the profit must be reduced by the advance lump sums employed during the ownership period.

## Units held as business assets (residents for tax purposes)

### Refund of the Fund's corporation tax

Corporation tax which has been incurred at Fund level may be reimbursed to the Fund for transfer to an investor if the investor concerned is a domestic corporation or an association of individuals or a pool of assets that is solely and directly used for charitable, benevolent or religious purposes according to the Articles of Association, the foundation deed or other constitution and according to its actual form of management, or if the investor is a foundation under public law that is used solely and directly for charitable or benevolent purposes, or if it is a legal person under public law which is solely and directly used for religious purposes; this does not apply if the units are held in a commercial business. The same applies to comparable foreign investors with a head office and company management in a foreign country which provides administrative and recovery assistance.

The prerequisite for this is that such an investor submits a corresponding application and that the corporation tax which has accrued is attributable pro rata to their holding period. Furthermore, the investor must have been the legal and beneficial owner of the units for at least three months before the inflow of the Fund's income subject to corporation tax, without there being an obligation to transfer the units to another person. In terms of the corporation tax incurred by the Fund on German dividends and income from German equity-like participation rights, the refund also essentially requires for German shares and German equity-like participation rights to have been held by the Fund as a beneficial owner continuously for 45 days within 45 days before and after the date the capital gains are due and there are continuously minimum value change risks of 70% in place continuously for these 45 days (i.e. "45-day rule").

Proof of the tax exemption and proof of the investment unit inventory issued by the institution maintaining the securities account must be enclosed with the application. The proof of the investment unit inventory is an official certificate of the scope of units held by the investor throughout the calendar year and the date and scope of the purchase and sale of units during the calendar year.

Corporation tax which has been incurred at fund level may likewise be reimbursed to the Fund for transfer to an investor, provided that the units in the Fund are held on the basis of retirement or basic pension plans certified under the Altersvorsorgeverträge-Zertifizierungsgesetz (Pension Policies Certification Act). This presupposes that the provider of a retirement or pension plan advises the Fund within one month after its financial year-end of the dates on which units were acquired or sold, and the respective amounts involved. The aforementioned 45-day rule must also be taken into account.

The Fund or Company is not obliged to have the relevant corporation tax reimbursed to it for onward transfer to the investor.

It would be wise to get advice from a tax advisor due to the significant complexity of the regulation.

### Distributions

Distributions of the Fund are generally subject to income tax, corporation tax and trade tax.

However, the Fund meets the tax requirements for an equity fund, which means that 60% of the distributions are tax-free for income tax purposes and 30% for trade tax purposes, if the units are held by natural persons as business assets. For taxable corporations, 80% of the distributions are generally tax-free for corporation tax purposes and 40% for trade tax purposes. For corporations which are life or health insurance companies or pension funds and for which the units are to be allocated to investments or which are credit institutions and for which the units are to be allocated to the trading portfolio within the meaning of Section 340e(3) of the German Commercial Code [Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB] or are to be reported as current assets at the time of addition to operating assets, 30% of the distributions are tax-free for the purposes of corporation tax and 15% for the purposes of trade tax.

The distributions are generally subject to the tax deduction of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge).

As the Fund meets the tax requirements for an equity fund, the partial exemption of 30% is taken into account during the deduction of tax.

### **Advance lump sums**

The advance lump sum is the amount which the distributions of the Fund exceed the basic income for this calendar year by within a calendar year. The basic income is determined by multiplying the redemption price of the unit at the beginning of a calendar year by 70% of the basic interest rate derived from the long-term recoverable yield of public bonds. The basic income is limited to the surplus arising between the first and last redemption price fixed in the calendar year plus the distributions within the calendar year. The advance lump sum is reduced by one twelfth for each full month that precedes the month of the acquisition in the year the units are acquired. The advance lump sum is deemed to have been accrued on the first working day of the following calendar year.

Advance lump sums are generally subject to income, corporation and trade tax.

However, the Fund meets the tax requirements for an equity fund, which means that 60% of the advance lump sums are tax-free for income tax purposes and 30% for trade tax purposes, if the units are held by natural persons as business assets. For tax-liable corporations, 80% of advance lump sums are generally tax-free with regard to corporation tax and 40% are tax-free with regard to trade tax. For corporations which are life or health insurance companies or pension funds and for which the units are to be allocated to investments or which are credit institutions and for which the units are to be allocated to the trading portfolio within the meaning of Section 340e(3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB) or are to be reported as current assets at the time of addition to operating assets, 30% of the advance lump sums are tax-free for the purposes of corporation tax and 15% for the purposes of trade tax.

The advance lump sums are generally subject to the tax deduction of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge).

As the Fund meets the tax requirements for an equity fund, the partial exemption of 30% is taken into account during the deduction of tax.

### **Capital gains at investor level**

Profits from the sale of units are generally subject to income or corporation tax and trade tax. When calculating the capital gain, the profit must be reduced by the advance lump sums employed during the ownership period.

However, the Fund meets the tax requirements for an equity fund, which means that 60% of the capital gains are tax-free for income tax purposes and 30% for trade tax purposes, if the units are held by natural persons as business assets. For corporations subject to tax, 80% of the capital gains are generally tax-free for corporation tax purposes and 40% for trade tax purposes. For corporations which are life or health insurance companies or pension funds and for which the units are to be allocated to investments or which are credit institutions and for which the units are to be allocated to the trading portfolio within the meaning of Section 340e(3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB) or are to be reported as current assets at the time of addition to operating assets, 30% of the capital gains are tax-free for the purposes of corporation tax and 15% for the purposes of trade tax. If there is a loss on the sale, the loss in the amount of the partial exemption to be applied at investor level cannot be deducted.

The profit from the deemed disposal must be determined separately for units that are attributable to the business assets of an investor.

The profits from the sale of units are generally not subject to a capital gains tax deduction.

### **Negative taxable income**

It is not possible to attribute the Fund's negative taxable income to the investor.

### **Settlement taxation**

During the liquidation of the Fund, distributions of a calendar year shall be deemed to be a tax-free repayment of capital to the extent that the last redemption price fixed in that calendar year is lower than the amortised cost.

## Summary overview for the taxation of the usual business investor groups

	Distributions	Advance lump sums	Capital gains
<b>Domestic investors</b>			
Sole trader	<p><b>Capital gains tax:</b> 25% (the partial exemption of 30% for equity funds or 15% for balanced funds is taken into account)</p> <p><b>Material taxation:</b> Income tax and trade tax, taking partial exemptions into account where applicable (equity fund 60% for income tax / 30% for trade tax; mixed fund 30% for income tax / 15% for trade tax)</p>		<p><b>Capital gains tax:</b> Not applicable</p>
Regulatory taxed corporations (typically industrial companies; banks if units are not held in the trading portfolio; property insurer)	<p><b>Capital gains tax:</b> Not applicable for banks, otherwise 25% (the partial exemption of 30% for equity funds or 15% for balanced funds is taken into account)</p> <p><b>Material taxation:</b> Corporation tax and trade tax taking into account any partial exemptions (equity funds 80% for corporation tax / 40% for trade tax; mixed funds 40% for corporation tax / 20% for trade tax)</p>		<p><b>Capital gains tax:</b> Not applicable</p>
Life and health insurance companies and pension funds in which the fund units are attributable to the capital investments	<p><b>Capital gains tax:</b> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Material taxation:</b> Corporation tax and trade tax, provided that a provision for contribution refunds is not established in terms of the commercial balance sheet that must also be recognised for tax purposes taking into account partial exemptions (equity funds 30% for corporation tax / 15% for trade tax; mixed funds 15% for corporation tax / 7.5% for trade tax)</p>		
Banks which hold fund units in the trading portfolio	<p><b>Capital gains tax:</b> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Material taxation:</b> Corporation tax and trade tax, if applicable, taking into account partial exemptions (equity funds 30% for corporation tax / 15% for trade tax; mixed funds 15% for corporation tax / 7.5% for trade tax)</p>		
Tax-exempt charitable, benevolent or church investors (in particular, churches and charitable foundations)	<p><b>Capital gains tax:</b> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Material taxation:</b> Tax-free – in addition, subject to certain requirements, the corporation tax incurred at fund level can be reimbursed upon request</p>		
Other tax-exempt investors (esp. pension funds, burial funds and provident funds if the requirements regulated in the corporation tax act are fulfilled)	<p><b>Capital gains tax:</b> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Material taxation:</b> Tax-free</p>		

A domestic form of custody is assumed here. A solidarity surcharge will be levied against the capital gains tax, income tax and corporation tax as an additional levy. It may be necessary to submit certificates to the institution maintaining the securities account on time in order to avoid the deduction of capital gains tax.

### Non-residents for tax purposes

If a non-resident for tax purposes holds Fund units in a securities account with a domestic institution that maintains securities accounts, no withholding tax will be deducted from distributions, advance

lump sums and profits from the sale of units if they provide proof of their non-resident status. Should the institution maintaining the securities account not be informed about of the investor's status as a non-resident or if such evidence is not provided in a timely manner, the foreign investor must apply for reimbursement of the deducted tax pursuant to the German Fiscal Code<sup>7</sup> [Abgabenordnung — AO]. The competent tax authority is responsible for the institution maintaining the securities account.

### **Solidarity surcharge**

A solidarity surcharge of 5.5% shall be levied on the tax deduction that is to be paid on distributions, advance lump sums and profits from the sale of units.

### **Church tax**

If income tax is already being collected by means of tax withheld by a domestic institution maintaining a custody account (withholding agent), church tax applicable to this income will be collected as a regular surcharge to the tax deduction, calculated using the rate of church tax for the religious group to which the person subject to church tax belongs. The deductibility of church tax as an extraordinary expense is taken into account during the tax deduction.

### **Foreign withholding tax**

Withholding tax on the Fund's foreign income is, in some cases, levied in the country of origin. This withholding tax may not be used to reduce taxes for the investors.

### **Implications of the merger of investment funds**

The merger of a German investment fund with another German investment fund subject to the same partial exemption rate does not result in the disclosure of hidden reserves either at investor level or at the level of the investment funds concerned; in other words, this process is tax-neutral. If the investors in the absorbed investment fund receive a cash payment as stipulated in the merger plan,<sup>8</sup> this shall be treated in the same manner as a distribution.

Where the applicable partial exemption rate of the transferring investment fund differs from that of the absorbing investment fund, the investment unit of the transferring investment fund is deemed to be sold and the investment unit of the absorbing investment fund is deemed to be acquired. The profit arising from the fictitious sale is deemed to have accrued only when the investment unit in the absorbing investment fund is actually sold.

### **Automatic exchange of information on tax matters**

The importance of the automatic exchange of information in relation to combating cross-border tax fraud and cross-border tax evasion has increased significantly at international level over the last few years. Accordingly, the OECD has, among other things, published a global standard for the automatic exchange of information relating to financial accounts with regard to tax matters (Common Reporting

<sup>7</sup> § 37(2) AO.

<sup>8</sup> § 190(2), point 2 KAGB.

Standard, hereinafter: "CRS"). At the end of 2014 the CRS was incorporated, together with Council Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014, into Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation. The participating countries (all EU Member States and a number of third countries) now utilise the CRS. Germany transposed the CRS into German law by means of the Finanzkonten-Informationsaustauschgesetz (Financial Accounts Information Exchange Act) of 21 December 2015.

The CRS obliges reporting financial institutions (essentially banks) to obtain specific information concerning their customers. If the customers (natural persons or legal entities) are reportable persons resident in other participating countries (this does not include, e.g., listed stock corporations or financial institutions), their accounts and securities accounts will be classified as reportable accounts. The reporting financial institutions will then send specific information for each reportable account to their home tax authority. This authority then sends the information to the customer's home tax authority.

The information to be conveyed is essentially the personal details of the reportable client (name; address; tax identification number; date of birth and place of birth (for natural persons); country of residence) and information on the accounts and securities accounts (e.g. account number, account balance or account value; total gross amount of income such as interest, dividends or distributions from investment funds); total gross proceeds from the sale or redemption of financial assets (including fund units).

Reportable investors who hold an account and/or securities account with a credit institution that is resident in a participating country are specifically affected as a result. German credit institutions will therefore report information on investors who are resident in other participating countries to the Federal Central Tax Office who forward the information to the relevant tax authorities of the investors' countries of residence. Credit institutions in other participating countries will report information on investors to their home tax authority who forward the information to the Federal Central Tax Office. It is ultimately conceivable that credit institutions resident in other participating countries will report information on investors that are in turn resident in other participating countries to their home tax authority who forward the information to the tax authorities of the investors' countries of residence.

### **General notice**

The tax information is based on the legal position at present. It is intended for persons in Germany who are subject to unrestricted income or corporation tax. There is no guarantee, however, that the tax assessment will not change as a result of legislation, court rulings or decrees issued by the financial authorities.

## **22. Outsourcing**

The Company has assigned the following tasks to other companies:

- Operation of IT systems (IT and EDP)
- Internal audit.
- Fund administration services from 1 November 2018 for Universal-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH

- Portfolio management

The portfolio management for the Fund has been outsourced to Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A., acting via the Frankfurt am Main branch.

The following conflicts of interest may arise from this outsourcing:

- The Company does not act exclusively for the Company and may also provide portfolio management services for other investment funds and their investors;

## 23. Conflicts of interest

The following conflicts of interest may arise whilst managing the Fund.

The interests of investors may conflict with:

- the interests of the Company, other companies in the same group as the Company, the Company's management and/or staff, external companies and persons to whom the Company is contractually bound, and other third parties  
and
- the interests of the investment funds managed by the Company and insourcing mandates, investors and clients of the Company  
or
- the interests of investors and clients of the Company amongst themselves  
or
- the interests of investors and of the investment funds managed by the Company  
or
- the interests of the various investment funds managed by the Company.

Circumstances and relationships that may give rise to conflicts of interest include in particular:

- Incentive systems for managing directors or employees of the Company, other companies in the same group as the Company or external companies that are contracted to provide services to enable collective portfolio management
- Personal transactions, involving assets held in the Fund managed by the Company, of managing directors or employees of the Company or managing directors or employees of companies that the Company has contracted to provide services to enable collective portfolio management
- Transactions between the Company and the investment funds or individual portfolios managed by the Company and/or transactions between investment funds and/or individual portfolios managed by the Company
- Combining a number of orders (block trades)

- Frequent trading
- Setting the cut-off time
- IPO allocations
- Delegating one or more functions to another company
- Exercising voting rights in respect of the shares held in the Fund
- Duties of the Custodian
- The interests of investors who wish to recover their investments and investors who wish to continue investing in the Fund
- Defining objectives when managing investments, investing in illiquid assets and the redemption principles of the Fund.

The Company may receive non-cash benefits in connection with transactions conducted on behalf of the Fund (broker research, financial analyses, market and price information systems), which are used when making investment decisions in the interests of investors.

The Company does not receive any refunds from fees and expenses paid from the Fund to the Custodian and third parties.

The Company pays intermediaries, such as credit institutions, recurring – generally annual – brokerage fees (trail fees).

The Company may charge a fee for its brokerage services, if investment assets brokered by the Company, which may in particular include those managed by the Company, are acquired in the Fund.

The Company takes the following organisational measures to address, detect, prevent, control, monitor and disclose conflicts of interest:

- Setting up a remuneration system that does not provide any incentive to put personal interests over those of the investment funds managed by the Company or investors or clients
- Investment consultancy and asset management partners are contractually bound to avoid conflicts of interest
- Rules on personal transactions, that are continuously monitored by the Compliance department, and a blacklist which prohibits personal transactions involving certain assets to deal with potential conflicts of interest
- Rules on disclosing and dealing with accepting and granting donations
- Continuous monitoring of the transaction frequency within investment funds managed by the Company, in order to prevent said investment funds from being redeployed to the detriment of investors
- Implementing measures to prevent boosting fund performance near cut-off dates (window dressing) in investment funds managed by the Company
- Not engaging in transactions on its own account with investment funds managed by the Company or individual portfolios, and conducting transactions between different investment funds managed

by the Company merely to achieve better trading results, without adversely affecting any of the investment funds involved

- Multiple orders (block trades) are combined on the basis of a uniform allocation principle
- Investors shall be notified when closely affiliated companies or persons (particularly shareholders) are appointed to act as, for example, asset managers, consultants, brokers or custodians.
- Taking internal measures to monitor the adverse market impact on the Fund as a result of major individual investments
- Prohibiting managing directors and employees of the Company from engaging in frequent trading by establishing rules on personal transactions and monitoring the investment funds managed by the Company
- Agreeing cut-off times with custodians to counteract speculation against the investment funds managed by the Company
- Standardised internal allocation principles for IPO allocations
- Delegating one or more functions to other companies so as to broaden the range of services provided by the Company
- Voting rights within the Fund's portfolio are exercised on the basis of recommendations of a neutral external investment consultancy firm in accordance with the analysis guidelines of BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V.
- The Fund's Custodian acts independently of the Company and is contractually bound to act exclusively in the interests of investors
- The interests of investors who wish to recover their investments and those who wish to keep investing in the Fund are taken into account during internal liquidity management
- The same applies with regard to conflicts between defining objectives when managing investments, investing in illiquid assets and the redemption principles of the Fund.

## 24. Annual/semi-annual reports, auditor, service providers

The annual and semi-annual reports are available from the Company, the Custodian and the Distributor.

The task of auditing the Fund and the annual reports has been entrusted to KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Frankfurt/Main. The auditor audits the annual reports of the Fund. When conducting its audits, the auditor shall also verify whether the Fund has complied with the provisions under the KAGB and the Terms and Conditions of Investment. The auditor shall summarise its findings in a special note, the full text of which shall be included in the annual report. The auditor shall submit its audit report for the Fund to BaFin upon request.

Entities to which the Company has outsourced duties are listed under Section 22 "Outsourcing". The Company has also appointed the following service providers:

- Other service providers: For additional reporting services ("performance analysis+") provided in relation to the Fund, Universal-IT Services-Gesellschaft mbH, Theodor-Heuss-Allee 70, 60486 Frankfurt / Main.
- As from 1 January 2020 the Company uses the support of external service providers to exercise the voting rights resulting from the shares belonging to the Fund. The Company has appointed ISS Institutional Shareholder Services Europe S.A., Brussels (Belgium), for this task. ISS provides the company with recommendations for voting behaviour based on analyses of the general meeting documents, taking into account the Company's voting rights guidelines. It assumes the transmission of the exercise of voting rights and is obligated to report on voting behaviour. This does not affect the Company's prudential obligations or its civil liability to investors in the Fund. Appointing the service company does not establish legal relationships between said company and investors in the Fund.

Appointing the relevant service provider does not establish legal relationships between the investors in the Fund and the relevant service provider.

## 25. Payments to unit-holders; circulation of reports and other information

The appointment of the Custodian ensures that investors receive the dividends due to them and that units can be redeemed. The information for investors mentioned in this Sales Prospectus is available from the Company. These documents can also be obtained from the Custodian and Distributor. They are also available on the Company's website (<https://www.acatis.de>).

## 26. Other investment funds managed by the Company

The Company also manages the public investment funds listed below, to which this Sales Prospectus does not relate:

Investment funds pursuant to the UCITS Directive

- ACATIS Aeon Global Fonds
- ACATIS AI US Equities
- ACATIS AI Global Equities
- ACATIS Datini Valueflex Fonds
- ACATIS Euro High Yield
- ACATIS Global Value Total Return
- ACATIS IfK Value Renten
- ACATIS Medici Fonds
- Acatis Asia Pacific Plus Fonds
- ACATIS QILIN Marco Polo Asien Fonds
- ACATIS Value Event Fonds

Investment funds pursuant Part I of the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010

ACATIS Fair Value Modulor Vermögensverwaltungsfonds Nr.1  
ACATIS VALUE PERFORMER

## C. Overview of the unit classes

### Initial issue date

Unit class A	21 May 1997
Unit class B (Inst.)	2 January 2006
Unit class C (Inst.)	20 October 2009
Unit class D (CHF)	29 December 2010
Unit class E	28 February 2022

### Initial issue price

Unit class A	EUR 53.69 (including issuing surcharge)
Unit class B (Inst.)	EUR 101,000.00 (including issuing surcharge)
Unit class C (Inst.)	EUR 101,000.00 (including issuing surcharge)
Unit class D (CHF)	CHF 10,100.00 (including issuing surcharge)
Unit class E	EUR 1,000.00 (including issuing surcharge)

### Issuing surcharge

Unit class A	currently 5.00%
Unit class B (Inst.)	currently 1.00%
Unit class C (Inst.)	currently 1.00%
Unit class D (CHF)	currently 1.00%
Unit class E	currently 0.00%

### Management fee

Unit class A	currently 1.35% p.a.
Unit class B (Inst.)	currently 0.715% p.a.
Unit class C (Inst.)	currently 0.715% p.a.
Unit class D (CHF)	currently 0.745% p.a.
Unit class E	currently 0.62% p.a.

### Custodian fee

Unit class A	currently 0.06%
Unit class B (Inst.)	currently 0.06%
Unit class C (Inst.)	currently 0.06%
Unit class D (CHF)	currently 0.06%
Unit class E	currently 0.06%

### Performance fee

Unit classes A, B (Inst.), C (Inst.), D (CHF) and E: 10% of the return generated by the Fund during the accounting period in excess of the reference value (MSCI<sup>®</sup> World NR (EUR)<sup>9</sup>).

<sup>9</sup> MSCI<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of MSCILimited

## Minimum Investment

Unit class A	none
Unit class B (Inst.)	none
Unit class C (Inst.)	none
Unit class D (CHF)	none
Unit class E	EUR 50,000,000.00

## Currency

Unit class A	Euro
Unit class B (Inst.)	Euro
Unit class C (Inst.)	Euro
Unit class D (CHF)	Swiss francs
Unit class E	Euro

Benchmark<sup>10</sup>

Unit class A:	MSCI <sup>®</sup> World NR (EUR)
Unit class B (Inst.)	MSCI <sup>®</sup> World NR (EUR)
Unit class C (Inst.):	MSCI <sup>®</sup> World NR (EUR)
Unit class D (CHF)	MSCI <sup>®</sup> World NR (CHF)
Unit class E	MSCI <sup>®</sup> World NR (EUR)

## Use of income

Unit class A	Reinvestment
Unit class B (Inst.)	Reinvestment
Unit class C (Inst.)	Quarterly Distribution
Unit class D (CHF)	Reinvestment
Unit class E	Reinvestment

## Securities ID No. / ISIN:

Unit class A:	978174 / DE0009781740
Unit class B (Inst.)	AoHF4S / DE000AoHF4S5
Unit class C (Inst.)	AoYBNM / DE000AoYBNM4
Unit class D (CHF)	A1C7DK / DE000A1C7DK9
Unit class E	A3C92E / DE000A3C92E9

<sup>10</sup> MSCI<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited

## D. List of sub-custodians

The safekeeping of all assets held on behalf of the Fund may be carried out for:

- domestic shares and bonds and fund units by
  - Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main
- foreign shares / bonds and fund units by
  - Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg
  - Citibank N.A., London
  - Standard Chartered Bank, Group (documentary markets only)
- domestic and foreign Fund units by
  - B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. KGaA, Frankfurt am Main
  - Fondsdepot Bank GmbH, Hof
  - ifsam – International Fund Services & Asset Management S.A., Luxembourg

These companies in turn use the services of sub-custodians in the respective countries listed in the following table:

### Clearstream Banking S.A. (Luxembourg)

**BICCODE: CEDELULLXXX**

### Clearstream Banking AG (Frankfurt)

**BICCODE: DAKVDEFFXXX**

<b>Country</b>	<b>2nd Sub-Custodian</b>	<b>Central Securities Depository</b>
<b>Australia</b>	BNP Paribas Securities Services, Sydney Branch, Sydney (PARBAU2SXXX)	Austraclear Limited, Sydney
<b>Austria</b>	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Österreichische Kontrollbank Central Securities Depository GmbH, Vienna (OeKB CSD)
<b>Belgium</b>	KBC Bank N.V., Brussels (KREDBEBBXXX) Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Euroclear Belgium, Brussels (EBE) National Bank of Belgium, Brussels (NBB)
<b>Canada</b>	RBC Investor Services Trust, Toronto (ROTR-CATTXXX)	The Canadian Depository for Securities Ltd., Toronto (CDS) The Depository Trust Company, New York (DTC)
<b>China (B-shares)</b>	HSBC Bank (China) Company Ltd. (HSBCCNSHXXX)	China Securities Depository and Clearing Corp. Ltd. (CSDC) China Central Depository and Clearing Co. Ltd. (CCDC) Shanghai Clearing House (SHCH)
<b>Czech Republic</b>	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s., Prague (BACXCZPPXXX)	The Central Securities Depository, Prague (CSDP) Czech National Bank, Prague (CNB)
<b>Denmark</b>		VP Securities A/S, Copenhagen
<b>Estonia</b>	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Nasdaq CSD SE, Tallinn
<b>Finland</b>		Euroclear Finland Ltd., Helsinki
<b>France</b>	BNP Paribas Securities Services S.A., Paris (PAR-BFRPPXXX) Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Euroclear France S.A., Paris

<b>Germany</b>	Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg (CEDELULLXXX)	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (CBF)
<b>Greece</b>	Citibank Europe plc, Greece Branch, Athens (CITI-GRAAXXX) Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Hellenic Central Securities Depository S.A., Athens (ATHEXCSD) Bank of Greece settlement system, Athens (BoGS)
<b>Hong Kong</b>	Citibank N.A., Hong Kong (CITIHKHXXXX)	Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Ltd. (HKSCC) Central Moneymarkets Unit, Hong Kong (CMU)
<b>Hungary</b>		KELER Ltd., Budapest
<b>Iceland</b>	LuxCSD S.A., Luxembourg (LUXCLULLXXX)	Nasdaq CSD Iceland hf, Reykjavik
<b>Indonesia</b>	Citibank N.A., Jakarta (CITIIDJXXXX)	Indonesian Central Securities Depository, Jakarta (KSEI) Bank Indonesia, Jakarta
<b>Ireland</b>	Citibank N.A., London Branch, London (CIT-IGB2LXXX)	Euroclear UK & Ireland Ltd., London Euroclear Bank S.A. / N.V., Brussels
<b>Israel</b>	Citibank N.A., Israel Branch, Tel Aviv (CITILITXXX)	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Clearing House Ltd., Tel Aviv (TASE-CH)
<b>Italy</b>	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Monte Titoli S.p.A., Milan
<b>Japan</b>	HSBC Ltd., Tokyo (HSBCJPJXXXX)	Bank of Japan, Tokyo (BoJ) Japan Securities Depository Center Inc., Tokyo (JASDEC) The Depository Trust Company, New York (DTC)
<b>Latvia</b>	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Nasdaq CSD SE, Riga
<b>Lithuania</b>	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Nasdaq CSD SE, Vilnius
<b>Luxembourg</b>		LuxCSD S.A., Luxembourg
<b>Malaysia</b>	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad, Kuala Lumpur (HBMBMYKLXXX)	Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn. Berhad, Kuala Lumpur Malaysian Electronic Clearing Corp. Sdn Bhd, Kuala Lumpur (MyClear)
<b>Malta</b>	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Malta Stock Exchange plc., Valletta (MSE)
<b>Mexico</b>	Banco Nacional de Mexico S.A., Mexico D.F. (BNMXXMMXXXX)	S.D. Ineval S.A. de C.V., Mexico D.F.
<b>Netherlands</b>	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Euroclear Nederland S.A./N.V., Amsterdam
<b>New Zealand</b>	BNP Paribas Securities Services, Sydney Branch, Sydney (PARBAU2SXXX)	New Zealand Central Securities Depository Ltd., Wellington (NZCSD)
<b>Norway</b>		Verdipapirsentralen ASA, Oslo (VPS)
<b>Philippines</b>	Standard Chartered Bank Philippines Branch, Makati City (SCBLPHMMXXX)	Philippine Depository & Trust Corp., Makati City (PDTC) Bureau of the Treasury, Manila (BTR)
<b>Poland</b>	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A., Warsaw (CIT-PLPXXXX)	National Bank of Poland, Warsaw (NBP) Central Securities Depository of Poland, Warsaw (KDPW)
<b>Portugal</b>	BNP Paribas Securities Services S.A., Paris (PAR-BFRPPXXX)	Interbolsa - S.G.S.L.S.C.V.M. S.A, Porto
<b>Romania</b>	BRD Groupe Societe Generale, Bucharest (BRDEROBXXXX)	National Bank of Romania, Bucharest (NBR) Depozitarul Central S.A., Bucharest
<b>Russia</b>		National Settlement Depository, Moscow (NSD)
<b>Singapore</b>	DBS Bank Ltd., Singapore (DBSSSGSGXXX)	The Central Depository Pte Ltd., Singapore (CDP) Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS)
<b>Slovakia</b>		Centrálny depozitár cenných papierov SR a.s., Bratislava (CDCP)
<b>Slovenia</b>		Central Securities Clearing Corp., Ljubljana (KDD)

<b>South Africa</b>	Standard Chartered Bank, Johannesburg Branch, Sandton (SCBLZAJJXXX)	South Africa's Central Securities Depository Pty Ltd., Sandton (strate)
<b>South Korea</b>	HSBC Ltd., Seoul Branch (HSBCKRSEXXX)	Korean Securities Depository, Seoul (KSD)
<b>Spain</b>	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A., Madrid (BBVAESMMXXX) Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Iberclear, Madrid
<b>Sweden</b>	S.E. Banken Custody Service, Stockholm (ES-SESESSXXX)	Euroclear Sweden AB, Stockholm
<b>Switzerland</b>	UBS AG, Zurich (UBSWCHZHXXX)	SIX SIS AG, Zurich
<b>Thailand</b>	Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Ltd., Bangkok (SCBLTHBXXX)	Thailand Securities Depository Company Ltd., Bangkok (TSD)
<b>Turkey</b>	Türk Ekonomi Bankasi A.S., Istanbul (TE-BUTRISXXX)	Merkezi Kayit Kurulusu A.S., Istanbul (MKK) Central Bank of Turkey (CBRT)
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Citibank N.A., London Branch (CITIGB2LXXX)	Euroclear UK & Ireland Ltd., London
<b>USA</b>	Citibank N.A., New York (CITIUS33XXX)	Fedwire Securities Services, New York The Depository Trust Company, New York (DTC)

**Citibank N.A., London****BICCODE: CITIGB2LXXX**

<b>Country</b>	<b>2nd Sub-Custodian</b>	<b>Central Securities Depository</b>
<b>Australia</b>	Citigroup Pty Ltd., Sydney (CITIAU33XXX)	Clearing House Electr. Subregister System, Sydney (CHES) Austraclear Limited, Sydney
<b>Austria</b>	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	Österreichische Kontrollbank Central Securities Depository GmbH, Vienna (OeKB CSD)
<b>Bermuda</b>	HSBC Bank Bermuda Ltd., Hamilton (BBDABMHMXXX)	Bermuda Securities Depository, Hamilton (BSD)
<b>Brazil</b>	Citibank N.A., Brazilian Branch, Sao Paulo (CIT-IBRSPXXX) <b>3rd Sub-Custodian:</b> Citibank Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A.	B3 – CETIP Segment Sistema Especial de Liquidação e de Custódia, Sao Paulo (SELIC) B3 - BM&FBOVESPA Segment
<b>Canada</b>	Citibank Canada, Toronto (CITICATTXXX)	The Canadian Depository for Securities Ltd., Toronto (CDS)
<b>Chile</b>	Banco de Chile, Santiago (BCHICLRMXXX)	Depósito Central de Valores S.A., Santiago (DCV)
<b>China</b>	Citibank (China) Co. Ltd., Shanghai (CITICNSXXX)	CSDCC Shanghai Branch CSDCC Shenzhen Branch China Central Depository Clearing Co. Ltd. (CCDC) Shanghai Clearing House (SHCH)
<b>Colombia</b>	Cititrust Colombia S.A., Bogotá (CTRUCOB1XXX)	Depósito Centralizado de Valores, Bogotá (DECEVAL) Deposito Central de Valores, Bogotá (DCV)
<b>Croatia</b>	Privredna Banka Zagreb d.d., Zagreb (PBZGHR2XXXX)	Central Depository & Clearing Company Inc. (SKDD d.d.)
<b>Denmark</b>	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	VP Securities A/S, Copenhagen
<b>Estonia</b>	Swedbank A/S, Tallinn (HABAEE2XXXX)	NASDAQ CSD SE, Tallinn
<b>Finland</b>	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	Euroclear Finland Ltd., Helsinki
<b>France</b>	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	Euroclear France S.A., Paris

<b>Germany</b>	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (CBF)
<b>Hong Kong</b>	Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch (CITIHKXXXX)	Central Clearing and Settlement System, Hong Kong (CCASS) Central Moneymarkets Unit, Hong Kong (CMU)
<b>ICSD</b>		Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg (CBL) Euroclear SA/NV Belgium, Brussels (EBE)
<b>Indonesia</b>	Citibank N.A., Jakarta Branch (CITIIDJXXXX)	Indonesian Central Securities Depository, Jakarta (KSEI) Bank Indonesia, Jakarta
<b>Italy</b>	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	Monte Titoli S.p.A, Milan
<b>Japan</b>	Citibank N.A., Tokyo Branch (CITIJPJTXXX) Citigroup Global Markets Japan Inc., Tokyo (NSBLJPJTXXX)	Bank of Japan, Tokyo (BoJ) Japan Securities Depository Centre Inc., Tokyo (JASDEC)
<b>Latvia</b>	Swedbank AS, Tallinn (HABAE2XXXX) <b>3rd Sub-Custodian:</b> Swedbank AS, Riga (HABALV22XXX)	NASDAQ CSD SE, Riga The Bank of Latvia, Riga
<b>Lithuania</b>	Swedbank AS, Tallinn (HABAE2XXXX) <b>3rd Sub-Custodian:</b> Swedbank AB, Vilnius (HABALT22XXX)	NASDAQ CSD SE, Vilnius
<b>Mauritius</b>	HSBC Ltd., Ebene (HSBCMUMUXXX)	Central Depository & Settlement Co. Ltd., Port Louis (CDS)
<b>Mexico</b>	Banco Nacional de Mexico S.A., Mexico D.F. (BNMXMXXXX)	S.D. Indeval S.A. de C.V., Mexico D.F.
<b>Morocco</b>	Citibank Maghreb S.A., Casablanca (CIT-IMAMCXXX)	MAROCLEAR, Casablanca
<b>Netherlands</b>	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	Euroclear (Bank) Nederland, Amsterdam
<b>New Zealand</b>	Citibank N.A., New Zealand Branch, Auckland (CIT-INZ2XXXX)	New Zealand Central Securities Depository Ltd., Wellington (NZCSD)
<b>Peru</b>	Citibank del Perú S.A., Lima (CITIFEPLXXX)	CAVALI S.A. ICLV., Lima
<b>Philippines</b>	Citibank, N.A., Philippines Branch, Taguig City (CIT-IPHMXXXX)	Philippine Depository & Trust Corp., Makati City (PDTC) Bureau of the Treasury, Manila (BTR)
<b>Poland</b>	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie SA, Warsaw (CITI-PLPXXXX)	National Bank of Poland, Warsaw (NBP) Central Securities Depository of Poland, Warsaw (KDPW)
<b>Portugal</b>	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	Interbolsa - S.G.S.L.S.C.V.M. S.A, Porto
<b>Singapore</b>	Citibank N.A., Singapore Branch (CITISGSGXXX)	The Central Depository Pte Ltd., Singapore (CDP)
<b>Slovenia</b>	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., Ljubljana (BACXSI22XXX)	Central Securities Clearing Corp., Ljubljana (KDD)
<b>South Africa</b>	Citibank N.A., South Africa, Sandton (CITIZAJXXXX)	South Africa's Central Securities Depository Pty Ltd., Sandton (strate)
<b>South Korea</b>	Citibank Korea Inc., Seoul (CITIKRSXXXX)	Korean Securities Depository, Seoul (KSD)
<b>Sweden</b>	Citibank Europe plc, Sweden Branch, Stockholm (CITISESXXXX)	Euroclear Sweden AB, Stockholm
<b>Switzerland</b>	Citibank N.A., London Branch (CITIGB2LXXX)	SIX SIS AG, Zurich
<b>Taiwan</b>	Citibank Taiwan Ltd., Taipei (CITITWTXXXX)	Taiwan Depository Clearing Corporation, Taipei (TDCC)
<b>Thailand</b>	Citibank N.A., Bangkok Branch (CITITHBXXXX)	Thailand Securities Depository Company Ltd., Bangkok (TSD)
<b>Tunisia</b>	Union Internationale de Banques, Tunis (UIBKNTTXXXX)	Tunisie Clearing, Tunis
<b>Untited King- dom</b>	Citibank N.A., London Branch (CITIGB2LXXX)	Euroclear UK & Ireland Ltd., London

<b>USA</b>	Citibank N.A., New York (CITIUS33XXX)	Federal Reserve Bank, New York (FED) The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation, New York (DTCC)
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## E. Purchaser's right of revocation

### Right of revocation

Should units in open-ended investment funds be purchased on the basis of oral negotiations outside the normal place of business of the party that sold or arranged the sale of the units, the purchaser will have two weeks in which to revoke his intention to buy in writing, such as by post, fax or e-mail, etc., without having to give a reasons. This right of revocation also applies if the party which sold the units or arranged their sale does not have established business premises.

The revocation period shall only begin when the carbon copy of the application to conclude the contract has been handed over to the buyer or if the buyer has been sent a purchase invoice (containing instructions regarding the right of revocation) that meets the requirements of Article 246(3), sentences 2 and 3 of the Introductory Act to the BGB [Einführungsgesetz zum Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuch]. The timely dispatch of the revocation shall be deemed sufficient for compliance with the deadline. Should there be any dispute as to when the revocation period began, the seller bears the burden of proof. Notice of revocation must be given in writing, stating the name of the person making the declaration as well as his signature; no justification is required.

Notice of revocation must be sent to

ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH  
mainBuilding  
Taunusanlage 18  
60325 Frankfurt am Main Fax: +49 (0) 69 97 58 37 99  
E-mail: anfragen@acatis.de

The right of revocation shall not apply if the seller can prove either that the buyer is not a consumer within the meaning of § 13 BGB or that the former contacted the latter for the purpose of negotiations which led to the purchase of the units on the basis of a previous order under § 55(1) of the German Trade Regulations [Gewerbeordnung].

### Revocation implications

If the offer has been effectively revoked and the buyer has already made payments, the Company shall reimburse said party, against a retransfer of the units acquired, the costs paid plus an amount equal to the value of the units paid for on the day after the notice of revocation was received. If need be, the reimbursement shall be made in instalments. The right of revocation cannot be waived.

Should the investor sell the units, the statements above apply mutatis mutandis.

## F. General Terms and Conditions of Investment

### GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF INVESTMENT

governing the legal relationship between the investors

and

ACATIS INVESTMENT KAPITALVERWALTUNGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH,

Frankfurt am Main,

(hereinafter referred to as the “Company”)

for the directive-compliance investment funds managed

pursuant to the UCITS Directive, only in conjunction

with the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment set up for the respective

UCITS investment

company.

#### § 1 General provisions

- (1) The Company is a UCITS capital management company and is subject to the provisions of the KAGB.
- (2) The Company invests the capital deposited with it in its own name and for the collective account of the investors, but separately from its own assets in the form of a UCITS investment fund. It invests this capital, pursuant to the principle of risk diversification, in assets permitted under the KAGB.
- (3) The purpose of the UCITS investment fund is limited to investing in accordance with a specified investment strategy within the framework of collective asset management, using the funds deposited with it; the UCITS investment fund does not have an operating function or active business management of the assets held.
- (4) The legal relationship between the Company and the investor is governed by the General Terms and Conditions of Investment and Special Terms and Conditions of Investment of the UCITS investment fund and the KAGB.

#### § 2 Custodian

- (1) The Company shall appoint a credit institution as the Custodian of the UCITS investment fund; it shall act independently of the Company and exclusively in the interest of investors.
- (2) The duties and obligations of the Custodian are governed by the Custodian Agreement entered into with the Company, the KAGB, and the Terms and Conditions of Investment.

- (3) The Custodian may outsource custodian duties to another company (sub-custodian) in accordance with § 73 KAGB. Further information regarding this matter can be found in the Sales Prospectus.
- (4) The Custodian shall be liable vis-à-vis the UCITS investment fund or vis-à-vis the investors for the loss of a financial instrument according to § 72(1), point 1 KAGB held by the Custodian or a sub-custodian to whom custody of financial instruments was outsourced pursuant to § 73(1) KAGB. The Custodian shall not be liable if it can prove that the loss is attributable to external events, the consequences of which were unavoidable despite all appropriate countermeasures. Further claims resulting from the provisions of civil law on the basis of agreements or tort remain unaffected. The Custodian is also liable vis-à-vis the UCITS or the investors for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the Custodian's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the provisions of the KAGB. The liability of the Custodian shall not be affected by any transfer of custodian duties referred to in the first sentence of (3) above.

### § 3 Fund management

- (1) The Company shall acquire and manage the assets in its own name for the joint account of the investors with the due skill, honesty, care and diligence. It shall act independently of the Custodian and solely in the interests of investors when carrying out its duties.
- (2) The Company is authorised to acquire and resell assets with the money deposited by investors, and to invest the proceeds elsewhere; it is also authorised to perform all other legal acts resulting from the management of the assets.
- (3) The Company may neither lend money nor enter into obligations resulting from a contract of surety or a guarantee agreement for the joint account of investors; it may not sell assets referred to in §§ 193, 194 and 196 KAGB that do not belong to the UCITS investment fund at the time of the transaction. § 197 KAGB remains unaffected.

### § 4 Investment principles

The UCITS investment fund shall directly or indirectly invest in accordance with the principle of risk diversification. The Company shall only acquire assets for the UCITS investment fund that are expected to generate income and/or growth. It stipulates the assets that can be acquired on behalf of the UCITS investment fund in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment.

### § 5 Transferable securities

Provided the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment do not contain any additional restrictions, the Company may – subject to § 198 KAGB – only acquire any transferable securities on behalf of the UCITS investment fund if:

- a) they are admitted to trading on a stock exchange in an EU Member State or another State party to the EEA Agreement or are admitted to or included in another organised market in any of these states,

- b) they are exclusively admitted to trading on a stock exchange in a state outside the EU or EEA, or are admitted to or included in another organised market in one of these states, provided this choice of stock exchange or organised market has been approved by BaFin<sup>11</sup>;
- c) their admission to trading on a stock exchange in an EU Member State or in another State party to the EEA Agreement or their admission or inclusion on an organised market in an EU Member State or in another State party to the EEA Agreement must be applied for in accordance with their terms of issue, provided these transferable securities are admitted or included within one year of being issued;
- d) their admission to trading on a stock exchange or their admission or inclusion on an organised market that is not in an EU Member State or in a State party to the EEA Agreement must be applied for in accordance with their terms of issue, provided these transferable securities are admitted or included within one year of being issued;
- e) they are shares to which the UCITS investment fund is entitled in the event of a capital increase from company funds;
- f) they are acquired by exercising subscription rights held by the UCITS investment fund;
- g) they are units in closed-end funds that meet the criteria under § 193(1) first sentence point 7 KAGB,
- h) they are financial instruments that meet the criteria under § 193(1) first sentence point 8 KAGB.

The purchase of transferable securities pursuant to (a)–(d) above shall only be allowed if the conditions of § 193(1) second sentence KAGB have also been met. Subscription rights with underlying securities that can be acquired under this § 5 may be acquired.

## § 6 Money market instruments

- (1) Unless additional restrictions are imposed by the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment, the Company may – subject to § 198 KAGB – acquire, on behalf of the UCITS investment fund, instruments which are normally traded on the money market, as well as interest-bearing transferable securities, which at the time of acquisition for the UCITS investment fund, have a residual maturity not exceeding 397 days, the interest rate of which is, according to the terms of issue, regularly adjusted to market conditions over their entire term (or at least once every 397 days) or the risk profile of which is similar to the risk profile of such transferable securities (money market instruments).

Money market instruments may only be acquired for the UCITS investment fund if they are

- a) admitted to trading on a stock exchange in an EU Member State or another State party to the EEA Agreement or are admitted to or included in another organised market in any of these states;
- b) exclusively admitted to trading on a stock exchange in a state outside the EU or EEA, or are admitted to or included in another organised market in one of these states, provided this choice of stock exchange or organised market has been approved by BaFin<sup>12</sup>;
- c) issued or guaranteed by the EU, the Federal Republic of Germany, a German federal government fund, a German federal state, another EU Member State or another na-

<sup>11</sup> The stock market list is published on BaFin's website ([www.bafin.de](http://www.bafin.de)).

<sup>12</sup> The stock market list is published on BaFin's website ([www.bafin.de](http://www.bafin.de)).

tional, regional or local authority or the central bank of an EU Member State, the European Central Bank or European Investment Bank, a third country or, if in the case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong;

- d) issued by an undertaking whose transferable securities are traded on the markets stated in (a) and (b);
  - e) issued or guaranteed by a credit institution subject to prudential supervision in accordance with criteria defined by EU law, or by a credit institution which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by BaFin to be at least as stringent as those laid down by EU law; or
  - f) issued by other issuers and meet the requirements of § 194(1), first sentence point 6 KAGB.
- (2) Money market instruments within the meaning of (1) may only be acquired if they meet the relevant requirements of § 194(2) and (3) KAGB.

## § 7 Bank deposits

The Company may, on behalf of the UCITS investment fund, hold bank deposits with a maximum term of 12 months. The deposits to be kept in blocked accounts may be held with a credit institution with its registered office in an EU Member State or a State party to the EEA Agreement; deposits may also be held by a credit institution with its registered office in a third country, whose prudential rules considered by BaFin to be at least as stringent as those laid down by EU law. Unless otherwise specified in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment, bank deposits may also be denominated in a foreign currency.

## § 8 Investment fund units

- (1) Unless otherwise specified in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment, the Company may acquire units in investment funds pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC on behalf of the UCITS investment fund. Units in other domestic investment funds and investment corporations with variable capital and units in open-ended EU AIFs and foreign open-ended AIFs may be acquired if they meet the requirements of § 196(1)(2) KAGB.
- (2) The Company may only acquire units in domestic investment funds and investment corporations with variable capital, in EU AIFs and foreign open-ended AIFs if the terms and conditions of investment or the articles of association of the capital management company, the investment corporation with variable capital, the EU investment fund, the EU management company, the foreign AIF or the foreign AIF management company stipulate that no more than 10% of the value of their assets may be invested in units in other domestic investment funds, investment corporations with variable capital, open-ended EU investment funds or foreign open-ended AIFs.

## § 9 Derivatives

- (1) In managing the UCITS investment fund, the Company may use derivatives as per § 197(1), point 1 KAGB and financial instruments with derivative components as per § 197(1), point 2 KAGB, unless the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment stipulate otherwise. In order

to ascertain the degree of market risk, the limit of which is established in accordance with § 197(2) KAGB, for the use of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components, the Company may – depending on the type and scope of the derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components used – use either the simple or qualified approach within the meaning of the Regulation on risk management and risk measurement in the use of derivatives, securities lending and repurchase agreements in investment funds pursuant to the Capital Investment Code (DerivateV), enacted in accordance with § 197(3) KAGB; for further details, please refer to the Sales Prospectus.

- (2) Should the Company use the simple approach, it may regularly use only basic forms of derivatives, financial instruments with derivative components or combinations of such derivatives, financial instruments with derivative components plus underlying instruments permissible under § 197(1), first sentence KAGB. Only a negligible share of complex derivatives comprised of underlying instruments permissible under § 197(1), first sentence KAGB may be used. The attributable amount to be calculated for the UCITS investment fund in accordance with the provisions of § 16 DerivateV may not exceed the investment fund's value at any time.

Basic forms of derivatives are:

- a) futures contracts on underlying instruments as per § 197(1) KAGB, except investment units as per § 196 KAGB;
  - b) options or warrants on underlying instruments as per § 197(1) KAGB, except investment units as per § 196 KAGB, and on future contracts under (a), if they have the following characteristics:
    - aa) exercise is possible either during the entire term or at the end of the term; and
    - (bb) the value of the option at the exercise date is linearly dependent on the positive or negative difference between the underlying price and the market price of the underlying, and becomes zero if the difference has the opposite (plus/minus) sign;
  - c) interest rate swaps, currency swaps or interest rate-currency swaps;
  - d) options on swaps in accordance with (c), provided that they bear the characteristics described in (aa) and (bb) above (swaptions);
  - e) single name credit default swaps.
- (3) Should the Company use the qualified approach, it may invest in any financial instruments with derivative components or in derivatives derived from an underlying instrument permissible under § 197(1) first sentence KAGB, provided it maintains an appropriate risk management system. The potential VaR for the market risk attributable to the UCITS investment fund may never exceed double the potential VaR of the relevant benchmark assets pursuant to § 9 DerivateV. Alternatively, the VaR may never exceed 20% of the value of the UCITS investment fund.
- (4) Under no circumstances may the Company deviate from the investment principles and limits specified in the Terms and Conditions of Investment or in the Sales Prospectus in relation to such transactions.
- (5) The Company will use derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components for hedging purposes, efficient portfolio management and in order to generate additional income, if and to the extent it considers this to be in the interests of investors.

- (6) When calculating the market-risk limit for the use of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components, the Company may at any time switch from the simple to the qualified approach pursuant to § 6 (3) DerivateV. Switching does not require BaFin approval; however, the Company must promptly notify BaFin of the switch and publish it in the subsequent semi-annual or annual report.
- (7) When using derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components, the Company shall comply with the DerivateV.

#### § 10 Other investment instruments

Unless specified otherwise in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment, the Company may invest, on behalf of said UCITS investment fund, up to 10% of such fund's assets in "Other Investment Instruments" pursuant to § 198 KAGB.

#### § 11 Issuer limits and investment limits

- (1) In its management activities, the Company shall comply with the investment limits and restrictions specified in the KAGB, the DerivateV and the Terms of Contract.
- (2) Up to 5% of the value of the UCITS investment fund may be invested in transferable securities and money market instruments (including transferable securities purchased under agreements to resell and money market instruments of a single issuer). However, up to 10% of the value of the UCITS investment fund may be invested in these transferable securities and money market instruments, if this is stipulated in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment and the total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments of these issuers does not exceed 40% of the value of UCITS investment fund. The issuers of securities and money market instruments must also be considered within the limits named in Sentence 1 if the securities and money market instruments they issue are purchased indirectly through other securities in the UCITS investment fund that are linked to their performance.
- (3) The Company may invest up to 35% of the UCITS investment fund's value each in bonds, borrower's note loans and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by the Federal Republic of Germany, a German federal state, the EU, an EU Member State or its local bodies, a State party to the EEA Agreement, a third country or an international organisation to which at least one EU Member State belongs.
- (4) For each issuer, the Company may invest up to 25% of the value of the UCITS investment fund in mortgage bonds, public-sector bonds and bonds issued by credit institutions with their registered offices in an EU Member State or another State party to the EEA Agreement before 8 July 2022. This is subject to the following: said credit institutions are subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect the holders of such bonds; funds acquired through the issue thereof are invested (in accordance with the law) in assets that sufficiently cover the liabilities arising from these bonds during their entire term; and said funds are primarily used to repay the principal and pay interest, should the issuer default. Should the Company invest more than 5% of the value of the UCITS investment fund in bonds of a single issuer in accordance with the previous sentence, the total value of those bonds must not exceed 80% of the UCITS investment fund's value. For each issuer, the Company may invest up to 25% of the value of the UCITS investment fund in covered bonds in the sense of Art.

- 3(1) Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/EU (OJ L 328 of 18 December 2019, p. 29) that were issued after 7 July 2022.
- (5) The limit in (3) above may be exceeded for transferable securities and money market instruments of a single issuer in accordance with § 206(2) KAGB, if permitted by the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment with regard to the issuers named therein. In such cases, the transferable securities and money market instruments held on behalf of the UCITS investment fund must originate from at least six different issues, and no single issue may exceed 30% of the UCITS investment fund's value.
- (6) The Company may not invest more than 20% of the UCITS investment fund's value in bank deposits as per § 195 KAGB at a single credit institution.
- (7) The Company must ensure that a combination of
- a) transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single institution,
  - b) deposits with such institution and
  - c) attributable amounts for the counterparty risk of transactions entered into with that body,
- do not exceed 20% of the value of the UCITS investment fund. The previous sentence applies to those issuers and guarantors stated in (3) and (4) above, with the stipulation that the Company must ensure that a combination of the assets and attributable amounts stated in the first sentence does not exceed 35% of the value of the UCITS investment fund. In both cases, the respective individual maximum limits remain unaffected.
- (8) The bonds, borrower's note loans and money market instruments referred to in (3) and (4) above are not taken into account when applying the 40% limit referred to in (2) above. Notwithstanding the provisions of (7), the limits referred to in (2)–(4) and (6)–(7) of this section may not be accumulated.
- (9) The Company may only invest up to 20% of the value of the UCITS investment fund in units of any one investment fund as per § 196(1) KAGB. The Company may only invest up to 30% of the value of the UCITS investment fund in units of investment funds in accordance with § 196(1), point 2 KAGB. The Company may, on behalf of the UCITS investment fund, not acquire more than 25% of the units issued by another open-ended domestic, EU or foreign investment fund that are invested (in accordance with the principle of risk diversification) in assets within the meaning of §§ 192–198 KAGB.

## § 12 Mergers

- (1) Pursuant to §§ 181–191 KAGB, the Company may
- a) transfer all assets and liabilities of this UCITS investment fund to another existing or newly-formed investment fund, or to an EU UCITS or a UCITS investment corporation with variable capital;
  - b) absorb all assets and liabilities of another open public investment fund in this UCITS investment fund.

- (2) Any merger is subject to approval by the relevant competent supervisory authority. Details of the procedure can be found in §§ 182–191 KAGB.
- (3) The UCITS investment fund may only be merged with an investment fund that is not a UCITS if the absorbing or newly-formed public investment fund will continue be a UCITS. EU UCITS may also be merged with the UCITS investment fund in accordance with Article 2(1)(p)(iii) of Directive 2009/65/EC.

### § 13 Transferable securities lending

- (1) The Company may, on behalf of the UCITS investment fund, grant a transferable securities loan, which can be called at any time, to a securities borrower in return for market-rate compensation after the transfer of sufficient collateral in accordance with § 200(2) KAGB. The market value of the securities to be transferred, together with the market value of the securities already transferred as a securities loan on behalf of the UCITS investment fund to the same securities borrower, including companies in the same group within the meaning of § 290 of the German Commercial Code [Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB], may not exceed 10% of the value of the UCITS investment fund.
- (2) Should the securities borrower's collateral for the transferred securities be provided in the form of credit, said credit must be kept in blocked accounts pursuant to § 200(2), third sentence, point 1 KAGB. Alternatively, the Company may exercise the option to invest this credit (in its currency) in the following assets:
  - a) in high-quality bonds issued by the Federal Republic of Germany, a German federal state, the EU, an EU Member State or its local authorities, a State party to the EEA Agreement or a third country,
  - b) in money market funds with a short maturity structure corresponding to the guidelines issued by BaFin on the basis of § 4(2) KAGB, or
  - c) by way of a reverse repurchase agreement with a credit institution that guarantees the repayment of the accrued credit at any time.

The UCITS investment fund shall be entitled to the income from investing the collateral.

- (3) The Company may also make use of a system for brokering and processing securities loans which deviates from the requirements pursuant to § 200(1)(3) KAGB, provided that there is no deviation from the right of termination at any time in accordance with (1) above.
- (4) Unless otherwise specified in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment, the Company may also allow transferable securities loans in connection with money market instruments and investment units, provided that the UCITS investment fund is permitted to acquire such assets. The provisions of (1)–(3) shall apply mutatis mutandis.

### § 14 Repurchase agreements

- (1) The Company may, on behalf of the UCITS investment fund and in return for a fee, enter into callable securities repurchase agreements, within the meaning of § 340b(2) HGB, with credit institutions or financial services institutions on the basis of standardised framework agreements.

- (2) The repurchase agreements must involve transferable securities that may be acquired for the UCITS investment fund in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of Investment.
- (3) Repurchase agreements shall be limited to a term of 12 months.
- (4) Unless otherwise specified in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment, the Company may also enter into repurchase agreements in connection with money market instruments and investment units, provided that the UCITS investment fund is permitted to acquire such assets. The provisions of (1)–(3) shall apply mutatis mutandis.

#### § 15 Borrowing

The Company may take out short-term loans amounting to up to 10% of the value of the UCITS investment fund, provided that the terms of the loan are in line with the market and the Custodian agrees to the loan.

#### § 16 Units

- (1) The unit certificates to be securitised in the form of a collective certificate are issued to bearer.
- (2) Units may have different characteristics, particularly with regard to the use of income, the issuing surcharge, redemption fees, the currency of the unit value, the management fee, the minimum investment amount or a combination of these characteristics (unit classes). For details, please refer to the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment.
- (3) The units are transferable unless otherwise stated in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment. When a unit is transferred, the rights vested therein are also transferred. The Company shall, in all cases, consider the bearer of the unit to be the beneficiary.

#### § 17 Issue and redemption of units and suspension of redemption

- (1) In principle, there is no limit to the number of units that may be issued. The Company reserves the right temporarily or permanently cease the issuance of units.
- (2) Units may be acquired from the Company or Custodian or via a third party. The Special Terms and Conditions of Investment may stipulate that the units can only be acquired and held by specific investors.
- (3) Investors may request the Company to redeem the units unless otherwise established below or in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment. The Company is obliged to redeem the units at the current redemption price on behalf of the UCITS investment fund. The place of redemption is the Custodian.
- (4) The Company reserves the right to suspend the issue and redemption of units pursuant to § 98(2) KAGB, should extraordinary circumstances arise which make such suspension appear necessary in the interests of investors.
- (5) The Company shall inform the investors of any suspension and resumption of redemption via publication of a notice in the German Federal Gazette, as well as a financial or daily

newspaper with sufficient circulation or in the electronic media stated in the Sales Prospectus. Following the publication of a notice in the German Federal Gazette, investors must be immediately informed by means of a durable medium of the suspension and resumption of unit redemption.

## 18 Separation of illiquid investments

The Company can separate illiquid investments in the interest of the investors in the UCITS investment fund.

## § 19 Liquidity management instruments

- (1) The Company uses at least two of the following liquidity management instruments. It determines in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment which liquidity management instruments will be used for the UCITS investment fund:
  - a) **Redemption restriction**  
The Company can temporarily and partially restrict investors' rights to redeem their units so that the investors can return only a certain portion of their units.
  - b) **Extension of the redemption period**  
The Company can extend the redemption period.
  - c) **Redemption fee**  
The Company can charge a redemption fee within an established range that is paid upon redemption of units in the UCITS investment fund, with consideration for the investors' liquidity costs, and that ensures investors remaining in the UCITS investment fund do not experience an inappropriate disadvantage.
  - d) **Swing pricing or dual pricing**  
The Company can use swing pricing or dual pricing. Swing pricing is a pre-established mechanism that adjusts the net inventory value of the units in the UCITS investment fund by applying a factor ("swing factor") that takes the liquidity costs into consideration. Dual pricing is a pre-established mechanism that establishes the issue and redemption prices for units in the UCITS investment fund by adjusting the net inventory value per unit by a factor that reflects the liquidity costs.
  - e) **Dilution protection fee**  
The Company can charge a dilution protection fee, which an investor pays at the time of issue or redemption of units in the UCITS investment fund; this fee compensates the UCITS investment fund for the liquidity costs incurred through the transaction and ensures that other investors are not unfairly disadvantaged.
  - f) **Material distribution**  
In order to execute unit redemptions, the Company can transfer assets held by or for the UCITS investment fund to a professional investor instead of distributing the redemption price.

(2) In addition to those named in (1), the Company can use additional instruments to manage the liquidity of the UCITS investment fund. The requirements for applying such instruments are established in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment.

## § 20 Issue and redemption prices, valuation days

- (1) Unless otherwise established in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment, for the purpose of calculating the issue and redemption prices of units, the market value of the assets held by the UCITS investment fund less loans and other liabilities (net asset value) shall be determined and divided by the number of units issued (unit value). Should different unit classes be created for the UCITS investment fund pursuant to § 16(3), the unit value and issue and redemption price shall be calculated separately for each unit class. Assets shall be valued pursuant to §§ 168 and 169 KAGB and the Capital Investment Accounting and Valuation Ordinance [Kapitalanlage-Rechnungslegungs- und Bewertungsverordnung – KARBV].
- (2) The issue price equals the value of a unit in the UCITS investment fund, plus (if applicable) an issuing surcharge to be specified in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment pursuant to § 165(2)(8) KAGB. The redemption price will be equal to the value of a unit in the UCITS investment fund, plus (if applicable) a redemption fee to be specified in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment pursuant to § 165(2), point 8 KAGB. Where provided in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment, additional fees may be applied as liquidity management instruments.
- (3) The settlement date for unit purchases and redemption orders shall be no later than the valuation date following receipt of the purchase/redemption order, unless otherwise provided in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment. Where the Company suspends the redemption of units pursuant to § 17(4), the settlement date for these redemption orders shall be the valuation date following the resumption.
- (4) The net asset value, the unit value and the issue and redemption prices are calculated for each working day with the exception of Saturday, public holidays at the registered office of the Company and 24 and 31 December ("valuation days"); further details are provided in the Sales Prospectus. The Special Terms and Conditions of Investment may also specify other days which are not valuation days.

## § 21 Costs

The expenses and fees due to the Company, the Custodian and third parties which may be charged to the UCITS investment fund are stated in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment. In the case of fees within the meaning of the previous sentence, the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment shall also specify how and in what amount they are to be paid, and how they are to be calculated.

## § 22 Accounting

- (1) No later than four months after the end of the UCITS investment fund's financial year, the Company shall issue an annual report, including a profit and loss account pursuant to § 101(1), (2) and (4) KAGB.
- (2) No later than two months after the middle of the financial year, the Company shall issue a semi-annual report pursuant to § 103 KAGB.

- (3) If, during the financial year, the right to manage the UCITS investment fund is transferred to another capital management company or the UCITS investment fund is merged with another UCITS investment fund, a UCITS investment corporation with variable capital or an EU UCITS investment fund, the Company shall draw up, on the transfer date, an interim report that meets the requirements of an annual report as per (1) above.

#### § 23 Termination and liquidation of the UCITS investment fund by the Company

- (1) The Company may cease managing the UCITS investment fund via publication of a notice in the German Federal Gazette, as well as in the annual or semi-annual report. Investors shall be immediately notified via durable medium of any termination notified pursuant to the previous sentence. As of the termination notice pursuant to sentence 1, the Company must liquidate the UCITS investment fund and distribute it to the investors.
- (2) Investment limits no longer need to be observed during liquidation proceedings. The duty to manage the UCITS investment fund shall lapse only when the Company has liquidated the UCITS investment fund
- (3) On the day its management right expires, the Company shall draw up a liquidation report that meets the requirements for an annual report pursuant to § 22 above.

#### § 24 Liquidation of the UCITS investment fund by the Custodian in cases other than termination by the Company

(1) In the case of liquidation and distribution of the UCITS investment fund by the Custodian in the interest of the investors pursuant to § 100(2) KAGB, the Custodian is entitled to compensation for its liquidation activities and reimbursement for necessary expenses of the liquidation. Investment limits no longer need to be observed during liquidation proceedings. With approval by BaFin, the Custodian can refrain from performing the liquidation and distribution and can transfer management of the UCITS investment fund to another capital management company as established by the previous terms and conditions of investment.

(2) If the UCITS investment fund is liquidated by the Custodian, the Custodian shall draw up a liquidation report both annually and on the date on which the liquidation is completed; this report must meet the requirements of an annual report as stated in § 22(1) above.

#### § 25 Change of capital management company and custodian

- (1) The Company may transfer the right to manage and to dispose of the UCITS investment fund to another capital management company. Transfers are subject to prior approval by BaFin.
- (2) Approved transfers shall be published in the German Federal Gazette and in the annual or semi-annual report. Transfers shall become effective at the earliest three months after they are published in the German Federal Gazette.

- (3) The Company may change the custodian for the UCITS investment fund. Any such change is subject to approval by BaFin.

#### § 26 Amendments to the Terms and Conditions of Investment

- (1) The Company may amend the Terms and Conditions of Investment.
- (2) Amendments thereto are subject to prior approval by BaFin.
- (3) All planned amendments shall be published in the German Federal Gazette, as well as a financial or daily newspaper with sufficient circulation or in the electronic media stated in the Sales Prospectus. Any publication pursuant to the previous sentence shall state the planned amendments and their date of entry into force. Should there be any changes to costs that disadvantage investors within the meaning of § 162(2), point 11 KAGB, changes that disadvantage investors with regard to the material rights of investors as well as in the case of changes to the investment principles of the UCITS investment fund within the meaning of § 163(3) KAGB, the investors must be informed, at the same time as publications in accordance with the first sentence of this paragraph, of what the planned changes to the Terms and Conditions of Investment essentially involve and the reasons therefor, as well as be provided with information regarding their rights under § 163(3) KAGB, in a comprehensible manner and by way of a durable medium pursuant to § 163(4) KAGB. In the case of changes to the previous investment principles, investors shall additionally be informed of their rights pursuant to § 163(3) KAGB.
- (4) The amendments shall not enter into force until the day after they are published in the German Federal Gazette or, in the event of amendments to the costs or investment principles, until four weeks have passed since publication thereof. With approval by BaFin, an earlier date can be established if the cost amendment benefits the investor.

#### § 27 Place of performance

The place of performance is the Company's registered office.

#### § 28 Dispute resolution

The Company has agreed to participate in dispute resolution proceedings with a consumer arbitration board. In the event of a dispute, consumers can contact the *Ombudsstelle für Investmentfonds des BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V.* as the responsible consumer arbitration board. The Company shall participate in dispute resolution proceedings with this arbitration board.

The contact information is: Büro der Ombudsstelle des BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V., Unter den Linden 42, 10117 Berlin, [www.ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de](http://www.ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de).

## G. Special Terms and Conditions of Investment

### SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF INVESTMENT

governing the legal relationship between the investors

and

ACATIS INVESTMENT KAPITALVERWALTUNGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH,

Frankfurt am Main,

(hereinafter referred to as the “Company”)

for the

investment fund managed by the Company pursuant to the UCITS Directive,

ACATIS AKTIEN GLOBAL FONDS,

applicable only in conjunction with the

General Terms and Conditions of Investment

drawn up by the Company for this investment fund.

### INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES AND INVESTMENT LIMITS

#### § 1 Assets

The Company may acquire the following assets for the UCITS investment fund:

1. Transferable securities pursuant to § 5 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment,
2. Money market instruments pursuant to § 6 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment,
3. Bank deposits pursuant to § 7 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment,
4. Investment units pursuant to § 8 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment,
5. Derivatives pursuant to § 9 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment,
6. Other investment instruments pursuant to § 10 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment.

#### § 1a Securities lending and repurchase agreements

Securities lending and repurchase agreements pursuant to §§ 13 and 14 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment shall not be concluded.

## § 2 Investment limits

- (1) At least  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the UCITS investment fund is made up of equities.

In addition to the investment limit set out in paragraph 1 above, at least 50% of the value of the actual asset (the amount of the actual asset is defined in relation to the value of the investment fund's assets within the meaning of § 1(2) of the Investment Tax Act (InvStG), excluding liabilities) of the UCITS investment fund is invested in equity interests within the meaning of § 2(8) of the InvStG that can be acquired for the UCITS investment fund in accordance with the investment conditions (equity fund within the meaning of § 2(6) of the InvStG). In the case of target investment funds within the meaning of the first sentence of § 2(5) InvStG that can be acquired for the UCITS investment fund in accordance with these Terms and Conditions of Investment, the actual equity interest ratios published on each valuation day shall be taken into account in accordance with the second and third sentence of § 2(6) InvStG, insofar as they are available.

- (2) Up to 25% of the value of the UCITS investment fund may be invested in bonds, convertible bonds and bonds with warrants.
- (3) Up to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the value of the UCITS investment fund may be invested in money market instruments, subject to § 6 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment.
- (4) Transferable securities and money market instruments of a single issuer may be acquired in excess of 5% up to a value of 10% of the UCITS investment fund's assets if the total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments of this issuer does not exceed 40% of the Investment Fund's assets.
- (5) Up to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the value of the UCITS investment fund may be held in bank deposits as specified in § 7 sentence 1 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment.
- (6) Up to 10% of the value of the UCITS investment fund may be held in investment units as specified in § 8 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment. The Company selects the investment units to be acquired either in accordance with the UCITS investment fund's Terms and Conditions of Investment or investment focus, or its most recent annual or semi-annual report. It may acquire all permitted types of units in domestic investment funds and investment corporations with variable capital and units in EU UCITS and open-ended investment funds (which are not EU UCITS) managed by EU management companies or foreign management companies. The share of the UCITS investment fund that may be held in units of the relevant type may not be more than the investment limit stated in the first sentence of this paragraph. The limits stated in § 11(9) of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment remain unaffected.

## § 3 Investment Committee

The Company can be advised by an investment committee in respect of the UCITS investment fund.

## UNIT CLASSES

## § 4 Unit classes

- (1) For the UCITS investment fund, unit classes may be formed in accordance with § 16(2) of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment. Such unit classes differ in terms of the use of income, the issuing surcharge, the currency of the unit value (including use of currency hedging transactions), the management fee, the Custodian fee, the performance fee, the fee for managing derivative transactions and collateral for derivative transactions, the Distributor, the minimum investment amount or a combination of these characteristics. Unit classes may be formed at any time at the Company's discretion.
- (2) Existing unit classes shall be listed individually in the Sales Prospectus and in the annual and semi-annual reports. The characteristics of the unit classes (use of income, issuing surcharge, currency of the unit value, management fee, Custodian fee, performance fee, the fee for the management of derivative transactions and collateral for derivative transactions, the Distributor, minimum investment amount or a combination of these characteristics) are described in detail in the Sales Prospectus and the annual and semi-annual reports.
- (3) Currency hedging transactions may be concluded exclusively in favour of an individual currency unit class. For foreign currency unit classes that are currency hedged in favour of the currency in which those unit classes are denominated (reference currency), the Company may also – notwithstanding the provisions of § 9 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment – use derivatives (within the meaning of § 197(1) KAGB) on exchange rates or currencies so as to avoid losses in unit value resulting from foreign exchange losses relating to assets of the UCITS investment fund that are not denominated in the reference currency for that unit class.
- (4) Unit values are calculated for each unit class separately by taking the costs of creating new unit classes, distributions (including any taxes payable from the Fund's assets), the fees stated in (1) above and the results of currency hedging transactions related to a certain class of units, including any income equalisation, attributed exclusively to that unit class.

## UNITS, ISSUE PRICE, REDEMPTION PRICE, UNIT REDEMPTION AND COSTS

## § 5 Units

Investors are fractional co-owners of the UCITS investment fund's respective assets in proportion to their number of units.

## § 6 Issue and redemption prices

- (1) The issuing surcharge is 5.0% of the unit value. The Company may charge a reduced issuing surcharge, or not charge one at all, for the UCITS investment fund or one or more unit classes. The Company shall specify the issuing surcharge for each unit class in the Sales Prospectus and the annual and semi-annual reports.
- (2) The redemption shall be performed at the unit value. No redemption fee is charged.

## § 7 Redemption period

In deviation from §17(3) of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment, the Company can extend the redemption period in the event of tense market conditions. The Sales Prospectus contains a description of the possibility and conditions for extending the redemption period, as well as its maximum duration.

## § 8 Redemption restriction

The Company can temporarily restrict the redemption of units on a pro rata basis (redemption restriction) if the investors' redemption requests reach at least 10% of the net inventory value on a given valuation date (limit value). The Sales Prospectus contains a description of the possibility and conditions for a redemption restriction.

## § 9 Costs

### (1) Fees to which the Company is entitled from the UCITS investment fund:

In return for managing the UCITS investment fund, the Company shall receive a fee (payable quarterly) amounting to up to a quarter of 1.35% p.a. of the UCITS investment fund's average net asset value during the accounting period, calculated by taking the values on each valuation date. The Company may charge a reduced fee, or not charge one at all, for the UCITS investment fund or one or more unit classes. The Company shall specify the management fee for each unit class in the Sales Prospectus and the annual and semi-annual reports.

### (2) The fees to be paid out of the UCITS investment fund to third parties are as follows:

- a) The Company may call upon the services of an investment consultancy firm or asset management company when implementing its investment strategy. The fee of the consultancy firm or asset management company will be covered by the management fee stated in paragraph 1.
- b) The Company may call upon the services of third parties for the purposes of or when managing derivative transactions and collateral for said transactions. In this case, these third parties jointly receive a fee (payable quarterly) amounting to up to a quarter of 0.10% p.a. of the UCITS investment fund's average net asset value during the accounting period, which is calculated by taking the values on each valuation date. The Company may charge a reduced fee, or not charge one at all, for the UCITS investment fund or one or more unit classes. These fees are not covered by the management fee; as a result, the Company charges them to the UCITS investment fund. The Company shall specify the fees paid to third parties for each unit class in the Sales Prospectus and the annual and semi-annual reports.

- (3) In return for performing its duties, the Custodian receives a fee (payable quarterly) amounting to up to a quarter of 0.10% p.a. of the UCITS investment fund's average net asset value during the accounting period, which is calculated by taking the values on each valuation date. The Custodian may charge a reduced fee, or not charge one at all, for the UCITS investment fund or one or more unit classes. The Company shall specify the custodian fee for each unit class in the Sales Prospectus and the annual and semi-annual reports.

- (4) The amount taken out of the UCITS investment fund per year in the form of fees pursuant to points 1, 2 and 3 above and for reimbursement of expenses pursuant to point 6(m) can be up to 1.60% of the UCITS investment fund's average net asset value during the accounting period calculated on the basis of the values of each valuation date.
- (5) In addition, the Company may receive a performance fee of up to 15% of the amount by which the performance of the units exceeds the performance of the benchmark index at the end of any accounting period (outperformance over the benchmark index, i.e. positive deviation of the performance of the units from the benchmark performance, hereinafter also referred to as the "positive benchmark deviation") for each unit issued, however, up to a maximum of 10% of the average net asset value of the UCITS investment fund in the accounting period calculated from the values at the end of each valuation date. Sentence 1 applies if unit classes are formed accordingly for each unit class.

The costs charged to the UCITS investment fund may not be deducted from the performance of the benchmark index before the comparison takes place.

If the unit value performance at the end of an accounting period is below the performance of the benchmark index (underperformance against the benchmark index, i.e. negative deviation of the unit value performance from the benchmark performance, hereinafter also referred to as "negative benchmark deviation"), the Company receives no performance fee. In accordance with the calculation of the performance fee for positive benchmark deviation, an underperformance amount per unit value is now calculated on the basis of the negative benchmark deviation and carried forward to the next accounting period as a negative balance carried forward ("negative balance carried forward"). There is no limit on the maximum amount for the negative balance carried forward. For the following accounting period, the Company only receives a performance fee if the amount calculated from a positive benchmark deviation exceeds the negative balance carried forward from the previous accounting period at the end of the accounting period. In this case, the fee is calculated from the difference between the two amounts. If the amount calculated from the positive benchmark deviation does not exceed the negative balance carried forward from the previous settlement period, the two amounts are offset. The remaining underperformance amount per unit value is carried forward to the next accounting period as a new "negative balance carried forward". If a negative benchmark deviation occurs again at the end of the next accounting period, the existing negative balance carried forward is increased by the underperformance amount that is calculated based on this negative benchmark deviation. During the annual calculation of the fee, any underperformance amounts from the previous five accounting periods are taken into consideration. If there are fewer than five previous accounting periods for the UCITS investment fund or unit class, all previous accounting periods are taken into account.

A positive amount per unit value resulting from a positive benchmark deviation (after deduction of any negative balance carried forward to be taken into consideration) which cannot be withdrawn is also carried forward to the next accounting period ("positive balance carried forward"). During the annual calculation of the fee, positive amounts resulting from the positive benchmark deviation from the previous five accounting periods are taken into consideration.

The accounting period begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each calendar year. The first accounting period commences with the launch of the UCITS investment fund or the individual unit class and – if the launch does not occur until after the first banking day in January – it ends on the second 31 December following the launch.

The specified benchmark index is the MSCI<sup>13</sup> World NR (EUR). In the absence of the benchmark index, the Company shall specify another appropriate index to replace that index.

The unit value performance is calculated using the BVI method<sup>14</sup>.

Based on the outcome of a daily comparison, any calculated performance fee incurred is set aside within the UCITS investment fund per unit issued or any provision that has already been posted is reversed accordingly. Reversals of provisions are allocated to the UCITS investment fund. A performance fee can only be withdrawn if corresponding provisions have been formed.

The performance fee can only be withdrawn if the unit value at the end of the accounting period exceeds the unit value at the start of the accounting period ("positive performance of the units").

The Company may charge a reduced performance fee, or not charge one at all, for the UCITS investment fund or one or more unit classes. The Company shall specify the performance fee for each unit class in the Sales Prospectus and the annual and semi-annual reports.

- (6) In addition to the aforementioned fees, the following expenses are charged to the UCITS investment fund:
- a) standard custodian and account fees, including any standard bank costs for the custody of foreign assets abroad;
  - b) costs of printing and dispatching statutory sales documentation intended for investors (annual and semi-annual reports, Sales Prospectus, key information document);
  - c) costs of publishing the annual and semi-annual reports, the issue and redemption prices and, if applicable, the distributions or reinvestments and the liquidation report;
  - d) costs of setting up and using a durable medium specified in a contract or by law, except in the case of information concerning mergers of investment funds and except in the case of information on measures in connection with investment limit infringements or calculation errors when ascertaining the unit value;
  - e) costs of auditing the UCITS investment fund by its auditor;
  - f) costs of publishing the bases for taxation and certifying that the tax information has been drawn up pursuant to German tax regulations;
  - g) costs incurred by the Company for asserting and enforcing legal claims on behalf of the UCITS investment fund, as well as for defending claims raised against the Company at the cost of the UCITS investment fund;
  - h) fees and costs charged by public authorities in relation to the UCITS investment fund;
  - i) costs of legal and tax advice with regard to the UCITS investment fund;
  - j) costs and any charges that may arise in connection with the acquisition and/or use or designation of a benchmark or financial index;
  - k) costs of appointing proxies;
  - l) costs of third parties analysing the performance of the UCITS investment fund; and

<sup>13</sup> MSCI® is a registered trademark of MSCI Inc.

<sup>14</sup> An explanation of the BVI method is published on the website of BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V. ([www.bvi.de](http://www.bvi.de)).

- m) costs for the provision of analysis material or services by third parties in relation to one or more financial instruments or other assets or in relation to the issuers or potential issuers of financial instruments or in close connection with a certain industry or a certain market up to 0.15% p.a. of the UCITS investment fund's average value, which is calculated by taking the values on each valuation date;
  - n) costs incurred in conjunction with the acquisition and disposal of assets (transaction costs);
  - o) taxes, in particular value added tax, which are incurred in connection with the aforementioned expenses to be reimbursed by the UCITS investment fund.
- (7) The Company must specify in the annual and semi-annual reports the amount of issuing surcharges and redemption fees charged to the UCITS investment fund during the reporting period for the acquisition and redemption of units and shares within the meaning of § 196 KAGB. Concerning the acquisition of units that are managed directly or indirectly by the Company itself or by another company with which the Company is affiliated through a significant direct or indirect shareholding, the Company or the other company may not charge any issuing surcharge or redemption fee for the acquisition or redemption of units. In its annual and half-yearly reports, the Company shall specify the fee charged to the UCITS investment fund by the Company itself, another (capital) management company, or another company associated with the Company via a substantive direct or indirect holding or a foreign investment company, including its management company, as a management fee for the units or shares held in the UCITS investment fund.

#### USE OF INCOME AND FINANCIAL YEAR

##### § 10 Income reinvestment

For accumulating unit classes, the Company shall reinvest on a pro rata basis the interest, dividends and other income that, during the financial year, have accrued on behalf of the UCITS investment fund and have not been used to cover costs – taking the relevant income equalisation into account – as well as the realised capital gains in the UCITS investment fund.

##### § 11 Distribution

- (1) For distributing unit classes, the Company shall – while taking the relevant income equalisation into account – distribute the pro rata interest, dividends and income from investment units which, during the financial year, are allocated to the respective unit class, have accrued on behalf of the UCITS investment fund and have not been used to cover costs. Realised capital gains – taking the relevant income equalisation into account – may also be distributed on a pro rata basis.
- (2) Distributable pro rata income pursuant to (1) above may be carried over for distribution in subsequent financial years, provided that the total income carried over does not exceed 15% of the value of the UCITS investment fund as at the financial year end. Income from short financial years may be carried over in full.

- (3) Income may be reinvested in the UCITS investment fund on a pro rata basis, either in whole or in part, in the interest of preserving assets.
- (4) Distributions are made annually, within four months after the end of the financial year. Interim distributions may be provided for individual unit classes.

#### § 12 Financial year

The financial year of the UCITS investment fund starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

H. Annex “Pre-contractual information on the financial products referred to in Art. 8(1), (2) and (2a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Art. 6(1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852”

**Sustainable investment** means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. This Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

<b>Product name: ACATIS Aktien Global Fonds</b>		<b>Legal entity identifier: 549300CK7KEQ2MJDTV50</b>	
<b>Environmental and/or social characteristics</b>			
<b>Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?</b>			
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>		<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with an environmental objective</b> :_% <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It <b>promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics</b> and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of <b>0%</b> in sustainable investments <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental/social characteristics are therefore promoted but <b>no sustainable investments are made</b> .	
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with a social objective</b> is: ___%			



**What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?**

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

In order to achieve its investment objective, the fund shall invest its assets primarily in issuers which are selected with particular regard to sustainability (in particular high standards of corporate, social and environmental responsibility (“ESG”)).

The basis for this analysis is relevant data and information used, processed and assessed by MSCI ESG Research as well as internal and public sources.

In controversial business areas, quantitative turnover limits are taken into account, but qualitative aspects are also taken into account, even if they are practiced but do not directly contribute to turnover. Companies that are active in defined controversial business areas or that exceed certain turnover tolerance thresholds are excluded.

In norms-based screening, controversial business behaviour and violations of relevant international norms and standards are recorded. The investigation relates to a company's involvement in controversial business behaviour. We exclude a company if it violates the UN Global Compact or the ILO core labour standards according to our ESG data provider, as well as if it has become conspicuous in certain environmental areas due to controversial business behaviour and the ESG data provider classifies this as serious.

The association concept is adhered to through the turnover thresholds and through the controversy risk assessment.

Due to the holistic sustainability approach, the Fund does not take into account the environmental targets pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

### ● **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

Exclusions are made according to different criteria and tolerance limits.

The company:

In controversial business areas, quantitative turnover limits are taken into account, but qualitative aspects are also taken into account, even if they are practiced but do not directly contribute to turnover. Companies that are active in the following controversial business areas or that exceed certain turnover tolerance thresholds (in brackets, turnover tolerance threshold) are excluded:

Animal testing

- Practice non-medical animal testing without proprietary animal welfare policy (0%)
- Production or sale of fur products (0%)
- Intensive agriculture: Factory farming (0%)

Usury

- Offering of reckless credit products (5%)

Pornography

- Offering and/or accessing pornography and adult entertainment (5%)

Unconventional oil and gas production

- Unconventional production of oil from gas, including oil sands, oil shale, shale gas, shale oil, coal-seam gas and coal-seam methane (0%)

Civilian handguns

- Production or sale of civilian handguns (5%)
- Manufacture of civil automatic rifles (0%)

Armament/military equipment (association concept)

- Sales of conventional armaments, including weapons systems, components and support systems and services (10%) (association concept)
- Participation in the manufacture and/or distribution of controversial weapons, including cluster munitions or anti-personnel mines as well as nuclear weapons (0%) (association concept)

Coal

- Extraction of thermal coal and/or metallurgical coal (20%) (association concept)
- Coal-fired power generation (20%)

Tobacco

- Production of tobacco (5%) (association concept)
- Offering components/services for the tobacco industry (5%)

In norms-based screening, controversial business behaviour and violations of relevant international norms and standards are automatically recorded. The investigation relates to a company's involvement in controversial business behaviour. We exclude a company if it violates the UN Global Compact or the

ILO core labour standards according to ESG data providers.

In addition, we exclude a company if it has become conspicuous in the environmental sector due to controversial business behaviour in any of the following areas and the ESG data provider classifies it as serious (Level 4 of 4)

- Pollution and biodiversity degradation
- Emissions into the atmosphere
- Contamination and release of toxins

States:

- Who have not ratified the Paris climate agreement
- Which are classified as “not free” according to the Freedom House Index (association concept)

The Fund shall take into account, through the selection process, the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors as set out in Annex 1, Table 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288.

● **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

Environmental/social characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments are made.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Environmental/social characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments are made. Based on firmly defined exclusion criteria and norms-based screening, ACATIS excludes adverse environmental or social impacts from investments. The Fund shall take into account, through the selection process, the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors as set out in Annex 1, Table 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288.

*How have the indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?* Through the firmly defined exclusion criteria as well as the norms-based screening, the principal adverse effects of investment decisions on sustainability factors are taken into account in accordance with Annex 1, Table 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288

*How do sustainable investments comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? More information:* Through the norms-based screening, the Fund is compliant with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the ILO core labour standards and the UN Global Compact. Respect for human rights standards, fundamental labour rights, child labour and forced labour are considered in the selection process.

**Principal adverse impacts** are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.



**Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

Yes, through the exclusion criteria and norms-based screening, the Fund takes into account the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors as set out in An-

nex 1, Table 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288. The information pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (annual report of the Fund) can be found at <https://www.acatis.de/> under the heading "Investment funds" under the fund in question.

No



### Which investment strategy is pursued with this financial product?

The **investment strategy** serves as a guide for investment decisions, taking into account certain criteria such as investment objectives or risk tolerance.

The detailed investment strategy of the Fund can be found in the Sales Prospectus. ACATIS uses MSCI ESG Research's data for the continuous implementation of the Article 8 investment strategy. The data is processed internally and represented by positive and negative lists.

#### Good governance

practices include sound management structures, employee relations, employee remuneration and tax compliance

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social objectives promoted by this financial product?*** The binding elements of the investment strategy are the aforementioned exclusion criteria, the norms-based screening and the association concept.
- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?*** There is no obligation to reduce the investment universe by a certain minimum percentage.
- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?*** The review of good corporate governance is an integral part of our sustainability approach. Furthermore, as part of our sustainability process, the Fund is subject to a norm-based screening, which covers, among other things, the requirements of the UN Global Compact as well as the ILO core labour standards. In addition, ACATIS actively exercises voting rights at the Annual General Meeting with a specific focus on sustainability.

**What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?** Companies and states that do not violate the sustainability requirements described above are considered sustainable. Their share should exceed 50% of the NAV. Companies that violate the requirements should only be held in the portfolio if their aggregate share does not exceed 10% of the NAV. The corresponding criteria of the association concept are all fully implemented. The remaining positions can be cash, hedges or certificates, for example.

**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.


Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies



With regard to the conformity of the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limiting emissions and switching to renewable energy or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. The criteria for **nuclear energy** include comprehensive safety and waste management regulations. **Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

**Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

- **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?** The Fund may use derivative financial instruments for investment and hedging purposes. Derivatives are not used to achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted with the financial product.

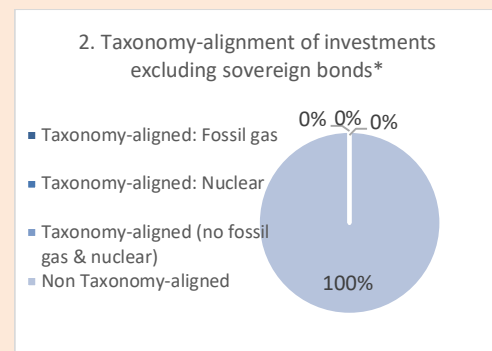
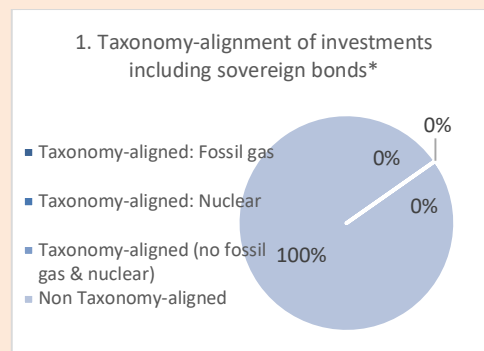


- **To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?** Environmental/social characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments are made. Through the holistic sustainability approach, the Fund does not currently commit to invest a minimum amount of its total assets in environmentally sustainable economic activities as defined in Article 3 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (2020/852). This also concerns information on investments in economic activities classified as enabling or transitional activities under Article 16 or 10(2) of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (2020/852).

- **Is the financial product invested in EU Taxonomy activities in the field of fossil gas and/or nuclear energy?**

- Yes:
- In fossil gas    In nuclear energy
- No

*The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds\*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*



\* For the purposes of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures.

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?** The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.



- **What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?** Environmental/social characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments are made.



- **What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?** Environmental/social characteristics are promoted with the financial product, but no sustainable investments are made.



**What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?**

“#2 Other”, for example, include hedging instruments, investments for diversification purposes, investments for which no data is available or cash for liquidity management. The investments are exempted from a sustainability impact assessment and do not imply any minimum environmental or social protection.



**Was a specific index designated as a benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?** No, the Fund has no benchmark index.

**How are the sustainability factors continuously aligned with the reference benchmark in line with the sustainable investment objective?** The Fund has no benchmark index

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?** The Fund has no benchmark index.
- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?** The Fund has no benchmark index.
- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?** The Fund has no benchmark index.

**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

**Where can I find more product-specific information online?**

More product-specific information can be found on the website at: <https://www.acatis.de/nachhaltigkeit-bei-acatis/nachhaltigkeitsbezogene-offenlegungen>



