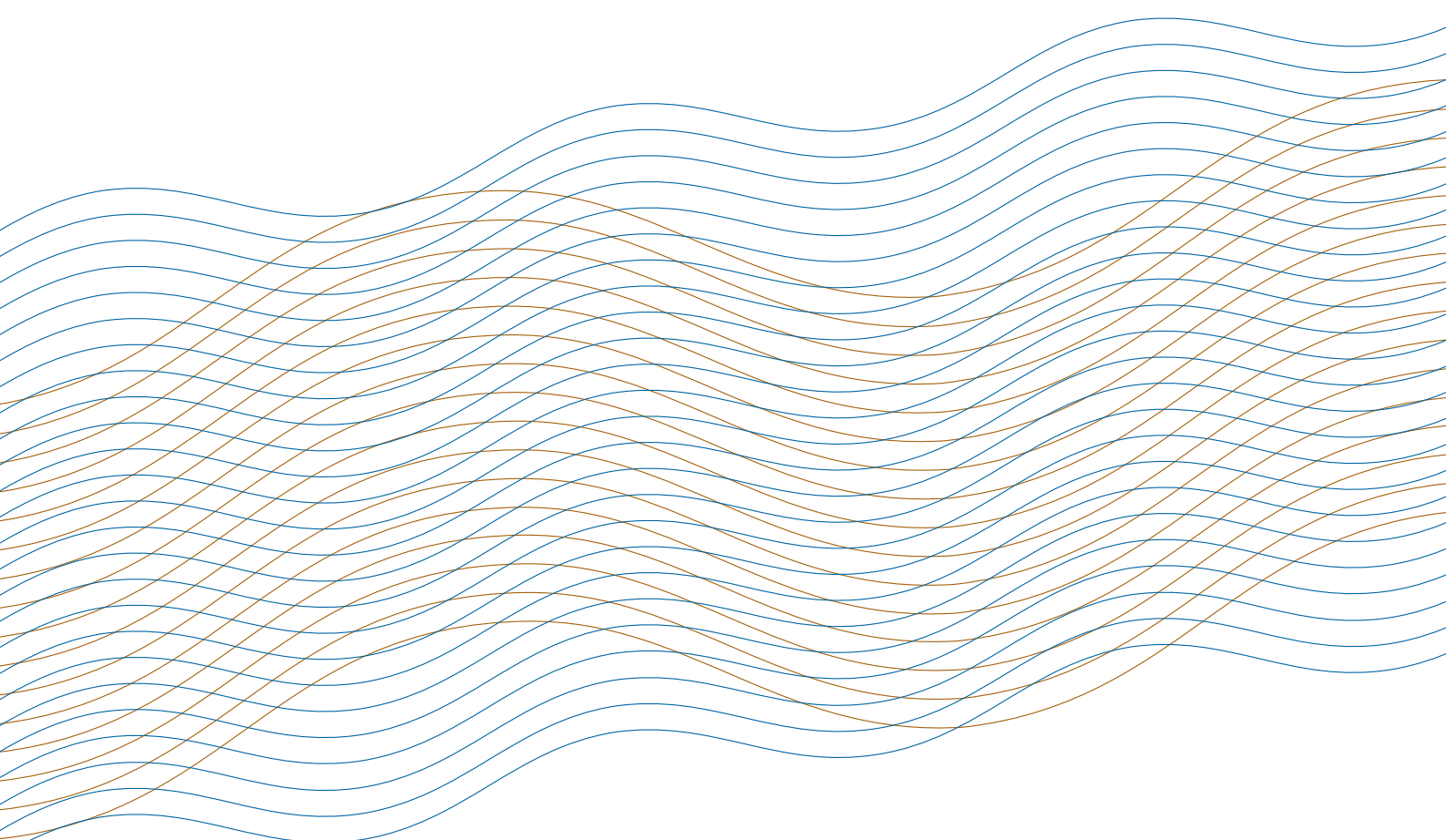


ACATIS QILIN MARCO POLO ASIEN FONDS

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



CAPITAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY

ACATIS

CUSTODIAN

UBS Europe SE,
Frankfurt am Main

Units in the investment fund ACATIS QILIN Marco Polo Asien 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 at the end of 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 QILIN Marco Polo Asien 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 contrary to 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 QILIN Marco Polo Asien 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 latest version of the United States Securities Act of 1933 or under securities legislation of any federal state of the United States of America (USA). Units in ACATIS QILIN Marco Polo Asien 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 place of 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 court with jurisdiction at their place of legal residence. The enforcement of court judgements is based on the Code of Civil Procedure and, where applicable, the Act on Enforced Auction and Receivership or the Insolvency Code. As ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH is subject to domestic law, domestic rulings need not be accepted before being 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 contact the "Investment Funds Ombudsman" of BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V., the responsible consumer arbitration body. ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH will take part in dispute resolution proceedings held before this arbitration body.

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.: +49 (0) 30 6449046 - 0
Fax: +49 (0) 30 6449046 - 29

E-mail: info@ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de
www.ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de

Consumers are natural persons who invest in the investment fund for a purpose that may not be attributed to either their commercial or independent professional activities and who are therefore doing business for private purposes.

If there are disputes in relation to purchase agreements or service agreements entered into electronically, consumers may also refer to the EU's Online Dispute Resolution platform (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: A2PB65 / DE000A2PB655
Unit class B: A2PB66 / DE000A2PB663
Unit class X (TF): A2P9Q2 / DE000A2P9Q22

Launch date:

Unit class A: 11/06/2019
Unit class B: 11/06/2019
Unit class X (TF): 29/09/2020

As at: 01/12/2023

NB:

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

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A. Brief overview of the partners of ACATIS QILIN Marco Polo Asien Fonds

1. Asset management company

Name	ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH
Street address	mainBuilding Taunusanlage 18 60325 Frankfurt am Main
Internet	www.acatis.de
Foundation date	1994
Legal form	Limited liability company (GmbH)
Trade Register	Frankfurt am Main (HRB 38666)
Subscribed and paid-up capital	EUR 10.000,000.00 (As at: June 2023)
Equity capital	EUR 48,656,075.00 (As at: June 2023)
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	UBS Europe SE
Street address	Bockenheimer Landstrasse 2 - 4 60306 Frankfurt am Main
Telephone	+49 (0) 69 21 79-0
Fax	+49 (0) 69 21 79 - 6354 ¹
Legal form	European stock corporation
Commercial register	Frankfurt am Main (HRB 58164)
Liable capital	€ 2,653 millions (as at: 31 December 2022)
Management Board	Tobias Vogel (CEO) Georgia Paphiti Pierre Chavenon Heinrich Baer Dr Denise Bauer-Weiler

3. Distributor and research partner

Name	Qilin Capital GmbH
Postal address	Hauptstraße 28 15806 Zossen
Tel.	+49 (0) 30 555789952
Internet	www.qilincapital.org
Trade Register	Local court in Potsdam (HRB 31658 P)
Managing Director/Chairman	Prof Dr Ingo Beyer von Morgenstern Dr Stefan Albrecht

¹ The fax number cannot be used for issuing orders.

4. Auditor

KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
The Squire
Am Flughafen
60549 Frankfurt am Main

B. General provisions

1. The investment fund (the Fund)

The investment fund ACATIS QILIN Marco Polo Asien Fonds (hereinafter 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 those investors (hereinafter 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 “UCITS”) within the meaning of the German Capital Investment Code (KAGB). It is managed by the asset management company ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH (hereinafter the “Company”). The Fund was launched on 11 June 2019 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 reimbursements of expenses which may be withdrawn from the Fund, or the Fund's investment principles or essential investor rights, the investors will also be informed by the institutions maintaining the securities account via a medium on which information can be stored, viewed and passed on without any changes, e.g. in paper or electronic form (i.e. "durable medium") for a duration which 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 on 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 asset management company ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, which was founded on 13 June 1994 and has its registered office in Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH is an asset 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 was previously authorised to operate as a financial services institution pursuant to the German Banking Act ("Kreditwesengesetz"). The Company is authorised to manage investment assets as per the UCITS Directive on the basis of the German Investment Code ("Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch"), in force since 21 July 2013. The Company is authorised to act as a UCITS asset 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. Asset 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 name, legal form and registered office of the Custodian

The Company has appointed UBS Europe SE, which has its registered office in Frankfurt am Main, as the Custodian. It is a credit institution under German law. Its main activity is the undertaking of banking and financial transactions, especially credit, securities underwriting, asset management and securities transactions.

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 sub-custodian UBS AG referred to in Section D of this Sales Prospectus is a company affiliated to the Custodian.

The Custodian has established binding organisational principles and procedures as well as a control framework. This also helps to prevent and mitigate potential conflicts of interest with the sub-custodian. The Custodian mainly ensures a functional and hierarchical separation from the companies affiliated with it.

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 to 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. 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 advisors.

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 investments 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-like 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 they continuously bear 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 redemption

The Company may temporarily suspend the redemption of units in the event of extraordinary circumstances which appear to make such suspension necessary in the interests of the investors. Exceptional circumstances in this sense may include economic or political crises, unusually large volumes of redemption requests, the closure of stock exchanges or markets, trade restrictions or other factors that affect the calculation of the unit value. Moreover, BaFin may instruct the Company to suspend the redemption of units if this is deemed necessary in the interests of the investors or the public. During such periods, investors are not permitted to redeem their units. Even during periods when the redemption of units is suspended, the unit value may fall, for example, if the Company is forced to sell assets at less than their market value during this time. The unit value after the resumption of unit redemption may be lower than before the suspension. The suspension of unit redemption may be immediately followed by the liquidation of the Fund, without the resumption of unit redemption, if, for example, the Company terminates the management of the Fund in order for it to be liquidated. Investors may then be subject to the risks of not being able to achieve 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. The Company may liquidate the Fund in its entirety once management has been discontinued. After a six-month notice period, the right of disposal over the Fund will pass to the Custodian. This means that the investors incur the risk of being unable to complete their planned holding period. Upon transfer of the Fund to the Custodian, the Fund may become subject to taxes other than German income tax. If the Fund units are removed from the investor's securities account after the liquidation procedure has come to an end, 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 if, for example, the value of the units obtained exceeds the value of the old ones at the time of acquisition.

Transfer of the Fund to another asset management company

The Company may transfer the management of the Fund to another asset management company. This shall not affect the Fund or the position of the investors. However investors must decide whether they consider the new asset management company to be as suitable as the previous asset 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 result in 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 associated with receiving collateral

The Company receives collateral for derivative transactions. Derivatives may increase in value. In that case, the collateral provided may become insufficient to cover the Company's full delivery and return claims 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 subscriptions or redemptions (liquidity risk)

The risks that may have a negative impact on the Fund's liquidity are shown below. This may 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. Investors may 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 suspension of the redemption and, in extreme cases, in the subsequent liquidation of the Fund.

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 associated with increased volumes of redemptions or subscriptions

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.

Risks during public holidays in specific regions/countries

Depending on the investment strategy, investments for the Fund should be made in specific regions/countries. The local public holidays in these regions/countries can lead to discrepancies between the trading days on stock exchanges in these regions/countries and valuation dates of the Fund. It is possible that on a day that is not a valuation day, the Fund cannot react to market developments in the regions/countries on the same day or that on a valuation day that is not a trading day in those regions/countries, it cannot trade on the market there. As a result, the Fund may be prevented from selling assets within the required time. This may adversely affect the Fund's ability to comply with redemption requests or other payment obligations.

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 that case, it acts as the buyer in dealings with 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.

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 be 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.

7. 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 equity markets.**
- **Developments on the international futures markets.**
- **Developments on the international foreign exchange markets.**
- **Company-specific developments.**
- **Changes in the exchange of non-euro currencies in relation to the euro.**
- **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 CO2 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 the Key Information Docume, which can be downloaded from the Company's website (<https://www.acatis.de>).

8. 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.

9. 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 long-term investment horizon. The Company's opinion should not be construed as investment advice; it is given in order to provide investors with an initial indication of whether the Fund is in line with their investment experience, risk appetite and investment horizon.

10. 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 CO2 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.

At least 51% of the Fund is made up of shares from issuers whose corporate headquarters or main focus of business is in Asia, or is invested in instruments that securitise shares from these issuers.

The investment universe includes shares of Asian companies with low, medium and high market capitalisation. The investment universe primarily includes shares of Chinese companies which can be invested in via Stock Connect (Shanghai and Shenzhen), as well as all publicly listed Chinese companies that are listed outside of mainland China, for example in Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, the USA or Europe. The Fund portfolio may also include shares with their registered office or focus of business in other Asian countries, e.g. Japan, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia and Korea.

The Fund may acquire so-called decarbonisation notes in order to promote the CO₂ neutralisation of the portfolio and also contribute effectively to climate protection. To this end, the Company regularly calculates the CO₂ 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 CO₂ emission allowances. The emission conditions of the decarbonisation note stipulate that up to half of the European CO₂ 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 CO₂ emissions trading and emission reductions of the same amount are enforced. The non-donated portion of the CO₂ emission allowances remains in the decarbonisation note and is intended to offset the costs of discontinuation by increasing the price of CO₂ 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 will be discretionarily identified on the basis of the consistent investment process described above ("active management"). The MSCI®² AC Asia GDR (EUR) is used as the benchmark index for the Fund. 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 performance independently of the benchmark index. The content and performance of the Fund may differ significantly and even completely, positively or negatively, from the benchmark index over a long-term period. The Company actively decides on the selection of assets at its own discretion and in accordance with statutory and contractual regulations, taking into account analyses and valuations of companies as well as economic and political developments.

The investment strategy limits the extent to which the portfolio holdings can deviate from the benchmark index. This deviation can be significant.

The benchmark index MSCI®³ AC Asia GDR (EUR) is administered by MSCI Limited. MSCI Limited is no longer registered with the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) on the public register of administrators and benchmarks under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as a result of the United Kingdom's exit from the EU ("Brexit"), but as a U.K. benchmark administrator is regulated by the U.K. FCA and is on the FCA's register. Benchmark indices provided by an administrator established in a third country that have already been used in the European Economic Area as a reference for financial instruments and financial contracts or for measuring the performance of investment funds may continue to be used as a reference until December 31, 2023. The Company has prepared robust written plans in which it has outlined actions that it would take if the benchmark index changed substantially or was no longer provided.

The Company actively decides on the selection of assets at its own discretion, taking into account analyses and valuations of companies as well as economic and political developments, and acquires and sells the permitted assets after assessing the economic and capital market situation as well as further stock market prospects.

² MSCI® is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited.

³ MSCI® is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited.

This Fund is not classified as a product promoting environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of the Disclosure Regulation (Article 8), nor as a product that has sustainable investments as its aim (Article 9). The investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Principal adverse impacts (hereinafter “PAIs”) on sustainability factors are taken into account in the investment process at company level. It is not binding for PAIs to be taken into account at fund level and they are therefore not considered. Information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available as part of the Fund's annual report (annual reports from 01/01/2023).

Due to the planned investment strategy, the turnover rate in the Fund may vary heavily; as such, it may result in variable transaction costs being charged to the Fund over time.

The Fund currency is the euro.

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 6 “Risk information”).

11. 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.

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” in 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 in consideration of the statutory option to suspend the redemption of units in specific cases (see the sections entitled “Issue and redemption of units” and “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 49% 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 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 Investment 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 issuer of these instruments must also be subject to deposit and investor protection. For instance, for these money market instruments there must be appropriate information available to enable 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,
 - a German federal government fund,
 - a German state,
 - another EU Member State,
 - another central authority,
 - the European Investment Bank,
 - a third country or, if this country is 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 can be properly 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 the “OECD”) that is also part of the Group of Ten (G10, group of leading industrialised countries).
 - As a minimum, the credit institution has a rating that is deemed “investment grade”. “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 can be properly assessed.

Bank deposits

Up to 49% 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 only 5% of the Fund's assets in transferable securities and money market instruments of any 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 Fund's assets in mortgage bonds, public-sector bonds or bonds issued by a credit institution with its registered office in an EU Member State or in another State party to the EEA Agreement. This is subject to the condition that the funds received with the bonds is invested so as to cover the liabilities of the bonds over their entire term, and are primarily allocated to the payment of principal and interest should the bond issuer default. If more than 5% of the Fund's assets is invested in such bonds of a single issuer, the total value of these bonds must not exceed 80% of the Fund's assets.

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, German 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, a German federal government fund, a German 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 for tax reasons

More than 50% of the value of the Fund's actual assets (the amount of the actual assets is determined as the value of the investment fund's assets within the meaning of § 1(2) of the Investment Tax Act (InvStG), excluding liabilities) is invested in equity interests within the meaning of § 2(8) of the InvStG

that can be acquired for the Fund according to these investment conditions (equity fund within the meaning of § 2(6) of the InvStG). The actual equity holdings within target investment funds within the meaning of the first sentence of § 2(5) of the InvStG that may be acquired for the Fund according to these investment conditions can be taken into account in this context.

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 its 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 of the target fund against payment of the redemption price (see also 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 shares (China – large and mid 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 State which is party to the Agreement on the EEA or a third country with a comparable level of supervision, the counterparty risk may be up to 10% of the value of the Fund. 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.

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
- 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 "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. The total exposure is calculated by totalling the Fund's net asset value and all nominal amounts of the derivative transactions used in the Fund. However, the leverage may fluctuate depending on market conditions, so the target level may be exceeded despite continual 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.

12. 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 providing a reliable valuation, unless the "Specific rules for the valuation of individual assets" below 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" below 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 par 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.

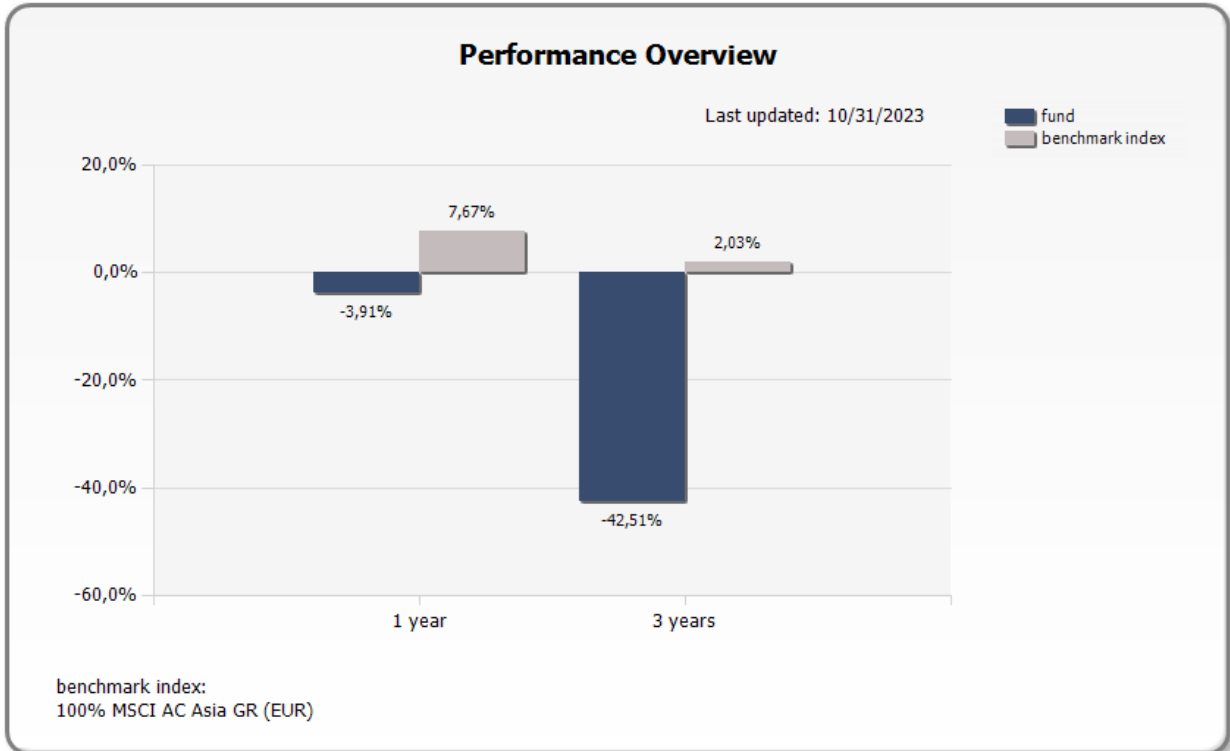
Units in investment funds (target funds) are valued, in principle, at their most recently determined redemption price or the latest available tradable price that ensures a reliable valuation. Should these values be unavailable, units in investment funds are valued at their current market value deemed 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).

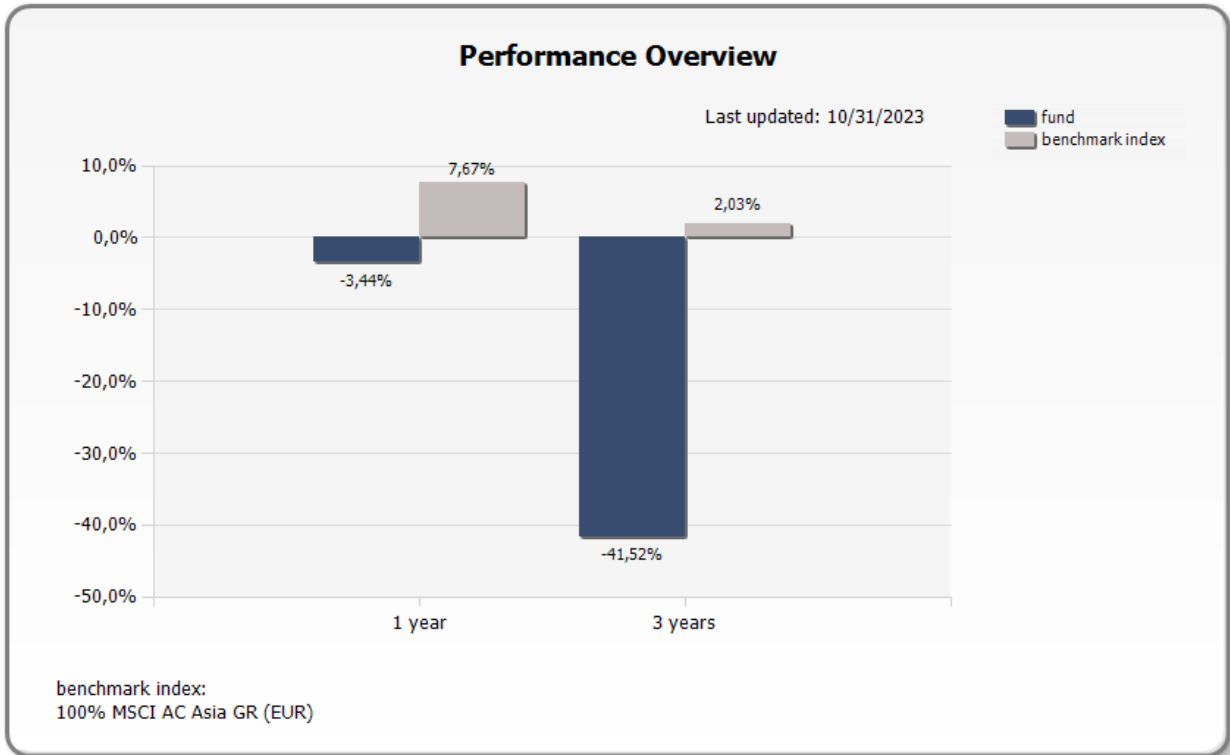
13. Performance

Unit class A



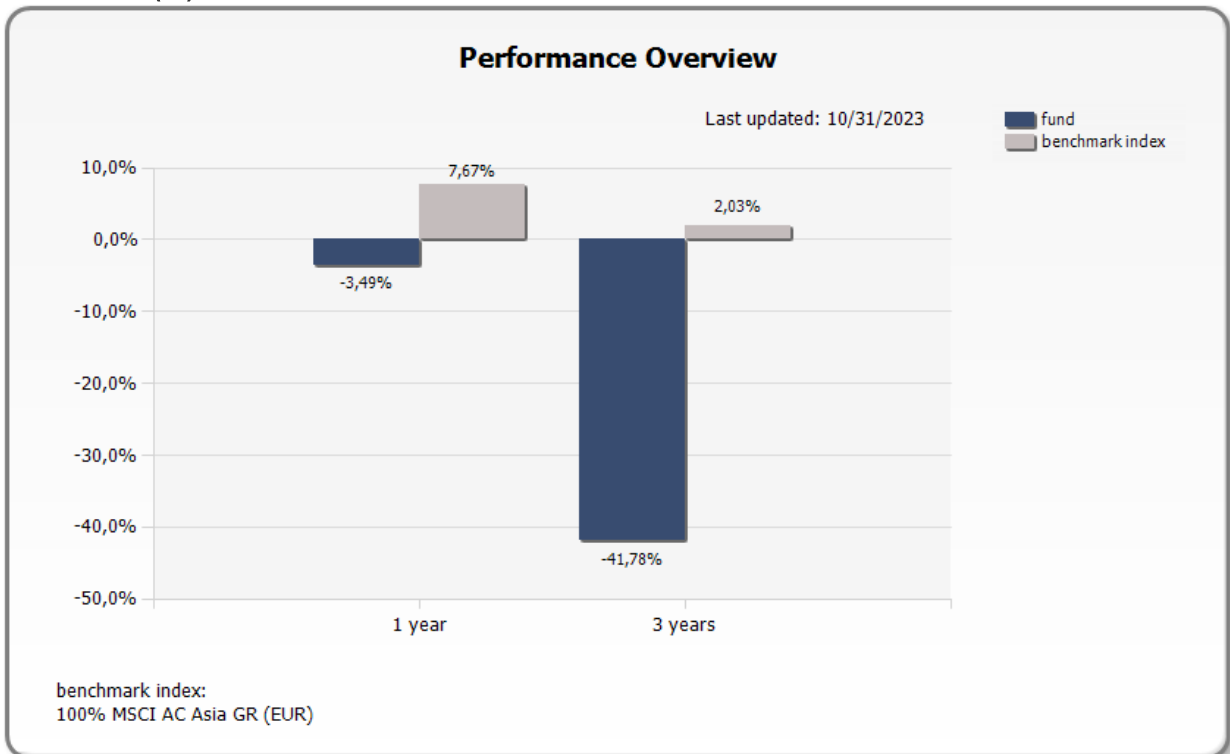
Performance using the BVI method (excluding issuing surcharges). Past performance is no guarantee of similar results in the future. These are not possible to predict. Current performance details are published in the annual and semi-annual reports and on the Company's website (<https://www.acatis.de>).

Unit class B



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

Unit class X (TF)



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

Generally the past performance of a fund is no indicator of its future performance.

14. Sub-investment funds

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

15. 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 temporarily suspended the redemption of units (see "Suspension of unit redemption"). Redemption orders must be placed with the Custodian or the Company. The Company is required to redeem units at the redemption price valid on the settlement date, which is equal to the unit value calculated on that date, less a redemption fee, if applicable. The redemption may also be carried out via third parties; this may involve additional costs.

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 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 redemption

The Company may temporarily suspend the redemption of units should extraordinary circumstances arise which make such suspension appear necessary in the interests of investors. Such extraordinary circumstances include: the unscheduled closing of a stock exchange on which a significant portion of the Fund's transferable securities is traded; assets cannot be disposed of; or the Fund's assets cannot be valued. Moreover, BaFin may instruct the Company to suspend the redemption of units if this is deemed necessary in the interests of the investors or the public.

The Company reserves the right to redeem or exchange units at the respective 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 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 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 to subscribe/redeem units in the Fund.

Exchange of units

Units cannot be exchanged between individual unit classes. If the Company liquidates 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 10 "Investment objective, investment principles and investment policy", the Fund's liquidity profile is as follows:

- The Fund aims to invest in assets which, in the opinion of the Company at the time of this Sales Prospectus going to print, can be almost fully liquidated within a week.
- The Company shall monitor liquidity risks that may arise at Fund level, at asset level or as a result of increased redemption orders from investors, in the manner described below:

- 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.

Redemption rights under normal and extraordinary circumstances, and the suspension of redemption, are set out under "Issue and redemption of units" and "Suspension of unit redemption" in Section 15 "Units". The risks involved are explained in Section 6 "Risk information", subsections "Fund investment

risks" ("Suspension of unit redemption" and "Risks of limited or increased liquidity of the Fund (liquidity risk)").

Stock exchanges and markets

Fund units are not admitted to (official) trading on stock exchanges. The possibility cannot be ruled out that units will be traded on stock exchanges or other markets without the Company's consent.

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 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 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 on how the unit classes of the Fund may differ, see Section 11 "Investment instruments in detail", subsection "Currency-hedged unit classes" Section 15 "Units", subsections "Issue and redemption of units" and "Issue and redemption prices", Section 16 "Management fees and other costs" and Section 17 "Calculation and use of income; financial year".

An overview of the unit classes and their individual 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.

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.

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 liabilities (“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.

When units within a class of units are first issued their value shall be calculated on the basis of the value which is determined for the entire Fund pursuant to § 168(1), first sentence 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 15 “Units”.

Issuing surcharge

When determining the issue price, an issuing surcharge is added to the unit value. The issuing surcharge equals 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, 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 (<https://www.acatis.de>).

16. 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. 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 UCITS investment fund:

In return for managing the UCITS investment fund, the Company receives a fee (payable quarterly) amounting to up to a quarter of 2.00% 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. The Company shall specify the management fee for each unit class in the Sales Prospectus and the annual and semi-annual reports.

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

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

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.

The amount taken out of the Fund per year in management fees, custodian fees and costs for the provision of analysis materials and services by third parties can be up to a total of 2.25% 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.

In addition, in respect of each unit issued the Company may receive a performance fee of up to 15% of the amount by which the unit value performance exceeds the performance of the benchmark index at the end of any accounting period (outperformance in excess of the benchmark index, i.e. positive deviation of the unit value performance from the benchmark performance, hereinafter also "positive

benchmark deviation”), subject to an overall maximum of 20% of the average net asset value of the UCITS investment fund in the accounting period, which is calculated by taking the values at the end of each valuation date. If unit classes are created, clause 1 applies accordingly to 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 a 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 maximum 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 October and ends on 30 September of a 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 by 1 October – it ends on the second 30 September following the launch.

The benchmark index is MSCI®⁴ AC Asia GDR (EUR). If the benchmark index ceases to exist, the Company shall specify another appropriate index to replace it.

The unit value performance is to be calculated using the BVI method⁵.

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

⁴ MSCI® is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited.

⁵ An explanation of the BVI method is published on the website of BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V. (www.bvi.de).

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 for 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®⁶ AC Asia GDR (EUR) is administered by MSCI Inc. MSCI Inc. is listed in the ESMA's public register of administrators and benchmarks.

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

In addition to the fees due to the Company, the Custodian and the advisor company or asset management company, the following expenses will 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, except in the case of information concerning fund mergers and measures in connection with investment limit infringements or calculation errors when ascertaining the unit value;
- costs of auditing the UCITS investment fund by its auditor;
- 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;
- fees and costs charged by public authorities in relation to the UCITS investment fund;
- costs of legal and tax advice with regard to the UCITS investment 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 third parties analysing the performance of the UCITS investment fund;
- 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 net asset value in the accounting period, which is calculated by taking the values on each valuation date;

⁶ MSCI® is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited.

- taxes incurred in connection with the fees payable to the Company, Custodian and third parties, as well as the aforementioned expenses, including taxes arising in connection with management and custody activities.

In addition to the above-mentioned fees and expenses, costs arising in connection with the acquisition and disposal of assets will be charged to the 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.
- 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 receive a fee of up to 5% of the sums obtained for the Fund in this respect. Different 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.
- 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). 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.
- 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 average volume of the Fund. 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 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 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 asset management company or by an asset management company affiliated 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 distributors

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.

17. Remuneration policy

The Company is subject to the prudential requirements applicable to asset 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 of the increase in inventory-based income. Generated by ACATIS from asset management activities (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 <http://www.acatis.de>.

18. 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.

Appropriation of income

For distributing unit classes, the Company shall in principle and on behalf of the Fund, distribute to investors the interest, dividends and income accrued during the financial year from investment units and not used to cover costs (provided they are attributable to these unit classes) – taking into account the associated income equalisation – within four months of the financial year end. 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 October and ends on 30 September of the following year.

19. 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. The Company may terminate its right to manage the Fund subject to at least six months' notice via publication of a notice in the German Federal Gazette, as well as in the annual or semi-annual report. Investors shall also be informed about the termination by the agent maintaining their securities account via a durable medium, i.e. in hard copy or electronic form. The right of the Company to manage the Fund shall expire on the date on which termination takes effect.

Moreover, 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.

When the Company loses its authority to manage, the right to dispose of the Fund shall pass to the Custodian, who shall liquidate the Fund and distribute the proceeds to investors or – subject to BaFin approval – transfer the management to another asset management company.

Procedure for liquidation of the Fund

When the right to dispose of the Fund passes to the Custodian, the issue and redemption of units will cease and the Fund will be liquidated.

The proceeds from disposing of the Fund's assets (less the costs still to be borne by the Fund and the costs incurred with the liquidation) shall be distributed to investors, who shall be entitled to the liquidation proceeds in proportion to their number of units held in the Fund.

On the day its management right expires, the Company shall draw up a liquidation report that meets the requirements for an annual report. This liquidation report shall be published in the German Federal Gazette no later than three months after the Fund is liquidated. While the Custodian is liquidating the Fund, it shall draw up reports annually, as well as on the day the liquidation has been completed, which meet the requirements for an annual report. These reports must be published in the German Federal Gazette no later than three months after the relevant date.

Fund transfer

The Company may transfer the right to manage and to dispose of the Fund to another asset 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 asset 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 asset 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.

20. Brief information on 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”.

The statements shown here relate to the legal situation that has existed since 1 January 2018. If Fund units were purchased prior to 1 January 2018, there may be other specific points relating to the fund investment which have not been described in more detail here.

Presentation of the legal situation as from 1 January 2018

As a special-purpose fund, the Fund is generally exempt from corporation and trade tax. However, it is partially obligated to pay corporation tax with its domestic investment income and other domestic income in accordance with the restricted income tax obligation with the exception of profits from the sale of units in stock corporations. The tax rate amounts to 15%. If the taxable income is paid as part of the capital gains tax deduction, the tax rate of 15% already comprises the solidarity surcharge.

However, the investment returns are subject to income tax among private investors as income from capital assets unless it exceeds the currently valid saver lump sum⁷ along with other capital income.

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

In principle, for private investors, the tax deduction acts as a final payment (flat rate withholding tax), so 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 already have offset losses as well as 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 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.

⁷ Since 2009 the saver's flat-rate annual allowance has been EUR 801 for single persons or for spouses assessed separately, and EUR 1,602 for spouses assessed jointly.

If units are held as operating 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 tax requirements for an equity fund, which means that 30% of the 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 element does not exceed the⁸ currently valid saver lump sum amount.

This also applies when providing a certificate for persons that 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 calculated by multiplying the redemption price of the unit at the beginning of a calendar year by 70% of the basic interest rate, which is derived from the potential long-term return from 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 taxable.

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

⁸ Since 2009 the saver's flat-rate annual allowance has been EUR 801 for single persons or for spouses assessed separately, and EUR 1,602 for spouses assessed jointly.

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 element does not exceed the⁹ currently valid saver lump sum amount.

This also applies when providing a certificate for persons that 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 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 in the domestic depository institution must provide the amount of the tax to be paid. The institution maintaining the securities account may recover the amount of tax payable from an account which is held with it and which is registered in the name of the investor, without the investor's consent. Provided that the investor does not object to this prior to receipt of the advance lump sum, the institution maintaining the securities account may also recover the amount of the tax that has to be deducted from an account held in the name of the investor insofar as an overdraft facility agreed with the investor for this account has not been used. If the investor does not fulfil its obligation to provide to the domestic institution maintaining the securities account the amount of the tax that has to be paid, said institution must notify this fact to its responsible tax office. The investor must specify the advance lump sum in this case in its income tax return.

Capital gains at investor level

If units in the Fund are sold after 31 December 2017, the capital gain will be subject to the withholding tax rate of 25%. This applies both to units that were acquired before 1 January 2018 and those deemed to be sold on 31 December 2017 and repurchased on 1 January 2018 and to units acquired after 31 December 2017.

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

In the case of profits from the sale of units that were acquired before 1 January 2018 and which are deemed to be sold on 31 December 2017 and repurchased on 1 January 2018, it is important to note that the profits from the actual sale on 31 December 2017 must also be taxed at the time of the actual sale if the units were actually acquired after 31 December 2008. Changes in value which have occurred between the date of acquisition (acquisition prior to 1 January 2009) and 31 December 2017 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 by a private investor at a

⁹ The saver lump sum has amounted to EUR 801 for an single investment and EUR 1,602 for a collective investment since 2009.

loss, the loss – reduced due to a partial exemption, as applicable – may be offset against other positive income from capital assets. If the units are held in a domestic securities account and if positive income was generated in the same calendar year from capital assets held with the same institution as the one which maintains the securities account, said institution shall offset the losses.

If the fund units acquired before 1 January 2009 are sold after 31 December 2017, the profit that is generated after 31 December 2017 is generally tax-free for private investors up to an amount of EUR 100,000. This allowance may only be used if these profits are declared to the tax office responsible for the investor.

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

Units held as operating assets (residents for tax purposes)

Refund of the Fund's corporation tax

Any corporation tax incurred at fund level may be refunded to the Fund for forwarding to an investor if the investor is a domestic corporation or association of individuals or assets which is solely and directly used for charitable, benevolent or religious purposes according to the Articles of Association or the foundation transaction or other constitution and according to its actual form of management, or if it is a foundation under public law which is used solely and directly for charitable purposes 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 similar foreign investors with a head office and company management in a foreign country which provides administrative and recovery assistance.

The precondition for this is that such an investor submits a corresponding request and the corporation tax incurred applies on a proportional basis to his period of ownership. In addition, 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 which is 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-equivalent profit participation rights, the refund also essentially requires German shares and German equity-equivalent profit participation rights to have been held by the Fund as a beneficial owner continuously for a period of 45 days within the 45 days before and after the due date of the capital gains, and for there to have continuously been minimum value change risks of 70% during those 45 days (i.e. "45-day rule").

Proof of 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.

Any corporation tax incurred at fund level may also be refunded to the Fund for forwarding to an investor if the Fund units are held in pension policies or basic pension policies which have been certified in accordance with the Act on the Certification of Pension Plans (Altersvorsorgeverträge-Zertifizierungsgesetz). The precondition for this is that within a month after the end of the Fund's financial year the provider of a pension policy or a basic pension policy informs the Fund of when units have been

purchased or sold, and of the amounts of those transactions. In addition, the aforementioned 45-day rule must be observed.

The Fund and/or company is not under any obligation to have the corresponding corporation tax refunded to it for forwarding to the investor.

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

Distributions

Distributions of the Fund 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 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 undertakings and for which the units are attributable to investments, or which are credit institutions and for which the units are attributable to the trading book or from which the units were acquired with the aim of achieving a proprietary trading profit in the short term, 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).

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

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 calculated by multiplying the redemption price of the unit at the beginning of a calendar year by 70% of the basic interest rate, which is derived from the potential long-term return from 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 pre-determined tax bases 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 pre-determined tax bases are generally tax-free for corporate income tax purposes and 40% for trade tax purposes. For corporations which are life or health insurance undertakings and for which the units are attributable to investments, or which are credit institutions and for which the units are attributable to the trading book or from which the units were acquired with the aim of achieving a proprietary trading profit in the short term, 30% of the pre-determined tax bases 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).

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

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 taxable corporations, 80% of the capital gains are generally tax-free for corporate income tax purposes and 40% for trade tax purposes. For corporations which are life or health insurance undertakings and for which the units are attributable to investments, or which are credit institutions and for which the units are attributable to the trading book or from which the units were acquired with the aim of achieving a proprietary trading profit in the short term, 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 amount of the loss up to the respective applicable partial exemption cannot be deducted at investor level.

In the case of profits from the sale of units that were acquired before 1 January 2018 and which are deemed to have been sold on 31 December 2017 and repurchased on 1 January 2018, it is important to note that the profits from the actual sale on 31 December 2017 must also be taxed at the time of the actual sale. Any partial exemption does not apply to these profits which are achieved as a result of the fictitious sale.

The profit resulting from the fictitious sale must be separately ascertained for units which should be assigned to an investor's business assets.

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

Negative taxable income

Negative taxable income may not be allocated to the investor.

Settlement taxation

Distributions are only deemed as income if they include the increase in value of a calendar year during the settlement of the Fund.

Summary overview for the taxation of the usual business investor groups

	Distributions	Advance lump sums	Capital gains
Domestic investors			
Sole proprietorships	<u>Capital gains tax:</u> 25% (the 30% partial exemption for equity funds and/or 15% for balanced funds is taken into account)		<u>Capital gains tax:</u> Not applicable
	<u>Material taxation:</u> Income tax and trade tax taking into account any partial exemptions (equity funds 60% for income tax / 30% for trade tax; balanced funds 30% for income tax / 15% for trade tax)		
Corporations subject to standard taxation [Regelbesteuerung] (typically industrial companies; banks, unless units are part of the trading portfolio; property insurance companies)	<u>Capital gains tax:</u> Not applicable for banks, otherwise 25% (the 30% partial exemption for equity funds and/or 15% for balanced funds is taken into account)		<u>Capital gains tax:</u> Not applicable
	<u>Material taxation:</u> Corporation tax and trade tax taking into account any partial exemptions (equity funds 80% for corporation tax / 40% for trade tax; balanced funds 40% for corporation tax / 20% for trade tax)		
Life and health insurance companies and pension funds in which the fund units are attributable to the capital investments	<u>Capital gains tax:</u> Not applicable		
	<u>Material taxation:</u> Corporation tax and trade tax, provided that a provision for contribution refunds is not established in terms of the commercial balance sheet which must also be recognised for tax purposes, taking account of any partial exemptions (equity funds 30% for corporation tax / 15% for trade tax; balanced funds 15% for corporation tax / 7.5% for trade tax)		
Banks which hold units of the Fund in the trading portfolio	<u>Capital gains tax:</u> Not applicable		
	<u>Material taxation:</u> Corporation tax and trade tax taking into account any partial exemptions (equity funds 30% for corporation tax / 15% for trade tax; balanced funds 15% for corporation tax / 7.5% for trade tax)		
Tax-exempt charitable, benevolent or church investors (in particular churches and charitable foundations)	<u>Capital gains tax:</u> Not applicable		
	<u>Material taxation:</u> Tax-exempt – in addition any corporation tax that has been incurred at fund level can be refunded on request		
Other tax-exempt investors (in particular pension funds, death benefit funds and provident funds, provided they meet the conditions of corporation tax law)	<u>Capital gains tax:</u> Not applicable		
	<u>Material taxation:</u> Tax-free		

Subject to being held in a domestic custody account. An additional deduction in the form of a solidarity surcharge will be levied on the capital gains tax, income tax and corporation tax. 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 he provides proof of his 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 Code¹⁰ [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 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

Mergers of a domestic investment fund with another domestic investment fund which are subject to the same partial exemption rate do 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 transferring investment fund receive a cash payment as stipulated in the merger plan¹¹, this shall be treated in the same manner as a distribution.

If the applicable partial exemption rate for the transferring investment fund differs from that of the absorbing investment fund, then investment units in the transferring investment fund are deemed to be sold and those in the absorbing investment fund are deemed to be purchased. 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. The OECD has therefore published a global standard for the automatic exchange of information regarding financial accounts in relation to tax matters (Common Reporting Standard, referred to hereinafter as "CRS"). At the end of 2014 the CRS was incorporated by means of Council Directive 2014/107/EU dated 9 December 2014 into Directive 2011/16/EU relating to the obligation to undertake the automatic exchanging of taxation information. The participating countries (all EU Member States and a number of third countries) now employ the CRS. Germany has transposed the CRS into German

¹⁰ § 37(2) AO.

¹¹ Sec. 190(2), point 2 KAGB.

law in the form of the Financial Accounts Information Exchange Act (Finanzkonten-Informationsaustauschgesetz) dated 21 December 2015.

The CRS obliges reporting financial institutions (principally credit institutions) to obtain specific information on 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 Client'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 notes

The tax-related information is based on the current understanding of the 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.

21. Outsourcing

The Company has assigned the following tasks to other companies:

- Operation of IT systems (IT and EDP)
- Internal audit
- Fund administration services to Universal-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH

22. 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
- Advisor 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, advisors, 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 advisor company 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.

23. Annual/semi-annual reports, auditor, service providers

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

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.

Undertakings to which the Company has outsourced duties are listed under Section 21 "Outsourcing". The Company has also appointed the following service providers:

- Distributors: Qilin Capital GmbH has been instructed to handle the distribution of the Fund. Appointing the Distributor does not of itself establish legal relationships between the Distributor and investors in the Fund. However, legal relationships between the Distributor and the investor may be created if the investor uses the Distributor's services when acquiring units in the Fund.
- 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.

24. Payments to unitholders; 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. They are also available on the Company's website (<http://www.acatis.de>).

25. 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 AKTIEN GLOBAL FONDS
- Acatis Asia Pacific Plus Fonds
- ACATIS Datini Valueflex Fonds
- ACATIS Global Value Total Return
- ACATIS IfK Value Renten
- ACATIS Medici Fonds
- ACATIS Value Event Fonds

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

- ACATIS Fair Value Deutschland ELM
- ACATIS Fair Value Modulator Vermögensverwaltungsfonds Nr.1
- ACATIS VALUE PERFORMER

C. Overview of the unit classes

Initial issue date

Unit class A	11/06/2019
Unit class B	11/06/2019
Unit class X (TF)	29/09/2020

Initial issue prices

Unit class A	EUR 100.00 plus issuing surcharge
Unit class B	EUR 10,000.00 plus issuing surcharge
Unit class X (TF)	EUR 100.00 plus issuing surcharge

Issuing surcharge

Unit class A	5.00%
Unit class B	0.00%
Unit class X (TF)	0.00%

Purchase restrictions

Unit class A	none
Unit class B	none
Unit class X (TF)	Purchases in this unit class are exclusively reserved for market participants (e.g. banks, asset managers, fee-based financial advisers) who, due to statutory/regulatory requirements or special payment arrangements with end-investors/investors (e.g. asset management agreements) may not accept and/or receive ongoing distribution or portfolio commissions. For purchases in this unit class, the Management Company and the Custodian of ACATIS QILIN Marco Polo Asien Fonds reserve the right to request relevant confirmation/proof from the counterparty to the unit transaction.

Minimum investment amount

Unit class A	none
Unit class B	EUR 250,000.00 (initial investment; none for subsequent investments)
Unit class X (TF)	none

Management fee

Unit class A	1.80% p.a.
Unit class B	1.30% p.a.
Unit class X (TF)	1.36% p.a.

Custodian fee

Unit class A	0.05% p.a.
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Unit class B	0.05% p.a.
Unit class X (TF)	0.05% p.a.

Performance fee

Unit class A	15% of the return generated by the Fund in excess of the benchmark (MSCI® ¹² AC Asia GDR (EUR)) during the accounting period.
Unit class B	15% of the return generated by the Fund in excess of the benchmark (MSCI® ¹³ AC Asia GDR (EUR)) during the accounting period.
Unit class X (TF)	15% of the return generated by the Fund in excess of the benchmark (MSCI® ¹⁴ AC Asia GDR (EUR)) during the accounting period.

Currency

Unit class A	EUR
Unit class B	EUR
Unit class X (TF)	EUR

Appropriation of income

Unit class A	Distributing
Unit class B	Distributing
Unit class X (TF)	Distributing

Securities ID No. / ISIN:

Unit class A	A2PB65 / DE000A2PB655
Unit class B	A2PB66 / DE000A2PB663
Unit class X (TF)	A2P9Q2 / DE000A2P9Q22

¹² MSCI® is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited.

¹³ MSCI® is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited.

¹⁴ MSCI® is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited.

D. List of sub-custodians

The Custodian has transferred the following custodian activities:

- o Domestic assets held on behalf of the Fund are held in safekeeping in the Clearstream Frankfurt Account 7008 of UBS Europe SE.
- o All foreign assets held on behalf of the Fund are held in safekeeping by Switzerland-based UBS AG. It has appointed the following sub-custodians:

For bonds:

Clearstream Banking Luxembourg

For investment funds:

Clearstream Banking Luxembourg

For shares:

Australia	BNP Paribas Securities Services Australia Branch
Austria	Unicredit Bank Austria AG
Belgium	Citibank International
China	Citibank, Hong Kong
Canada	CIBC Mellon, Toronto
Denmark	SEB Copenhagen
Finland	SEB Helsinki
France	Clearstream Banking Luxembourg
Greece	Citibank N.A., Athens
Hong Kong	UBS Sec. Hong Kong
Hungary	Citibank, Budapest
Ireland	BNP Paribas, London
Italy	Citibank, Milan
Japan	Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, Tokyo
Malaysia	Citibank Berhad
Mexico	Citibank Mexico S.A.
Netherlands	Citibank Intl.
New Zealand	BNP Paribas Sec. Services, Wellington
Norway	SEB Oslo
Poland	Bank Pekao, Warsaw
Portugal	Citibank International, Lisboa
Singapore	Citibank N.A., Singapore
Slovenia	UniCredit Bank, Bratislava
Spain	Citibank N.A., Madrid
Sweden	SEB, Stockholm
Switzerland	SIX SIS AG, Zurich
Great Britain	BNP Paribas, London
USA	Citibank N.A.

UBS AG is an affiliated company of the Depositary.

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 reason. 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 seller visited the buyer for the purpose of the negotiations which led to the purchase of the units on the basis of an appointment made in advance, in accordance with § 55(1) of the German Industrial Code [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 investment funds managed
pursuant to the UCITS Directive, only in conjunction
with the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment set up for the respective
investment
fund.

§ 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. It issues global certificates in respect of the rights of the investors resulting therefrom.
- (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 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 as defined in § 72(1)(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 which is 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 BaFin¹⁵;
- 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

¹⁵ The stock market list is published on BaFin's website (www.bafin.de).

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 BaFin¹⁶;
- c) issued or guaranteed by the EU, the Federal Republic of Germany, a German federal government fund, a German 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 European Investment Bank, a third country or, if this country is 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

¹⁶ The stock market list is published on BaFin's website (www.bafin.de).

- 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) they can be exercised either throughout the 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, DerivateV and the Terms and Conditions of Investment.
- (2) Up to 5% of the UCITS investment fund's assets 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 UCITS investment fund's assets 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 UCITS investment fund's assets.
- (3) The Company may invest up to 35% of the value of the UCITS investment fund in bonds, borrower's note loans and money market instruments which have been issued or guaranteed by the Federal Republic of Germany, a German state, the EU, an EU Member State or its local authorities, another State which is party to the EEA Agreement, a third country or an international organisation to which at least one EU Member State belongs.
- (4) The Company may invest up to 25% of the UCITS investment fund's assets each 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. 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 of the bonds are invested (in accordance with the law) in assets that sufficiently cover the liabilities arising from these bonds throughout their term; and said funds are primarily used to repay the principal and pay interest should the issuer default. If the Company invests 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.
- (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 value of UCITS investment fund.
- (6) The Company may not invest more than 20% of the UCITS investment fund's value in bank deposits in accordance with § 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,
 does 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 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 in accordance with 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 – organised by a securities clearing and deposit bank or another company stated in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment, whose corporate purpose of said company is to process international securities transactions for others – which deviates from the requirements of §§ 200 and 201 KAGB, provided the conditions of such system guarantee that the interests of investors are protected and 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 UCITS investment fund's assets for the joint account of the investors, 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.
- (4) The rights of investors and the rights of investors in a unit class shall be securitised via a global certificate. It must bear, at least, the handwritten or duplicated signatures of the Company and the Custodian. There will be no entitlement to individual certificates. Where physical certificates were delivered for the UCITS investment fund in the past and these are

not held in collective custody by one of the bodies referred to in § 97(1)(2) KAGB after 31 December 2016, these physical certificates shall become invalid after 31 December 2016. Investor units will instead be securitised in a global certificate and credited to a segregated account held by the Custodian. If an invalidated physical certificate is submitted to the Custodian, the depositor may request that a corresponding unit be credited to a securities account designated by it and held on its behalf. Physical certificates held in collective safekeeping as at 31 December 2016 by a body referred to in § 97(1), sentence 2 KAGB may be transferred to a global certificate at any time.

§ 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. 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 may, however, suspend the 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 pursuant to (4) above and the 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 Issue and redemption prices

- (1) In order to calculate 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(2), 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.
- (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.
- (4) The issue and redemption prices shall be determined on each trading day. Unless otherwise stipulated in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment, the Company and Custodian

may refrain from calculating the value on statutory public holidays which are trading days or on 24 or 31 December of each year; this is explained in more detail in the Sales Prospectus.

§ 19 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.

§ 20 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.
- (4) Should the UCITS investment fund be liquidated, 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 (1) above.
- (5) These reports shall be available from the Company, the Custodian and other agents stated in the Sales Prospectus and the Key Information Document; they shall also be published in the German Federal Gazette.

§ 21 Termination and liquidation of the UCITS investment fund

- (1) The Company may cease managing the UCITS investment fund subject to at least six months' notice 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.
- (2) The right of the Company to manage the UCITS investment fund shall expire on the date on which termination takes effect. In this case, the UCITS investment fund and/or the right to dispose of it shall be transferred to the Custodian, which shall liquidate it and distribute the proceeds to investors. In return for the performance of its liquidation duties, the Custodian shall be entitled to a fee as well as to the reimbursement of its expenses incurred as a necessary part of the liquidation. With BaFin approval, the Custodian may refrain from the liquidation and distribution, and appoint another asset management company to manage the UCITS investment fund in accordance with the current Terms and Conditions of Investment.
- (3) On the day its management right expires pursuant to § 99 KAGB, the Company shall draw up a liquidation report that meets the requirements for an annual report pursuant to § 20(1) above.

§ 22 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. Investors shall be immediately notified via durable medium of any transfer notified pursuant to the first sentence. 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.

§ 23 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. If the amendments referred to in (1) above relate to the UCITS investment fund's investment principles, they shall require the prior consent of the Company's Supervisory Board.
- (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 within the meaning of § 162(2), point 11 KAGB, changes to the investment principles of the UCITS investment fund within the meaning of § 163(3) KAGB or changes to the material rights of investors, 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.
- (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 three months have passed since publication thereof.

§ 24 Place of performance

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

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 QILIN Marco Polo Asien 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 transactions pursuant to §§ 13 and 14 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment are not permitted.

§ 2 Investment limits

- (1) The UCITS investment fund may consist entirely of transferable securities within the meaning of § 1.1.

- (2) At least 51% of the UCITS investment fund is made up of shares from issuers whose corporate headquarters or main focus of business is in Asia, or is invested in instruments that securitise shares from these issuers.
- (3) In addition to the investment limit specified in paragraph 2 above, another requirement is that over 50% of the value of the UCITS investment fund's assets (the amount of assets is determined according to the value of the investment fund's assets within the meaning of § 1(2) of the Investment Tax Act (InvStG) excluding liabilities) is invested in the following equity interests:
- Shares in corporations that are admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market and which are not units in investment funds;
 - Units in investment funds which, pursuant to their terms of investment, invest over 50% of their value or of their assets themselves or indirectly as umbrella investment funds within the meaning of § 2(5)(1) InvStG in equity interests (equity funds), in the amount of 51% of their value; if an equity fund's investment terms provide for a higher percentage than 51% of its value or of its assets, the investment unit shall be considered as an equity interest within the scope of this higher percentage;
 - Units in investment funds which, pursuant to their terms of investment, invest at least 25% of their value or of their assets themselves or indirectly as umbrella investment funds within the meaning of § 2(5)(1) InvStG in equity interests (balanced funds), in the amount of 25% of their value; if a balanced fund's terms of investment provide for a higher percentage than 25% of its value or of its assets, by way of derogation, the investment unit shall be considered as an equity interest within the scope of this higher percentage;
 - Units in investment funds that carry out a valuation at least once a week, in the amount of the quota of their value published on each valuation day on which they actually invest in equity investments themselves or indirectly as umbrella investment funds within the meaning of § 2(5)(1) InvStG.
 - Individual investment units may only be taken into account once when calculating the daily equity interest rate.
- (4) Up to 49% 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.
- (5) Transferable securities and money market instruments of a single issuer may be acquired up to an amount of between 5% and 10% of the value of the UCITS investment fund if the total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments of this issuer that are held does not exceed 40% of the value of the UCITS investment fund.
- (6) Up to 49% 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.
- (7) 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 shall select the investment units to be acquired either in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of Investment or the investment focus of said units, or the units' 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. Units in feeder funds as per § 1(19), point 11 KAGB are not acquired for the UCITS investment fund.

§ 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 Distributor, the minimum investment amount or a combination of these characteristics. Unit classes may be created 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 Distributor, the 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 equals 5.00% 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.

- (3) By way of derogation from § 18(4) of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment, the issue and redemption prices do not need to be calculated on statutory holidays in the People's Republic of China which are not trading days; further details may be found in the Sales Prospectus.

§ 7 Costs

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

In return for managing the UCITS investment fund, the Company receives a fee (payable quarterly) amounting to up to a quarter of 2.00% 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. 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:

The Company may call upon the services of an advisor company or asset management company when implementing its investment strategy. The payment to the Investment Advisor or Asset Management company is covered by the management fee pursuant to paragraph 1.

- (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 that may be taken out of the UCITS investment fund each year in the form of fees in accordance with points 1 and 3 above and for reimbursement of expenses under point 6(l) can amount to a total of 2.25% 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.
- (5) In addition, in respect of each unit issued the Company may receive a performance fee of up to 15% of the amount by which the performance of the unit exceeds the performance of the benchmark index at the end of any accounting period (outperformance in excess of the benchmark index, i.e. positive deviation of the performance of the unit from the benchmark performance, hereinafter also referred to as the "positive benchmark deviation"), subject however to an overall maximum of 20% of the average net asset value of the UCITS investment fund in the accounting period based on the values at the end of each valuation date. Sentence 1 applies accordingly to each respective unit class in the event of the creation of unit classes.

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 October and ends on 30 September 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 by 1 October – it ends on the second 30 September following the launch.

The MSCI®¹⁷ AC Asia GDR (EUR) is specified as the benchmark index. In the absence of the benchmark index, the Company shall specify another appropriate index to replace that index.

The unit value performance is to be calculated using the BVI method¹⁸.

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 for 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);

¹⁷ MSCI® is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited.

¹⁸ An explanation of the BVI method is published on the website of BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V. (www.bvi.de).

- 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, except in the case of information concerning fund mergers and 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 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;
 - g) fees and costs charged by public authorities in relation to the UCITS investment fund;
 - h) costs of legal and tax advice with regard to the UCITS investment fund;
 - i) costs and any charges that may arise in connection with the acquisition and/or use or designation of a benchmark or financial index;
 - j) costs of appointing proxies;
 - k) costs of third parties analysing the performance of the UCITS investment fund;
 - l) 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 net asset value, which is calculated by taking the values on each valuation date;
 - m) taxes incurred in connection with both the fees payable to the Company, Custodian and third parties as well as the aforementioned expenses, including taxes arising in connection with management and custody activities.
- (7) In addition to the above-mentioned fees and expenses, costs incurred in connection with the acquisition and disposal of assets shall be charged to the UCITS investment fund.
- (8) In the annual and semi-annual reports, the Company must specify the total 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. The Company must specify in the annual and semi-annual reports the fee charged to the UCITS investment fund by the Company itself, another management company, an investment corporation or other company with which the Company is affiliated through a significant direct or indirect shareholding, in return for managing the units or shares held in the UCITS investment fund.

USE OF INCOME AND FINANCIAL YEAR

§ 8 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.

§ 9 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.

§ 10 Financial year

The financial year of the UCITS investment fund begins on 1 October and ends on 30 September of the following year.

H. Additional information for Austrian Investors

Facility in Austria

Facility in Austria according to EU directive 2019/1160 article 92:

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