

Prospectus
(including Terms of Investment)
22 December 2025

C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible

(A UCITS Fund under German law)

HANSAINVEST

HANSAINVEST

Hanseatische Investment-GmbH, Hamburg

(capital management company)

in cooperation with

ARTS
THE ART OF TRADING

ARTS Asset Management GmbH, Vienna

(portfolio management)

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INTRODUCTION

This Prospectus issued by HANSAINVEST Hanseatische Investment-GmbH (“HANSAINVEST” or “the Company” or “the Capital Management Company”) provides information on the UCITS Fund **C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible** (“the Fund”) for interested persons and potential investors. It specifies the firms responsible for the Fund’s management and provides information which prospective investors should be familiar with before purchasing units in the above-mentioned Fund.

This Prospectus complies with the requirements of the German Capital Investment Code (*Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch* – KAGB) for the sale of investment units in the Federal Republic of Germany in regard to its form and scope.

Units in the Fund C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible are purchased and sold on the basis of the currently valid Prospectus, the key information document (PRIIP) and the General Terms of Investment (GTI) in combination with the Special Terms of Investment (STI), as amended. The General Terms of Investment and the Special Terms of Investment are appended to this Prospectus.

Upon demand, this Prospectus will be made available, free-of-charge, to prospective investors interested in purchasing units in C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible and any investor in the Fund, together with the most recently published annual report and any semi-annual report published since the annual report. Persons who are interesting in purchasing a unit in C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible must also receive the key information document (PRIIP) in good time, free-of-charge, before concluding a contract.

No information or statements may be issued which deviate from this Prospectus. Any purchase of units on the basis of statements or declarations which are not contained in this Prospectus or in the key information document (PRIIP) is made exclusively at the purchaser’s risk. This Prospectus is supplemented by the most recently published annual report as well as any semi-annual report published since the annual report.

Investment restrictions for US persons

HANSAINVEST and/or C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible are not, and will not be, registered pursuant to the United States Investment Company Act 1940, as amended. The units in the Fund are not, and will not be, registered pursuant to the United States Securities Act 1933, as amended, or in accordance with securities legislation of a federal state of the United States of America. Units in C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible may not be offered or sold in the United States or to a US person or for account of a US person. Where necessary, persons interested in purchasing units will be required to document that they are not US persons and that they are not purchasing units on behalf of US persons and will not sell them on to US persons. US persons include natural persons residing in the United States and/or who are subject to US taxation. US persons may also include partnerships and corporations, e.g. if they have been established pursuant to the laws of the USA or a federal state, territory or possession of the USA.

This Prospectus and the particulars contained therein are accurate as of the time of finalization of the Prospectus. This Prospectus will be updated in case of any material changes.

Since the particulars required for this Prospectus are provided together with the Terms of Investment approved by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht* – BaFin), duplications of information in the combined document (comprising the Prospectus and the Terms of Investment) are inevitable.

HANSAINVEST
Hanseatische Investment-GmbH

KEY LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP

In purchasing units, the investor will acquire fractional co-ownership of the assets held by **C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible**. The investor may not dispose of these assets. Units do not entail any voting rights.

All publications and advertising media must be issued in German or provided with a German translation. Moreover, HANSAINVEST will conduct any communications with its investors in German.

Enforcement of rights

The legal relationship between HANSAINVEST and the investor and their precontractual relationships shall be governed by German law. HANSAINVEST's registered office shall be the place of jurisdiction in case of any complaints which the investor files against the Company due to the contractual relationship. Investors who are consumers (see the following definition) and who reside in another EU state may also file a complaint before a competent court for their place of residence. Court rulings shall be enforced in accordance with the German Code of Civil Procedure (*Zivilprozessordnung – ZPO*) and, where applicable, the German Act on Compulsory Auctions and Compulsory Administration (*Gesetz über die Zwangsversteigerung und die Zwangsverwaltung – ZVG*) and the German Insolvency Code (*Insolvenzordnung – InsO*). Since HANSAINVEST is subject to German law, acknowledgement of German rulings is not necessary prior to their enforcement.

For enforcement of their rights, investors may institute legal proceedings before the general courts of law or initiate alternative dispute resolution proceedings, where available.

HANSAINVEST has undertaken to participate in dispute resolution proceedings before a consumer arbitration body.

In case of any disputes, consumers may contact the Investment Funds Ombudsman's Office at the German Investment Funds Association (BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e. V.). HANSAINVEST exclusively participates in dispute resolution proceedings before this arbitration body.

Requests for arbitration must be submitted in text form and in German to the Investment Funds Ombudsman's Office at the BVI. The contact details are as follows:

Büro der Ombudsstelle
BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V.
Unter den Linden 42
10117 Berlin
Tel.: (030) 6449046-0
Fax: (030) 6449046-29
E-mail: info@ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de
www.ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de

Consumers are natural persons who invest in **C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible** for a purpose which is not mainly attributable to commercial or self-employed professional activity on their part, i.e. who are acting for their own personal purposes.

The right of recourse to the courts of law shall remain unaffected by any arbitration proceedings.

BASIC INFORMATION

The Fund

C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible (“the Fund”) is an undertaking for collective investment which pools capital provided by a number of investors in order to invest this for their benefit, in accordance with a defined investment strategy (“the Investment Fund”). The Fund is an Investment Fund within the meaning of the German Capital Investment Code and within the meaning of the so-called “UCITS Directive (Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of July 13, 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (“UCITS Directive”). The Fund is managed by HANSAINVEST (“the Company”). **C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible** was launched on November 8, 2010 for an indefinite duration.

The Company invests the capital deposited with it in its own name and for the joint account of the investors in assets permitted by the German Capital Investment Code in line with the principle of risk diversification. These assets are kept separate from the Company’s own assets in the form of funds. The purpose of the Fund is limited to investment in accordance with a specified investment strategy, within the scope of collective asset management for the resources deposited with the Fund; operational activities and active commercial management of the assets held are excluded. The German Capital Investment Code, related ordinances and the Terms of Investment regulating the legal relationship between the investors and the Company define the assets in which the Company is permitted to invest the investors’ capital and the provisions which it must thereby comply with. The Terms of Investment comprise a general section and a special section (“General Terms of Investment” and “Special Terms of Investment”). Terms of investment for a retail investment fund require the approval of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority before coming into effect. The Fund does not form part of the Company’s insolvency assets.

Sales documents and disclosure of information

The Prospectus, the key information document (PRIIP), the Terms of Investment and the current annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free-of-charge from the Company and also from its website www.hansainvest.com.

Additional information is available from the Company in writing on the investment limits applicable for this Fund's risk management strategy, its risk management methods and the latest risk-reward trends for its key asset types.

Terms of Investment and amendments

The Terms of Investment are appended to the Prospectus and included in this document. The Company may amend these Terms of Investment. Amendments of the Terms of Investment require the approval of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority. The Fund's investment principles may only be amended if the Company provides the investors with an offer to redeem their units without any further costs before these changes become effective or offers to convert their units into units in investment funds with similar investment principles, insofar as the Company or an affiliate manages such investment funds. The Company will not impose any charges for redemption or conversion of units.

The envisaged changes will be published in the German Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*) and also on the website www.hansainvest.com. If these amendments relate to fees and reimbursement of expenses which may be provided out of the Fund or the investment principles for the Fund or significant rights of the investors, the investors will also be notified through their custodians by means of a medium on which information is stored for a duration which is appropriate for the purposes of this information and which may be viewed and reproduced unchanged, e.g. in paper form or in electronic form (permanent data storage medium). This information encompasses the key details of the planned amendments, their context, the rights of investors in connection with an amendment as well as a notice on where and how to obtain further information.

Amendments will come into force on the day following their notification, at the earliest. Amendments of provisions concerning fees and reimbursement of expenses will come into force, at the earliest, four weeks after their notification, unless an earlier date has been determined with the consent of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority. Changes to the Fund's current investment principles will likewise become effective four weeks after their notification at the earliest.

OVERVIEW OF THE FUND

Basic characteristics of the Fund

Name of the Fund	C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible
Fund's currency	EUR
Unit classes	<p>The Company may issue different unit classes entailing various rights in relation to appropriation of income, the front-end load, the redemption fee, the currency of the unit value (including use of currency hedges), management fees, the minimum investment amount or a combination of these characteristics or which differ in terms of the investors who are permitted to purchase and hold units.</p> <p>As of the launch of the Fund, initially one unit class</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible A (EUR)</p> <p>was established.</p> <p>As of December 13, 2010 the unit class</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible T (EUR),</p> <p>and as of July 2, 2018 a further unit class</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible H (EUR)</p> <p>and as of 1 July 2024 a further unit class</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible I (EUR)</p> <p>and as of 1 July 2024 a further unit class</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible IH (EUR)</p> <p>was established.</p> <p>All units issued in a given unit class of the Fund have the same characteristics.</p> <p>The following tables “Characteristics of the unit classes” summarize the characteristics of the unit classes.</p>
Financial year	The Fund's financial year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31. The Fund's first financial year shall begin as of its launch.

Derivatives	<p>The Company may enter into derivatives transactions as part of its investment strategy for the Fund. This includes derivatives transactions for efficient portfolio management and to realize additional income, i.e. this includes speculative purposes. The Fund may thus be exposed to an increased loss risk, at least temporarily.</p>
Method which the Company applies to calculate the Fund's level of utilization of the market risk limit	<p>Qualified approach – relative approach (Further details of the method which the Company applies to calculate the Fund's level of utilization of the market risk limit may be found in the section “General investment principles and investment limits – General provisions concerning the purchase of assets and their statutory investment limits – Derivatives”)</p>
Leverage	<p>Leverage designates the ratio of the Fund's level of risk and its net asset value. Any method by which the Company increases the investment fund's level of investment (leverage effect) affects its leverage. In particular, such methods include the conclusion of securities lending transactions, repurchase agreements and the purchase of derivatives with embedded leverage (insofar as derivatives may be purchased for the Fund). The possibility of the use of derivatives and the conclusion of securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements is outlined in the section “General investment principles and investment limits – General provisions concerning the purchase of assets and their statutory investment limits – Derivatives – Securities lending transactions – Repurchase agreements”. The possibility of borrowing is outlined in the section “General investment principles and investment limits – Borrowing”.</p> <p>The market risk may be no more than double due to the use of derivatives (cf. “General investment principles and investment limits – General provisions concerning the purchase of assets and their statutory investment limits – Derivatives”). The Fund's leverage is calculated on the basis of a gross method. It designates the total amount of the absolute values of all of the Fund's positions which are valued in accordance with the statutory requirements. Individual derivatives transactions or securities positions may not be offset against one another (i.e. no inclusion of netting and hedging agreements). Any effects resulting from the reinvestment of collateral from securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements will be included. The Company expects that the Fund's leverage calculated according to the gross method will not amount to more than 5 times its net asset value.</p> <p>However, depending on the market conditions the level of leverage may fluctuate. The target level may therefore be exceeded despite continuous monitoring by the Company.</p>
Tax status due to investment limits	<p>The Fund does not have any tax status due to its investment limits. It is neither an equity fund nor a balanced fund.</p>

Investment goal and investment strategy

I. Investment goal

The investment goal of **C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible** is to generate appropriate returns and to achieve the highest possible long-term capital growth, irrespective of a benchmark.

II. General investment strategy

The investment strategy of C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible follows a total return approach. It is not oriented towards a benchmark. Rather, the aim is to generate absolute value growth across various market phases. To this end, the fund management uses a technical trading programme developed by ARTS Asset Management with a purely quantitative decision-making process. The core strength of the management approach should lie in the combination of its medium-term trend-following orientation and the permanent adjustment of the portfolio to the respective development of the individual markets. No attempt is made to anticipate trends; instead, investments should only be made when a positive trend has already established itself in the respective market. Those target funds that show a positive trend behaviour from a system perspective are weighted most heavily in the portfolio.

The fund assets can be fully invested in the asset class equities, as well as via funds, ETFs, derivatives and individual shares. In negative equity phases, the share of equities can be reduced to zero percent. In such a case, it is largely invested in more defensive asset classes such as bond and/or money market funds. The fund's portfolio may thus be concentrated on a few sectors. The C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible can therefore regularly not be as broadly diversified as most classically managed global funds of funds.

The fund management may make use of all instruments available under the current legal framework for UCITS funds in order to achieve the investment objective. Equities and equity-equivalent securities, other securities, bank deposits, money market instruments, units in other investment funds, derivatives for investment and hedging purposes and other investment instruments may be acquired for the Fund. Equivalent shares and equities, other securities, bank deposits, money market instruments, units in other investment funds, derivatives for investment and hedging purposes, other investment instruments and certificates, such as crypto currency, may be acquired for the Fund.

III. Investment limits

The following investment limits apply for the respective asset classes, in accordance with the Special Terms of Investment:

Equities and equity-equivalent securities	all of the Fund's resources
Securities which are neither equities nor equity-equivalent securities:	all of the Fund's resources
Money market instruments	all of the Fund's resources
Bank deposits	all of the Fund's resources
Units in domestic or foreign investment funds which mainly invest in equities and equity-equivalent securities	all of the Fund's resources
Units in domestic or foreign investment funds which mainly invest in securities which are neither equities nor equity-equivalent securities	all of the Fund's resources
Units in domestic or foreign investment funds which mainly invest in money market instruments	all of the Fund's resources

Pursuant to §15 of the General Terms of Investment, the Fund may take out short-term loans for investment purposes for up to 10% of its value. In the event that the Fund invests all of its resources in an asset class, this therefore means that it may invest more than 100% of the Fund's resources in this asset class on a short-term basis, i.e. up to 110% of the Fund's resources.

Target funds will be purchased without any specific regional focus.

Derivatives may be purchased both for hedging and investment purposes.

IV. Active management

The Fund's investment strategy involves an active management process. The Fund does not track a securities index, nor does the Company follow a set benchmark for the Fund. This means that the fund manager actively identifies the assets to be acquired for the fund based on a defined investment process, selects them at its own discretion and does not passively track a benchmark index.

The investment process also considers the potential risks associated with the purchase or sale. Risks may be taken in this regard if the Fund Manager considers the risk/reward ratio to be positive.

The Fund does not track any index, nor is its investment strategy based on tracking the performance of one or more indices. The fund does not use a benchmark because the fund aims to achieve benchmark-independent performance.

V. Sustainability

The investments featured in this financial product do not comply with the EU criteria for ecologically sustainable economic activities. Nor is the Fund conceived as a sustainable investment. The Fund does not pursue any specific ESG strategy. The term ESG refers to criteria relating to the environment, social issues and responsible governance.

NO GUARANTEE CAN BE PROVIDED THAT THE GOALS OF THE INVESTMENT POLICY WILL ACTUALLY BE FULFILLED.

Increased volatility

As a result of its composition, the Fund is subject to an increased level of volatility, i.e. unit prices may undergo considerable upward and downward fluctuations, even within short periods of time.

Typical investor profile

The following assessment provided by the Company in this Prospectus does not constitute investment advice, since it does not give any consideration to the client's personal circumstances. This assessment is merely intended to provide (potential) investors with initial guidance as to whether this Fund may be suitable in view of their investment experience, their risk propensity and their investment horizon:

The Fund is intended for all types of investors who pursue the goal of asset building or asset optimization. Investors should be capable of bearing fluctuations in value and significant losses and should not require any guarantee regarding the preservation of the amount which they have invested.

The Fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their capital within a period of 3 years.

Outline of the risk profile for the Fund

The following risks in particular may apply for this Fund:

Risks associated with the use of derivatives

The Fund makes use of derivatives transactions in order to achieve stronger rates of growth. The increased opportunities also entail increased loss risks.

Concentration risks

Concentrated investments in securities from one sector/country may lead to the particular risks of a sector/country being reflected and amplified in the value of the investment fund.

Currency risks

The fund invests to a significant extent in assets in currencies other than the fund currency. If the value of this currency falls against the fund currency, the value of the investment fund is reduced. If the fund is listed in a foreign fund currency, the unit holder shall bear the exchange rate risk.

Operational risks

The Fund may suffer losses due to human or technical failure, either within the scope of the Company or externally, and also other events (e.g. natural disasters or legal risks).

Custody risks

Custody of assets, particularly outside Germany, may entail a risk of loss due to insolvency, negligence or improper conduct by the depositary or a sub-depositary.

Default risks

The Fund enters into transactions with various counterparties. Counterparties may no longer be able to fulfill their payment and delivery obligations.

Further information on the risk indicator may be found in the key information document (PRIIP), which is available at www.hansainvest.com.

Front-end load

When calculating the issuing price, a front-end load is added to the unit value. The front-end load amounts to up to 5%. Particularly in case of a brief investment period, the front-end load may reduce the Fund's performance or even erode it entirely. The front-end load primarily represents a fee for the sale of the units in the Fund. The Company may pass on the front-end load to any brokers as remuneration for their sales activities.

Redemption fee

No redemption fee is charged.

Characteristics of the Fund's unit classes

C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible A (EUR)	
Securities identification number (WKN)	A0YJMJ
ISIN code	DE000A0YJMJ5
Initial issuing date	November 8, 2010
Initial issuing price	EUR 100
Currency of the unit class	EUR
Appropriation of income	Income-distributing Further details of the appropriation of income may be found in the section "Calculation and appropriation of income – Appropriation of income – Distribution procedure".
Minimum investment amount (one-off investment)	No minimum investment amount
Minimum amount for subsequent payments	No minimum amount
Eligible for savings plan	Yes
Minimum amount for savings plan	No minimum amount
Front-end load*	5% of the unit value
Redemption fee*	No redemption fee
Management fee*	2.00% p.a. of the average value of the UCITS Fund in the respective unit class, calculated on the basis of the values at the end of each month.
Performance-related fee*	20% p. a. (maximum) of the amount by which the development of the unit value at the end of a settlement period exceeds the return on a money market investment serving as a benchmark in this settlement period, but not exceeding 20% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a given financial year. A negative performance must be made up for. Benchmark: 3-month Euribor
Depositary fee	Up to 0.025% p.a. of the value of the UCITS Fund, calculated on the basis of the average month-end figures for the relevant year, as of the end of the financial year in question

C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible T (EUR)	
Securities identification number (WKN)	A0YJMN
ISIN code	DE000A0YJMN7
Initial issuing date	December 13, 2010
Initial issuing price	EUR 100
Currency of the unit class	EUR
Appropriation of income	Income-reinvesting Further details of the appropriation of income may be found in the section "Calculation and appropriation of income – Appropriation of income – Distribution procedure".
Minimum investment amount (one-off investment)	No minimum investment amount
Minimum amount for subsequent payments	No minimum amount
Eligible for savings plan	Yes
Minimum amount for savings plan	No minimum amount
Front-end load*	5% of the unit value
Redemption fee*	No redemption fee
Management fee*	2.00% p.a. of the average value of the UCITS Fund in the respective unit class, calculated on the basis of the values at the end of each month.
Performance-related fee*	20% p. a. (maximum) of the amount by which the development of the unit value at the end of a settlement period exceeds the return on a money market investment serving as a benchmark in this settlement period, but not exceeding 20% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a given financial year. A negative performance must be made up for. Benchmark: 3-month Euribor
Depositary fee	Up to 0.025% p.a. of the value of the UCITS Fund, calculated on the basis of the average month-end figures for the relevant year, as of the end of the financial year in question

C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible H (EUR)	
Securities identification number (WKN)	A2JF84
ISIN code	DE000A2JF840
Initial issuing date	July 2, 2018
Initial issuing price	EUR 100
Currency of the unit class	EUR
Appropriation of income	Income-reinvesting Further details of the appropriation of income may be found in the section "Calculation and appropriation of income – Appropriation of income – Distribution procedure".
Minimum investment amount (one-off investment)	No minimum investment amount
Minimum amount for subsequent payments	No minimum amount
Eligible for savings plan	Yes
Minimum amount for savings plan	No minimum amount
Front-end load*	0% of the unit value
Redemption fee*	No redemption fee
Management fee*	1.20% p.a. of the average value of the UCITS Fund in the respective unit class, calculated on the basis of the values at the end of each month.
Performance-related fee*	20% p. a. (maximum) of the amount by which the development of the unit value at the end of a settlement period exceeds the return on a money market investment serving as a benchmark in this settlement period, but not exceeding 20% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a given financial year. A negative performance must be made up for. Benchmark: 3-month Euribor
Depositary fee	Up to 0.025% p.a. of the value of the UCITS Fund, calculated on the basis of the average month-end figures for the relevant year, as of the end of the financial year in question

Limitation of the group of investors	<p>This unit class is exclusively available for investors who</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• have concluded separate agreements with the sales agents specified by the capital management company in relation to the provision of independent advisory services or discretionary asset management; or• are professional investors within the meaning of §1 (19) No. 32 of the German Capital Investment Code. <p>The Company will not pay any remuneration to its sales partners for this unit class. This means that the investor's costs in connection with an investment in this unit class may be lower than the costs associated with an investment in other unit classes of the same fund.</p>
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C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible I (EUR)	
Securities identification number (WKN)	A3EKRF
ISIN code	DE000A3EKRF6
Initial issuing date	1 July 2024
Initial issuing price	EUR 100
Currency of the unit class	EUR
Appropriation of income	Income-reinvesting Further details of the appropriation of income may be found in the section "Calculation and appropriation of income – Appropriation of income – Distribution procedure".
Minimum investment amount (one-off investment) ¹	5,000,000.00
Minimum amounts for subsequent payments	No minimum amount
Eligible for savings plan ²	Yes
Front-end load*	0 % of the unit value
Redemption fee*	No redemption fee
Management fee*	1.40 % p.a. of the average value of the UCITS Fund in the respective unit class, calculated on the basis of the values at the end of each month.
Performance-related fee*	No performance-related fee is levied.
Depositary fee	Up to 0.025 % p.a. of the value of the UCITS Fund, calculated on the basis of the average month-end figures for the relevant year, as of the end of the financial year in question
Special features	The investment class "I" is intended exclusively for institutional investors, who apply as professional investors or as suitable counterparties pursuant to the definition of MIFID II. This for example covers investments of insurance companies, which invest as part of Riester/-Rürup.

¹ The Company may, at its discretion, permit lower minimum investment amounts.

² A savings plan is only available to current investors in the unit class, or those who have previously paid the minimum investment amount.

C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible IH (EUR)	
Securities identification number (WKN)	A3EKRK
ISIN code	DE000A3EKRK4
Initial issuing date	1 July 2024
Initial issuing price	EUR 100
Currency of the issuing class	EUR
Appropriation of income	Income-reinvesting Further details of the appropriation of income may be found in the section "Calculation and appropriation of income – Appropriation of income – Distribution procedure".
Minimum investment amount (one-off investment) ³	5,000,000.00
Minimum amount for subsequent payments	No minimum amount
Eligible for savings plan ⁴	Yes
Front-end load*	0 % of the unit value
Redemption fee*	No redemption fee
Performance-related fee*	0.90 % p.a. of the average value of the UCITS Fund in the respective unit class, calculated on the basis of the values at the end of each month.
Performance-related fee*	No performance-related fee is levied.
Depositary fee	Up to 0.025 % p.a. of the value of the UCITS Fund, calculated on the basis of the average month-end figures for the relevant year, as of the end of the financial year in question
Special features	The investment class "IH" is intended exclusively for institutional investors, who apply as professional investors or as suitable counterparties pursuant to the definition of MIFID II. This for example covers investments of insurance companies, which invest as part of Riester/-Rürup and do not receive any other remuneration, discounts or other payments from the management

³ The Company may, at its discretion, permit lower minimum investment amounts.

⁴ A savings plan is only available to current investors in the unit class, or those who have previously paid the minimum investment amount.

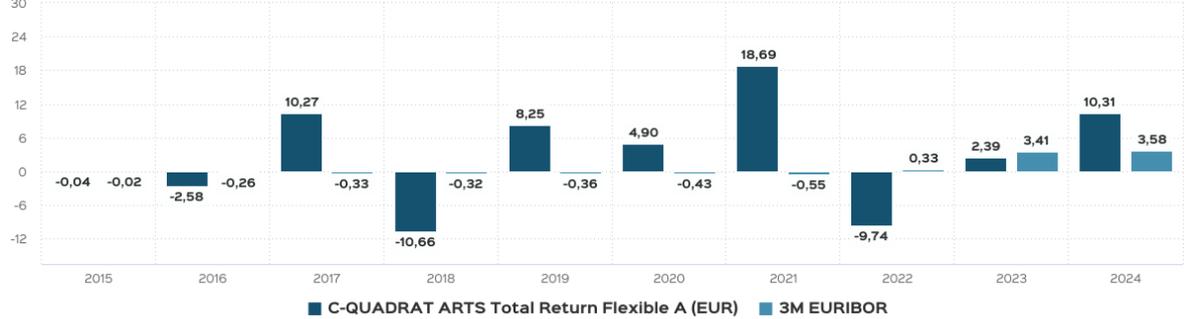
	company or the relevant unit fund in relation to these services and activities.
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* The fees indicated in the above tables and the front-end load/redemption fee correspond to the fees and the front-end load/redemption fee actually charged at the time of finalization of this Prospectus. These figures may be lower than the maximum amounts permitted in the Special Terms of Investment. In such cases, the Company is free at any time to increase the fees and the front-end load/redemption fee actually charged up to the maximum figures stipulated in the Special Terms of Investment.

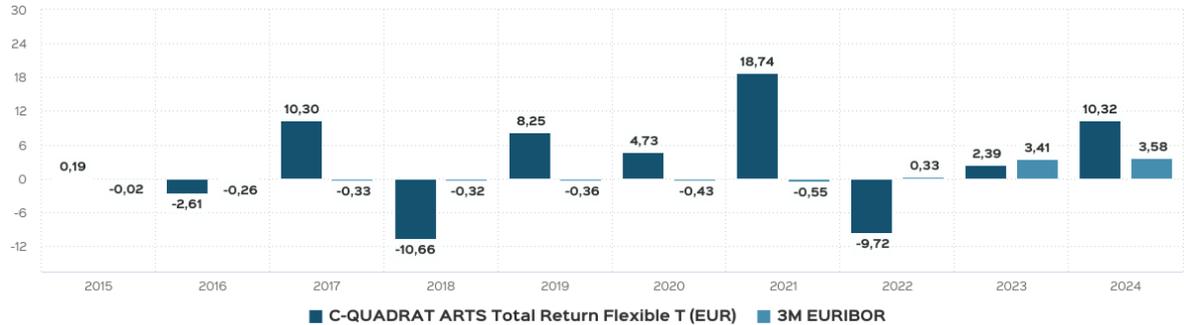
Performance and benchmark

In the last ten calendar years/since their launch⁵, the unit classes have registered the following performance (in %):

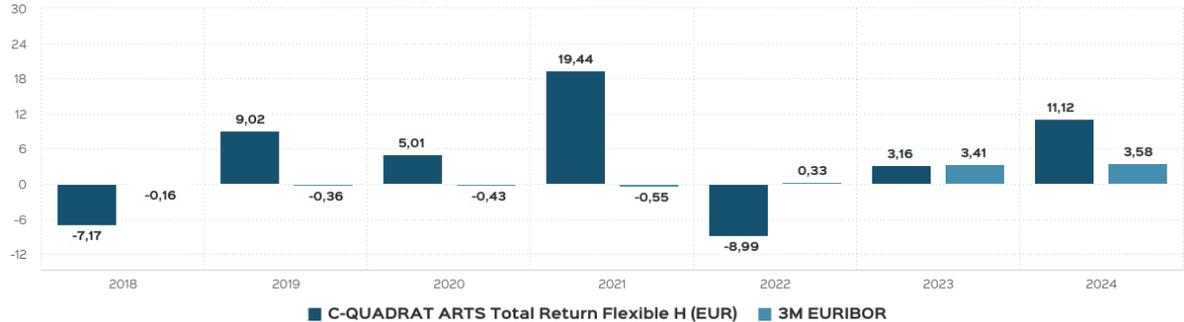
C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible A (EUR):



C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible T (EUR):



C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible H (EUR)



The performance has been calculated in accordance with the “BVI method”.

⁵ Accordingly, the performance details in the year in which a given unit class is launched may not refer to the full calendar year.

C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible I (EUR)

The investment class C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible I is a newly-created investment class. Consequently, statements on the previous value development of this investment class cannot be made in this prospectus.

C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible IH (EUR)

The investment class C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible IH is a newly-created investment class. Consequently, statements on the previous value development of this investment class cannot be made in this prospectus.

Warning:

The Fund's historical performance does not permit any forecast of its future performance.

Please see the current information in the annual and semi-annual report and at www.hansainvest.com regarding the details of the Fund's performance since publication of this Prospectus.

OVERVIEW OF THE PARTIES

Capital Management Company

HANSAINVEST
Hanseatische Investment-GmbH
Postfach 60 09 45
22209 Hamburg

Kapstadtring 8
22297 Hamburg

Commercial register B 12 891
Hamburg Local Court (*Amtsgericht Hamburg*)

Tel.: (040) 300 57- 0
Fax: (040) 300 57- 61 42
Internet: www.hansainvest.com
E-mail: info@hansainvest.de

Subscribed and paid-in capital:
EUR 10,500,000.00

Shareholders

SIGNAL IDUNA Allgemeine Versicherung AG, Dortmund
SIGNAL IDUNA Vereinigte Lebensversicherung a. G., Hamburg
SIGNAL IDUNA Krankenversicherung a. G., Dortmund

Board of Directors

Dr. Jörg W. Stotz (spokesman)
(also member of the board of directors of SICORE Real Assets GmbH and member of the supervisory board of Aramea Asset Management AG and Greiff capital management AG)

Claudia Pauls

Ludger Wibbeke
(also chairman of the supervisory board of HANSAINVEST LUX S.A. and chairman of the supervisory board of WohnSelect Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH)

Supervisory Board

Martin Berger (chairman),
Member of the management board of SIGNAL IDUNA Group, Hamburg
(also chairman of the supervisory boards of SIGNAL IDUNA Asset Management GmbH, Hamburg,
and DONNER & REUSCHEL Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg)

Dr. Stefan Lemke

Deputy chairman of the supervisory board of DONNER & REUSCHEL Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg;
member of the management board of the SIGNAL IDUNA Group

Markus Barth
Chairman of the management board of Aramea Asset Management AG, Hamburg

Dr. Thomas A. Lange
Chairman of the management board of National-Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Essen

Prof. Dr. Stephan Schüller
Businessman

Prof. Dr. Harald Stützer
Engineer

Depositary

Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG
Kaiserstrasse 24
60311 Frankfurt am Main
Commercial register: Frankfurt am Main Local Court (*Amtsgericht Frankfurt am Main*), commercial register no. HRB 108617

Portfolio management

ARTS Asset Management GmbH
Schottenfeldgasse 20
A-1070 Vienna
Companies register: Vienna Commercial Court (*Handelsgericht Wien*), FN 251755 d

Auditor

KPMG AG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Heidestr. 58
10557 Berlin
Commercial register: Charlottenburg Local Court (*Amtsgericht Charlottenburg*), commercial register no. HRB 106191 B

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Company name, legal form and registered office

HANSAINVEST Hanseatische Investment-GmbH, seated in Hamburg, is a capital management company within the meaning of the German Capital Investment Code. The Company was established on April 2, 1969 and has the legal form of a limited-liability company (*Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung* – GmbH). The Company's head office is situated in Hamburg. The Company initially received a license to issue funds on June 24, 1969. The Company is licensed as an external AIF capital management company and as a UCITS capital management company under the German Capital Investment Code. Accordingly, besides undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) pursuant to §1 (2) in combination with §§192ff. of the German Capital Investment Code it may manage the following domestic investment funds:

- mixed investment funds pursuant to §§218f. of the German Capital Investment Code,
- Other Investment Funds pursuant to §§220ff. of the German Capital Investment Code,
- funds of hedge funds pursuant to §§225ff. of the German Capital Investment Code,
- real property funds pursuant to §§230ff. of the German Capital Investment Code,
- closed-end domestic retail AIFs pursuant to §§261ff. of the German Capital Investment Code which invest in the following assets:
 - real estate including woods, forests and agricultural land,
 - ships, ship superstructure, ship components and ship replacement parts,
 - aircraft, aircraft components and aircraft replacement parts,
 - installations for the creation, transportation and storage of electricity, gas or heating derived from renewable energy sources,
 - rail vehicles, rail vehicle components and rail vehicle replacement parts,
 - infrastructure which is used for assets within the meaning of §261 (2) Nos. 2, 4 and 5 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - the assets pursuant to §261 (1) nos. 2 to 6 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - securities in accordance with §193 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - money market instruments in accordance with §194 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - bank deposits in accordance with §195 of the German Capital Investment Code.
 - cash loans in accordance with §§261 (1) No. 8, 285 (3) Clauses 1 and 3 of the German Capital Investment Code extended to companies in which the closed-end retail AIF already holds an interest,
- closed-end domestic special AIFs in accordance with §§285ff. of the German Capital Investment Code – including AIFs which obtain control over non-stock exchange-listed companies and issuers pursuant to §§287ff. of the German Capital Investment Code – which invest in the following assets:
 - real estate including woods, forests and agricultural land,
 - ships, ship superstructure, ship components and ship replacement parts,
 - aircraft, aircraft components and aircraft replacement parts,
 - installations for the creation, transportation and storage of electricity, gas or heating derived from renewable energy sources,
 - rail vehicles, rail vehicle components and rail vehicle replacement parts,
 - infrastructure which is used for assets within the meaning of §261 (2) Nos. 2, 4 and 5 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - the assets pursuant to §261 (1) nos. 2 to 6 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - securities in accordance with §193 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - money market instruments in accordance with §194 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - bank deposits in accordance with §195 of the German Capital Investment Code.

- cash loans in accordance with §285 (2) of the German Capital Investment Code,
- cash loans pursuant to §§285 (3) of the German Capital Investment Code extended to companies in which the closed-end special AIF already holds an interest,
- open-end domestic special AIFs with fixed terms of investment pursuant to §284 of the German Capital Investment Code that invest in the following assets: the assets indicated in §284 (1) and (2) of the German Capital Investment Code and cash loans pursuant to §§284 (5), 285 (3) of the German Capital Investment Code extended to companies in which the special AIF already holds an interest,
- general open-end domestic special AIFs pursuant to §282 of the German Capital Investment Code – including hedge funds pursuant to §283 of the German Capital Investment Code – that invest in the following assets:
 - the assets indicated in §284 (1) and (2) of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - hedge funds pursuant to §283 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - closed-end domestic retail AIFs pursuant to §§261ff. of the German Capital Investment Code which invest in the following assets:
 - ◆ real estate including woods, forests and agricultural land,
 - ◆ ships, ship superstructure, ship components and ship replacement parts,
 - ◆ aircraft, aircraft components and aircraft replacement parts,
 - ◆ installations for the creation, transportation and storage of electricity, gas or heating derived from renewable energy sources,
 - ◆ rail vehicles, rail vehicle components and rail vehicle replacement parts,
 - ◆ infrastructure which is used for assets within the meaning of §261 (2) Nos. 2, 4 and 5 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - ◆ the assets pursuant to §261 (1) nos. 2 to 6 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - ◆ securities in accordance with §193 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - ◆ money market instruments in accordance with §194 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - ◆ bank deposits in accordance with §195 of the German Capital Investment Code.
 - ◆ cash loans in accordance with §§261 (1) No. 8, 285 (3) Clauses 1 and 3 of the German Capital Investment Code extended to companies in which the closed-end retail AIF already holds an interest,
 - closed-end domestic special AIFs in accordance with §§285ff. of the German Capital Investment Code – including AIFs which obtain control over non-stock exchange-listed companies and issuers pursuant to §§287ff. of the German Capital Investment Code – which invest in the following assets:
 - ◆ real estate including woods, forests and agricultural land,
 - ◆ ships, ship superstructure, ship components and ship replacement parts,
 - ◆ aircraft, aircraft components and aircraft replacement parts,
 - ◆ installations for the creation, transportation and storage of electricity, gas or heating derived from renewable energy sources,
 - ◆ rail vehicles, rail vehicle components and rail vehicle replacement parts,
 - ◆ infrastructure which is used for assets within the meaning of §261 (2) Nos. 2, 4 and 5 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - ◆ the assets pursuant to §261 (1) nos. 2 to 6 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - ◆ securities in accordance with §193 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - ◆ money market instruments in accordance with §194 of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - ◆ bank deposits in accordance with §195 of the German Capital Investment Code.
 - ◆ cash loans in accordance with §285 (2) of the German Capital Investment Code,
 - ◆ cash loans pursuant to §§285 (3) of the German Capital Investment Code extended to companies in which the closed-end special AIF already holds an interest,

The Company may also manage EU UCITS, EU AIFs or foreign AIFs whose permissible assets correspond to those for domestic investment assets.

HANSAINVEST takes into account the most significant adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors within the framework set out below.

As a service asset management company, HANSAINVEST manages investment funds with investments in securities and other financial instruments, as well as with investments in real estate and other tangible assets. It has outsourced portfolio management for some funds. The consideration of the most significant adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impact, or PAI for short) depends, among other things, on the binding investment strategies of the investment funds, the type of assets they hold and the availability of data. If HANSAINVEST has outsourced portfolio management, the portfolio manager makes the investment decision within the framework of the contractual specifications and depending on the respective investment strategy of the investment fund. If HANSAINVEST makes investments within the framework of so-called advisory mandates, PAI is taken into account on the basis of the recommendation of the respective investment advisor.

Information on the most significant adverse impacts on sustainability factors is disclosed within the framework of ongoing reporting in annual reports.

Equity capital and additional equity resources

The Company's subscribed and paid-in capital amounts to EUR 10,500,000.

The Company has made provision for the professional liability risks which result from its management of investment funds which do not fall under the scope of the UCITS Directive ("alternative investment funds", "AIF") and which are attributable to the professional negligence of its executive bodies or its employees by means of equity resources amounting to at least 0.01% of the value of the portfolios of all AIF managed by it. This amount is subject to annual verification and adjustment. These equity resources are included in the paid-in capital.

DEPOSITARY

Identity of the depositary

The credit institution Hauck Aufhäuser Lampe Privatbank AG, Kaiserstrasse 24, 60311 Frankfurt am Main, has assumed the function of the Fund's depositary. The depositary is a credit institution under German law.

Tasks of the depositary

The German Capital Investment Code stipulates separate management and custody of funds. The depositary holds the assets on blocked (custody) accounts. In case of assets which cannot be held in custody, the depositary will verify whether the management company has obtained ownership of these assets. It monitors the Company's asset dispositions for compliance with the provisions of the German Capital Investment Code and the Terms of Investment. Investments may only be made in bank deposits at another credit institution and such bank deposits may only be disposed of with the depositary's consent. The depositary must issue its consent if such investment or disposition is compatible with the Terms of Investment and the provisions of the German Capital Investment Code.

In addition, the depositary performs the following tasks in particular:

- issuance and redemption of units in the Fund,
- ensuring that units are issued, redeemed and valued in accordance with the provisions of the German Capital Investment Code and the Fund's Terms of Investment,
- ensuring that it receives the proceeds of transactions executed for joint account of the investors within the normal time limits,
- ensuring that the income of the Fund is appropriated pursuant to the German Capital Investment Code and the Terms of Investment,
- monitoring of any borrowing by the Company for account of the Fund and, where applicable, consent to such borrowing,
- ensuring that enforceable collateral is provided for securities lending transactions and is available at any time.

Conflicts of interest

The following conflicts of interest may arise from the assumption of the function of depositary for the Fund.

- No conflict of interest was identified as of preparation of this Prospectus.

Sub-custody

In the following countries, the depositary has transferred custody of the assets to the following sub-custodians:

With regard to assets held for account of the Fund, equities and bonds are generally held in custody by:

- Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg
- Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main
- Citibank N.A., London,

while German and foreign fund units are generally held by:

- Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg
- Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main*
- B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. AG, Frankfurt am Main
- ifsam - International Fund Services & Asset Management S.A., Luxembourg
- Fondsdepot Bank GmbH, Hof

In addition, the following special depositaries are used:

- Standard Chartered Bank (Group)

Clearstream Banking S.A. (Luxembourg)

BICCODE: CEDELULLXXX

Clearstream Banking AG (Frankfurt)

BICCODE: DAKVDEFFXXX

Country	2nd Sub-Custodian	Central Securities Depository
Australia	BNP Paribas Australia, Sydney (PARBAU2SXXX)	Austraclear Limited, Sydney
Austria	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Österreichische Kontrollbank Central Securities Depository GmbH, Vienna (OeKB CSD)
Belgium	KBC Bank N.V., Brussels (KREDBEBBXXX) Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Euroclear Belgium, N.V. Brussels National Bank of Belgium, Brussels (NBB)
Canada	RBC Investor Services Trust, Toronto (ROTRCATTXXX)	The Canadian Depository for Securities Ltd., Toronto (CDS)
China (B-shares)	HSBC Bank (China) Company Ltd. (HSBCCNSHXXX)	China Securities Depository and Clearing Corp. Ltd. (CSDC) China Central Depository and Clearing Co. Ltd. (CCDC) Shanghai Clearing House (SHCH)
Czech Republic	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s., Prague (BACXCZPPXXX)	The Central Securities Depository, Prague (CSDP) Czech National Bank, Prague (CNB)
Denmark	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	VP Securities A/S, Copenhagen
Estonia	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Nasdaq CSD SE, Tallinn
Finland		Euroclear Finland Ltd., Helsinki
France	BNP Paribas S.A., Paris (PARBFRPPXXX) Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Euroclear France S.A., Paris
Germany	Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg (CEDELULLXXX)	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (CBF)
Greece	Citibank Europe plc, Greece Branch, Athens (CITIGRAAXXX), Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Hellenic Central Securities Depository S.A., Athens (ATHEXCSD), Bank of Greece settlement system, Athens (BoGS)
Hong Kong	Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch (CITIHKHXXXX)	Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Ltd. (HKSCC) Central Moneymarkets Unit, Hong Kong (CMU)
Hungary		KELER Ltd., Budapest
Iceland	LuxCSD S.A., Luxembourg (LUXCLULLXXX)	Nasdaq CSD Iceland hf, Reykjavik

Indonesia	Citibank N.A., Jakarta Branch (CITIIDJXXXX)	P.T. Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia Bank Indonesia, Jakarta
Ireland	Citibank N.A., London Branch (CITIGB2LXXX)	Euroclear Bank S.A. / N.V., Brussels
Israel	Citibank N.A., Israel Branch, Tel Aviv (CITIILITXXX)	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Clearing House Ltd., Tel Aviv (TASE-CH)
Italy	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Monte Titoli S.p.A., Milan
Japan	HSBC Ltd., Tokyo (HSBCJPJTXXX)	Bank of Japan, Tokyo (BoJ) Japan Securities Depository Center Inc., Tokyo (JASDEC) The Depository Trust Company, New York (DTC)
Latvia	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Nasdaq CSD SE, Riga
Lithuania	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Nasdaq CSD SE, Vilnius
Luxembourg		LuxCSD S.A., Luxembourg
Malaysia	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad, Kuala Lumpur (HBMBMYKLXXX)	Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn. Berhad, Kuala Lumpur Malaysian Electronic Clearing Corp. Sdn Bhd, Kuala Lumpur (MyClear)
Malta	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Malta Stock Exchange plc., Valletta (MSE)
Mexico	Banco Nacional de Mexico S.A., Mexico D.F. (BNMXMMXXX)	S.D. Indeval S.A. de C.V., Mexico D.F
Netherlands	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Euroclear Nederland S.A./N.V., Amsterdam
New Zealand	BNP Paribas S.A., Sydney (BNPAAU2SXXX)	New Zealand Central Securities Depository Ltd., Wellington (NZCSD)
Norway		Verdipapirsentralen ASA, Oslo (VPS)
Philippines	Standard Chartered Bank Philippines Branch, Makati City (SCBLPHMMXXX)	Philippine Depository & Trust Corp., Makati City (PDTC), Bureau of the Treasury, Manila (BTR)
Poland	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A., Warsaw (CITIPLPXXX)	Registrar for Securities (RPW) at National Bank of Poland Central Securities Depository of Poland, Warsaw (KDPW)
Portugal	BNP Paribas S.A., Paris (PARBFRPPXXX) Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	Interbolsa - S.G.S.L.S.C.V.M. S.A, Porto
Romania	BRD Groupe Societe Generale, Bucharest (BRDEROBUXXX)	National Bank of Romania, Bucharest (NBR) Depozitarul Central S.A., Bucharest
Singapore	DBS Bank Ltd., Singapore (DBSSSGSGXXX) Standard Chartered Bank (Singapore) Ltd., Singapore (SCBLSGSGXXX)	The Central Depository Pte Ltd., Singapore (CDP) Monetary Authority of Singapore, Singapore (MAS) Singapore
Slovakia		Centrálny depozitár cenných papierov SR a.s., Bratislava (CDCP)
Slovenia		Central Securities Clearing Corp., Ljubljana (KDD)
South Africa	Standard Chartered Bank, Johannesburg Branch, Sandton (SCBLZAJJXXX)	South Africa's Central Securities Depository Pty Ltd., Sandton (strate)
South Korea	HSBC Ltd., Seoul Branch (HSBCKRSEXXX)	Korean Securities Depository, Seoul (KSD)
Spain	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A., Madrid (BBVAESMMXXX)	Iberclear, Madrid

	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (DAKVDEFFXXX)	
Sweden	S.E. Banken Custody Service, Stockholm (ESSESESSXXX)	Euroclear Sweden AB, Stockholm
Switzerland	UBS AG, Zurich (UBSWCHZHXXX)	SIX SIS AG, Zurich
Thailand	Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Ltd., Bangkok (SCBLTHBXXX)	Thailand Securities Depository Company Ltd., Bangkok (TSD)
Türkiye	Türk Ekonomi Bankasi A.S., Istanbul (TEBUTRISXXX)	Central Registry Agency Inc Turkey (CRA) Central Bank of Turkey (CBRT)
United Kingdom	Citibank N.A., London Branch (CITIGB2LXXX)	Euroclear UK & International Ltd., London
USA	Citibank N.A., New York (CITIUS33XXX)	Fedwire Securities Services, New York The Depository Trust Company, New York (DTC)

Citibank N.A., London

Country	2nd Sub-Custodian	Central Securities Depository
Australia	Citigroup Pty Ltd., Sydney (CITIAU3XXXX)	Clearing House Electr. Subregister System, Sydney (CHES) Austraclear Limited, Sydney
Austria	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	Österreichische Kontrollbank Central Securities Depository GmbH, Vienna (OeKB CSD)
Bermuda	HSBC Bank Bermuda Ltd., Hamilton (BBDABMHMXXX)	Bermuda Securities Depository, Hamilton (BSD)
Brazil	Citibank N.A., Brazilian Branch, Sao Paulo (CITIBRSPXXX) 3rd Sub-Custodian: Citibank Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A.	B3 – Listed Segment Sistema Especial de Liquidação e de Custódia, Sao Paulo (SELIC) B3 - OTC Segment
Canada	Citibank Canada, Toronto (CITICATTXXX)	The Canadian Depository for Securities Ltd., Toronto (CDS)
Chile	Banco de Chile, Santiago (BCHICLRMXXX)	Depósito Central de Valores S.A., Santiago (DCV)
China	Citibank (China) Co. Ltd., Shanghai (CITICNSXXXX)	CSDCC Beijing Branch China Central Depository and Clearing Co. Ltd. (CCDC) Shanghai Clearing House (SHCH)
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A., Bogota (CTRUCOB1XXX)	Depósito Centralizado de Valores, Bogotá (DECEVAL) Deposito Central de Valores, Bogotá (DCV)
Croatia	Privredna Banka Zagreb d.d., Zagreb (PBZGHR2XXXX)	Central Depository & Clearing Company Inc. (SKDD d.d.)
Denmark	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	VP Securities A/S, Copenhagen
Egypt	Citibank N.A. Egypt, Cairo (CITIEGCXXXX)	Egyptian Central Securities Depository, Cairo (ECSD) Misr for Central Clearing, Depository and Registry, Cairo (MCDR)
Estonia	Swedbank A/S, Tallinn (HABAE2XXXX)	NASDAQ CSD SE, Tallinn
Finland	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	Euroclear Finland Ltd., Helsinki
France	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	Euroclear France S.A., Paris

Germany	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (CBF)
Hong Kong	Citibank N.A., Hong Kong Branch (CITIHKXXXX)	Central Clearing and Settlement System, Hong Kong (CCASS) Central Moneymarkets Unit, Hong Kong (CMU)
ICSD		Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg (CBL) Euroclear S.A. / N. V., Brussels (EBE)
Indonesia	Citibank N.A., Jakarta Branch (CITIIDJXXXX)	Indonesian Central Securities Depository, Jakarta (KSEI) Bank Indonesia, Jakarta
Italy	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	Euronext Securities, Milan
Japan	Citibank N.A., Tokyo Branch (CITIJPTXXX), Citigroup Global Markets Japan Inc., Tokyo (NSBLJPTXXX)	Bank of Japan, Tokyo (BoJ), Japan Securities Depository Center Inc., Tokyo (JASDEC)
Latvia	Swedbank A/S, Tallinn (HABAE2XXXX) 3rd Sub-Custodian: Swedbank AS, Riga (HABALV22XXX)	NASDAQ CSD SE, Riga, The Bank of Latvia, Riga
Lithuania	Swedbank A/S, Tallinn (HABAE2XXXX) 3rd Sub-Custodian: Swedbank AB, Vilnius (HABALT22XXX)	NASDAQ CSD SE, Vilnius
Mauritius	HSBC Ltd., Ebene (HSBCMUMXXXX)	Central Depository & Settlement Co. Ltd., Port Louis (CDS)
Mexico	Banco Nacional de Mexico S.A., Mexico D.F. (BNMXMXMMXXXX)	S.D. Indeval S.A. de C.V., Mexico D.F.
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb S.A., Casablanca (CITIMAMCXXX)	MAROCLEAR, Casablanca
Netherlands	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	Euroclear (Bank) Nederland, Amsterdam
New Zealand	Citibank N.A., New Zealand Branch, Auckland (CITINZ2XXXX)	New Zealand Central Securities Depository Ltd., Wellington (NZCSD)
Peru	Citibank del Perú S.A., Lima (CITIEPLXXX)	CAVALI S.A. ICLV, Lima
Philippines	Citibank, N.A., Philippines Branch, Taguig City (CITIPHMXXXX)	Philippine Depository & Trust Corp., Makati City (PDTC) Bureau of the Treasury, Manila (BTR)
Poland	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A., Warsaw (CITIPLPXXXX)	National Bank of Poland, Warsaw (NBP) Central Securities Depository of Poland, Warsaw (KDPW)
Portugal	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin (CITIE2XXXX)	Interbolsa - S.G.S.L.S.C.V.M. S.A, Porto
Saudi Arabia	Citigroup Saudi Arabia, Riyadh (CITISARIXXX)	Tadawul (Saudi Arabia Exchange), Riyadh Securities Depository Center Company, Riyadh (Edaa)
Singapore	Singapore Citibank N.A., Singapore Branch (CITISGSGXXX)	The Central Depository Pte Ltd., Singapore (CDP) Monetary Authority of Singapore, Singapore (MAS)
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., Ljubljana (BACXSI22XXX)	Central Securities Clearing Corp., Ljubljana (KDD)
South Africa	Citibank N.A., South Africa, Sandown (CITIZAJXXXX)	South Africa's Central Securities Depository Pty Ltd., Sandown (strate)
South Korea	Citibank Korea Inc., Seoul	Korean Securities Depository, Seoul

	(CITIKRSXXXX)	(KSD)
Sweden	Citibank Europe plc, Sweden Branch, Stockholm (CITISESXXXX)	Euroclear Sweden AB, Stockholm
Switzerland	Citibank N.A., London Branch (CITIGB2LXXX)	SIX SIS AG, Zurich
Taiwan	Citibank Taiwan Ltd., Taipei (CITITWTXXXX)	Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation, Taipei (TDCC)
Thailand	Citibank N.A., Bangkok Branch (CITITHBXXXX)	Thailand Securities Depository Company Ltd., Bangkok (TSD)
United Kingdom	Citibank N.A., London Branch (CITIGB2LXXX)	Euroclear UK & International Ltd., London
USA	Citibank N.A., New York (CITIUS33XXX)	Federal Reserve Bank, New York (FED) The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation, New York (DTCC)
Vietnam	Citibank, N.A. Hanoi Branch (CITIVNVXXXX)	Vietnam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation, Hanoi (VSD)

Standard Chartered Bank (Group)

Country	2nd Sub-Custodian	Central Securities Depository
India		National Securities Depository Ltd., Mumbai (NSDL) Central Depository Services India Ltd., Mumbai (CDSL) Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai India
South Korea		Korean Securities Depository, Seoul (KSD)
Taiwan		Central Government Securities Settlement System, Taipei (CGSS) Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation, Taipei (TDCC)

Stand: 08/2024

According to the depository, the above-mentioned companies' sub-custody role does not entail any conflicts of interest.

The depository has provided HANSAINVEST with the information in this section. HANSAINVEST has merely verified the plausibility of this information. However, it receives this information from the depository and is unable to undertake a detailed review of its accuracy and completeness.

Liability of the depository

As a general rule, the depository is responsible for any assets which are held by it or which are held by another depository with its consent. The depository will be liable to the Fund and its investors in the event of the loss of such an asset, unless such loss is attributable to events beyond the depository's control. In principle, the depository will only be liable for damage not associated with the loss of an asset if it has, at very least, been negligent in failing to comply with its obligations under the German Capital Investment Code.

Additional information

Upon demand, the Company shall provide the investors with up-to-date information regarding the depository and its duties, the sub-custodians and possible conflicts of interest associated with the activity of the depository or the sub-custodians.

RISK NOTICES

Before deciding whether to purchase units in the Fund, investors are advised to carefully read the following risk notices in conjunction with the other information provided in this Prospectus and to consider this in making their investment decision. Realization of one or more of these risks may, in itself or together with other circumstances, adversely affect the development of the Fund or of the assets held in the Fund and thus also adversely influence the value of a unit.

If the investor sells units in the Fund at a time when the prices of the assets held by the Fund are lower than when the units were purchased, he will not recover the capital which he has invested in the Fund or will not recover the full value of this capital. The investor may even lose some or all of the capital which he has invested in the Fund. Growth cannot be guaranteed. The investor's risk exposure is limited to the sum invested. The investor is not required to make subsequent contributions above and beyond his capital contribution.

As well as the risks and uncertainties outlined below and elsewhere in this Prospectus, the performance of the Fund may also be impaired by various other risks and uncertainties which are not known at the present time. The order in which the following risks are listed does not constitute any indication as to the probability of their realization or as to the scope of specific risks or their significance upon realization.

Risks associated with an investment in the Fund

The risks typically associated with an investment in a UCITS are listed below. These risks may adversely affect the value of a unit, the capital invested by the investor or the investor's envisaged holding period for his investment in the Fund.

Fluctuation of the Fund's unit value

The Fund's unit value consists of the value of the Fund divided by the number of units in circulation. The value of the Fund corresponds to the total market values of all of the assets held in the Fund less the total market values of all of the Fund's liabilities. The Fund's unit value is therefore dependent on the value of the assets held in the Fund and the value of the Fund's liabilities. If the value of these assets decreases or the value of these liabilities increases, this will cause the value of a unit in the Fund to fall.

Reduction of the Fund's unit value through amount allocated out of the Fund

Amounts allocated out of the Fund will reduce the assets of the Fund in addition to the interest, dividends and income from investment units, fees from lending transactions and repurchase agreements as well as realized capital gains and other income which have accrued during the financial year for account of the Fund and which have not been used to cover costs. This means that the distribution may be made even if no profits are generated.

Effect of tax issues on the specific outcome for the investor

The tax treatment of investment income will depend on the investor's specific circumstances and may change over time. The investor should consult his personal tax advisor in case of any queries, particularly in relation to his specific tax situation. The investor's non-tax situation should also be considered in making any investment decision.

Amendment of the investment policy or the Terms of Investment

The Company may amend the Terms of Investment subject to the approval of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority. This may also affect rights of the investor. For instance, the Company may amend the Fund's investment policy by amending the Terms of Investment, or it may increase

the costs charged to the Fund. The Company may also amend the investment policy within the scope of the range of investments permitted contractually and by law, i.e. without amending the Terms of Investment and related approval from the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority. This may alter the level of risk associated with the Fund.

Restriction of redemption of units

The Company may restrict redemption of units for a total of up to 15 consecutive working days if investors' surrender requests on a given settlement date exceed the threshold stipulated in the GTI of 10% of the net inventory value beyond which these settlement requests can no longer be fulfilled due to the Fund's liquidity situation, in the interests of all of the investors in the Fund. A divergent threshold may be stipulated in the STI. If this threshold is reached or exceeded, the Company will decide at its discretion whether to restrict redemption on this settlement date. In the event that it decides to restrict redemption, on the basis of a daily discretionary decision it may continue to do so for up to 14 consecutive working days. In the event that the Company has decided to restrict redemption, it will only redeem units at the redemption price applicable on the settlement date on a pro rata basis; in other respects, the Company's redemption obligation will not apply. This means that any redemption application will only be executed pro rata, on the basis of a ratio calculated by the Company. The portion of such orders which has not been executed will not be executed at a subsequent moment in time and will instead expire. The risk therefore applies for the investor that his orders for the surrender of units will only be executed pro rata and the investor may therefore need to once again place any outstanding residual orders.

Suspension of redemption of units

In principle, investors may require the redemption of their units by the Company on each valuation date. However, the Company may temporarily suspend redemption of units if extraordinary circumstances arise that make such suspension appear necessary in the interests of the investors. Such extraordinary circumstances may include economic or political crises, an unusual volume of redemption applications or the closure of stock exchanges or markets, trading restrictions or other factors which impair determination of the unit value. The German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority may also require the Company to suspend redemption of units if this is in the interests of the investors or the general public. During this time, the investor will not be able to redeem his units. The unit value may also fall in case of suspension of redemption of units, e.g. if the Company is forced to sell assets below their market value while redemption of units is suspended. The Company will be entitled not to redeem the units until it has resumed redemption of units at the redemption price then applicable. The unit value upon resumption of redemption of units may be lower than prior to the suspension of redemption. The Fund may be directly liquidated following a suspension, without any resumption of the redemption of units, e.g. if the Company terminates its management of the Fund in order to liquidate the Fund. Investors are therefore exposed to the risk that they may not be able to hold their investment for the length of time envisaged and that significant portions of their invested capital may not be available, for an indefinite period, or may be lost entirely.

Liquidation of the Fund

The Company is entitled to terminate its management of the Fund. The Company may liquidate the Fund entirely upon termination of its management activities. Following a notice period of six months, the right of disposal over the Fund will be transferred to the depositary. Investors are therefore exposed to the risk that they may not be able to hold their investment for the length of time envisaged. The Fund may incur taxes other than German taxes on income at the Fund's transfer to the depositary. If the units in the Fund are removed from the investor's custody account upon termination of the liquidation procedure, the investor may incur taxes on income.

Transfer of all of the assets in the Fund to another investment fund (merger)

The Company may transfer all of the assets in the Fund to a different investment fund. In this case, the investor may (i) surrender his units, (ii) retain them, thus becoming an investor in the absorbing investment fund, (iii) or exchange them for units in an investment fund with similar investment principles, insofar as the Company or an affiliate manages such an investment fund with similar investment principles. This will equally apply in the event of the Company transferring all of the assets of another investment fund to the Fund. The investor will therefore be required to make a new investment decision prematurely, at the time of this transfer. Taxes on income may be levied upon the surrender of units. The investor may incur taxes at the conversion of units into units in an investment fund with comparable investment principles, e.g. if the value of the units received exceeds the value of the investor's old units at the time of purchase.

Transfer of the Fund to another capital management company

The Company may transfer the Fund to another capital management company. This will not change either the Fund or the position of the investor. However, within the scope of the transfer the investor must decide whether he considers the new capital management company to be as suitable as the current capital management company. If he does not wish to continue to invest in the Fund under new management, he must surrender his units. Taxes on income may arise.

Profitability and fulfillment of the investor's investment goals

No guarantee can be provided that the investor will achieve his desired investment outcome. The value of a unit in the Fund may fall and cause the investor to suffer losses. Neither the Company nor third parties have provided any guarantee in regard to a specific minimum payment commitment upon surrender or in regard to a specific investment outcome for the Fund. Investors may thus receive an amount which is less than their original investment. Moreover, a front-end load paid upon purchase of units or a redemption fee paid at the sale of units may reduce the target financial performance of an investment or even deplete this entirely, particularly in case of a short investment period.

Risks associated with a negative performance for the Fund (market risk)

The market risk is the risk of loss associated with an Investment Fund which results from fluctuations in the market value of positions in this Investment Fund's portfolio on account of changes in market variables such as interest rates, exchange rates, equity and commodity prices as well as changes in an issuer's credit rating.

The risks associated with the Fund's investments in individual assets are outlined below. These risks may impair the performance of the Fund or its assets and thus adversely affect the value of a unit and the capital invested by the investor. If the investor sells units in the Fund at a time when the prices of the assets held by the Investment Fund are lower than when the units were purchased, the investor will not recover the money which he has invested in the Fund or will not recover the full value of this investment.

Risks of changes in value

The assets in which the Company invests for account of the Fund are exposed to risks. For example, losses of value may be incurred if the market value of these assets falls in relation to the purchase price or if cash settlement prices and forward rates vary in terms of their development.

Capital market risk

The price or market value trend for financial products depends in particular on the development of the capital markets which, for their part, are affected by the general situation of the world economy and by economic and political outline conditions in individual countries. Irrational factors such as sentiment,

opinions and rumors may also influence general price trends, especially on the stock exchange. Fluctuations in market values may also be attributable to changes in interest rates, exchange rates or the credit rating of an issuer.

Risks of changes in equity prices

As is well known, equities are subject to strong price fluctuations and thus also the risk of price falls. In particular, these price fluctuations are affected by the profit trend for the issuing company as well as developments in its business sector and the trend for the overall economy. Market participants' level of confidence in the company in question may also affect its price trend. This is particularly true of companies whose equities have only been licensed on the stock exchange or another organized market for a short period of time; even slight changes in the forecasts for such equities may lead to strong price movements. If the volume of freely tradable equities held by a large number of shareholders (free float) accounts for a small proportion of total ownership of this stock, even small purchase and sales orders may have a strong effect on the market price and thus lead to increased price fluctuations.

The value of equities does not always reflect the actual asset value of the company in question. Accordingly, these values may be subject to major and rapid levels of fluctuation in case of changing market conditions or in case of changing assessments on the part of market participants regarding the value of these investments. In addition, the rights resulting from equities will only be satisfied after the claims of all other creditors of the issuer have been fulfilled. Equities are therefore generally subject to larger fluctuations in value than interest-bearing securities, for instance.

In view of the risk of larger and more frequent fluctuations in equity values, the equities featured in the Fund may thus lead to correspondingly larger and more frequent changes in the Fund's value.

Interest-rate fluctuation risk

When investing in fixed-income securities, the market interest rate prevailing at the time of issue for a security may change. If market interest rates rise in relation to the interest rates prevailing at the time of issue, the prices of the fixed-income securities will usually fall. By contrast, if market interest rates fall, the prices of fixed-income securities will rise. This market trend means that current returns for fixed-income securities roughly correspond to current market interest rates. However, price fluctuations vary in accordance with the (remaining) time to maturity of fixed-income securities. Fixed-income securities with shorter maturities offer lower price risks than fixed-income securities with longer maturities. By contrast, fixed-income securities with shorter maturities generally have lower returns than fixed-income securities with longer maturities. Due to their short term of a maximum of 397 days, money market instruments are generally exposed to lower price risks. In addition, the interest rate trends for various interest rate-based financial instruments which are denominated in the same currency and have comparable residual maturities may vary.

Risk of negative credit interest

The Company invests liquid resources of the Fund with the depositary or other banks for account of the Fund. For these bank deposits, in some cases an interest rate has been agreed which corresponds to the European Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor) minus a specific margin. Should the Euribor fall below the agreed margin, this will result in negative interest rates on the relevant account. Insofar as other procedures have been agreed with a similar effect, they may likewise result in negative interest rates on the relevant account. Depending on the development of the European Central Bank's interest-rate policy, short-, medium- and even long-term bank deposits may attract a negative rate of interest.

Risk of changes in prices of convertible and warrant-linked bonds

Convertible and warrant-linked bonds entitle the bearer to convert the bond into equities or to purchase equities. The development of the value of convertible and warrant-linked bonds therefore depends on

the price trend for the equity as the underlying instrument. The risks associated with the performance of the underlying equities may therefore also affect the performance of the convertible and warrant-linked bonds. Warrant-linked bonds which entitle the issuer to deliver to the investor a predetermined volume of equities (reverse convertibles) instead of repaying a nominal amount are even more dependent on the corresponding equity price.

Risks associated with derivatives transactions

The term “derivatives” refers to financial instruments whose price is derived from the underlying market asset. The purchase and sale of options and the execution of futures contracts or swaps are associated with the following risks:

- The use of derivatives may give rise to losses which are not foreseeable and which may even exceed the amounts committed for the derivatives transaction.
- Changes in the price of the underlying instrument may reduce the value of an option or futures contract. In the event of its value falling and the derivative thus becoming worthless, the Company may be compelled to accept forfeiture of the purchased rights, without the return of the invested capital. The Fund may also suffer losses as a result of changes in the value of the underlying asset for a swap.
- A liquid secondary market for a specific instrument may not be available at a given time. In this case, it may not be possible to neutralize (close out) a derivatives position economically.
- The leverage effect of options may influence the value of the Fund to a greater extent than the direct purchase of the underlying instruments. It may not be possible to determine the risk of loss at the time of conclusion of the transaction.
- Purchasing options carries the risk that the option will not be exercised because the prices of the underlying instruments do not develop as expected, resulting in the expiry of the option premium paid by the Fund. When options are sold, there is a risk that the Fund will be required to pay a price higher than the current market price when purchasing assets, or to deliver assets at a price lower than the current market price. In this case, the Fund will suffer a loss in the amount of the difference in price less the option premium received.
- In case of futures contracts, there is a risk of the Company being obliged for account of the Fund to bear the difference between the price as of the transaction's conclusion and the market price at the time of its closing-out or its maturity date. The Fund would thus suffer losses. It is not possible to determine this loss risk as of the time of entry into the futures contract.
- Offsetting transactions (closing-out) entail costs.
- The Company's forecasts for the future development of underlying assets, interest rates, prices and foreign exchange markets may subsequently prove to be incorrect. A derivatives transaction may thus subsequently prove to be financially disadvantageous.
- It may not be possible to purchase or sell the derivatives' underlying assets at a favorable moment, and it may be necessary to purchase or sell them at an unfavorable moment.

The following risks may apply in case of over-the-counter (OTC) transactions:

- An organized market may not be available, so that the Company has difficulty in selling the financial instruments purchased for account of the Fund on the OTC market or is unable to do so at all.

- It may be difficult or impossible to enter into an offsetting transaction (closing-out) due to the individual agreement, or this may entail significant costs.

Risks of securities with crypto assets as underlying assets

Insofar as the securities purchased reflect the underlying asset, the following risks relating to the underlying assets (crypto assets) are also essentially associated with the securities purchased. The realisation of the following risks has a direct impact on the value of securities based on crypto assets.

The prices of crypto assets fluctuate greatly. This implies that the value of the securities and thus the fund price may also fluctuate greatly. There is a risk that the fund price may fall sharply on a permanent basis, causing investors to suffer heavy losses.

Due to the novelty of the aforementioned securities, it cannot be ruled out that there may be other risks associated with investing in crypto assets that are not mentioned below.

Risks generally associated with investing in crypto assets:

Market acceptance risk

The value of cryptocurrencies depends largely on their acceptance as a means of payment among market participants. Providers of goods/services and other market players are not legally obliged to accept cryptocurrencies as a means of payment. There is therefore a risk that cryptocurrencies will be accepted as a means of payment to a lesser extent than previously in the future.

Value risk

Cryptocurrencies have no intrinsic or inherent value, unlike silver coins, for example, which have a material value. The value of cryptocurrencies follows the principle of price formation on the stock exchange, balancing supply and demand. It is therefore determined by the market price (see “Price risk” and “Psychological market risk”). There is a risk that the market price will fall without this loss being limited by any intrinsic value.

Discontinuation or reduction of mining activity

The possible uses of cryptocurrencies are based on the underlying blockchains. Their functioning depends largely on the ability and willingness of miners to provide their computing power for the creation of new blocks. These “technology operators” may cease their activities for various reasons or reduce them to such an extent that the functionality of the blockchain is no longer sufficiently guaranteed. Examples of this include a lack of funding, a lack of public interest in the respective cryptocurrencies or insufficient returns.

Fork risk / Hard fork risk / Non-participation in inflow events

A so-called “hard fork” is a split of the blockchain into two different values. This change in the protocol of a blockchain, which is not compatible with earlier versions, means that all users of the new software are separated from those using the outdated software. In order for the new blocks to be recognised, it is necessary for all market participants in the blockchain concerned to use only the current version of the software. The two blockchains separate into two new paths. There is a risk that investors will not receive the crypto assets of the split network because the conditions required for the inflow of the new crypto assets are not met and that the split of the blockchain may lead to significant price fluctuations. The risk of non-participation in inflow events also exists, for example, in the case of airdrops, the additional distribution of units to holders of the cryptocurrency.

Transfer fee risk

With many blockchains, a blockchain transaction to another address incurs a transfer fee. If this fee rises to an unreasonably high level, the crypto token may no longer appear profitable, leading to a decline in its market price.

Regulatory risk

If governments / government agencies change existing regulations, apply them differently or introduce new regulations, changes in the value of crypto assets are to be expected. Severe restrictions imposed by government regulation or changes in regulatory classification within individual countries can lead to changes in the acceptance of crypto assets. Even the announcement of regulatory measures can lead to price turbulence. A ban on trading or owning certain crypto assets by government agencies may result in certain marketplaces having to cease trading in crypto assets and investors no longer being able to sell their crypto assets.

No regulation of trading venues

Many trading venues for crypto assets abroad are either not subject to government supervision or are subject only to limited government supervision that is not comparable to government supervision of stock exchanges. This can make trading venues more vulnerable to price manipulation of the crypto assets traded on the trading venue or to criminal activity, particularly by insiders.

Software errors

Like all software-based systems, crypto assets are not immune to software errors. If such incidents cannot be resolved through software fixes or cooperative behaviour on the part of those involved, there is a risk of losses because the blockchain, as the software basis for crypto assets, is no longer trusted, or total losses because the blockchain as a whole is no longer functional.

Errors in the program code

Errors in the program code of blockchains or in the underlying encryption technology can give third parties unauthorised access to crypto tokens or render the entire blockchain worthless.

Irreversibility of transactions

If the respective blockchain does not have integrated address validation, incorrect address entries when transferring crypto assets will result in the loss of the transferred crypto assets due to the irreversibility of the transaction.

Wallet errors

When paying out crypto tokens to your own wallets, there is a risk that the wallet addresses entered are incorrect or do not belong to your own wallet, or that a hacker attack or computer virus transmits an incorrect wallet address.

Data loss

Control over crypto assets arises from possession of the secret private key. If this key is lost, the associated units of value can no longer be transferred or exchanged, either by the owner or the entire network, and therefore lose their economic value.

Data espionage

The keys required to dispose of cryptocurrency assets are relatively small in terms of storage requirements and are an easy target for cybercriminals. Similar to passwords, they can be discovered

using malware. By discovering private keys, an attacker also gains access to the investor's crypto tokens. It is possible that such crypto tokens, which are designated as stolen, may be traced in later transactions, but due to their fungibility (similar to money), identifying the "thieves" is only possible in exceptional cases, as is the case with cash.

Security risk / Technology risk / Custody risk

To protect against data loss or attacks, companies offer secure storage of cryptocurrency assets as a service. Providers of such wallets store assets in accordance with very high security standards and implement appropriate security concepts. However, even these do not guarantee 100% security. There is a risk that the technologies used may also become targets of cyber-attacks or physical attacks. There is a risk that crypto assets may be lost, devalued or rendered unusable due to a technical malfunction. In this case, there is a risk of total loss.

Manipulation risk

Every blockchain underlying a crypto asset is based on a specific cryptographic procedure to protect against manipulation. These procedures or their implementation may prove to be insufficiently secure in the future, resulting in the risk of impairment or the complete disruption of the blockchain's functionality, for example through cyber-attacks.

Majority attack / 51% attack

If miners join forces and collectively pool more than half of the computing power, there is a possibility of a majority attack (also known as a 51% attack / majority decision by computing power) on crypto assets such as Bitcoin. In this case, the majority of mining capacity can be taken over, and the attacker can determine which transactions are permitted and recognised by the network and which are not. This targeted market manipulation by large market participants can impair or completely disrupt the functionality of the blockchain. This can lead to a decline in the market price.

Trading suspension risk

Restrictions or suspensions on the tradability of crypto assets on various financial markets (e.g. for technical reasons or due to errors) can lead to (temporary) market distortions.

Risk of trading being ceased

If a government authority prohibits trading in one or more crypto assets, or if crypto assets may or can no longer be traded for other reasons, trading in this crypto asset will be ceased on the respective trading venue for crypto assets.

This may mean that investors can only sell the crypto asset outside of trading venues, if at all. Such a sale will generally only be possible at significantly lower prices than those at which the crypto asset was last traded on the trading venues.

Index-related risks

A portfolio of various crypto assets can be used to physically replicate indices for crypto assets. In this context, it cannot be ruled out that the performance of the respective market may not be fully or correctly reflected. Errors may occur in the calculation, adjustment and publication of the composition of the indices. In addition, publicly available data is used to calculate and adjust the indices. It cannot be ruled out that the data selected and checked with great care for the index calculation may be incorrect, incomplete or manipulated and thus does not accurately reflect actual market conditions.

EMP attack

An EMP attack is an attack using an electromagnetic pulse that is capable of destroying technical devices. Depending on the nature of the respective blockchain and the geographical distribution of the network nodes, there is a risk of total loss of the blockchain content.

Risks for securities lending transactions

In the event of the Company lending securities for account of the Fund, it will transfer them to a borrower which will return the same type, volume and quality of securities upon termination of the transaction (securities loan). For the period of this transaction, the Company will not be able to dispose of loaned securities. Should the security suffer a loss of value during this transaction and the Company wish to sell this security outright, it must terminate the lending transaction and await completion of the normal settlement cycle. This may entail a loss risk for the Fund.

Risks for repurchase agreements

In the event of the Company selling securities under agreements to repurchase them, it will thus sell these securities subject to an obligation to repurchase them at the end of the respective period, subject to a premium. The repurchase price and the premium payable by the seller at the end of the period will be specified upon conclusion of the transaction. If the securities sold under an agreement to repurchase them suffer a loss of value during the transaction period and the Company wishes to sell them in order to limit this loss of value, it may only do so while exercising its right of premature termination. Premature termination of the transaction may entail financial losses for the Fund. In addition, the premium payable at the end of the period may be higher than the income which the Company has realized by reinvesting the cash proceeds received as the selling price.

In the event of the Company purchasing securities under agreements to resell them, it will thus purchase them subject to an obligation to resell them at the end of the respective period. The repurchase price plus a premium will already be specified upon conclusion of the transaction. The securities purchased under a resale agreement shall serve as collateral for provision of liquidity to the counterparty. The Fund will not benefit from any increase in the value of the securities.

Risks associated with the receipt of collateral

The Company shall receive collateral for derivatives transactions, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements. Derivatives, loaned securities or securities sold under an agreement to repurchase them may increase in value. In this case, the collateral received may no longer be sufficient in order to fully cover the Company's delivery or retransfer claim against the counterparty.

The Company may invest cash collateral on blocked accounts, in high-quality government bonds or in money market funds with short-term maturity structures. However, the credit institution holding these bank deposits may default. Government bonds and money market funds may develop negatively. Upon termination of the transaction, the invested collateral may no longer be fully available even though the Company is required to return the volume of this collateral which was originally granted. In this case, the Fund would be required to bear the losses suffered in relation to the collateral.

Risk for securitization positions excluding amount retained for first loss exposure

The Fund may only purchase securities which securitize receivables (securitization positions) that were issued after January 1, 2011 if the debtor retains at least 5% of the securitization volume as "first loss exposure" and complies with further requirements. The Company is therefore obliged in the interests of the investors to implement remedial measures in case of securitizations held in the Fund's assets not complying with these EU standards. Within the scope of these remedial measures, the Company may be forced to sell such securitization positions. Due to legal requirements affecting

banks, investment companies and insurers, the Company may be unable to sell such securitization positions or may only be able to do so at strong price discounts or subject to a considerable delay.

Inflation risk

Inflation presents a devaluation risk for all assets. This also applies for the assets held in the Fund. The rate of inflation may exceed the Fund's level of growth.

Currency risk

Assets of the Fund may be invested in a currency which differs from the Fund's currency. The Fund will receive the income, repayments and proceeds of such investments in the other currency. Should the value of this currency fall in relation to the Fund's currency, the value of such investments will decrease and so will the value of the Fund's assets.

Where a unit class is in a foreign currency, this means that the investor will purchase units in the respective currency (e.g. CHF, USD, etc.). At the purchase and surrender of units in the Fund for a EUR custody account, the investor's EUR payments will be converted into the respective currency (e.g. CHF, USD, etc.). The investor is exposed to the risk of changes in the value/conversion ratio and associated fluctuations in the respective values of the EUR and the respective currency (e.g. CHF, USD, etc.) in relation to his deposits and repayments from the purchase and surrender of units in the Fund. This may result in losses in EUR due to currency fluctuations, even though the trend for the Fund's value in the foreign currency is not negative or is actually positive.

Risk of the break-up of monetary unions or withdrawal of individual countries

If the Fund invests in assets denominated in a currency issued by a monetary union, in case of the break-up of this monetary union the original currency may be replaced with a substitute currency. This may lead to a decrease in the value of the related asset.

Moreover, in case of a country withdrawing from a monetary union, the currency of this monetary union and thus any assets held in this currency may suffer a decrease in value.

Concentration risk

If the Fund's investments are concentrated in specific assets or markets, the Fund will be particularly dependent on the performance of these assets or markets.

Risks associated with investing in investment units

The risks for units in other investment funds which are purchased for the Fund ("target funds") are closely associated with the risks for the assets held in these target funds and these target funds' investment strategies. Since the managers of the individual target funds may act independently of one another, multiple target funds may pursue the same or opposing investment strategies. This may cause existing risks to accumulate and to cancel out any opportunities. The Company is not normally able to control the management of the target funds. Their investment decisions will not necessarily be consistent with the Company's assumptions or expectations. In many cases, the Company will not receive prompt notification of the target funds' current composition. If this is not consistent with their assumptions or expectations, in some cases it may only be able to react with a significant delay by surrendering units in the target fund.

Moreover, open-end investment funds in which the Fund purchases units may temporarily suspend redemption of units. In this case, the Company will be unable to sell its units in the target fund by surrendering them to the management company or the depository of the target fund in return for payment of the redemption price.

Risks resulting from the range of investments

In view of the investment principles and limits laid down by law and in the Terms of Investment – which stipulate a very wide scope for the Fund – the actual investment policy may focus on purchasing investment units whose underlying assets are limited to a small number of sectors, markets or regions/countries, for example. This concentration on a small number of specific investment sectors may entail risks (e.g. market tightness, strong level of fluctuation during certain economic cycles). The annual report provides a retrospective review of the Fund's investment policy for the past reporting year.

Emerging markets

The Fund may also invest in emerging markets. Any countries which, at the time of the investment, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank or the International Finance Corporation (IFC) does not consider to be developed industrialized nations are emerging markets. Investments in these markets may entail a particularly high level of risk, since the assets traded on stock exchanges in these countries may be subject to a particularly strong level of fluctuation, e.g. due to market tightness, transfer difficulties, a lower volume of regulation, potentially higher counterparty defaults and other factors.

Specific country risks

Before entering into an investment, the Company will assess the applicable country risk for the state in which this investment is to be made. The investment in question will then be entered into while weighing up the risk situation. This means that the Company may also invest in countries which are engaged in an active conflict at the time of an investment. However, despite careful consideration it cannot be ruled out that this investment may suffer disadvantages as a result of the pursuit of the interests of the state in question or of third parties, including by means of conflict. This may even result in the total loss of the investment.

Specific sector risks

Where investments focus on securities in a given sector, the specific risks associated with this sector may be more strongly reflected in the value of the Fund.

Particularly in case of investments in sectors which are strongly dependent on research and development (e.g. the biotechnology sector, the pharmaceuticals sector, the chemicals sector etc.) or which are relatively new, trends with industry-wide effects may give rise to premature investor reactions, leading to significant price fluctuations. The success of these sectors is frequently based upon speculation and expectations in relation to future products. However, if these products do not fulfill the expectations placed in them or if other setbacks occur, this may lead to abrupt losses of value throughout the sector.

However, dependencies may also arise in other sectors which mean that, in case of unfavorable trends (e.g. delivery bottlenecks, scarcity of raw materials, tightening-up of statutory regulations etc.) the entire sector may be subject to a significant fluctuation in value.

Specific risks associated with investing in the securities of smaller companies

An investment in the securities of smaller companies or companies in special situations is subject to specific risks which differ from those applicable for investments in highly capitalized securities. Typical characteristics of such companies include, in particular, a reduced level of capitalization, a stronger degree of dependency on the commercial success of just a few products or services and a frequently higher level of sensitiveness to cyclical swings. Moreover, the frequently reduced level of publicly available data, analyses and information about smaller companies and the limited volume of trading in what are in some cases tight market segments may result in significant price volatility.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risks are events or conditions in the environmental, social or corporate governance areas that could have an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of the fund's assets. Sustainability risks can also affect all other known types of risk and contribute to the materiality of these types of risk. Examples of such sustainability risks are listed below:

Environment

- Climate protection
- Adaptation to climate change
- Protection of biodiversity
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- Transition to a circular economy, waste prevention and recycling
- Prevention and reduction of environmental pollution
- Protection of healthy ecosystems
- Sustainable land use

Social

- Compliance with recognised labour standards (no child labour or forced labour, no discrimination)
- Compliance with occupational health and safety regulations
- Adequate remuneration, fair working conditions, diversity, and training and further education opportunities
- Freedom of association and assembly
- Ensuring adequate product safety, including health protection
- Equal requirements for companies in the supply chain
- Inclusive projects and consideration of the interests of communities and social minorities

Corporate governance

- Tax compliance
- Measures to prevent corruption
- Sustainability management by the board of directors
- Board remuneration based on sustainability
- Enabling whistleblowing
- Guaranteeing employee rights
- Guaranteeing data protection
- Disclosure of information

Furthermore, sustainability risks in the areas of climate and the environment can be divided into physical risks and transition risks:

Physical risks arise both in relation to individual extreme weather events and their consequences, e.g. heat waves and droughts, floods, storms, hail, forest fires or avalanches, as well as in relation to long-term changes in climatic and ecological conditions, such as precipitation frequency and amounts, weather instability, sea level rise, changes in ocean and air currents, ocean acidification, and rising average temperatures with regional extremes. Physical risks can also have indirect consequences, such as the collapse of supply chains, the abandonment of water-intensive business activities, climate-induced migration and armed conflicts. Finally, those responsible for environmental damage or companies that have contributed to climate change could be held accountable for the consequences by the state or the courts.

Transition risks exist in connection with the shift to a low-carbon economy: political measures can lead to higher prices and/or shortages of fossil fuels or emission allowances, such as the coal phase-out or the so-called CO₂ tax. Similarly, they can lead to high investment costs due to the necessary

renovation of buildings and facilities. New technologies can displace existing ones, and changing preferences among contractual partners and social expectations can jeopardise companies that fail to adapt.

There are so-called interdependencies between physical and transition risks. Accordingly, a sharp increase in physical risks could require a more abrupt transition of the economy, which in turn leads to higher transition risks. If the necessary reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is not implemented in time, physical risks and the pressure to act will increase.

HANSAINVEST assesses sustainability risks in the context of special funds for investments already made on the basis of an ESG report that can be accessed daily. This ESG report includes environmental indicators based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (also known as “TCFD”) and key figures from the areas of social affairs and corporate governance.

The Company makes the daily ESG report available to support affiliated portfolio managers and investment advisors in their investment decisions and advisory services. The Company reviews the data from the ESG report on a quarterly basis and, if deemed necessary by the Company, consults with the portfolio manager or investment advisor on potential consequences.

The probability that sustainability risks will affect the Fund’s return is mandatory information pursuant to Art. 6 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. Based on current knowledge, there are still no standardised calculation methods for determining potential sustainability risks. This may mean that the assessment of the current portfolio manager may differ significantly from the result obtained using a different calculation method. In this respect, it should be noted that the assessment of sustainability risk does not provide any certainty that the sustainability risks will actually have the impact stated.

The Company cannot rule out the possibility that sustainability risks will affect the Fund’s returns.

Risks associated with restricted or increased liquidity for the Fund and risks associated with an increased volume of subscriptions or surrenders (liquidity risk)

The liquidity risk is the risk of it not being possible to sell, liquidate or close a position in the Investment Fund’s portfolio within a sufficiently short period of time and subject to limited costs and this impairing the ability of the Investment Fund to comply with the requirements for its fulfillment of a surrender request under the German Capital Investment Code or other payment obligations.

The risks which may impair the Fund’s liquidity are listed below. This may mean that the Fund is unable to fulfill its payment obligations, either temporarily or permanently, or that the Company is unable to comply with investors’ surrender requests, either temporarily or permanently. The investor may be unable to realize his intended holding period and his invested capital, or portions of it, may be unavailable to him for an indefinite period of time. Moreover, if these liquidity risks are realized the value of the Fund’s assets and thus the unit value may fall, e.g. if the Company is forced to sell assets for the Fund at below their market value, where permitted by law. If the Company is not able to fulfill the investors’ surrender requests, this may also result in a restriction or suspension of redemption and, in an extreme scenario, the Fund’s subsequent liquidation.

Risk resulting from investing in assets

Assets that are not admitted to trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, trading on another organized market may also be purchased for the Fund. It may only be possible to resell these

assets subject to high price discounts or subject to a delay, or this may not be possible at all. Depending on the market situation, the volume, the time frame and the planned costs, it may also not be possible to sell assets admitted to trading on a stock exchange or this may only be possible subject to high price discounts. While assets may only be purchased for the Fund which may be liquidated at any time in principle, the possibility that it may only be possible to sell these assets subject to losses, either temporarily or permanently, cannot be ruled out.

Increased level of risk resulting from investing in illiquid markets

The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in financial instruments which are not traded on the official market on a stock exchange or a similar market or which are more difficult to sell for other reasons and for which it may therefore not be possible to find a sufficient number of purchasers at short notice or whose sale is only possible subject to increased transaction costs.

If the Fund invests significant portions of its assets in such investments which are not admitted to a stock exchange or traded on a similar market or which are more difficult to sell for other reasons, this will entail an increased risk of a suspension of redemption of the Fund's units. The risks of losses resulting from transactions will increase, since it may not be possible to find a sufficient number of purchasers at short notice.

Risk resulting from borrowing

The Company may take up loans for account of the Fund. Loans subject to a variable rate of interest may have a negative effect on the Fund's assets due to rising interest rates. If the Company is required to repay a loan and is unable to settle this by means of follow-up financing or the Fund's existing liquidity, it may be forced to sell assets prematurely or subject to conditions which are worse than planned.

Risks resulting from an increased volume of surrenders or subscriptions

The assets of the Fund may gain or lose liquidity through investors' purchase and sales orders. On balance, such gains and losses may result in a net gain or loss for the Fund's liquid resources. The Fund's manager may purchase or sell assets on account of this net gain or loss, leading to transaction costs. In particular, this may apply if a ratio of liquid resources which the Company has stipulated for the Fund is exceeded or undershot due to these gains or losses. The resulting transaction costs will be charged to the Fund and may impair the Fund's performance. In case of gains, increased liquidity for the Fund may have a negative effect on the Fund's performance if the Company is unable to invest these resources subject to appropriate conditions or is unable to do so promptly.

Risk of suspension of redemption

In principle, investors may require the redemption of their units by the Company on each valuation date. However, the Company may temporarily suspend redemption of units in exceptional circumstances and may only subsequently redeem the units at the price then applicable (for more details see "Risk notices – Risks associated with an investment in the Fund – Issuance and redemption of units – Suspension of redemption of units; Restriction of redemption of units"). This price may be lower than the price prior to the suspension of redemption. The higher the proportion of investments which are difficult to sell, the greater the risk of a suspension of redemption.

Risk due to public holidays in specific regions/countries

The Fund may focus on purchasing assets in a small number of regions/countries. Local public holidays in these regions/countries may lead to discrepancies between the trading dates on stock exchanges in these regions/countries and the valuation dates for the Fund. In case of a date which is not a valuation date, the Fund may not be able to react to market developments in these regions/countries on the same date. In case of a valuation date which is not a trading date in these

regions/countries, the Fund may not be able to act on the relevant market. The Fund may thus be unable to sell assets within the necessary period of time. This may have a negative effect on the Fund's ability to comply with surrender requests or other payment obligations.

Counterparty risks, including credit risk and risk on receivables

The counterparty risk is the loss risk for an investment fund, where the counterparty for a transaction may be unable to fulfill its obligations within the scope of the parties' settlement of their respective payment obligations.

The risks which may apply for the Fund within the scope of a business relationship with another party (the "counterparty") are set out below. The counterparty may no longer be able to fulfill its agreed obligations. This may impair the Fund's performance and thus adversely affect the unit value and the capital invested by the investor.

Counterparty risks/counterparty default risk (except for central counterparties)

The Fund may suffer losses due to the default of an issuer or a counterparty which the Fund has claims against. Issuer risk describes the effect of specific developments at an individual issuer that affect the price of a security in addition to general capital market trends. Even when securities are selected with the utmost care, it is not possible to exclude losses due to the disintegration of issuers' assets. The counterparty to a contract entered into for account of the Fund may default in whole or in part (counterparty risk). This applies to all agreements that are entered into for account of the Fund.

Risk in case of central counterparties

A central counterparty ("CCP") will act as an intermediary institution for certain transactions on behalf of the Fund, particularly transactions relating to derivative financial instruments. In this case, it will act as a purchaser in relation to the seller, and as a seller in relation to the purchaser. A CCP protects itself against the risk of its counterparties being unable to provide the agreed considerations through a series of protective mechanisms which enable it at all times to compensate for any losses resulting from transactions entered into (e.g. through collateralization). Despite these protective mechanisms, the over-indebtedness of a CCP and its default cannot be ruled out. This may thus also affect any claims which the Company holds for the Fund. Losses may thus arise for the Fund.

Counterparty default risks for repurchase agreements

In the event that the Company sells securities under a repurchase agreement for account of the Fund, it must obtain sufficient collateral to cover a default by the counterparty. In the event of the counterparty's default during the term of the repurchase agreement, the Company shall have a right of realization in regard to the collateral provided. A risk of loss may arise for the Fund if the collateral provided is no longer sufficient to fully cover the Company's retransfer claim e.g. on account of rising prices for the securities sold under a repurchase agreement.

Counterparty default risks for securities lending transactions

In the event of the Company lending securities for account of the Fund, it must obtain sufficient collateral to cover a default by the counterparty. This collateral must at least match the market price of the securities transferred within the scope of securities loans. The borrower must provide further collateral in the event of an increase in the value of the securities granted as loans or a deterioration in the quality of the collateral provided or if its financial position worsens and the collateral already granted is no longer sufficient. If the borrower is unable to fulfill this additional funding commitment, the retransfer claim may not be fully collateralized in the event of the counterparty's default. If the collateral is held by an entity other than the Fund's depository, in the event of the borrower's default this may not be realizable immediately or in full.

Operational and other risks for the Fund

Operational risk is the risk of loss for an Investment Fund arising due to inadequate internal processes as well as human or system error at the Capital Management Company or external events, including legal, documentation and reputational risks as well as risks resulting from the trading, settlement and valuation procedures implemented for an Investment Fund.

Risks which may apply due to insufficient internal processes as well as human or systemic error on the part of the Company or external third parties are outlined below. These risks may impair the Fund's performance and thus adversely affect the unit value and the capital invested by the investor.

Risks due to criminal activities, irregularities or natural disasters

The Fund may fall victim to fraud or other criminal activities. It may suffer losses due to errors on the part of employees of the Company or external third parties and may be harmed by external events such as natural disasters or pandemics.

Country or transfer risk

Despite being solvent, a foreign debtor may not be able to make payments on a timely basis or may not be able to do so at all, or only in another currency, because its currency is not transferable, because its country of residence is not ready to make transfers or for similar reasons. For instance, payments to which the Company is entitled for account of the Fund may not be forthcoming, may be made in a currency which is not (or no longer) convertible due to foreign exchange restrictions or may be made in a different currency. In the event of the debtor making payment in a different currency, this position will be subject to the currency risk outlined above.

Legal and political risks

The Fund may invest in legal systems in which German law is not applicable and with a place of jurisdiction outside Germany in case of any legal disputes. Any resulting rights and obligations of the Company for account of the Fund may differ from those in Germany, to the detriment of the Fund or the investor. The Company may fail to recognize political or legal developments – including changes to legal environment in these legal systems – or may do so too late, or these developments may lead to restrictions in relation to the assets which may be purchased or have already been purchased. These consequences may also apply in case of a change in the legal environment for the Company and/or for the Fund's management in Germany.

The legal treatment of funds may change in unforeseeable and uncontrollable ways. This may mean that the Fund can no longer be managed in the same way as previously and in line with its investment strategy. This may give rise to financial losses. The same applies for assets in which the Fund has invested or may invest and which undergo changes of a legal nature.

Change in tax environment, tax risk

The brief details of tax regulations provided in this Prospectus reflect the current understanding of the legal situation. They are intended for persons with unlimited German income or corporate income tax liability. The tax assessment may change due to legislation, court rulings or other legal acts of the fiscal administration.

Amendments to inaccurately determined bases for taxation for the Fund for previous financial years (e.g. as a result of external tax audits) may lead, in the case of a correction with negative tax consequences for investors, to investors having to carry the tax burden arising out of the correction for previous financial years even if they had not invested in the Fund at the time. Conversely, the investor may fail to benefit from an advantageous tax correction for the current financial year and for previous

financial years in which he had invested in the Fund because he has surrendered or sold his units before this correction becomes effective.

In addition, corrections to tax details may result in taxable income and tax benefits being registered for tax purposes in a different tax period than that actually applicable, which may have negative effects on individual investors.

Key personnel risk

In case of a highly positive investment outcome for the Fund in a given period, this outcome may also reflect the aptitude of the persons responsible and thus the correct decisions made by the Fund's management. However, the personnel makeup of the Fund's management may change. New decision-makers may be less successful.

Custody risk

Custody of assets, particularly outside Germany, entails a risk of loss due to the custodian's insolvency or negligence or due to force majeure.

In particular, the following custody risks may apply:

- Legal risks (e.g. ownership status is not analogous to German law; legislation, application of law and judicial authority fail to match German standards);
- Execution and counterparty risk (e.g. restriction of depositaries, poor credit rating for a depositary and for counterparties, leading to the default of the counterparty without finding an equivalent replacement);
- Risk of insolvency for the depositary or for a sub-custodian of the depositary: In such case, distribution of the Fund's assets may be strongly impeded, they may only be distributed subject to a considerable delay or their distribution may be impossible; deposits held by the depositary may become worthless in the event of the depositary's insolvency;
- Financial market and currency risks (e.g. insolvency of sovereigns, currency restrictions);
- Political and economic risks (e.g. nationalization/confiscation of assets, regulations adversely affecting the financial sector);
- Auditing is not compliant with international standards;
- Market and settlement risks (e.g. delay in registration of securities, deficiencies in the organization of markets, lack of reliable price sources).

Risks resulting from trading and clearing mechanisms (settlement risk)

In case of the settlement of securities transactions, one of the counterparties may fail to make payment in good time or as agreed or may fail to deliver the securities in good time. This settlement risk also applies in case of trading of other assets for the Fund.

GENERAL INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES AND INVESTMENT LIMITS

General provisions concerning the purchase of assets and their statutory investment limits

General provisions concerning the purchase of assets for UCITS funds and their statutory investment limits are outlined below.

Some of these provisions may be excluded for the Fund in the Special Terms of Investment.

The assets which may be specifically purchased for account of the Fund described in this Prospectus in accordance with the Special Terms of Investment and the investment limits applicable for this Fund are indicated in the above section “Overview of the Fund – Investment goal and investment strategy” and in the Special Terms of Investment at the end of this Prospectus.

Securities

The Company may purchase securities from domestic and foreign issuers for account of the Fund

1. if they are admitted to trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the European Union (“EU”) or another signatory state to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (“EEA”) or are admitted to, or are included in, trading on another organized market in one of these states,
2. if they are exclusively admitted to trading on a stock exchange outside of the member states of the European Union (“EU”) or outside the other signatory states to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (“EEA”) or are admitted to, or are included in, trading on another organized market in one of these states, insofar as the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority has approved this stock exchange or this organized market.

Securities resulting from new issues may be purchased if their terms of issue require admission to, or inclusion in, trading on one of the stock exchanges or organized markets listed in Subsections 1 and 2 and this admission or inclusion occurs within one year of issue.

Securities in this sense also include

- Units in closed-end Investment Funds established in contractual or corporate form which are controlled by the unitholders (“corporate control”), i.e. the unitholders must have voting rights in relation to key decisions and be entitled to control the investment policy by means of suitable mechanisms. The Investment Fund must also be managed by an entity which is subject to the investor protection regulations unless the Investment Fund has been established in corporate form and asset management activities are not handled by another entity.
- Financial instruments which are collateralized by means of other assets or linked to the development of other assets. Insofar as derivatives components are embedded in such financial instruments, further requirements will apply in order for the Company to be able to purchase them as securities.

These securities may only be purchased subject to the following conditions:

- The potential loss which the Fund may suffer may not exceed the purchase price of the respective security. No additional funding commitment may apply.
- A lack of liquidity for the securities purchased by the Fund may not give rise to a situation where the Fund is no longer able to comply with the statutory requirements for redemption of units. This applies in view of the possibility provided for by law of suspending redemption of units in certain circumstances (cf. the section “Units – Issuance and redemption of units and – Restriction of redemption of units or suspension of redemption of units”).

- A reliable valuation must be possible for the security on the basis of exact, reliable and prevailing prices; these must be market prices or prices provided by a valuation system which is independent of the security's issuer.
- Appropriate information must be available in relation to the security, in the form of regular, precise and comprehensive market information on the security or a related portfolio, i.e. a portfolio evidenced in the security.
- The security is tradable.
- The purchase of this security is consistent with the Fund's investment goals and investment strategy.
- The Fund's risk management appropriately recognizes the risks associated with this security.

Securities may also be purchased in the following form:

- equities to which the Fund is entitled under a capital increase implemented on the basis of the Company's resources.
- securities purchased as a result of exercising subscription rights held by the Fund.

The Fund may also purchase subscription rights as securities in this sense insofar as the Fund is entitled to hold the securities from which these subscription rights derive.

Money market instruments

For account of the Fund the Company may invest in money market instruments which are normally traded on the money market and also in interest-bearing securities which alternatively

- as of their purchase for the Fund have a term or remaining term not exceeding 397 days,
- as of their purchase for the Fund have a term or remaining term of more than 397 days but whose interest rate must be regularly adjusted in line with market conditions, but at least every 397 days in accordance with their terms and conditions of issue,
- whose risk profile is consistent with the risk profile for securities which satisfy the remaining term or interest-rate adjustment criterion.

The Fund may purchase money market instruments insofar as they

1. are admitted to trading on a stock exchange in an EU member state or another signatory state to the EEA Agreement or are admitted to, or are included in, trading on another organized market in one of these states,
2. are exclusively admitted to trading on a stock exchange outside of the member states of the EU or in another signatory state to the EEA Agreement or are admitted to, or are included in, trading on an organized market in one of these states, insofar as the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority has approved this stock exchange or this organized market.
3. are issued or guaranteed by the EU, the German federal government, a federal special fund, a German federal state, another member state or another central, regional or local authority or the central bank of an EU member state, the European Central Bank or the European Investment Bank, by a third country or, if the latter is a federal state, by one of the members making up this federation, or by an international public body to which at least one EU member state belongs,
4. are issued by a company whose securities are traded on the markets indicated under Subsections 1 and 2,
5. are issued or guaranteed by a credit institution that is subject to regulation in accordance with the criteria laid down by EU law, or by a credit institution that is subject to and complies with regulatory requirements that are equivalent to those of Community law in the opinion of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority, or
6. are issued by other issuers, and the issuer in question is

- a) a company whose equity capital amounts to at least EUR 10 million and which prepares and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the European Directive on the annual accounts of public limited liability companies or
- b) an entity within a group comprising one or more listed companies that is responsible for financing this group, or
- c) an entity which issues money market instruments backed by liabilities, by means of a credit line granted by a bank. These are products involving the securitization of banks' loan claims (asset backed securities).

All of these money market instruments may only be purchased provided that they are liquid and their value may be precisely determined at all times. Money market instruments which may be sold within a sufficiently short period of time for limited costs are liquid. The Company's obligation to redeem units in the Fund upon demand by the investors⁶ and the corresponding need for it to be able to sell such money market instruments at short notice must be considered accordingly. Moreover, a precise and reliable valuation system must exist for these money market instruments which enables calculation of the net asset value of the money market instrument and is based on market data or valuation models (including systems based on amortized cost). The liquidity requirement will be deemed fulfilled for money market instruments if they are admitted to, or included in, trading on an organized market within the EEA or are admitted to, or included in, trading on an organized market outside of the EEA insofar as the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority has approved this market. This will not apply if the Company has information suggesting insufficient liquidity for the money market instruments.

Moreover, for money market instruments which are not quoted on a stock exchange or admitted to trading on a regulated market (see Nos. 3 to 6 above) the issue or the issuer of these instruments must be regulated for the purpose of protection of investors and deposits. Accordingly, appropriate information must be available for these money market instruments which enables an appropriate assessment of the credit risks associated with these instruments, and the money market instruments must be freely transferable. For instance, these credit risks may be measured by means of a credit worthiness analysis performed by a ratings agency.

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

- If they are issued or guaranteed by the following institutions (listed above under No. 3 et passim):
 - the EU,
 - the German federal government,
 - a federal special fund,
 - a German federal state,
 - another member state,
 - another central authority,
 - the European Investment Bank,
 - a third-party state or, in case of a federal state, one of the members making up this federation
 - an international public body to which at least one EU member state belongs,
 appropriate information must be available on the issue or the issuing program or on the issuer's legal and financial situation prior to the issue of the money market instrument.
- If issued or guaranteed by a credit institution supervised in the EEA (see No. 5 above), appropriate information must be available on the issue or the issuing program or on the issuer's legal and financial situation prior to the issue of the money market instrument, which will be updated at regular intervals and in case of significant events. Moreover, data (e.g. statistics) must be available in relation to the issue or the issuing program which enable appropriate assessment of the credit risks associated with this investment.

⁶ §194 (2) of the German Capital Investment Code in conjunction with Art. 4(1) and (2) of the Eligible Assets Directive.

- If issued by a credit institution which is subject to regulatory requirements outside of the EEA which the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority deems equivalent to the requirements applicable within the EEA for a credit institution, one of the following preconditions must be fulfilled:
 - The credit institution has a registered office in a member state of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (“OECD”) which belongs to the “Group of Ten” (the group of leading industrialized nations, the G10).
 - The credit institution has at least an “investment grade” rating. Grades of “BBB”, “Baa”, or better that are issued by a rating agency as part of a rating review are referred to as “investment grade”.
 - A detailed analysis for the issuer documents that the regulatory requirements applicable for this credit institution are at least as strict as those under EU law.
- For other money market instruments which are not quoted on a stock exchange or admitted to trading on a regulated market (see Nos. 4 and 6 above and also those listed under No. 3), appropriate information must be available on the issue or the issuing program as well as the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the money market instrument. This information must be updated at regular intervals and in case of significant events and audited by qualified third parties which are independent of the issuer. Moreover, data (e.g. statistics) must be available in relation to the issue or the issuing program which enable appropriate assessment of the credit risks associated with this investment.

Bank deposits

Insofar as the Fund’s Special Terms of Investment permit the purchase of bank deposits, only bank deposits with a term of no more than twelve months may be held. These deposits are to be kept on blocked accounts at credit institutions domiciled in an EU member state or another signatory state to the EEA Agreement. They may also be kept by credit institutions domiciled in a third country whose regulatory requirements are equivalent to those of EU law in the opinion of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority.

Other assets and applicable investment limits

Unless the Fund’s Special Terms of Investment stipulate otherwise, overall up to 10% of the Fund’s value may be invested in the following other assets:

- securities which are not admitted to trading on a stock exchange or are not admitted to, or included in, another organized market but which fulfill the criteria for securities in principle. Unlike in the case of securities traded or admitted to trading, the reliable valuation of these securities must be available in the form of a regular valuation which is implemented on the basis of information provided by the issuer or from a competent financial analysis. Appropriate information on a security which is not admitted to or included in trading or, where applicable, the related portfolio – i.e. the portfolio which is evidenced in the security – must be available in the form of regular and precise information for the Fund.
- money market instruments from issuers which do not fulfill the above requirements, if they are liquid and their value can be precisely calculated at any time. Money market instruments which may be sold within a sufficiently short period of time for limited costs are liquid. The Company’s obligation to redeem units in the Fund upon demand by the investors and the corresponding need for it to be able to sell such money market instruments at short notice must be considered accordingly. Moreover, a precise and reliable valuation system must exist for these money market instruments which enables calculation of the net asset value of the money market instrument and is based on market data or valuation models (including systems based on amortized cost). The liquidity requirement will be deemed fulfilled for money market instruments if they are admitted to or included in trading on an organized market within the EEA or are admitted to or included in trading on an organized market outside of the EEA insofar as the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority has approved this market.

- equities from new issues if, according to their terms of issue,
 - their admission to trading on a stock exchange in an EU member state or in another signatory state to the EEA Agreement, or their admission to or inclusion in trading on an organized market in an EU member state or in another signatory state to the EEA Agreement must be applied for, or
 - their admission to or inclusion in trading on a stock exchange or an organized market outside of the EU member states or outside of the other signatory states to the EEA Agreement must be applied for insofar as the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority has approved this stock exchange or this organized market, insofar as these equities are admitted to or included in trading within one year of their issue.
- borrower's note loans that may be assigned at least twice after being purchased for the Fund and have been granted by one of the following entities:
 - a) the German federal government, a federal special fund, a German federal state, the EU or a member state of the OECD,
 - b) another domestic local or regional authority or a regional government or local authority of another EU member state or of another signatory state to the EEA Agreement, insofar as this claim may be treated in accordance with the Regulation on Prudential Requirements for Credit Institutions and Investment Firms in the same way as a claim on the central government in whose jurisdiction the regional government or authority is domiciled,
 - c) other corporate bodies or institutions under public law domiciled in Germany or in another EU member state or another signatory state to the EEA Agreement,
 - d) companies which have issued securities which are admitted to trading on an organized market within the EEA or another regulated market which fulfills the key requirements for regulated markets within the meaning of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive, as amended, or
 - e) other debtors provided that one of the bodies described in Sections a) to c) has assumed a guarantee for the interest and principal repayments.

Investment limits for securities and money market instruments, including derivatives and bank deposits

General investment limits

Securities and money market instruments issued by a single issuer, including securities and money market instruments purchased under resale agreements, may be purchased up to the threshold of 5% of the value of the UCITS Fund,; however, these values may account for up to 10% of the value of the UCITS Fund. However, the total value of securities and money market instruments from these issuers may not exceed 40% of the value of the UCITS Fund. The issuers of securities and money market instruments will be included in the limits specified in Clause 1 where the securities and money market instruments issued by them are indirectly purchased through other securities included in the UCITS Fund which are tied to their performance.

Up to 20% of the value of a fund may be invested in bank deposits with a given credit institution.

Investment limits for debt securities with special covering assets

The Company may invest per issuer up to 25% of the value of the UCITS Fund in

a) mortgage bonds and municipal bonds and debt securities issued by credit institutions domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another signatory state to the European Economic Area Agreement before 8 July 2022 if the credit institutions are subject to special public regulation on the basis of statutory regulations designed to protect the holders of these debt securities and if, in accordance with the statutory regulations, the funds raised through the debt securities are invested in assets that are sufficient to cover the liabilities for these debt securities throughout their respective term and which in the event of the issuer defaulting are primarily intended for repayments falling due and the payment of interest.

b) covered bonds in the meaning of Article 3 Number 1 of the Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/EU (OJ L 328 of 18 December 2019, p. 29), issued after 7 July 2022.

If the company invests more than 5% of the value of the UCITS Fund is invested in the debt securities from a given issuer according to sentence 1, the total value of these debt securities may not exceed 80% of the value of the UCITS Fund.

Investment limits for public issuers

The Company may invest up to 35% of the Fund's value in debt securities, borrower's note loans and money market instruments from specific national and supranational public issuers. These public issuers include the German federal government, German federal states, member states of the EU or their regional authorities, third-party states and supranational public bodies to which at least one EU member state belongs.

This limit may be exceeded for debt securities, borrower's note loans and money market instruments insofar as the Terms of Investment stipulate this, while indicating the issuers. Insofar as this possibility is made use of, the securities/money market instruments of these issuers held in the Fund must derive from at least six different issues, and no more than 30% of the value of the Fund may be held in any one issue.

Securities purchased under resale agreements will be included in this investment limit.

Combination of investment limits

The Company may invest a maximum of 20% of the value of a fund in a combination of the following assets:

- securities or money market instruments issued by a given institution,
- deposits at this institution, i.e. bank deposits,
- weightings for the counterparty risk associated with transactions entered into with this institution in derivatives, securities loans and repurchase agreements.

In case of specific public issuers (see the section "General investment principles and investment limits – General provisions concerning the purchase of assets and their statutory investment limits – Investment limits for securities and money market instruments, including derivatives and bank deposits – Investment limits for public issuers") a combination of the above-mentioned assets may not exceed 35% of the value of a fund.

The respective individual limits will remain unaffected.

Investment limits including derivatives

The extent to which securities and money market instruments from one issuer count towards the above limits may be reduced using hedging derivatives whose underlying instruments are securities or money market instruments from the same issuer. This means that securities or money market instruments from a given issuer may be purchased for account of the Fund above and beyond the above limits, if the resulting increase in issuer risk is subsequently reduced by means of hedging transactions.

Investment units and applicable investment limits

The section "Overview of the Fund – Investment goal and investment strategy" and the Terms of Investment of the Fund indicate the limits for the Company's investment in units in target funds for account of the Fund insofar as these are open-end domestic and foreign investment funds.

Under their terms of investment or their corporate articles, the target funds may invest up to 10% of their assets in units in other open-end Investment Funds. In addition, the following requirements apply for units in non-UCITS, “alternative investment funds” (“AIFs”):

- The target fund must be licensed under legal regulations which subject it to effective public regulation for the protection of investors, and satisfactory cooperation between the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority and the regulatory authority for the target fund must be sufficiently guaranteed.
- The level of protection for investors must be equivalent to the level of protection afforded to an investor in a domestic UCITS, particularly in terms of separation of management and custody of assets, borrowing, lending and uncovered sales of securities and money market instruments.
- The business activities of the target fund must be reported in annual and semi-annual reports and permit the investors to assess its assets and liabilities as well as its income and transactions within the reporting period.
- The target fund must be a retail fund with an unlimited number of units and permit investors to surrender their units.

If the Company is permitted under the Terms of Investment for account of the Fund to invest more than 10% of the value of the Fund in units in target funds, units in a single target fund may be invested in for up to 20% of the value of the Fund. Overall, up to 30% of the value of the Fund may be invested in AIFs. In general, the Company may not purchase more than 25% of the units issued by another target fund for account of the Fund.

Target funds may temporarily suspend redemption of units, as permitted by law. In this case, the Company may be unable to surrender the units in the target fund to the management company or the depository of the target fund in return for payment of the redemption price (cf. the section “Risk notices – Risks associated with a negative performance for the Fund (market risk) – Risks associated with investing in investment units”). The Company’s website www.hansainvest.com indicates whether and to what extent the Fund holds units in target funds which have suspended redemption of units at the present time.

Derivatives

A derivative is an instrument whose price depends on price fluctuations or price expectations in relation to other assets (“underlying instrument”). The following details apply both for derivatives and for financial instruments with a derivative component (hereinafter jointly: “derivatives”).

The Fund’s market risk may be no more than double due to the use of derivatives (“market risk limit”). Market risk is the loss risk resulting from fluctuations in the market value of assets held by the Fund which are attributable to changes in variable market prices and rates such as interest rates, exchange rates, equity and commodity prices as well as changes in an issuer’s credit rating. The Company must comply with the market risk limit at all times. The Company must determine its current level of utilization of this market risk limit every day, as required by law pursuant to the Regulation on Risk Management and Risk Measurement for the Use of Derivatives, Securities Loans and Repurchase Agreements in Investment Funds under the German Capital Investment Code (hereinafter: “German Derivatives Regulation” (*Derivateverordnung – DerivateV*)).

The method which the Company applies to calculate the Fund’s level of utilization of the market risk limit is indicated in the section “Overview of the Fund – Basic characteristics of the Fund”.

Two possible methods for calculation of the Fund’s level of utilization of the market risk limit – the simple approach and the qualified approach – are outlined below:

Derivatives – simple approach

Insofar as the Company applies the so-called simple approach within the meaning of the German Derivatives Regulation to calculate the level of utilization of the market risk limit, it will add up the weightings of all derivatives and also securities loans and repurchase agreements which increase its level of investment. As a rule, the market value of the underlying instrument will be applied as the weighting for derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components. The total weightings for market risk resulting from the use of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components may not exceed the value of the Fund's assets.

As a rule, the Company may only purchase derivatives if it might purchase the underlying instruments for these derivatives for account of the Fund or if the risks which these underlying instruments represent might also have arisen through assets held in the investment fund which the Company may purchase for account of the Fund. The Company may purchase for account of the Fund:

- basic forms of derivatives
- combinations of these derivatives
- combinations of these derivatives and other assets which may be purchased for the Fund

The Company is able to register and measure sufficiently precisely all of the market risks included in the Fund which are based upon the use of derivatives. All legally permissible strategies for the use of derivatives may be applied. This includes, in particular, option strategies, arbitrage strategies, long/short and market-neutral strategies. Please refer to the current annual report or the semi-annual report for information on the makeup of the investment portfolio (available at www.hansainvest.com).

The Company may purchase the following types of derivatives, inter alia for account of the Fund:

- a) Futures contracts on securities, money market instruments, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies and financial indexes which are sufficiently diversified, which represent an adequate benchmark for the market to which they refer and which are appropriately published ("qualified financial indexes").
- b) Options or warrants on securities, money market instruments, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies and on futures contracts in accordance with Section a) as well as qualified financial indexes, if these options or warrants have the following characteristics:
 - i) they may be exercised either during the entire term or at expiry and
 - ii) there is a linear relationship at the time the option is exercised between the value of the option and the positive or negative difference between the exercise price and the market price of the underlying instrument, and the value of the option becomes zero if the plus/minus sign for the difference is reversed,
- c) Interest-rate swaps, foreign currency swaps and cross-currency interest-rate swaps,
- d) Options on swaps listed in Section c) above, provided that they have the features defined in Section b) above (swaptions),
- e) Credit default swaps which relate to a single underlying instrument (single name credit default swaps),
- f) Certificates, i.e. debt securities, whose performance is dependent on the performance of an underlying instrument. Insofar as this underlying instrument relates to precious metals, agricultural or industrial raw or basic materials (commodities) and, by virtue of their terms, the certificates develop in a manner which is essentially identical to that of the underlying instrument, only those certificates which exclude physical delivery of the underlying instruments may be purchased.

This applies despite the provision in §192 of the German Capital Investment Code which stipulates that precious metals certificates may not be purchased for a UCITS. In this case, the ban on the purchase of precious metals certificates in §192 of the German Capital Investment Code which is based on Article 50(2)(b) of Directive 2009/65/EC (UCITS Directive) should be interpreted to the effect that this only covers certificates whose purchase will result in the physical delivery of the precious metal in question.

A negligible proportion of the investment strategy may be based upon a so-called complex strategy. The Company may also invest a negligible proportion in complex derivatives. A negligible proportion will be assumed if this will not exceed one per cent of the value of the Fund, on the basis of the maximum loss.

Derivatives – qualified approach – relative approach

Insofar as the Company applies the so-called qualified approach – relative approach – within the meaning of the German Derivatives Regulation to calculate the level of utilization of the market risk limit, the Company will compare the market risk for the Fund with the market risk for a virtual reference fund which does not feature any derivatives.

The derivatives-free reference fund is a virtual portfolio whose value always precisely corresponds to the Fund's current value but which does not involve any increase or hedging of market risk by means of derivatives. In other respects, the makeup of the reference fund must correspond to the investment goals and the investment policy which apply for the Fund.

The amount at risk in terms of the Fund's market risk may not at any time exceed twice the amount at risk for the market risk of the derivatives-free reference fund due to the use of derivatives.

The market risk for the Fund and for the derivatives-free reference fund will be determined by means of a suitable separate risk model ("value-at-risk method").

Derivatives – qualified approach – absolute approach

Insofar as the Company uses the qualified approach – absolute approach – under the German Derivatives Regulation to calculate its level of utilization of the market risk limit, the market risk may not at any time exceed 20% of the value of the investment fund.

The market risk for the Fund will be determined by means of a suitable separate risk model ("value-at-risk method"). In respect of the 20% upper limit, a confidence level of 99% and a holding period of 20 days are assumed in the case of the value-at-risk method. In the event that other parameters are applied for the calculation of the level of market risk, the upper limit will also be adjusted in accordance with Box 15 CESR10/-788.

The Company uses the Monte Carlo simulation as a modeling procedure for both qualified approaches. In the Monte Carlo simulation, a large number of random scenarios are simulated for the portfolio. These scenarios are generated by drawing the changes in risk factors. These changes will be calculated on the basis of a normal distribution or a log-normal distribution, depending on the risk factor. The distribution characteristics of the drawings will be determined on the basis of historical events. The distribution function for the Monte Carlo simulation will be established on the basis of the random scenarios. The value-at-risk ("VAR") corresponds to the quantile of this distribution in relation to the stated probability.

The Company registers the market price risks resulting from all transactions. Using the risk model, it quantifies changes in the value of the assets held in the Fund over a period of time. The value-at-risk indicates a limit expressed in monetary units for potential losses suffered by a portfolio between two defined moments in time. This change in value is determined by chance events – i.e. the future development of market prices – and therefore cannot be predicted with certainty. The market risk can only ever be estimated with a sufficiently large degree of probability.

Subject to a suitable risk management system, the Company may invest in any type of derivative for account of the Fund. This is subject to the condition that these derivatives are derived from assets which may be purchased for the Fund or from the following underlying instruments:

- interest rates

- exchange rates
- currencies
- financial indexes which are sufficiently diversified, which represent an adequate benchmark for the market to which they refer and which are appropriately published.

This includes, in particular, options, financial futures and swaps as well as combinations of these derivatives.

Some common derivatives are outlined below.

Futures contracts

Futures contracts are agreements that are unconditionally binding on the parties to them and oblige these parties to buy or sell a certain quantity of a defined underlying instrument at a particular point in time, the maturity date, or within a specified period of time, at a price determined in advance. For account of the Fund, within the scope of its investment principles the Company may enter into futures contracts on securities and money market instruments, interest rates, commodities and precious metals, exchange rates and currencies which may be purchased for the Fund and also for qualified financial indexes.

Option contracts

Options entail a third party being granted the right to demand the delivery or acceptance of assets or the payment of a cash settlement against payment (option premium), or to purchase corresponding option rights, within or at the end of a specified period of time, at a price agreed in advance (exercise price).

Within the framework of the Fund's investment principles the Company may participate in options trading for account of the Fund.

Swaps

For account of the Fund, within the scope of its investment principles the Company may enter into transactions such as interest-rate swaps, foreign currency swaps and cross-currency interest-rate swaps, inflation swaps, variance swaps, volatility swaps and total return swaps. Swaps are contracts in which the underlying cash flows or risks are exchanged between the contracting parties.

Swaptions

Swaptions are options on swaps. A swaption is the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap with precisely defined conditions at a specified point in time or within a specified period. In other respects, the principles outlined in connection with option contracts apply. For account of the Fund, the Company may only enter into swaptions which comprise the options and swaps outlined above.

Credit default swaps

Credit default swaps are credit derivatives that enable potential credit losses to be transferred to others. The seller pays the counterparty a premium in return for assuming the credit loss risk. The information on swaps also applies here.

Total return swaps

Total return swaps are derivatives where any income and fluctuations in the value of an underlying instrument are exchanged in return for an agreed payment. One counterparty, the protection buyer, will thus transfer the entire credit and market risk arising from the underlying instrument to the other counterparty, the protection seller. In return, the protection buyer will pay a premium to the protection seller.

Total return swaps are entered into for a fund in order to generate secured income within a fund and to largely eliminate possible market price risks. The following types of assets held by this Fund may be the object of total return swaps: equities, bonds, loans. The volume of the total return swaps as a proportion of the fund's assets is individually determined for each fund and may be indicated in the fund's special terms of investment. The fund will receive all of the income from total return swaps, after deduction of the transaction costs.

The counterparties for total return swaps will also be individually selected (depending on the nature of the total return swaps) and must have appropriate experience as well as financial resources.

At the present time, no total return swaps are purchased for the Fund.

Securitized financial instruments

In addition, the Company may purchase the financial instruments described above for account of the Fund if these instruments are securitized. Transactions involving financial instruments may also be only partly securitized (e.g. warrant bonds). The statements concerning risks and opportunities apply mutatis mutandis for such securitized financial instruments, subject to the proviso that the loss risk in the case of securitized financial instruments is limited to the value of the security.

OTC derivatives transactions

The Company may for account of the Fund enter into derivatives transactions that are admitted to trading on a stock exchange or that are admitted to trading on, or have been included in, another organized market, as well as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. The Company may only enter into derivatives transactions that are not admitted to trading on a stock exchange or admitted to trading on, or included in, another organized market with suitable credit institutions or financial services institutions on the basis of standardized general agreements. In the case of derivatives traded over the counter, the counterparty risk for a contracting party is limited to 5% of the value of the Fund. If the counterparty is a credit institution domiciled in an EU member state, in another signatory state to the EEA Agreement or a third-party state with a comparable level of regulation, the counterparty risk may amount to up to 10% of the value of the Fund. Over-the-counter derivatives transactions which are concluded with the central clearing agency of a stock exchange or another organized market as the counterparty will not be counted towards these limits if the derivatives are marked to market daily and daily margin calls are made. However, claims which the Fund holds versus an intermediary will be counted toward these limits even if the derivative is traded on a stock exchange or another organized market.

Securities lending transactions

Unless the Fund's Special Terms of Investment stipulate otherwise, the securities, money market instruments and investment units held in the Fund may be lent to third parties at market rates. The counterparties will be individually selected in accordance with the portfolio's makeup. The Fund's total securities holdings may only be transferred to third parties for an indefinite period in the form of securities loans. The volume of the positions held in the Fund which are subject to lending transactions as a proportion of the Fund's assets is individually determined for each fund; restrictions may be indicated in the Fund's Special Terms of Investment. The Company may terminate the lending transaction at any time. It must be contractually agreed that securities, money market instruments or investment units of the same type, quality and quantity will be returned to the Fund upon expiry of the term of the lending transaction, within the normal settlement period. A precondition for the transfer in the form of a loan is that the Fund has been provided with sufficient collateral. In this regard, bank deposits may be assigned and securities or money market instruments may be assigned or pledged. The Fund is entitled to the income from the collateral.

In addition, the borrower is obliged to pay interest that becomes due on the securities, money market instruments or investment units borrowed to the depository for account of the Fund. The sum total of

securities, money market instruments or investment units transferred to an individual borrower may not exceed 10% of the value of the Fund.

The borrower shall have discretion over how it holds in custody the assets lent to it.

The Company may make use of a system organized by a central securities depository for the arrangement and settlement of securities loans. In case of the settlement of securities loans via organized systems, the securities transferred to a given borrower may exceed 10% of the value of the Fund. In the event of settlement via organized systems, the Company must be entitled to call in the securities loan at any time.

The lending transactions described here are entered into in order to realize additional income for the Fund by way of the remuneration payable by the borrower.

The Company may not grant cash loans to third parties for account of the Fund.

At the present time, the Fund does not enter into securities lending transactions. However, it may do so in future. Insofar as securities lending transactions are entered into for the Fund, potential conflicts of interest will be identified in advance and taken into consideration in the Company's management of conflicts of interest. Any risks affecting the Fund's performance and any direct or indirect costs or fees arising through such transactions which reduce the Fund's income will be analyzed. In this case, a list of the current counterparties for securities lending transactions may be found at www.hansainvest.com.

Repurchase agreements

The Company may enter into repurchase agreements with a maximum term of twelve months with credit institutions and financial services institutions for account of the Fund. Insofar as the special contractual provisions for the Fund permit, the Company may transfer securities, money market instruments or investment units held by the Fund to a purchaser, in return for a fee (simple repurchase agreement) or purchase securities, money market instruments or investment units under a resale agreement, within the scope of its applicable investment limits (reverse repurchase agreement). The Fund's total holdings of securities, money market instruments and investment units may be transferred to third parties through the repurchase agreement. The volume of the positions held in the Fund which are subject to lending transactions as a proportion of the Fund's assets is individually determined for each fund; restrictions may be indicated in the Fund's Special Terms of Investment. The Company may terminate this repurchase agreement at any time; this does not apply for repurchase agreements with a term of up to one week. Upon termination of a simple repurchase agreement, the Company will be entitled to require the return of the securities, money market instruments or investment units sold under a repurchase agreement. Termination of a reverse repurchase agreement may result in reimbursement of the full amount or the accrued amount at the current market value. Only genuine repurchase agreements are permitted. In the case of such transactions, the purchaser undertakes to return the securities, money market instruments or investment units at a particular time or at a time to be specified by the seller or to repay the amount plus interest.

The Company shall have discretion over how it holds in custody the assets purchased under resale agreements. Equally, the counterparty has discretion over how it holds in custody assets sold under repurchase agreements.

Repurchase agreements are entered into in order to realize additional income for the Fund (reverse repurchase agreement) or to provide additional liquidity for the Fund on a temporary basis (simple repurchase agreement).

At the present time, the Fund does not enter into repurchase agreements. However, it may do so in future. Insofar as the Fund enters into repurchase agreements, potential conflicts of interest will be

identified in advance and given due consideration within the scope of the Company's management of conflicts of interest.

Before entering into repurchase agreements, the possible effects of potential conflicts of interest and the risks for the Fund's development as well as direct and indirect costs and fees which result from the use of these transactions and which reduce the Fund's income will be analyzed. A list of the current counterparties for repurchase agreements will in this case be available at www.hansainvest.com.

Collateral strategy

Within the framework of derivatives, securities lending and repurchase transactions, the Company will receive collateral for account of the Fund except where it is obliged to provide collateral due to its function in the transaction in question (e.g. for specific derivatives transactions such as CFDs, where the Company may be required to provide a margin). This collateral serves to reduce the default risk for the counterparty for these transactions in whole or in part.

Types of eligible collateral

The Company currently only accepts cash collateral for derivatives transactions/securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements. In the event of it accepting non-cash collateral in future, the Company will require a risk-oriented haircut. Only non-cash collateral is accepted which comprises assets which the Investment Fund may purchase under the German Capital Investment Code and which fulfill the further preconditions laid down in §27 (7) of the German Derivatives Regulation and §200 (2) of the German Capital Investment Code.

Among other requirements, the collateral provided by a counterparty must be sufficiently risk-diversified in relation to issuers. If multiple counterparties provide collateral from the same issuer, this must be aggregated. If the value of the collateral from the same issuer provided by one or more counterparties does not exceed 20% of the value of the Fund, the level of diversification will be considered sufficient.

Scope of collateralization

Securities lending transactions will be fully collateralized. The collateral value comprises the market value of the loaned securities plus related income. The collateral provided by the borrower may not be less than the collateral value plus a normal market premium.

In other respects, sufficient collateral must be provided for derivatives, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements so as to ensure that the weighting for the respective counterparty's default risk does not exceed 5% of the Fund's value. If the counterparty is a credit institution domiciled in an EU member state, in another signatory state to the EEA Agreement or a third-party state with a comparable level of regulation, the weighting for the default risk may amount to up to 10% of the value of the Fund.

Haircut strategy

The Company currently only accepts cash collateral for derivatives transactions/securities lending transactions/repurchase agreements. In the event of it accepting non-cash collateral in future, the Company will require a risk-oriented haircut.

Investment of cash collateral

Cash collateral in the form of bank deposits may only be held on blocked accounts with the Fund's depository or, with its consent, with another credit institution. This cash collateral may only be reinvested in high-quality government bonds or in money market funds with short-term maturity structures. Cash collateral may also be invested through a reverse repurchase agreement with a credit institution if the recall of the accrued balance is guaranteed at all times.

Borrowing

The Company may take out short-term loans of up to 10% of the value of the Fund in each case for joint account of the investors, provided that the loan conditions conform with prevailing market conditions and the depository consents to this action.

Valuation

General rules for valuation of assets

Assets admitted to stock exchange trading/traded on an organized market

Assets admitted to trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organized market and subscription rights for the Fund are valued at the most recently available trading price which enables a reliable valuation unless stated otherwise in the “Special rules for valuation of individual assets” set out below.

Assets not listed on stock exchanges or not traded on organized markets or assets for which no trading price is available

Assets that are not admitted to trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organized market, or for which no trading price is available, are valued at the current market value considered to be appropriate after careful assessment in accordance with appropriate valuation models, taking into account the current market situation, unless stated otherwise in the “Special rules for valuation of individual assets” set out below.

Special rules for valuation of individual assets

Unlisted debt securities and borrower’s note loans

Debt securities that are not admitted to trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organized market (such as unlisted bonds, commercial papers and deposit certificates) as well as borrower’s note loans are valued using the prices agreed for comparable debt securities and borrower’s note loans and, if applicable, the market prices of bonds issued by comparable issuers with similar terms and yields, and a current market value is determined which is considered to be appropriate after careful assessment in accordance with appropriate valuation models, taking into account the current market situation.

Options and futures contracts

Options belonging to the Fund and liabilities relating to options granted to third parties that are admitted to trading on a stock exchange or are admitted to trading or included in another organized market are valued at the most recently available trading price which enables a reliable valuation.

The same applies to receivables and liabilities relating to futures sold for account of the Fund. Margins calls paid on behalf of the Fund are included in the value of the Fund, taking into account the valuation gains and losses determined for the exchange trading day.

Bank deposits, time deposits, units in investment funds and loans

Bank deposits are valued at their nominal amount plus accrued interest.

Time deposits are valued at their market value to the extent that the time deposit may be terminated at any time and that the Fund will not be repaid at their nominal value plus interest upon termination.

As a rule, units in investment funds are reported at their most recently calculated redemption price or their most recently available trading price which enables a reliable valuation. If these values are not available, units in investment funds will be valued at the current market value considered to be appropriate after careful assessment in accordance with appropriate valuation models, taking into account current market circumstances.

Claims for repayment in respect of loans are valued on the basis of the market price of the assets transferred under the lending transaction in each case.

Assets denominated in foreign currencies

Assets denominated in foreign currency will be converted into EUR on the same day, on the basis of the exchange rate for the respective currency indicated by LSEG at 5 p.m. (CET) / 5 p.m. (CEST)

Subfund

The Fund is not a subfund of an umbrella fund.

UNITS

Investors' rights are exclusively evidenced in global certificates or else issued as electronic unit certificates. Evidenced unit certificates will be exclusively documented by means of global certificates. These global certificates are held at a securities clearing and deposit bank. Investors are not entitled to require delivery of individual unit certificates. Units may only be purchased if they are held in custody. The units are made out to bearer.

Issuance and redemption of units

Issuance of units

In principle, the number of units that may be issued is unlimited. Units may be purchased from the Company, the depositary or via a third party. They are issued by the depositary at the issuing price, which corresponds to the net asset value per unit ("unit value") plus a front-end load, where applicable. The procedure for calculation of the net asset value is outlined in the "Units" section of this Prospectus, under "Issuing and redemption price". Units may also be purchased through third parties, which may lead to additional costs. The Company reserves the right to discontinue issuance of units either temporarily or permanently and in whole or in part.

Redemption of units

Investors may require the redemption of units on each valuation day unless the Company has temporarily suspended redemption of units (see the section "Units – Issuance and redemption of units – Suspension of redemption of units"). Investors must submit redemption orders to the depositary, to the Company itself or to a third-party intermediary (e.g. custodian). The Company is obliged to repurchase the units at the redemption price applicable as of the settlement date which corresponds to the unit value calculated on this date, where applicable less a redemption fee. Units may also be redeemed through third parties (e.g. the custodian), which may lead to additional costs.

Restriction of redemption

The Company may restrict redemption of units for a total of up to 15 consecutive working days if the investors' redemption applications reach the net asset value percentage of 10% indicated in the GTI (threshold).

If this threshold is exceeded, the Company will decide at its discretion whether to restrict the redemption applications received from investors as of the settlement date. This decision may be made if, due to the Fund's liquidity situation, in the interests of all of the investors the redemption applications can no longer be fulfilled. For instance, this may be the case in the event of a deterioration of the liquidity of the Fund's assets due to political, economic or other events on the markets, so that this liquidity is no longer sufficient in order to fully satisfy the redemption applications as of the settlement date. In this case, a restriction of redemption will be a less restrictive course of action than a suspension of redemption.

In the event that the Company has decided to restrict redemption, it will only redeem units at the redemption price applicable on the settlement date on a pro rata basis. In other respects, the Company's redemption obligation will not apply. This means that any redemption order will only be executed pro rata, on the basis of a ratio calculated by the Company. The Company will determine this ratio in the interests of the investors, on the basis of the available liquidity and the total order volume for the respective settlement date. The volume of available liquidity will mainly depend on the current market environment. This ratio will determine up to which percentage share the redemption applications will be paid out as of the settlement date. The Company will not execute the proportion of such orders which is not executed (residual orders) at a subsequent moment in time. This proportion will instead expire (pro rata approach, with expiry of residual orders).

The Company shall decide on each exchange trading day whether and on the basis of which ratio it will restrict redemption. The Company may restrict redemption on a maximum of 15 consecutive working days. This is without prejudice to the Company's right to suspend redemption.

The Company shall publish information concerning its restriction of the redemption of units and the removal of this restriction without delay on its website.

The redemption price corresponds to the unit value calculated on this date, where applicable less a redemption fee. Units may also be redeemed through third parties (e.g. the custodian), which may lead to additional costs for the investor.

Settlement in case of issuance and redemption of units

The Company complies with the principle of equal treatment for investors by ensuring that no investors may realize advantages by purchasing or selling units at unit values which are already known. For this purpose, it specifies a deadline for acceptance of orders. Issuance and redemption orders received by the depositary before the deadline for acceptance of orders will be settled, at the latest, on the valuation date (=settlement date) following receipt of these orders, at the unit value then calculated. Orders received after the depositary's deadline for acceptance will be settled one valuation date later, at the unit value then calculated. Please consult the depositary regarding the deadline for acceptance of orders for this Fund. The Company may amend this at any time.

In addition, third parties may broker issuance and redemption of units, e.g. the investor's custodian. This may lead to longer settlement periods. The Company has no influence over the different settlement procedures at the custodians.

Custody accounts at credit institutions

Units in the Fund may be transferred to custody accounts at credit institutions. In such cases, the credit institution in question will handle custody and management of these units. The custodian is responsible for the specific details of the procedure.

Suspension of redemption of units

The Company may temporarily suspend redemption of units if extraordinary circumstances arise that make such suspension appear necessary in the interests of the investors. If the assets cannot be sold in an orderly manner so as to provide liquidity, temporary suspension may lead to a permanent suspension and ultimately to the Fund's liquidation. Such extraordinary circumstances apply, for instance, in case of the unscheduled closure of a stock exchange on which a substantial portion of the securities of the Fund are traded or if the assets of the Fund cannot be valued. The German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority may also require the Company to suspend redemption of units if this is in the interests of the investors or the general public.

The Company reserves the right only to redeem or exchange the units, at the redemption price applicable at that time, once it has sold assets of the Fund without delay but while safeguarding the

interests of all investors. Temporary suspension may be directly followed by the Fund's liquidation, without any resumption of the redemption of units (cf. the following section "Liquidation, transfer and merger of the Fund").

The Company will notify investors of the suspension and resumption of redemption of units by means of a notification in the German Federal Gazette and also on the Company's website www.hansainvest.com. The custodians will also notify the investors by means of a permanent data storage medium, e.g. in paper form or in electronic form.

Liquidity management

The Company has specified written principles and procedures for the Fund which enable the Company to monitor liquidity risks applicable for the Fund and to guarantee that the liquidity profile of the Fund's investments is compatible with the Fund's underlying liabilities. These principles and procedures are as follows:

- The Company will monitor the liquidity risks which may arise at the level of the Fund or its assets. It will assess the liquidity of the asset items held in the Fund in relation to the Fund's assets and specify a liquidity ratio. For example, this liquidity assessment includes an analysis of the trading volume, the complexity of the asset and the number of trading days which are required in order to sell the respective asset without affecting the market price. For this purpose, the Company will also monitor investments in target funds and their redemption principles as well as any effects on the Fund's liquidity.
- The Company will monitor the liquidity risks which may arise due to an increased volume of requests from investors for redemption of their units. It will thus establish predictions regarding changes in net liquidity, with consideration of information which is available regarding the investor structure and historical changes in net liquidity. It will give consideration to the effects of large-scale calls for delivery and other risks (e.g. reputation risks).
- The Company has stipulated adequate liquidity risk limits for the Fund. It monitors compliance with these limits and has specified procedures which apply in the event of these limits being exceeded, or possibly being exceeded.
- The procedures established by the Company ensure consistency between the liquidity ratio, the liquidity risk limits and the predicted changes in net liquidity.

The Company regularly verifies these principles and updates them accordingly.

Regularly, and at least monthly, the Company performs stress tests which enable it to assess the liquidity risks for the Fund. The Company performs these stress tests on the basis of reliable and up-to-date quantitative information or (where this is not appropriate) qualitative information. This includes the investment strategy, redemption periods, payment obligations and time limits within which the assets may be sold as well as information in relation to general investor behavior, market trends etc. The stress tests may simulate insufficient liquidity for the assets held in the Fund as well as non-typical numbers of unit redemption requests and their respective volumes. These tests cover market risks and their effects, including requests for additional contributions, collateralization requirements or credit lines. They account for valuation sensitivities under stress conditions. The tests are implemented with due consideration of the investment strategy, the liquidity profile, the type of investor and the redemption principles for the Fund, with a frequency which is appropriate for the type of fund in question.

The Company has also established appropriate liquidity management procedures. In particular, these include warning and repayment limits in relation to the liquidity ratio and stress tests.

The rights of surrender in normal and extraordinary circumstances and suspension of redemption are detailed in the section "Units – Issuance and redemption of units – Suspension of redemption of units". The associated risks are detailed in "Risk notices – Risks associated with an investment in the Fund

– Suspension of redemption of units” and “– Risks associated with restricted liquidity for the Fund (liquidity risk)”.

Stock exchanges and markets

The Company may permit trading of the units in the Fund on a stock exchange or on organized markets. The Company has not done so at the present time.

Trading of units on other markets cannot be ruled out. A third party may initiate the inclusion of units in the Fund in over-the-counter or other off-board trading without the Company’s consent.

The market price underlying stock exchange trading or trading in other markets is not solely determined by the value of the assets held in the Fund but also by supply and demand. Accordingly, this market price may deviate from the unit value calculated by the Company or the depository.

Fair treatment of investors

The Company can form unit classes for the Fund that differ with respect to investors and that may acquire and hold units. The formation of unit classes is permitted at any time and is at the discretion of the Company (see “Unit classes of the Fund”).

The Company will treat the investors in the Fund fairly. Within the scope of management of liquidity risk and redemption of units, it may not prioritize the interests of an investor or a group of investors over those of another investor or another group of investors.

Please see the sections “Units – Issuance and redemption of units – Settlement in case of issuance and redemption of units” and “Units – Liquidity management” for details of the procedures by which the Company safeguards fair treatment for investors.

Issuing and redemption price

In order to calculate the issuing and redemption prices of the units, the Company (under the supervision of the depository) determines the value of the assets belonging to the Fund on each valuation date, less the liabilities (“net asset value”).

The net asset value thus calculated will be divided by the number of units issued to produce the value of each unit (“unit value”).

The net asset value, the unit value and the issuing and redemption prices are determined from Monday to Friday (“valuation days”). No determination occurs on the following days: 24.12 and 31.12 of every year and on public holidays applicable in Hamburg with the exception of Reformation Day. Other days may in addition be stipulated in the GTI; which are not valuation days.

Suspension of calculation of issuing/redemption price

The Company may temporarily suspend calculation of the issuing and redemption price subject to the same conditions as for unit redemption. These are outlined in the section “Units – Issuance and redemption of units – Suspension of redemption of units”.

Front-end load and redemption fee

Further details of the front-end load and the redemption fee may be found in the section “Overview of the Fund – Front-end load” and “Overview of the Fund – Redemption fee”.

Publication of the issuing and redemption prices

The issuing and redemption prices and, where applicable, the net asset value per unit will be regularly published at www.hansainvest.com.

COSTS

Costs of issuing and redeeming units

Units are issued and redeemed by the Company or the depositary at the issuing price (unit value, where applicable plus front-end load) or the redemption price (unit value, where applicable less redemption fee). No additional costs are charged.

If the investor purchases units through third parties, these third parties may charge additional costs as well as the front-end load. In the event of the investor surrendering units through third parties, they may impose their own charges at the redemption of units.

Management and other costs

The following costs are the maximum amounts permitted in the Special Terms of Investment:

1. The following fee is payable to the Company:

For its management of the Fund, for each unit class the Company shall receive a management fee of up to 2.00% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a financial year, which is calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each day of stock-exchange trading. It is entitled to deduct monthly pro rata advance payments. For each unit class, the Company shall indicate in the Prospectus the management fee actually charged.

2. Fees payable to third parties (these are not included in the management fee and the Company will thus additionally charge them to the Fund):

a) For each unit class, for measurement of the market risk and liquidity by third parties in accordance with the German Derivatives Regulation, the Company will charge the Fund an annual fee of up to 0.1% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a given financial year, calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each day of stock-exchange trading.

b) For each unit class, for rating of assets by third parties in accordance with the German Derivatives Regulation, the Company will charge the Fund an annual fee of up to 0.1% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a given financial year, calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each day of stock-exchange trading.

c) For each unit class, for measurement of assets by third parties the Company will charge the Fund an annual fee of up to 0.1% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a given financial year, calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each day of stock-exchange trading.

d) For each unit class, for costs of third-party representatives required by law and tax representatives the Company will charge the Fund an annual fee of up to 0.1% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a given financial year, calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each day of stock-exchange trading.

3. Depositary fee

The depositary shall receive a fee of up to 0.025% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a financial year, which is calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each day of stock-exchange trading, but at least EUR 18,000 (in words: eighteen thousand euros) per year. It is entitled to deduct monthly pro rata advance payments.

4. Maximum annual amount permitted pursuant to Subsections 1 to 3

The amount which is deducted from the Fund in accordance with the above Subsections 1 to 3 as fees may overall amount to up to 2.425% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a financial

year, which is calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each day of stock-exchange trading.

5. As well as the above-mentioned fees, the following expenses will be charged to the Fund:
 - a) normal bank custody and account fees, including any normal bank fees for custody of foreign assets abroad, where appropriate;
 - b) costs for printing and mailing the sales documents required for investors by law (annual and semi-annual reports, prospectus, key information document (PRIIP));
 - c) costs incurred for announcing the annual and semi-annual reports, the issuing and redemption prices, plus the distributions and reinvestments and the liquidation report, where appropriate;
 - d) costs for the creation and use of a permanent data storage medium, except in case of information on fund mergers and information on measures in connection with breaches of investment limits or calculation errors in relation to determination of unit values;
 - e) costs relating to the audit of the Fund by its auditor;
 - f) costs incurred for announcing the bases for taxation and certification that the tax information has been determined in accordance with the provisions of German tax law;
 - g) costs for the assertion and enforcement of the Company's legal claims for account of the Fund and for warding off claims brought against the Company at the expense of the Fund;
 - h) fees and costs charged by government agencies in relation to the Fund;
 - i) costs for legal and tax advice concerning the Fund;
 - j) costs and any fees which may arise in connection with the purchase and/or the use or designation of a benchmark or financial index;
 - k) costs associated with the appointment of proxies;
 - l) costs for third-party analysis of the investment outcome for the Fund;
 - m) taxes arising in connection with the fees payable to the Company, the depositary and third parties, in connection with the above-mentioned expenses and in connection with management and custody.

6. Transaction costs

As well as the above-mentioned fees and expenses, the costs arising in connection with the purchase and sale of assets will also be charged to the Fund.

7. Performance-related fee

a) Definition of the performance-related fee

For its management of the Fund, in addition to the remuneration pursuant to Subsection 1 for each unit issued the Company may also receive a performance-related fee of up to 20% (maximum amount) of the amount by which the development of the unit value at the end of a settlement period exceeds the return on a money market investment serving as a benchmark in this settlement period, but not exceeding 20% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a given financial year, which is calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each exchange trading day. If the unit value at the start of the settlement period is lower than the Fund's peak unit value realized at the end of the five previous settlement periods (hereinafter: "high water mark"), the high water mark will be applied instead of the unit value at the start of the settlement period for calculation of the unit value trend under Clause 1. In case of fewer than five previous settlement periods for the Fund, all of its previous settlement periods will be taken into consideration for the calculation of the remuneration entitlement.

The costs charged to the Fund may not be deducted from the performance of the benchmark prior to this comparison.

The daily 3-month Euribor shall serve as the benchmark.

b) Definition of the settlement period

The settlement period will begin on January 1 and end on December 31 of a given calendar year.

c) Calculation of unit value development

The unit value development will be calculated in accordance with the BVI method. Further information may be obtained from the German Investment Funds Association (BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V.).

d) Provision

In line with the result of a daily calculation, a notional performance-related fee will be accrued for each unit issued in the Fund or else a provision already recognized will be released accordingly. Any provisions released will be allocated to the Fund. A performance-related fee may only be withdrawn subject to the recognition of corresponding provisions.

8. Purchase of investment units

The Company shall disclose in the annual report and the semi-annual report the front-end loads and redemption fees that have been charged to the Fund in the reporting period for the purchase and redemption of units within the meaning of §196 of the German Capital Investment Code. In case of the purchase of units that are managed directly or indirectly by the Company itself or by another company affiliated to the Company by way of a material direct or indirect equity interest, the Company or the other company may not charge any front-end loads or redemption fees for purchase and redemption. The Company shall disclose in the annual report and semi-annual report the fees charged to the Fund by the Company itself, another capital management company or another company affiliated to the Company by way of a material direct or indirect equity interest, as a fee for managing the units held in the Fund.

The 3-month Euribor is administered by the European Money Markets Institute. **The European Securities and Market Authority (ESMA) has entered the European Money Markets Institute in a public register for benchmark administrators and benchmarks.**

The Company has prepared robust written plans in which it outlines the measures which it would implement in case of a significant change in the reference index or in the event that this is no longer provided.

Where portfolio management is outsourced, the following applies: the portfolio manager will receive a fee from the Company which will be deducted from the Company's management fee.

The Company has not agreed any upper limits for the reimbursement of expenses and transaction costs. Accordingly, in theory such other expenses and transaction costs may, in exceptional circumstances, amount to up to 100% of the Fund's volume. This level has not been reached in the past. The Fund will only bear the actual costs and will therefore generally remain below the level indicated above.

The annual report provides details of the other expenses actually charged, both as amounts and as a percentage of the Fund's average volume.

Transaction costs apply for trading securities (equities, bonds, investment funds, certificates etc.). A transaction is any activity which results, or is intended to result, in a monetary movement or other transfer of assets.

For derivatives products (options, futures etc.), the transaction costs generally amount to up to EUR 25 per contract, but at least EUR 60 per transaction. Contracts are the standardized, smallest tradable units in derivatives trading. Commodities derivatives will generally give rise to transaction costs of up to USD 50 per contract. In individual cases, a transaction cost of EUR 250.00 may apply.

The value of the transaction costs to be borne by the Fund will depend on the number of transactions actually executed during the financial year. Please refer to the annual report for details of the transaction costs actually charged to the Fund in the past financial year.

Insofar as the Company submits an application for a tax refund on behalf of certain investors at their request, it shall be entitled to charge an appropriate expense allowance for this.

Specific details concerning the purchase of investment units

As well as the remuneration for management of the Fund, a management fee will if applicable be charged for the units in target funds held in the Fund.

The regular costs for the target fund units held in the Fund will be included in the calculation of the total expense ratio (see the section “Costs – Total expense ratio details”).

Moreover, in connection with the acquisition of target fund units all types of fees, costs, taxes, commissions and other expenses may apply, which must be borne by the investors in the Fund either directly or indirectly.

The Company has not agreed any upper limits for these expenses. Accordingly, in theory the maximum upper limit may, in exceptional circumstances, amount to up to 100% of the Fund’s volume. This level has not been reached in the past. The Fund will only bear the actual costs and will therefore generally remain below the level indicated above.

The annual report and the semi-annual report disclose the front-end loads and the redemption fees which have been charged to the Fund during the reporting period for the purchase and redemption of units in target funds. They also disclose the fee which has been charged to the Fund by a domestic or foreign company or by a company affiliated to the Company by way of a material direct or indirect equity interest, as a management fee for the target fund units or equities held in the Fund.

Total expense ratio details

The management costs charged to the Fund during the financial year are disclosed in the annual report and shown as a percentage of the average volume of the Fund (“total expense ratio”). The management costs comprise the fee for management of the Fund, where applicable including a performance-related fee, the depositary’s fee and the expenses which may be additionally charged to the Fund (see the section “Costs – Management and other costs” and “Costs – Specific details concerning the purchase of investment units”). Insofar as the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in other investment funds, the total expense ratio for these target funds is also included. The total expense ratio does not include any incidental costs or costs relating to the purchase and sale of assets (transaction costs).

Different expense statements issued by sales agents

In the event that the investor is advised by third parties in purchasing units or if such third parties broker this purchase for the investor, they may provide the investor with expense statements or expense ratios which do not match the expense details in this Prospectus and the key information document (PRIIP) and which may exceed the total expense ratio indicated herein. In particular, this may be due to the fact that this third party has also taken into consideration the costs for its own activity (e.g. brokerage, advice or maintenance of a custody account). In addition, it may include one-off costs

such as front-end loads and will generally use different calculation methods or even estimates for the costs arising at the level of the Fund which include, in particular, the transaction costs for the Fund.

Discrepancies in terms of reported expenses may arise both in the information provided before a contract is concluded and in regular information on expenses arising through an existing fund investment, within the scope of a permanent customer relationship.

REMUNERATION POLICY

The remuneration of the employees of the Company and its management is not tied to the performance of the investment funds under their management. The Company's remuneration policy thus has no influence on the risk profile and the investment decisions for its investment funds.

Further details of the Company's current remuneration policy may be found at www.hansainvest.com. This includes a description of the methods of calculating remuneration and compensation for certain groups of employees as well as the details of the persons responsible for their allocation. Upon demand, the Company will provide this information free-of-charge in paper form.

CALCULATION AND APPROPRIATION OF INCOME

Calculation of income, income equalization procedure

The Fund realizes income in the form of the interest, dividends and income from investment units which are accrued during the financial year and are not used to cover costs. In addition, fees are generated from lending transactions and repurchase agreements. Further income may result from the sale of assets held for account of the Fund.

The Company applies an income equalization procedure for the Fund. This prevents the proportion of distributable income in relation to the unit price from fluctuating due to cash inflows and outflows.

Otherwise, any cash inflow to the Fund during the financial year would mean that less income per unit would be available for distribution on the distribution dates than would be the case subject to a constant number of units in circulation. On the other hand, cash outflows would mean that for each unit more income would be available for distribution than would be the case subject to a constant number of units in circulation.

To prevent this, during the financial year the distributable income that the unit purchaser has to pay as part of the issuing price and that the seller of the units receives as part of the redemption price will be continuously calculated and allocated to the income statement as a distributable position.

Ultimately, in case of an income-distributing unit class the result of the income equalization procedure is that the distribution amount per unit is not influenced by the unforeseeable development of the Fund or the units outstanding. It is thus accepted that an investor who, for example, purchases units shortly before the distribution date will receive the portion of the unit price that corresponds to taxable income in the form of a distribution and be obliged to pay tax on this, even though the capital paid in by this investor has not contributed to generating this income.

Ultimately, in case of an income-reinvesting unit class the result of the income equalization procedure is that the reinvested income per unit shown in the annual report is not influenced by the unforeseeable development of the Fund or the units outstanding. It is thus accepted that an investor who, for example, purchases units shortly before the reinvestment date will pay tax on the portion of the unit price which is included in taxable income even though the capital paid in by the investor has not contributed to generating this income.

Appropriation of income

Distribution procedure

The section "Overview of the Fund – Characteristics of the Fund's unit classes" indicates whether the Fund/a unit class distributes or reinvests income.

In case of an income-distributing unit class, in principle the Company will distribute the interest, dividends and income from investment units and fees from lending transactions and repurchase

agreements – after adjustment for equalization of income – which have accrued during the financial year for account of the unit class and which have not been used to cover costs. Realized capital gains and other income may also be distributed after adjustment for equalization of income.

Income and any capital gains will be distributed within four months of the end of the financial year. In relation to distributions, it should be noted that the distribution amount will be deducted from the unit value (redemption price) on the distribution date, since the distribution amount will be withdrawn from the assets of the Fund. In special cases, in the interest of maintaining the Fund's intrinsic value income may be partially or completely reinvested in the Fund even in the income-distributing unit class.

In case of an income-reinvesting unit class, income will not be distributed and will be reinvested in the Fund (reinvestment).

Crediting of distributions

In case of income-distributing unit classes, the following will apply for crediting of distributions:

If the units are held in a custody account at the depository, the branches of the latter will credit the distributions free-of-charge. If the custody account is held at other banks or savings banks, additional costs may be incurred.

LIQUIDATION, TRANSFER AND MERGER OF THE FUND

Preconditions for the Fund's liquidation

Investors are not entitled to require the liquidation of the Fund. The Company may terminate its management of the Fund subject to at least six months' notice by way of an announcement in the German Federal Gazette as well as in the annual or semi-annual report. The custodians will also notify the investors of termination by means of a permanent data storage medium, e.g. in paper form or in electronic form. The Company's right to manage the Fund will expire once termination becomes effective.

In addition, the Company's right of management will expire if insolvency proceedings have been instituted in relation to its assets or in case of a final and non-appealable court ruling rejecting an application to institute insolvency proceedings on grounds of insufficient assets.

Upon expiry of the Company's right of management, the right of disposal over the Fund will pass to the depositary which shall liquidate the Fund and distribute the proceeds to the investors or – with the consent of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority – transfer management to another capital management company.

Procedure in case of the Fund's liquidation

Issuance and redemption of units will be suspended and the Fund will be liquidated upon transfer of the right of disposal over the Fund to the depositary.

The proceeds obtained from the sale of assets of the Fund, less such costs as are still to be borne by the Fund and less the costs incurred as a result of liquidation, will be distributed among the investors who will be entitled to payment of the liquidation proceeds in proportion to the units which they hold in the Fund.

On the day that its right to manage the Fund expires, the Company shall prepare a liquidation report meeting the standards for an annual report. Notice of the liquidation report will be provided in the German Federal Gazette within three months of the date of the Fund's liquidation. During its liquidation of the Fund, annually and as of the date on which its liquidation is completed the depositary will produce a report meeting the standards for an annual report. Notification of these reports is also required in the German Federal Gazette within three months of the reporting date.

Transfer of the Fund

The Company may transfer the right of management and disposal for the Fund to another capital management company. The transfer shall require the prior approval of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority. The approved transfer will be announced in the German Federal Gazette and additionally in the annual report or semi-annual report for the Fund, as well as on the Internet at www.hansainvest.com. The custodians will also notify the investors of the planned transfer by means of a permanent data storage medium, e.g. in paper form or in electronic form. The date as of which the transfer becomes valid shall be determined in accordance with the contractual provisions agreed between the Company and the receiving capital management company. However, the transfer may become valid at the earliest three months following its announcement in the German Federal Gazette. In this case, all rights and obligations of the Company in relation to the Fund shall be transferred to the receiving capital management company.

Preconditions for the Fund's merger

With the consent of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority, all of this Fund's assets may be transferred to another existing investment fund or to another investment fund which is newly established through the merger which must comply with the requirements for a UCITS launched in Germany or another EU or EEA state.

This transfer will become valid as of the end of the financial year for the transferred fund (transfer date) unless another transfer date is specified.

Investors' rights in case of the Fund's merger

Up to five working days prior to the planned transfer date investors may either surrender their units without any further costs – with the exception of the costs to cover the Fund's liquidation – or exchange them for units in another open-end retail investment fund which is also managed by the Company or by an affiliate and whose investment principles are similar to those of the Fund.

The Company must notify the Fund's investors prior to the planned transfer date by means of a permanent data storage medium, e.g. in paper form or in electronic form, of the reasons for the merger, the potential effects for the investors, their rights in connection with the merger and the key details of the process. In addition, the investors must be provided with the key information document (PRIIP) for the investment fund to which the Fund's assets are to be transferred. The investors must receive the above-mentioned information at least 30 days prior to the expiry of the deadline for the surrender or conversion of their units.

On the transfer date, the net asset values of the absorbing fund and of the transferred fund will be calculated, the exchange ratio will be determined and the overall exchange process will be audited by the auditor. The exchange ratio is the ratio of the net asset values per unit in the transferred fund and in the absorbing investment fund at the time of the transfer. Investors will receive the number of units in the absorbing investment fund equal in value to their units in the Fund.

Insofar as the investors fail to exercise their right of surrender or their right of conversion, as of the transfer date they will become investors in the absorbing investment fund. The Company may stipulate – where applicable, together with the capital management company for the absorbing investment fund – that the investors in the transferred investment fund will receive a cash payment of up to 10% of the value of their units. The Fund will be terminated upon transfer of all of its assets. If the transfer takes place during the current financial year of the Fund, the Company must prepare a report as of the transfer date which meets the standards for an annual report.

The Company will provide notice in the German Federal Gazette and on its website www.hansainvest.com if the Fund has been merged with another investment fund managed by the Company and if this merger has become effective. In the event of the Fund being merged with another investment fund which is not managed by the Company, the management company which manages the absorbing investment fund or the newly established investment fund will provide notice of the effectiveness of this merger.

OUTSOURCING

HANSAINVEST has outsourced portfolio management for the Fund indicated in this Prospectus to ARTS Asset Management GmbH, Vienna. ARTS Asset Management GmbH is a financial services institution under Austrian law and is licensed, inter alia, to manage on a discretionary basis individual assets invested in financial instruments on behalf of other persons (financial portfolio management). ARTS Asset Management GmbH is regulated by the Austrian Financial Market Authority (*Finanzmarktaufsicht* – FMA), Otto-Wagner-Platz 5, A-1090 Vienna (fma@fma.gv.at).

Apart from the outsourcing of portfolio management for other funds managed by HANSAINVEST to various companies, HANSAINVEST has transferred the following tasks to other companies:

Provision and maintenance of information and communication technology to

Allgeier IT-Services, Munich

IT audit

to

Mazars GmbH & Co. KG Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft, Hamburg

Collateral management for some of the Company's funds

to

Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Frankfurt Branch

Order management OPUS

to

PATRONAS Financial Services GmbH, Freiburg im Breisgau

Fund accounting system FNZ

to

FNZ Deutschland Technologie GmbH, Sulzbach (Taunus)

HANSAINVEST is entitled to issue these companies with instructions in relation to the outsourced tasks at any time. It may also terminate its relationships with these companies and outsource the relevant tasks to third parties or handle them itself.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The following conflicts of interest may arise at the Company:

The interests of the investor may conflict with the following interests:

- interests of the Company and its affiliates,
- interests of the employees of the Company,
- interests of other investors in this Fund or other funds or
- interests of the customers of the Company.

Circumstances or relationships which may give rise to conflicts of interest for the Company and/or firms to which it outsources tasks include, in particular:

- incentive systems for employees of the Company,
- employee transactions,
- gifts for employees of the Company,
- restructuring of the Fund,
- improvement of the Fund's performance in line with a specific reporting date ("window dressing"),
- transactions between the Company and the investment funds or individual portfolios managed by it or
- transactions between the investment funds and/or individual portfolios managed by the Company,
- pooling of multiple orders ("block trades"),
- commissioning of closely affiliated companies and persons,
- significant individual investments,
- if the Company has subscribed the securities for multiple investment funds or individual portfolios ("IPO allocations") following an oversubscription within the scope of a share issue,
- transactions following the close of trading at the closing price already known during the current day, "late trading",
- exercise of voting rights.

In connection with transactions performed for account of the Fund, the Company may receive benefits in kind (broker research, financial analyses, market and share price information systems) that it uses in making investment decisions in the interests of the investors.

The Company does not receive any reimbursement of the fees and expenses paid to the depository and third parties out of the assets of the Fund.

The Company pays brokers (e.g. credit institutions) regular (generally, annual) brokerage fees as "trail fees". In addition, the Company charges a front-end load at the purchase of units in the Fund; please see the sections "Costs" and "Overview of the Fund – Front-end load" for details. Up to 100% of this front-end load will be passed on to the Company's sales partners as a fee for their sales activities.

The Company makes use of organizational measures such as the following for identification, avoidance, management, monitoring and disclosure of conflicts of interest:

- Existence of a compliance department which ensures compliance with rules and legislation and which must be notified of conflicts of interest.
- Disclosure obligations
- Organizational measures such as
 - establishment of confidentiality areas for individual departments, to prevent misuse of confidential information,
 - allocation of responsibilities to prevent undue influence,
 - the separation of own-account trading and trading for customer account

- Rules of conduct for employees in relation to employee transactions, obligations for compliance with insider trading law, initial and advanced training
- Establishment of appropriate remuneration systems,
- Principles for consideration of client interests,
- Optimal execution principles for the purchase or sale of financial instruments,
- Principles for splitting up partial executions,
- Establishment of order acceptance times (cut-off times),
- Principles for the exercise of voting rights,
- Forward pricing,
- Participation on the compliance committee of the SIGNAL IDUNA Group.

The portfolio manager is already required by law to maintain appropriate systems for management of conflicts of interest.

SIGNAL IDUNA Lebensversicherung a. G. is an affiliate of the Company. It cannot be ruled out that this company might not have been selected for the above-mentioned outsourcing activities if it were not an affiliate.

Moreover, the portfolio manager to which HANSAINVEST has outsourced portfolio management tasks for this Fund is obliged under the outsourcing contract concluded with it to maintain appropriate procedures for identification, management and monitoring of potential conflicts of interest. It is also obliged to regularly review its principles for handling conflicts of interest and – insofar as the portfolio manager’s organizational measures are not suitable to avoid conflicts of interest – to document the general nature and origin of any residual conflicts of interest (“inevitable conflicts of interest”) and to notify the Company of these immediately.

Third parties commissioned with investment advice or investment mediation may receive financial or non-financial remuneration (together “remuneration” in connection with the advice or mediation of investment opportunities from their issuers and/or sellers from their (sales) fees (e.g. front-end loads, premiums, commissions, fees included in the price). The amount of such remuneration cannot be determined in advance since it depends on the nature of the investment object and the circumstances of the acquisition.

If the third parties commissioned with the investment advice or investment mediation do not transfer this remuneration to the investment fund, its retention is designed for the improvement of the quality of the service and does not prevent the Company or the third parties commissioned with investment advice or investment mediation from acting according to their duty in the best interests of the investment fund managed and its investors.

No inevitable conflicts of interest have been identified in connection with outsourcing of portfolio management.

Nor have any inevitable conflicts of interest been identified in relation to the other outsourcing companies.

BRIEF DETAILS OF TAX REGULATIONS

The following information on tax regulations only applies to investors with unlimited tax liability in Germany. Investors with unlimited tax liability are hereinafter also referred to as resident taxpayers. Foreign investors are advised to contact their tax advisor prior to purchasing units in the Fund described in this Prospectus, for individual clarification of the potential tax consequences of such an investment in their respective countries of residence. Foreign investors are investors who do not have unlimited tax liability. They are hereinafter also referred to as non-resident individuals.

As a special purpose fund, in principle the Fund is exempt from corporate income tax and trade tax. However, it is partially liable for corporate income tax for its domestic investment income and other domestic income within the scope of its limited income tax liability, within the exception of gains from the sale of shares in corporations. The tax rate is 15%. Insofar as the taxable income is assessed by means of a deduction of capital gains tax, the tax rate of 15% will already include the solidarity surcharge.

However, for private investors the investment income is treated as income from capital assets and is subject to income tax if this income, together with the investor's other investment income, exceeds the currently applicable lump-sum savings allowance⁷.

25% tax will be withheld on income from capital assets (plus solidarity surcharge and church tax, if applicable). Income from capital assets includes the income from investment funds (investment income), i.e. the distributions made by the Fund, the predetermined lump-sum amounts and the gains from the sale of units. Subject to certain preconditions, the investors may receive a lump-sum portion of this investment income tax-free (so-called partial exemption).

As the tax withheld is generally definitive (flat tax) for private investors, income from capital assets does not, as a rule, have to be disclosed in the investor's income tax return. When withholding the tax, in principle the custodian will offset any losses and credit foreign withholding taxes resulting from direct investments.

However, the tax withheld is not definitive if, among other things, the investor's personal tax rate is lower than the 25% flat tax rate. In this case, income from capital assets may be disclosed in the income tax return. The tax office will then apply the lower personal tax rate and count the tax withheld towards the investor's tax liability (most favorable tax treatment – *Günstigerprüfung*).

If no tax has been withheld on income from capital assets (for example, because a gain from the sale of units in the Fund is generated in a foreign custody account), this income must be disclosed in the tax return. This income from capital assets is then also subject to the 25% flat tax rate or to the lower personal tax rate in the course of the assessment.

Units held as business assets will be treated as business income for tax purposes.

The Fund does not have any tax status due to its investment limits. It is neither an equity fund nor a balanced fund.

⁷ The lump-sum savings allowance is EUR 1,000 for a separate assessment and EUR 2,000 for married couples assessed jointly.

Units held as part of private assets (resident taxpayers)

Distributions

In principle, distributions made by the Fund are liable for tax.

Insofar as the Fund is an equity fund for the purposes of tax law (see “Basic characteristics of the Fund” section), 30% of the distributions will be tax-free. Equity funds are investment funds which, pursuant to their terms of investment, continuously invest more than 50% of their value or their assets in capital interests.

Insofar as the Fund is a balanced fund for the purposes of tax law (see “Basic characteristics of the Fund” section), 15% of the distributions will be tax-free. Balanced funds are investment funds which, pursuant to their terms of investment, continuously invest at least 25% of their value or their assets in capital interests.

If the Fund does not fulfill the tax preconditions for an equity fund or for a balanced fund, no partial exemption will be applied for the distributions.

Please refer to the annex to these brief details of the tax regulations which are of significance for German investors for information on the tax classification for purposes of the partial exemption of the Fund(s) or the subfund(s). This classification may change in the future. In such case, a fund unit will be deemed to have been sold and then purchased on the following day, with a new tax classification for the purposes of the partial exemption; however, any fictitious capital gain resulting from this will only be taken into consideration when the units are actually sold.

Tax is normally deducted from taxable distributions at a rate of 25% (plus solidarity surcharge and church tax, where applicable).

The deduction of tax may be waived if the investor is a resident taxpayer and submits an exemption request (*Freistellungsauftrag*), provided that the taxable income components do not exceed the current annual lump-sum savings allowance⁸.

The same applies upon presentation of a certificate for persons who are not expected to be assessed for income tax purposes (“non-assessment certificate”).

If domestic investors hold the units in a domestic custody account, the respective custodian, as the paying agent, will not withhold any tax provided that, prior to the specified distribution date, it receives either an official exemption request for a sufficient amount or a non-assessment certificate issued by the tax office for a maximum period of three years. In this case, the entire distribution will be credited to the investor without deduction.

Predetermined lump-sum amounts

The predetermined lump-sum amount is the amount by which the distributions made by the Fund within a given calendar year fall short of the basic income for this calendar year. This basic income will be determined by multiplying the redemption price of the unit at the start of a calendar year by 70 per cent of the basic interest rate determined according to the return achievable on public bonds on a long-term basis. This basic income is limited to the additional amount resulting between the first and last

⁸ The lump-sum savings allowance is EUR 1,000 for a separate assessment and EUR 2,000 for married couples assessed jointly.

redemption price calculated in a given calendar year plus the distributions made in this calendar year. In the year of the units' purchase, this predetermined lump-sum amount will be reduced by one twelfth for each full month preceding the month of purchase. This predetermined lump-sum amount will be deemed to have accrued on the first working day of the following calendar year.

In principle, predetermined lump-sum amounts are liable for tax.

Insofar as the Fund is an equity fund for the purposes of tax law (see "Basic characteristics of the Fund" section), 30% of a predetermined lump-sum amount will be tax-free. Equity funds are investment funds which, pursuant to their terms of investment, continuously invest more than 50% of their value or their assets in capital interests.

Insofar as the Fund is a balanced fund for the purposes of tax law (see "Basic characteristics of the Fund" section), 15% of a predetermined lump-sum amount will be tax-free. Balanced funds are investment funds which, pursuant to their terms of investment, continuously invest at least 25% of their value or their assets in capital interests.

If the Fund does not fulfill the tax preconditions for an equity fund or for a balanced fund, no partial exemption will be applied for the distributions.

Please refer to the annex to these brief details of the tax regulations which are of significance for German investors for information on the tax classification for purposes of the partial exemption of the Fund(s) or the subfund(s). This classification may change in the future. In such case, a fund unit will be deemed to have been sold and then purchased on the following day, with a new tax classification for the purposes of the partial exemption; however, any fictitious capital gain resulting from this will only be taken into consideration when the units are actually sold.

Tax is normally deducted from taxable predetermined lump-sum amounts at a rate of 25% (plus solidarity surcharge and church tax, where applicable).

The deduction of tax may be waived if the investor is a resident taxpayer and submits an exemption request (*Freistellungsauftrag*), provided that the taxable income components do not exceed the current annual lump-sum savings allowance⁹.

The same applies upon presentation of a certificate for persons who are not expected to be assessed for income tax purposes ("non-assessment certificate").

If domestic investors hold the units in a domestic custody account, the respective custodian, as the paying agent, will not withhold any tax provided that, prior to the date of accrual, it receives either an official exemption request for a sufficient amount or a non-assessment certificate issued by the tax office for a maximum period of three years. In this case, no tax will be paid over. Otherwise, the investor must provide the domestic custodian with the amount of remittable tax. For this purpose, the custodian may recover the amount of remittable tax from an account which it holds in the name of the investor without the investor's consent. Unless the investor submits an objection prior to the accrual of the predetermined lump-sum amount, the custodian may also recover the amount of remittable tax from an account in the name of the investor insofar as an overdraft facility agreed with the investor for this account has not been used. Insofar as the investor fails to comply with his obligation to provide the domestic custodian with the amount of remittable tax, the custodian must notify the tax office which is competent for it of this fact. In this case, the investor will be required to report the predetermined lump-sum amount in his income tax return.

⁹ The lump-sum savings allowance is EUR 1,000 for a separate assessment and EUR 2,000 for married couples assessed jointly.

Capital gains at the level of the investor

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

Insofar as the Fund is an equity fund for the purposes of tax law (see “Basic characteristics of the Fund” section), 30% of the capital gains will be tax-free. Equity funds are investment funds which, pursuant to their terms of investment, continuously invest more than 50% of their value or their assets in capital interests.

Insofar as the Fund is a balanced fund for the purposes of tax law (see “Basic characteristics of the Fund” section), 15% of the capital gains will be tax-free. Balanced funds are investment funds which, pursuant to their terms of investment, continuously invest at least 25% of their value or their assets in capital interests.

If the Fund does not fulfill the tax preconditions for an equity fund or for a balanced fund, no partial exemption will be applied for the capital gains.

Please refer to the annex to these brief details of the tax regulations which are of significance for German investors for information on the tax classification for purposes of the partial exemption of the Fund(s) or the subfund(s). This classification may change in the future. In such case, a fund unit will be deemed to have been sold and then purchased on the following day, with a new tax classification for the purposes of the partial exemption; however, any fictitious capital gain resulting from this will only be taken into consideration when the units are actually sold.

If the units are held in a domestic custody account, the custodian will withhold this tax while taking any partial exemptions into account. The 25% tax (plus solidarity surcharge and church tax, if applicable) need not be withheld if a sufficient exemption request or a non-assessment certificate is submitted. Where a private investor sells such units at a loss, this loss – where applicable, reduced due to a partial exemption – may be offset against other positive income from capital assets. Insofar as these units are held in a domestic custody account and positive income is realized from capital assets held by the same custodian in the same calendar year, the custodian will offset any losses.

For the calculation of the capital gain, the predetermined lump-sum amounts applied during the holding period must be deducted from the profit.

Units held as part of business assets (resident taxpayers)

Tax-exempt unit class

A unit class will be tax-exempt insofar as the units in this unit class may only be purchased or held by tax-privileged investors who are a domestic corporation, an association of persons or a collection of assets which, according to its corporate articles, endowment contract or other constitution and, in terms of its actual management, exclusively and directly pursues non-profit, charitable or ecclesiastical purposes or a foundation governed by public law which exclusively and directly pursues non-profit or charitable purposes or a legal entity governed by public law which exclusively and directly pursues ecclesiastical purposes; this will not apply if these units are held within the scope of commercial activities. The same applies for comparable foreign investors whose registered office and management are situated in a foreign state which provides administrative and collection assistance.

A unit class will also be tax-exempt insofar as the units in this unit class are held only, or in addition to the above-mentioned tax-privileged investors, within the scope of old age provision or basic pension (*Basisrente*) agreements certified under the German Act on the Certification of Old Age Provision Agreements (*Altersvorsorgeverträge-Zertifizierungsgesetz – AltZertG*).

The preconditions for a unit class's exemption from tax are that the investors provide the Fund with proof of their exemption from tax and that the Terms of Investment only permit a surrender of units in such a unit class to the investment fund and that the transfer of units in such a unit class is excluded.

Moreover, a key precondition for exemption from the corporate income tax which will arise in principle at the level of the Fund on German dividends and income from German equity capital-equivalent profit participation rights is that the Fund has, as the beneficial owner, held German equities and German equity capital-equivalent profit participation rights without interruption for a period of 45 days, within 45 days before and after the due date for the investment income, and that minimum price fluctuation risks of 70% applied without interruption in this 45-day period.

As a rule, any amounts for unlevied or reimbursed taxes (*steuerliche Befreiungsbeträge*)¹⁰ which the Company receives in connection with its management of the Fund and which are attributable to income of the unit classes described above must be paid out to the investors in these unit classes. By way of derogation from this, the Company is entitled to directly allocate the amounts for unlevied or reimbursed taxes to the Fund, in favor of the investors in this unit class; no new units will be issued as a result of this allocation.

Reimbursement of corporate income tax for the Fund

The corporate income tax arising at the level of the Fund may be refunded to the Fund in order to be passed on to an investor insofar as this investor is a domestic corporation, an association of persons or a collection of assets which, according to its corporate articles, endowment contract or other constitution and, in terms of its actual management, exclusively and directly pursues non-profit, charitable or ecclesiastical purposes or is a foundation governed by public law which exclusively and directly pursues non-profit or charitable purposes or is a legal entity governed by public law which exclusively and directly pursues ecclesiastical purposes; this will not apply if these units are held within the scope of commercial activities. The same applies for comparable foreign investors whose registered office and management are situated in a foreign state which provides administrative and collection assistance.

¹⁰ §12 (1) of the German Investment Tax Act

This is subject to the precondition that such an investor submits a corresponding application and that the accrued corporate income tax applies for his holding period pro rata. In addition, at least three months prior to the accrual of the income of the Fund which is liable for corporate income tax, the investor must be the civil law owner and the beneficial owner of the units, without being subject to any obligation to transfer the units to another person. Moreover, in relation to the corporate income tax arising at the level of the Fund on German dividends and income from German equity capital-equivalent profit participation rights a key precondition of this reimbursement is that the Fund has, as the beneficial owner, held German equities and German equity capital-equivalent profit participation rights without interruption for a period of 45 days, within 45 days before and after the due date for the investment income, and that minimum price fluctuation risks of 70% applied without interruption in this 45-day period (so-called 45-day rule).

Evidence of this tax exemption and an investment unit statement issued by the custodian must be attached to the application. The investment unit statement is a certificate issued on the basis of an official template, documenting the volume of units held by the investor throughout the calendar year as well as the dates of this investor's purchases and sales of units during this calendar year and the volume of such purchases and sales.

The corporate income tax arising at the level of the Fund may also be reimbursed to the Fund in order for it to be passed on the investor, provided that the units in the Fund are held within the scope of old age provision or basic pension (*Basisrente*) agreements certified under the German Act on the Certification of Old Age Provision Agreements (*Altersvorsorgeverträge-Zertifizierungsgesetz – AltZertG*). This is subject to the precondition that the entity providing an old age provision or basic pension agreement notifies the Fund within one month of the end of its financial year as to when units have been purchased or sold and the volume of such purchases and sales. In addition, the above-mentioned 45-day rule must be complied with.

The Fund or the Company shall not be obliged to request reimbursement of the relevant corporate income tax amount in order for this to be passed on to the investor.

Due to the highly complex nature of these rules, it would appear prudent to consult a tax advisor.

Distributions

In principle, distributions made by the Fund are liable for income or corporate income tax as well as trade tax.

However, if the Fund fulfills the tax preconditions for an equity fund 60% of these distributions will be tax-free for the purpose of income tax and 30% for the purpose of trade tax, where the relevant units are held by natural persons as part of their business assets. For corporate bodies which are liable for tax, in general 80% of the Fund's distributions will be tax-free for the purpose of corporate income tax and 40% for the purpose of trade tax. For corporations which are life or health insurance firms or pension funds and whose units are allocable to their investments or which are credit institutions and whose units are allocable to their trading book within the meaning of §340e (3) of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB*) or, as of the date of these units' addition to their business assets, are reportable as current assets, 30% of these distributions will be tax-free for the purpose of corporate income tax and 15% for the purpose of trade tax.

However, if the Fund fulfills the tax preconditions for a balanced fund 30% of these distributions will be tax-free for the purpose of income tax and 15% for the purpose of trade tax, where the relevant units are held by natural persons as part of their business assets. For corporate bodies which are liable for tax, in general 40% of the Fund's distributions will be tax-free for the purpose of corporate income tax and 20% for the purpose of trade tax. For corporations which are life or health insurance firms or

pension funds and whose units are allocable to their investments or which are credit institutions and whose units are allocable to their trading book within the meaning of §340e (3) of the German Commercial Code or, as of the date of these units' addition to their business assets, are reportable as current assets, 15% of these distributions will be tax-free for the purpose of corporate income tax and 7.5% for the purpose of trade tax.

If the Fund does not fulfill the tax preconditions for an equity fund or for a balanced fund, no partial exemption will be applied for the distributions.

Please refer to the annex to these brief details of the tax regulations which are of significance for German investors for information on the tax classification for purposes of the partial exemption of the Fund(s) or the subfund(s). This classification may change in the future. In such case, a fund unit will be deemed to have been sold and then purchased on the following day, with a new tax classification for the purposes of the partial exemption; however, any fictitious capital gain resulting from this will only be taken into consideration when the units are actually sold.

Tax is normally deducted from distributions at a rate of 25% (plus solidarity surcharge).

If the Fund fulfills the tax preconditions for an equity fund, the 30% partial exemption will be taken into account as of the deduction of tax.

If the Fund fulfills the tax preconditions for a balanced fund, the 15% partial exemption will be taken into account as of the deduction of tax.

Predetermined lump-sum amounts

The predetermined lump-sum amount is the amount by which the distributions made by the Fund within a given calendar year fall short of the basic income for this calendar year. This basic income will be determined by multiplying the redemption price of the unit at the start of a calendar year by 70 per cent of the basic interest rate determined according to the return achievable on public bonds on a long-term basis. This basic income is limited to the additional amount resulting between the first and last redemption price calculated in a given calendar year plus the distributions made in this calendar year. In the year of the units' purchase, this predetermined lump-sum amount will be reduced by one twelfth for each full month preceding the month of purchase. This predetermined lump-sum amount will be deemed to have accrued on the first working day of the following calendar year.

In principle, predetermined lump-sum amounts are liable for income or corporate income tax as well as trade tax.

However, if the Fund fulfills the tax preconditions for an equity fund 60% of the predetermined lump-sum amounts will be tax-free for the purpose of income tax and 30% for the purpose of trade tax, where the relevant units are held by natural persons as part of their business assets. For corporate bodies which are liable for tax, in general 80% of these predetermined lump-sum amounts will be tax-free for the purpose of corporate income tax and 40% for the purpose of trade tax. For corporations which are life or health insurance firms or pension funds and whose units are allocable to their investments or which are credit institutions and whose units are allocable to their trading book within the meaning of §340e (3) of the German Commercial Code or, as of the date of these units' addition to their business assets, are reportable as current assets, 30% of these predetermined lump-sum amounts will be tax-free for the purpose of corporate income tax and 15% for the purpose of trade tax.

However, if the Fund fulfills the tax preconditions for a balanced fund 30% of these predetermined lump-sum amounts will be tax-free for the purpose of income tax and 15% for the purpose of trade tax, where the relevant units are held by natural persons as part of their business assets. For corporate

bodies which are liable for tax, in general 40% of these predetermined lump-sum amounts will be tax-free for the purpose of corporate income tax and 20% for the purpose of trade tax. For corporations which are life or health insurance firms or pension funds and whose units are allocable to their investments or which are credit institutions and whose units are allocable to their trading book within the meaning of §340e (3) of the German Commercial Code or, as of the date of these units' addition to their business assets, are reportable as current assets, 15% of these predetermined lump-sum amounts will be tax-free for the purpose of corporate income tax and 7.5% for the purpose of trade tax.

If the Fund does not fulfill the tax preconditions for an equity fund or for a balanced fund, no partial exemption will be applied for the predetermined lump-sum amount.

Please refer to the annex to these brief details of the tax regulations which are of significance for German investors for information on the tax classification for purposes of the partial exemption of the Fund(s) or the subfund(s). This classification may change in the future. In such case, a fund unit will be deemed to have been sold and then purchased on the following day, with a new tax classification for the purposes of the partial exemption; however, any fictitious capital gain resulting from this will only be taken into consideration when the units are actually sold.

Tax is normally deducted from predetermined lump-sum amounts at a rate of 25% (plus solidarity surcharge).

If the Fund fulfills the tax preconditions for an equity fund, the 30% partial exemption will be taken into account as of the deduction of tax.

If the Fund fulfills the tax preconditions for a balanced fund, the 15% partial exemption will be taken into account as of the deduction of tax.

Capital gains at the level of the investor

In principle, gains from the sale of units are subject to income or corporate income tax as well as trade tax. For the calculation of the capital gain, the predetermined lump-sum amounts applied during the holding period must be deducted from the profit.

However, if the Fund fulfills the tax preconditions for an equity fund 60% of these capital gains will be tax-free for the purpose of income tax and 30% for the purpose of trade tax, where the relevant units are held by natural persons as part of their business assets. For corporate bodies which are liable for tax, in general 80% of these capital gains will be tax-free for the purpose of corporate income tax and 40% for the purpose of trade tax. For corporations which are life or health insurance firms or pension funds and whose units are allocable to their investments or which are credit institutions and whose units are allocable to their trading book within the meaning of §340e (3) of the German Commercial Code or, as of the date of these units' addition to their business assets, are reportable as current assets, 30% of these capital gains will be tax-free for the purpose of corporate income tax and 15% for the purpose of trade tax. Equity funds are investment funds which, pursuant to their terms of investment, continuously invest more than 50% of their value or their assets in capital interests.

However, if the Fund fulfills the tax preconditions for a balanced fund, for the purpose of a partial exemption, 30% of these capital gains will be tax-free for the purpose of income tax and 15% for the purpose of trade tax, where the relevant units are held by natural persons as part of their business assets. For corporate bodies which are liable for tax, in general 40% of these capital gains will be tax-free for the purpose of corporate income tax and 20% for the purpose of trade tax. For corporations which are life or health insurance firms or pension funds and whose units are allocable to their investments or which are credit institutions and whose units are allocable to their trading book within

the meaning of §340e (3) of the German Commercial Code or, as of the date of these units' addition to their business assets, are reportable as current assets, 15% of these capital gains will be tax-free for the purpose of corporate income tax and 7.5% for the purpose of trade tax. Balanced funds are investment funds which, pursuant to their terms of investment, continuously invest at least 25% of their value or their assets in capital interests.

In the event of a loss on disposal, in the amount of the applicable partial exemption this loss will be non-deductible at the level of the investor.

If the Fund does not fulfill the tax preconditions for an equity fund or for a balanced fund, no partial exemption will be applied for the capital gain.

Please refer to the annex to these brief details of the tax regulations which are of significance for German investors for information on the tax classification for purposes of the partial exemption of the Fund(s) or the subfund(s). This classification may change in the future. In such case, a fund unit will be deemed to have been sold and then purchased on the following day, with a new tax classification for the purposes of the partial exemption; however, any fictitious capital gain resulting from this will only be taken into consideration when the units are actually sold.

The gain from the fictitious sale must be determined separately for units which are allocable to the business assets of an investor.

As a rule, the gains from the sale of units are not subject to any deduction of capital gains tax.

Negative tax income

Negative taxable income of the Fund may not be allocated to the investor.

Taxation in case of liquidation

During the liquidation of the Fund, distributions made within a calendar year will be treated as a tax-free capital repayment insofar as the final redemption price calculated in this calendar year is less than the amortized cost.

Summary of taxation for common types of business investor groups

	Distributions	Predetermined lump-sum amounts	Capital gains
Domestic investors			
Sole proprietorships	Capital gains tax: 25% (the partial exemption for equity funds in the amount of 30% and for balanced funds in the amount of 15% will be taken into consideration)		Capital gains tax: N/A
	Specific taxation arrangements: Income tax and trade tax, while taking into consideration any partial exemptions (equity funds 60% for income tax/30% for trade tax; balanced funds 30% for income tax/15% for trade tax)		
Corporate bodies subject to regular taxation (typically industrial firms; banks, provided that units are not held in their trading portfolios; property insurance firms)	Capital gains tax: N/A for banks, otherwise 25% (the partial exemption for equity funds in the amount of 30% and for balanced funds in the amount of 15% will be taken into consideration)		Capital gains tax: N/A
	Specific taxation arrangements: Corporate income tax and trade tax, while taking into consideration any partial exemptions (equity funds 80% for corporate income tax/40% for trade tax; balanced funds 40% for corporate income tax/20% for trade tax)		
Life and health insurance firms and pension funds where fund units form part of their investments	Capital gains tax: N/A		
	Specific taxation arrangements: Corporate income tax and trade tax, if no provision is established in the commercial balance sheet for premium refunds which must be recognized for tax purposes; where applicable, while taking into consideration any partial exemptions (equity funds 30% for corporate income tax/15% for trade tax; balanced funds 15% for corporate income tax/7.5% for trade tax)		
Banks holding fund units within the scope of their trading portfolios	Capital gains tax: N/A		
	Specific taxation arrangements: Corporate income tax and trade tax, while taking into consideration any partial exemptions (equity funds 30% for corporate income tax/15% for trade tax; balanced funds 15% for corporate income tax/7.5% for trade tax)		
Tax-exempt non-profit-making, charitable or church investors (particularly churches, non-profit-making foundations)	Capital gains tax: N/A		
	Specific taxation arrangements: Tax-free – in addition, the corporate income tax arising at the level of the Fund may be refunded upon request, subject to certain preconditions		
Other tax-exempt investors (particularly pension funds, death benefits funds and relief funds, subject to fulfillment of the preconditions stipulated in the German Corporate Income Tax Act (<i>Körperschaftsteuergesetz – KStG</i>))	Capital gains tax: N/A		
	Specific taxation arrangements: Tax-free		

Domestic custody will be assumed. A solidarity surcharge will be deducted on capital gains tax, income tax and corporate income tax as an additional levy. To qualify for non-deduction of capital gains tax, it may be necessary to present the custodian with certificates in good time.

Non-resident individuals

If a non-resident individual holds units in the Fund in a custody account with a domestic custodian, no tax will be withheld on distributions, predetermined lump-sum amounts and gains from the sale of units if the investor furnishes proof of his non-resident status for tax purposes. If the custodian concerned is unaware of the investor's non-resident status or if proof of this status is not furnished in good time, the foreign investor is required to apply for reimbursement of the tax withheld in accordance with the German Fiscal Code (*Abgabenordnung* – AO¹¹). The investor must contact the tax office which is competent for the custodian.

Solidarity surcharge

A 5.5% solidarity surcharge is levied on the withheld tax, for remittance in case of distributions, predetermined lump-sum amounts and gains from the sale of units.

Church tax

If income tax is already levied via the tax withheld by a domestic custodian (withholding agent), the church tax payable on this will normally be levied as a surcharge to the tax withheld in accordance with the church tax rate for the religious community to which the person subject to church tax belongs. Deductibility of church tax as a special personal deduction is already recognized as reducing the tax burden when the tax is withheld.

Foreign withholding tax

Withholding tax on the fund's foreign income will be retained in some cases in the country of origin. This withholding tax cannot be recognized as reducing the tax burden for investors.

Consequences of a fund merger

In the event of the merger of a domestic investment fund with another domestic investment fund where the same partial exemption rate is applicable for both of these investment funds, hidden reserves will not be realized either at the level of the investors or at the level of the investment funds concerned, i.e. this transaction is tax-neutral. In the event of the investors in the transferred investment fund receiving a cash payment¹² defined in the merger plan, this will be treated in the same way as a distribution.

If the applicable partial exemption rate for the transferred investment fund differs from that of the absorbing investment fund, the investment unit of the transferred investment fund will be deemed to have been sold and the investment unit of the absorbing investment fund will be deemed to have been purchased. The gain from the fictitious sale will not be deemed to have accrued until the investment unit of the absorbing investment fund is actually sold.

Automatic exchange of information in relation to tax matters

In the past few years, the automatic exchange of information to combat international tax fraud and tax evasion has become much more significant at an international level. In this context, among other measures the OECD has published a global standard for the automatic exchange of information concerning financial accounts in relation to tax matters (Common Reporting Standard, hereinafter: "CRS").

¹¹ Section 37 (2) AO

¹² Section 190 (2) No. 2 KAGB

In late 2014 through Council Directive 2014/107/EU of December 9, 2014 the CRS was integrated into Directive 2011/16/EU in relation to the commitment to exchange information in the field of taxation automatically. The participating states (all EU member states and some third countries) all now apply the CRS. Germany transposed the CRS into German law through the German Act on the Exchange of Information on Financial Accounts (*Finanzkonten-Informationsaustauschgesetz – FKAustG*) of December 21, 2015.

The CRS obliges reporting financial institutions (mainly credit institutions) to obtain certain types of information regarding their customers. If these customers (natural persons or legal entities) are persons who are subject to reporting requirements and who reside in other participating states (this does not include stock exchange-listed corporations or financial institutions, for example), their accounts and custody accounts will be classified as notifiable accounts. The reporting financial institutions will then forward certain types of information to their domestic tax authority for each notifiable account. This will then forward this information to the customer's domestic tax authority.

The information which will be forwarded mainly comprises the personal data of the customer subject to reporting requirements (name; address; tax identification number; date of birth and place of birth (for natural persons); country of residence) as well as information concerning this customer's accounts and custody 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 of the sale or surrender of financial assets (including fund units).

Accordingly, in concrete terms this affects investors subject to reporting requirements who have an account and/or custody account with a credit institution which resides in a participating state. German credit institutions will therefore pass on information concerning investors residing in other participating states to the German Federal Central Office of Taxation, which will forward this information to the relevant tax authorities in these investors' countries of residence. Conversely, credit institutions in other participating states will pass on information on investors residing in Germany to their domestic tax authority which will forward this information to the German Federal Central Office of Taxation. Finally, it is possible that credit institutions residing in other participating states may pass on information concerning investors residing in additional participating states to their domestic tax authority, which will in turn forward this information to the tax authorities in these investors' countries of residence.

Notice: These tax comments reflect the current understanding of the legal situation. They are intended for persons with unlimited German income or corporate income tax liability. The tax assessment may change due to legislation, court rulings or other legal acts of the fiscal administration.

REPORTING

The Company will provide the Fund's investors with a detailed annual report at the end of the financial year. This includes a statement of assets, a statement of income and expenditure and details of the Fund's development and taxation of income. The Company will produce a semi-annual report halfway through the financial year.

AUDITOR

The audit firm KPMG AG, Berlin, has been tasked with auditing the Fund and the annual report.

The auditor will audit the annual report for the Fund. The auditor shall summarize its audit findings in a separate opinion which must be reproduced in full in the annual report. This audit includes an assessment of whether the Fund's management is consistent with the requirements of the German Capital Investment Code and the Terms of Investment. The auditor must submit its audit report for the Fund to the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority.

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Companies performing functions outsourced by the Company are listed under "Outsourcing". In addition, the Company has commissioned the following service providers:

- Tax advice: KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Berlin

PAYMENTS TO THE INVESTORS/DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

The depositary has been appointed so as to ensure that investors will receive any distributions and that units may be redeemed. Investor information documents mentioned in this Prospectus – such as the Prospectus, the key information document (PRIIP), the Terms of Investment and annual and semi-annual reports – are available at www.hansainvest.com. These documents may also be obtained from HANSAINVEST, the depositary and the sales agent.

FURTHER INVESTMENT FUNDS MANAGED BY THE COMPANY

The Company manages the following retail investment funds:

Investment funds compliant with the UCITS Directive

	Launched on
HANSArenta	January 2, 1970
HANSAsecur	January 2, 1970
HANSAinternational	September 1, 1981
HANSAzins	May 2, 1985
HANSAINVEST LUX UMBRELLA with the sub-fund: HANSAINVEST LUX UMBRELLA - Interbond	April 3, 1989
HANSAeuropa	January 2, 1992
HANSAdefensive	November 2, 1994
NB Stiftungsfonds (previously NB Stiftungsfonds 2)	December 8, 1995
Trend Kairos Global	April 15, 1996
TBF GLOBAL VALUE	February 1, 1997
HANSAertrag	March 19, 1997
Global Equity Income (previously: IPAM AktienSpezial)	October 1, 1997
TBF GLOBAL INCOME	January 30, 1998
TBF EUROPEAN OPPORTUNITIES EUR	January 31, 1998
Aramea Hippokrat	October 22, 1998
HANSApot Europa (previously: Postbank Europa P)	April 1, 1999
HANSAbalance	July 1, 1999
D&R Strategie (umbrella) with the sub-fund: D&R Diamant Multi Asset (previously: D&R Strategie – Select)	December 23, 1999
HANSApot Triselect (previously: Postbank Triselect)	March 1, 2000
Inovesta Classic	May 26, 2000
Inovesta Opportunity	May 26, 2000
HANSAcentro	July 3, 2000
HANSAdynamic	July 3, 2000
apo Forte (previously: apo Forte INKA)	February 15, 2001
apo Mezzo (previously: apo Mezzo INKA)	February 15, 2001
apo Piano (previously: apo Piano INKA)	February 15, 2001
HI Topselect D	May 17, 2001
HI Topselect W	May 17, 2001
HANSApot Megatrend (previously: Postbank Megatrend)	August 1, 2001
Millennium Global (umbrella) with the sub-fund: Millennium Global Opportunities	December 18, 2001
HANSAAccura	January 2, 2002
HAC Quant (umbrella) with the sub-fund: HAC Quant DIVIDENDENSTARS global	April 9, 2003
HANSApot Balanced (previously: Postbank Balanced)	October 15, 2003
HANSApot Eurorent (previously: Postbank Eurorent)	October 15, 2003
TBF GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY	May 6, 2005
APO High Yield Spezial	September 1, 2005
Global Bond Opportunities (previously: IPAM RentenWachstum)	October 4, 2005
efv-Perspektive-Fonds I	November 15, 2005
CH Global	October 2, 2006
Weltportfolio Ausgewogen	October 15, 2007
AES Rendite Selekt	December 3, 2007
WI SELEKT C	December 3, 2007

WI SELEKT D	December 3, 2007
Strategie Welt Select	December 6, 2007
WALLRICH (umbrella) with the sub-fund: WALLRICH Prämienstrategie	December 6, 2007
SI BestSelect	December 14, 2007
D&R Best-of-Two Classic	December 20, 2007
SI SafeInvest	January 2, 2008
apo Vivace Megatrends	February 1, 2008
IAC-Aktien Global	February 15, 2008
Primus Inter Pares Strategie Ertrag	February 22, 2008
Primus Inter Pares Strategie Wachstum	February 22, 2008
MuP Vermögensverwaltung Horizont 10	February 29, 2008
MuP Vermögensverwaltung Horizont 5	February 29, 2008
TOP-Investors Global	March 3, 2008
AVBV 2020	March 3, 2008
GLOBAL MARKETS DEFENDER	April 1, 2008
GLOBAL MARKETS GROWTH	April 1, 2008
GLOBAL MARKETS TRENDS	April 1, 2008
AEQUO GLOBAL	April 15, 2008
EICHLER & MEHLERT Balanced Strategie	May 13, 2008
Aramea Balanced Convertible	May 15, 2008
Varios Flex Fonds	May 20, 2008
GFS Aktien Anlage Global	September 1, 2008
Münsterländische Bank Strategieportfolio I	September 1, 2008
Münsterländische Bank Strategieportfolio II	September 1, 2008
GF Global Select HI	September 15, 2008
Aramea Strategie I	November 10, 2008
NIELSEN (umbrella) with the sub-fund: NIELSEN - GLOBAL VALUE	December 4, 2008
Aramea Rendite Plus	December 9, 2008
Fidelity Demografiefonds Ausgewogen	March 26, 2009
Fidelity Demografiefonds Konservativ	March 26, 2009
Geneon Vermögensverwaltungsfonds	May 11, 2009
DuoPlus	May 18, 2009
Tomorrow's World Equity Fund (previously: Geneon Global Challenges Select)	October 2, 2009
EQUINOX Aktien Euroland	October 19, 2009
TBF SMART POWER	December 7, 2009
Aramea Aktien Select	August 16, 2010
TOP Defensiv Plus	October 19, 2010
C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible	November 8, 2010
HANSAwerte	December 30, 2010
Geneon Invest Rendite Select	January 6, 2011
KB Vermögensverwaltungsfonds	April 1, 2011
HANSAsmart Select E	October 4, 2011
PTAM Global Allocation	October 6, 2011
Apus Capital Revalue Fonds	October 19, 2011
3ik-Strategiefonds I	December 1, 2011
GUH Vermögen	December 1, 2011
3ik-Strategiefonds III	December 1, 2011
HAC Quant MEGATRENDS dynamisch global	December 28, 2011
SMS Ars multiplex	March 27, 2012
H1 Flexible Top Select	June 1, 2012
Rücklagenfonds	June 6, 2012
M3 Opportunitas	July 2, 2012

OLB Zinsstrategie	August 1, 2012
TBF SPECIAL INCOME	August 17, 2012
Bankhaus Neelmeyer Rentenstrategie	October 3, 2012
K&S Flex	December 3, 2012
BremenKapital Aktien	December 14, 2012
BremenKapital Renten Offensiv	December 14, 2012
BRW Balanced Return	July 15, 2013
apano HI Strategie 1	July 19, 2013
TBF JAPAN	November 18, 2013
HANSAdividende	December 16, 2013
Sauren Dynamic Absolute Return	December 27, 2013
P&K Balance	December 30, 2013
D&R Wachstum Global TAA	February 3, 2014
Münsterländische Bank Stiftungsfonds	April 14, 2014
TBF ATTILA GLOBAL OPPORTUNITY	April 22, 2014
Portikus International Opportunities Fonds	May 16, 2014
BRW Balanced Return Plus	July 1, 2014
AIRC BEST OF U.S.	September 15, 2014
Geostrategy Fund	October 1, 2014
OVID Infrastructure HY Income	October 1, 2014
apo Medical Core (previously: apo Medical Opportunities Institutionell)	October 20, 2014
AES Strategie Defensiv	November 3, 2014
FSI Solid Invest Mandat VV	January 2, 2015
avesco Sustainable Hidden Champions Equity	January 5, 2015
Vermögensmandat Select	January 19, 2015
apo Medical Balance	February 23, 2015
apo Stiftung & Ertrag (previously: apo TopSelect Balance)	February 23, 2015
green benefit (umbrella) with the sub-fund:	February 25, 2015
Green Benefit Global Impact Fund	
KIRIX Substitution Plus	March 16, 2015
KIRIX Dynamic Plus	March 18, 2015
HANSAsmart Select G	April 15, 2015
TBF US CORPORATE BONDS	April 24, 2015
QUANTIVE Absolute Return	July 1, 2015
PECULIUM GLOBAL SELECT	August 3, 2015
FAM Renten Spezial	September 15, 2015
global online retail	October 1, 2015
Vermögenspooling Fonds Nr. 1	November 2, 2015
Vermögenspooling Fonds Nr. 2	November 2, 2015
Value Aktiv Plus	December 21, 2015
apano Global Systematik	December 30, 2015
HAC Quant STIFTUNGSFONDS flexibel global	December 30, 2015
Aramea Global Convertible	January 4, 2016
Vermögenspooling Fonds Nr. 3	January 11, 2016
A.IX-Faktor-Fonds	February 1, 2016
Mehrwertphasen Balance Plus	May 17, 2016
KIRIX Herkules-Portfolio	October 4, 2016
HANSArenten Spezial	December 1, 2016
PENSION.INVEST PLUS ®	January 16, 2017
Apo Dänische Pfandbriefe (previously: Apo Dänische Pfandbriefe UI)	January 31, 2017
Perspektive Global Equity Fonds (previously: Perspektive OVID Global Equity Fonds)	February 15, 2017
D&R Globalance Zukunftbeweger Aktien	May 31, 2017

apo Future Health (previously: apo Digital Health Aktien Fonds)	June 1, 2017
PSV KONSERVATIV (previously: PSV KONSERVATIV ESG)	August 15, 2017
FRAM Capital Skandinavien	October 2, 2017
APUS Capital Defence & Technology Fonds (previously: Apus Capital Marathon Fonds)	October 16, 2017
ARISTOCRATS OPPORTUNITY	October 26, 2017
Der Zukunftsfonds	November 1, 2017
Aramea Rendite Plus Nachhaltig	November 30, 2017
Wallrich AI Libero	December 1, 2017
BRW Stable Return	March 1, 2018
TBF OFFENSIV	March 15, 2018
Vivace Multi-Strategy	March 28, 2018
PSV WACHSTUM (previously: PSV WACHSTUM ESG)	May 15, 2018
EFD Global Invest	June 1, 2018
Essener Stiftungsfonds	June 1, 2018
Hertford Capital (previously: Gehlen Braeutigam Value HI)	July 2, 2018
AI US Dynamic	July 31, 2018
Covesto Patient Capital	August 1, 2018
MLB-Basismandat	August 1, 2018
MLB-Wachstumsmandat	August 1, 2018
EVO SPECIAL SITUATIONS	September 3, 2018
KSAM-Value ²	September 3, 2018
ABSOLUTE Volatility	November 1, 2018
Multi Flex+	November 1, 2018
AFB Global Equity Select	January 2, 2019
D&R Aktien Strategie	January 2, 2019
D&R Zins Strategie	January 2, 2019
BIT Global Technology Leaders (previously: BIT Global Internet Leaders 30)	January 2, 2019
Mainberg Special Situations Fund HI	January 2, 2019
NB Anleihen Euro	January 2, 2019
proud@work	January 2, 2019
CA Familienstrategie	January 10, 2019
BRW Global Bond	January 14, 2019
Wallrich AI Peloton	February 1, 2019
terra.point	February 25, 2019
INVIOS Vermögenbildungsfonds	March 1, 2019
SMS Ars multizins	March 1, 2019
Scandinavian Value Builder (previously: SK-I Süddeutschland)	March 1, 2019
Effecten-Spiegel Aktien-Fonds	April 15, 2019
Trend Kairos European Opportunities	April 15, 2019
Euro Short Duration Bonds (previously: IPAM EURO Anleihen)	April 15, 2019
confido Fund	May 2, 2019
Kapitalertrag Plus	May 2, 2019
Immobilien Werte Deutschland	June 28, 2019
avant-garde capital Opportunities Fund	July 1, 2019
High Conviction Fund (previously: Entrepreneur AS Select)	July 1, 2019
LONG-TERM INVESTING Aktien Global	July 25, 2019
WEALTHGATE Multi Asset Chance	August 1, 2019
TBF BALANCED	August 1, 2019
Werte & Sicherheit - Nachhaltiger Stiftungsfonds	August 8, 2019
ELM Global TICO	September 2, 2019
GI Alpha Innovation (previously: G&G ValueInvesting-DLS)	September 16, 2019
Focus Fund Growth Equities HI	October 1, 2019

NB Aktien Europa	December 2, 2019
NB Aktien Global	December 2, 2019
NB Anleihen Global	December 2, 2019
RSA WeltWerte Fonds	January 2, 2020
ficon Green Dividends-INVEST	February 3, 2020
Zindstein Vermögens-Mandat	March 2, 2020
Empowerment Fonds	April 15, 2020
Ecie Fair Future Fund	April 15, 2020
WEALTHGATE Biotech Fund (previously: WEALTHGATE Biotech Aggressive Fund)	April 15, 2020
Sparfonds Aktien	April 24, 2020
Gamma Plus	June 15, 2020
ALAP	July 1, 2020
KOEHLER Equities	July 15, 2020
D&R Aktien	August 3, 2020
AVENTOS Global Real Estate Securities Fund	October 1, 2020
LOHRE Investment Fund	October 1, 2020
NB Smart Premia	October 1, 2020
NB Real Asset Securities	November 2, 2020
BIT Global Leaders	November 2, 2020
D&R Zinsen	November 2, 2020
WEALTHGATE Multi Asset	December 1, 2020
GG Wasserstoff	December 15, 2020
MK Klimazielfonds - Investment for Future (previously: ÖKOBASIS SDG - Investments for Future)	December 18, 2020
BRW Return	December 18, 2020
MIDAS Global Growth	January 4, 2021
Perspektive Small- & MidCap Opportunity Fonds (previously: Sustainable Smaller Companies ESG Fund)	January 4, 2021
AW Strategie Global Ausgewogen	January 4, 2021
Barbarossa Stable Return	January 15, 2021
Premium Bonds Select	February 1, 2021
HANSAperspektive	February 15, 2021
SVM Strategie Nr. 1	February 15, 2021
SAM Strategic Solution Fund	March 1, 2021
Global Favourites	March 1, 2021
OVID Asia Pacific Infrastructure Equity	March 1, 2021
HANSAglobal Structure	April 1, 2021
Greiff Special Opportunities (previously: ActiveAllocationAssets)	April 1, 2021
BIT Global Fintech Leaders	May 3, 2021
Tigris Small & Micro Cap Growth Fund	May 3, 2021
ELM KONZEPT	May 25, 2021
Global Balanced Opportunity Fund	June 1, 2021
Wertewerk	June 1, 2021
Human Intelligence	August 2, 2021
Aaapollo 11 Global	September 1, 2021
Aramea KAIZEN (previously: Aramea Rendite Global Nachhaltig)	September 1, 2021
BIT Global Crypto Leaders	September 1, 2021
D&R Convexity Alpha	September 1, 2021
SAENTIS Global Invest	September 1, 2021
ROCKCAP GLOBAL EQUITY	October 15, 2021
Globale Trends innovativ	November 1, 2021
Werte & Sicherheit – Deutsche Aktien Plus	November 1, 2021

QUINT Global Opportunities	November 1, 2021
STAREN Global FutureStars (previously: STAREN ÖkoStars)	February 1, 2022
ARAMEA METAWORLD	April 1, 2022
H+ Top Select Opportunities	August 1, 2022
BIT Biotech Opportunities (previously: BC Biotech)	September 1, 2022
Qualitas Alta Value Fund	September 1, 2022
DNH Fonds	October 4, 2022
Top 25 Equities Fund	October 4, 2022
CvR Vermögensstrategie dynamisch	December 1, 2022
D&R Aktien Nachhaltigkeit	December 1, 2022
D&R Zinsen Nachhaltigkeit	December 1, 2022
TBF FIXED INCOME	December 15, 2022
Lotus Asia Selection	December 28, 2022
A&M Experts Momentum World	February 1, 2023
Global Value Leaders Fund	February 1, 2023
NAM Future Wealth Fund	February 15, 2023
NAM Global Wealth Fund	February 15, 2023
NAM Protected Wealth Fund	February 15, 2023
Aramea Laufzeitenfonds 04/2028	March 15, 2023
Werte & Sicherheit - VUB Tenoris	June 1, 2023
Werte & Sicherheit - VUB GoldZins	June 1, 2023
AXIA Global Portfolio	June 1, 2023
KSAM REBO FLEX	July 3, 2023
Aramea Laufzeitenfonds 08/2026	September 1, 2023
Empiria Max Return global	September 1, 2023
Empiria Stiftung Balance global	September 1, 2023
TBF HQL Fonds	September 1, 2023
zaldor Core Portfolio RG	September 1, 2023
DRenta Ruhestandsfonds	November 15, 2023
1 Bona Futura	February 1, 2024
Global Equity Opportunities	March 1, 2024
Aramea Laufzeitenfonds 06/2027	April 2, 2024
KB Investment Plus	April 15, 2024
HANSAreits US	April 15, 2024
Global Equity Leaders	June 10, 2024
BIT Defensive Growth	June 28, 2024
ACCESSIO LIBERTAS	July 1, 2024
Bankhaus Bauer VV Anleihen	September 2, 2024
Bankhaus Bauer x 21 Oaks AI & Blockchain Innovation Fund	September 2, 2024
PBO Global innovative markets equal weight	September 2, 2024
Gamma Plus US Invest	October 1, 2024
Elster & Partner Strategie Fonds	October 1, 2024
LK Multi Asset World Fund	November 1, 2024
Aramea Intelligence	December 9, 2024
BremenKapital FairInvest	December 20, 2024
Global Tech Favourites	February 3, 2025
The Generation Fund	February 14, 2025
NB Stiftungsfonds Select	March 14, 2025
BIT Global Multi Asset	April 28, 2025
X-CLUSIVE Obsidian	June 1, 2025
Kamaxus Resource Fund	July 1, 2025
Premium X Equity Strategy	July 1, 2025
European Defence Equity Fund (previously: European Defence Fund)	July 1, 2025
ACCESSIO Flexibel	August 15, 2025

Alternative Investment Funds (AIF)**Mixed funds**

	Launched on
FondsSecure Systematik	December 28, 2005
efv-Perspektive-Fonds II	October 2, 2006
efv-Perspektive-Fonds III	July 4, 2007
RM Select Invest Global	August 1, 2007
ALPHA TOP SELECT dynamic	October 15, 2007
DBC Basic Return	December 17, 2007
VAB Strategie BASIS	January 15, 2008

Other funds

	Launched on
Leistner Capital Partners Fund	December 18, 2007
Vermögensverwaltung Systematic Return	December 18, 2007
DBC Opportunity	December 10, 2008
Vermögensverwaltung Global Dynamic	December 17, 2008
HANSAgold	January 2, 2009
IIV Mikrofinanzfonds	October 10, 2011
BremenKapital Ertrag Plus	December 14, 2012
BremenKapital Wachstum	December 14, 2012
NB Multi Asset Global	January 19, 2015
Wallrich Marathon Balance	September 15, 2015
SOLIT Wertefonds	January 2, 2017
Manganina Multi Asset	January 3, 2017
Vis Bonum Defensus	September 1, 2017
Vis Bonum Ratio	September 1, 2017
WBS Hünicke Multi Asset Strategy	August 1, 2018
Speerbridge Fund	April 1, 2019
Global Quality Top 15	October 1, 2019
EMI Fonds	September 1, 2021
Best of Green & Common Good	December 1, 2022
Red Kite Capital Fund	May 2, 2023
AKTIVID Select	June 2, 2025
Stülcken Capital Fonds	June 2, 2025
Gold Plus	August 1, 2025

Investment stock corporations

	Launched on
antea (TGV der antea InvAG mVK und TGV)	August 29, 2014
antea Strategie II (TGV der antea InvAG mVK und TGV)	August 29, 2014
antea Einkommen Global (TGV der antea InvAG mVK und TGV)	May 7, 2018

The Company manages 74 special securities funds and 91 special real estate funds (including 24 closed-end special AIFs). It also manages 11 closed-end retail AIFs.

As of: September 30, 2025

SALES RESTRICTION

Distribution of the information provided in this Prospectus and offering for sale of the investment units described in this Prospectus are prohibited in many countries. Accordingly, unless the Company or a third-party agent of the Company has notified and received a license from the local supervisory authorities, this Prospectus does not constitute an offer to purchase investment units. In case of doubt, prospective investors are advised to contact a local sales agent or one of the paying agents.

The unit class **C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible H (EUR)** is exclusively available for investors who have concluded separate agreements with the sales agents specified by the capital management company in relation to the provision of independent advisory services or discretionary asset management or who are professional investors within the meaning of §1 (19) No. 32 of the German Capital Investment Code.

Unit class C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible I (EUR): The investment class “I” is intended exclusively for institutional investors, who apply as professional investors or as suitable counterparties pursuant to the definition of MIFID II. This for example covers investments of insurance companies, which invest as part of Riester/-Rürup.

Unit class C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible IH (EUR): The investment class “IH” is intended exclusively for institutional investors, who apply as professional investors or as suitable counterparties pursuant to the definition of MIFID II. This for example covers investments of insurance companies, which invest as part of Riester/-Rürup and do not receive any other remuneration, discounts or other payments from the management company or the relevant unit fund in relation to these services and activities.

No one is authorized to provide declarations or assurances which are not contained in this Prospectus or in the documents referred to in this Prospectus. These documents are publicly available at the Company’s registered office.

This Prospectus may not be circulated in the United States (cf. the section “Introduction – Investment restrictions for US persons”).

TERMS OF INVESTMENT

General Terms of Investment

governing the legal relationship between the investors and HANSAINVEST Hanseatische Investment-GmbH, Hamburg, (the “Company”) for the funds managed by the Company under the UCITS Directive. These General Terms of Investment are only valid in conjunction with the “Special Terms of Investment” issued for the respective UCITS Fund.

§ 1 Basic information

1. The Company is a UCITS capital management company under the German Capital Investment Code.
2. The Company invests the money deposited with it in its own name and for the joint account of the investors in assets permitted by the German Capital Investment Code, in line with the principle of risk diversification. These assets are kept separate from the Company’s own assets in the form of a UCITS Fund. The purpose of the UCITS Fund is limited to investment in accordance with a specified investment strategy, within the scope of collective asset management for the resources deposited with the Fund; operational activities and active commercial management of the assets held are excluded.
3. The legal relationship between the Company and the investor is defined by the General Terms of Investment (GTI) and the Special Terms of Investment (STI) for the UCITS Fund, as well as the German Capital Investment Code.

§ 2 Depositary

1. The Company shall appoint a credit institution as a depositary for the UCITS Fund; this depositary shall act independently of the Company and exclusively in the interests of the investors.
2. The tasks and duties of the depositary are stipulated in the depositary agreement concluded with the Company as well as the German Capital Investment Code and the Terms of Investment.
3. The depositary may outsource custodial tasks to another company (sub-custodian) as provided for in §73 of the German Capital Investment Code. Please refer to the Prospectus for further details.
4. The depositary shall be liable to the UCITS Fund or to the investors in case of the loss of a financial instrument within the meaning of §72 (1) No. 1 of the German Capital Investment Code held by the depositary or by a sub-custodian to which custody of financial instruments has been transferred in accordance with §73 (1) of the German Capital Investment Code. The depositary will not be liable if it can prove that this loss is attributable to external events whose consequences were unavoidable despite all appropriate countermeasures. Further claims under the German Civil Code resulting from contracts or tortious acts shall remain unaffected. The depositary will also be liable to the UCITS Fund or to the investors for any other losses which the latter suffer due to the depositary’s negligence or intent in failing to fulfill its obligations under the German

Capital Investment Code. The depositary's liability shall remain unaffected by any transfer of custodial tasks as defined in Subsection 3 Clause 1.

§ 3 Fund management

1. The Company shall purchase and manage the assets in its own name for joint account of the investors, with the necessary expert knowledge, probity, care and diligence. In the performance of its tasks, it will act independently of the depositary and exclusively in the interests of the investors.
2. The Company is authorized to purchase assets with the money deposited by the investors, to sell these assets and to invest the proceeds elsewhere; it is also authorized to perform any other legal acts associated with its management of the assets.
3. The Company may not grant loans or enter into obligations arising from surety or guarantee agreements for the joint account of the investors; it may not sell assets as defined in §§193, 194 and 196 of the German Capital Investment Code that do not belong to the UCITS Fund at the time that the transaction is concluded. §197 of the German Capital Investment Code shall remain unaffected.

§ 4 Investment principles

The UCITS Fund will be invested directly or indirectly, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification. The Company will only purchase assets for the UCITS Fund that may be expected to offer income and/or growth. It stipulates which assets may be purchased for the UCITS Fund in the STI.

§ 5 Securities

Unless the STI stipulate any further restrictions, subject to §198 of the German Capital Investment Code the Company may only purchase securities for account of the UCITS Fund if

- a) they are admitted to trading on a stock exchange in an EU member state or another signatory state to the EEA Agreement or are admitted to, or included in, trading on another organized market in one of these states,
- b) they are admitted to trading exclusively on a stock exchange outside the EU member states or outside the other signatory states to the EEA Agreement, or are admitted to, or included in, trading on another organized market in one of these countries, provided that the stock exchange or organized market in question is approved by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority¹³,
- c) their admission to trading on a stock exchange in an EU member state or in another signatory state to the EEA Agreement, or their admission to or inclusion in an organized market in an EU member state or in another signatory state to the EEA Agreement must be applied for

¹³ The list of approved stock exchanges and other organized markets pursuant to §193 (1) Nos. 2 and 4 of the German Capital Investment Code will be published on the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority's website (<http://www.bafin.de>).

under the conditions of issue, provided that the admission or inclusion of these securities takes place within a year of their issue,

- d) their admission to trading on a stock exchange or their admission to, or inclusion, in an organized market outside the EU member states or outside the other signatory states to the EEA Agreement must be applied for under the conditions of issue, provided that the stock exchange or organized market in question is approved by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority and the admission or inclusion of these securities takes place within a year of their issue,
- e) the securities are equities to which the UCITS Fund is entitled under a capital increase implemented on the basis of the resources of the Company,
- f) the securities are purchased as a result of exercising subscription rights held by the UCITS Fund,
- g) the securities are units in closed-end funds that meet the criteria specified in §193 (1) Clause 1 No. 7 of the German Capital Investment Code,
- h) the securities are financial instruments that meet the criteria specified in §193 (1) Clause 1 No. 8 of the German Capital Investment Code.

Securities may only be purchased in accordance with Clause 1 Sections a) to d) if the requirements under §193 (1) Clause 2 of the German Capital Investment Code are additionally met. Subscription rights resulting from securities which may, for their part, be purchased under this §5 may also be purchased.

§ 6 Money market instruments

1. Unless the STI stipulate any further restrictions, subject to §198 of the German Capital Investment Code the Company may purchase for account of the UCITS Fund instruments that are normally traded on the money market, as well as interest-bearing securities that have a remaining term of no more than 397 days at the time of their purchase for the UCITS Fund, whose interest rate is regularly adjusted in line with market rates, and at least once every 397 days, during their entire term subject to their conditions of issue or whose risk profile corresponds to the risk profile for such securities ("money market instruments").

Money market instruments may only be purchased for the UCITS Fund if they

- a) are admitted to trading on a stock exchange in an EU member state or another signatory state to the EEA Agreement or are admitted to, or are included in, trading on another organized market there,
- b) are admitted to trading exclusively on a stock exchange outside the EU member states or outside the other signatory states to the EEA Agreement or are admitted to, or included in, another organized market there, provided that the stock exchange or organized market in question is approved by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority¹⁴,

¹⁴ This list of authorized stock markets and other organized markets pursuant to Section 193 (1) No. 2 and 4 KAGB is published on the website of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority, (<http://www.bafin.de>).

- c) are issued or guaranteed by the European Union, the German federal government, a federal special fund, a German federal state, another member state, or another central, regional or local authority, or by the central bank of a member state of the European Union, the European Central Bank, or the European Investment Bank, by a third country or, if the latter is a federal state, by one of the members making up this federation, or by an international public body to which at least one EU member state belongs,
 - d) are issued by a company whose securities are traded on the markets specified under Sections a) and b),
 - e) are issued or guaranteed by a credit institution that is subject to regulation in accordance with the criteria laid down by European Union law, or by a credit institution that is subject to and complies with regulatory requirements that are equivalent to those of European Union law in the opinion of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority or
 - f) are issued by other issuers and these meet the requirements under §194 (1) Clause 1 No. 6 of the German Capital Investment Code.
2. Money market instruments as defined by Subsection 1 may only be purchased if they meet the requirements under §194 (2) and (3) of the German Capital Investment Code.

§ 7 Bank deposits

The Company may hold bank deposits for account of the UCITS Fund that have a term of no more than twelve months. These deposits, which must be kept in blocked accounts, may be held at a credit institution domiciled in an EU member state or in another signatory state to the EEA Agreement; these deposits may also be held at a credit institution domiciled in a third country whose regulatory requirements are equivalent to those of European Union law in the opinion of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority. Unless the STI stipulate otherwise, the bank deposits may also be denominated in foreign currency.

§ 8 Investment units

1. Unless the STI stipulate otherwise, the Company may purchase units in investment funds in accordance with the Directive 2009/65/EC (UCITS) for account of the UCITS Fund. Units in other domestic funds and investment stock corporations with variable capital and units in open-end EU AIFs and foreign open-end AIFs may be purchased provided that they comply with the requirements laid down in §196 (1) Clause 2 of the German Capital Investment Code.
2. The Company may only purchase units in domestic funds and investment stock corporations with variable capital, in EU UCITS, in open-end EU AIFs and foreign open-end AIFs provided that the terms of investment or the corporate articles of the capital management company, the investment stock corporation with variable capital, the EU investment fund, the EU management company, the foreign AIF or the foreign AIF management company stipulate that an overall maximum of 10% of the value of their assets may be invested in units in other domestic funds, investment stock corporations with variable capital, open-end EU investment funds or foreign open-end AIFs.

§ 9 Derivatives

1. Unless the STI stipulate otherwise, in its management of the UCITS Fund the Company may use derivatives as defined by §197 (1) Clause 1 of the German Capital Investment Code and financial instruments with a derivative component as defined by §197 (1) Clause 2 of the German Capital Investment Code. In line with the type and volume of derivatives and financial instruments featuring a derivative component, the Company may use either the simple approach or the qualified approach as defined by the “Regulation on Risk Management and Risk Measurement for the Use of Derivatives, Securities Loans and Repurchase Agreements in Investment Funds under the German Capital Investment Code” (German Derivatives Regulation) pursuant to §197 (3) of the German Capital Investment Code to calculate the level of utilization of the market risk limit for the use of derivatives and financial instruments featuring a derivative component laid down in §197 (2) of the German Capital Investment Code; further details are provided in the Prospectus.
2. If the Company applies the simple approach, within the scope of the UCITS Fund it may exclusively use basic forms of derivatives and financial instruments with a derivative component, or combinations of these derivatives, financial instruments with a derivative component as well as the underlying instruments permitted under §197 (1) Clause 1 of the German Capital Investment Code. Complex derivatives with underlying instruments permitted pursuant to §197 (1) Clause 1 of the German Capital Investment Code may only account for a marginal portion of these instruments. In this context, the weighting of the UCITS Fund’s exposure to market risk, which must be calculated in accordance with §16 of the German Derivatives Regulation, may not exceed the value of the Fund at any time.

The following instruments are basic forms of derivatives:

- a) Futures contracts on the underlying instruments as defined by §197 (1) of the German Capital Investment Code, with the exception of investment units as defined by §196 of the German Capital Investment Code;
 - b) Options or warrants on the underlying instruments as defined by §197 (1) of the German Capital Investment Code, with the exception of investment units as defined by §196 of the German Capital Investment Code, and on futures contracts in accordance with Section a) if they have the following features:
 - aa) they may be exercised either during the entire term or at expiry and
 - bb) there is a linear relationship at the time the option is exercised between the value of the option and the positive or negative difference between the exercise price and the market price of the underlying instrument, and the value of the option becomes zero if the plus/minus sign for the difference is reversed,
 - c) Interest-rate swaps, foreign currency swaps and cross-currency interest-rate swaps,
 - d) Options on swaps listed in Section c) above, provided that they have the features defined in Sections aa) and bb) of Section b) above (swaptions),
 - e) Credit default swaps which relate to a single underlying instrument (single name credit default swaps).
3. If the Company applies the qualified approach, it may – subject to a suitable risk management system – invest in any financial instruments with a derivative component or derivatives that are

derived from an underlying permitted under §197 (1) Clause 1 of the German Capital Investment Code.

In this context, the potential amount at risk in terms of the UCITS Fund's market risk exposure ("amount at risk") may not at any time exceed twice the potential amount at risk for the market risk exposure of the reference fund in accordance with §9 of the German Derivatives Regulation. Alternatively, the amount at risk may not at any time exceed 20% of the value of the UCITS Fund.

4. Under no circumstances may the Company deviate from the investment principles and limits specified in the Terms of Investment or the Prospectus in these transactions.
5. The Company may use derivatives and financial instruments with a derivative component for hedging purposes, to enable efficient portfolio management and to generate additional income if and insofar as it deems this to be advisable in the interests of the investors.
6. In calculating the market risk limit when using derivatives and financial instruments with a derivative component, the Company may switch between the simple approach and the qualified approach at any time in accordance with §6 Clause 3 of the German Derivatives Regulation. The switchover does not require the approval of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority; however, the Company must notify the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority of this switch without delay and must provide notice of this in the next semi-annual or annual report.
7. When using derivatives and financial instruments with a derivative component, the Company shall comply with the German Derivatives Regulation.

§ 10 Other investment instruments

Unless the STI stipulate otherwise, for account of the UCITS Fund the Company may invest up to 10% of the value of the UCITS Fund in other investment instruments in accordance with §198 of the German Capital Investment Code.

§ 11 Issuer limits and investment limits

1. In its management of the fund, the Company must comply with the limits and restrictions laid down in the German Capital Investment Code, the German Derivatives Regulation and the Terms of Investment.
2. Securities and money market instruments issued by a single issuer, including securities and money market instruments purchased under resale agreements, may be purchased up to the threshold of 5% of the value of the UCITS Fund; however, these values may account for up to 10% of the value of the UCITS Fund. However, the total value of securities and money market instruments from these issuers may not exceed 40% of the value of the UCITS Fund. The issuers of securities and money market instruments will be included in the limits specified in Clause 1 where the securities and money market instruments issued by them are indirectly purchased through other securities included in the UCITS Fund which are tied to their performance.
3. The Company may invest up to 35% of the value of the UCITS Fund in each case in debt securities, borrower's note loans and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by the German federal government, a German federal state, the European Union, an EU member state or its regional authorities, another signatory state to the EEA Agreement, a third country, or an international organization to which at least one EU member state belongs.

4. The Company may invest up to 25% of the value of the UCITS Fund in each case in
 - a) mortgage bonds and municipal bonds and debt securities issued before 8 July 2022 by credit institutions domiciled in an EU member state or in another signatory state to the EEA Agreement, if the credit institutions are subject to special public regulation on the basis of statutory regulations designed to protect the holders of these debt securities and if, in accordance with the statutory regulations, the funds raised when the debt securities were issued are invested in assets that are sufficient to cover the liabilities arising from the debt securities throughout their term and that are prior-ranking with regard to repayments falling due and interest payments in case of the issuer defaulting.
 - b) covered bonds in the meaning of Article 3 Number 1 of the Directive (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/EU (OJ L 328 of 18 December 2019, p. 29), issued after 7 July 2022.

If the Company invests more than 5% of the value of the UCITS Fund in debt securities issued by a single issuer in accordance with Clause 1, the total value of these debt securities may not exceed 80% of the value of the UCITS Fund.

5. The limit laid down in Subsection 3 may be exceeded for securities and money market instruments from a single issuer in accordance with §206 (2) of the German Capital Investment Code provided that the STI stipulate this with reference to the relevant issuers. In such cases, the securities and money market instruments held for account of the UCITS Fund must derive from at least six different issues, and no more than 30% of the value of the UCITS Fund may be held in any one issue.
6. The Company may only invest up to 20% of the value of the UCITS Fund in bank deposits held by a given credit institution in accordance with §195 of the German Capital Investment Code.
7. The Company must ensure that a combination of
 - a) securities and money market instruments issued by a given institution,
 - b) deposits at this institution and
 - c) weightings for the counterparty risk associated with transactions entered into with this institution,

does not exceed 20% of the value of the UCITS Fund. Clause 1 applies to the issuers and guarantors specified in Subsections 3 and 4, subject to the proviso that the Company must ensure that a combination of the assets and weightings specified in Clause 1 does not exceed 35% of the value of the UCITS Fund. This shall not affect the individual upper limits in either case.

8. The debt securities, borrower's note loans and money market instruments specified in Subsections 3 and 4 are not included when applying the 40% limits specified in Subsection 2. In contrast to the provision in Subsection 7, the limits specified in Subsections 2 to 4 and Subsections 6 to 7 may not be aggregated.
9. The Company may only invest up to 20% of the value of the UCITS Fund in units in a single investment fund as defined by §196 (1) of the German Capital Investment Code. The Company may only invest a total of up to 30% of the value of the UCITS Fund in units in investment funds as defined by §196 (1) Clause 2 of the German Capital Investment Code. The Company may not purchase for account of the UCITS Fund more than 25% of the units issued in another open-end

domestic, EU or foreign investment fund which invests in assets within the meaning of §§192 to 198 of the German Capital Investment Code in accordance with the principle of risk diversification.

§ 12 Merger

1. In accordance with §§181 to 191 of the German Capital Investment Code, the Company may
 - a) transfer the assets and liabilities of this UCITS Fund to another existing UCITS fund or to another UCITS fund thus newly established or to a EU UCITS or a UCITS investment stock corporation with variable capital;
 - b) incorporate all of the assets and liabilities of another open-end retail investment fund in this UCITS Fund.
2. Mergers will require the approval of the relevant supervisory authority. The details of the procedure are stipulated in §§182 to 191 of the German Capital Investment Code.
3. The UCITS Fund may only be merged with a non-UCITS retail investment fund if the absorbing or newly established investment fund will remain a UCITS. An EU UCITS may also be merged with the UCITS Fund under Article 2 (1) Section p Item iii of Directive 2009/65/EC.

§ 13 Securities lending transactions

1. For account of the UCITS Fund, the Company grant a securities borrower a securities loan which may be called in at any time, in return for a fee in line with prevailing market rates and upon provision of sufficient collateral pursuant to §200 (2) of the German Capital Investment Code. The total of the market price for the securities that are to be transferred and the market price of the securities already transferred in the form of securities loans for account of the UCITS Fund to a given securities borrower – including its affiliates within the meaning of §290 of the German Commercial Code – may not exceed 10% of the value of the UCITS Fund.
2. In the event that the securities borrower provides collateral for the securities transferred in the form of deposits, such deposits must be held on blocked accounts in accordance with §200 (2) Clause 3 No. 1 of the German Capital Investment Code. Alternatively, the Company may invest these deposits, in their respective currencies, in the following types of assets:
 - a) in high-quality debt securities which have been issued by the German federal government, a German federal state, the European Union, a member state of the European Union or its regional authorities, another signatory state to the EEA Agreement or a third-party state,
 - b) in money market funds with short-term maturity structures, in accordance with the rules issued by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority on the basis of §4 (2) of the German Capital Investment Code or
 - c) by way of a reverse repurchase agreement with a credit institution which guarantees the recall of the accrued balance at any time.

The UCITS Fund is entitled to the income from the collateral.

3. The Company may also make use of a system for the arrangement and settlement of securities loans which is organized by a central securities depository and which does not meet the

requirements laid down in §200 (1) Clause 3 of the German Capital Investment Code, provided that the right of termination at any time under Subsection 1 is not deviated from.

4. Unless the STI stipulate otherwise, the Company may also enter into securities loans in relation to money market instruments and investment units provided that the UCITS Fund may purchase these assets. In this respect, Subsections 1 to 3 apply mutatis mutandis.

§ 14 Repurchase agreements

1. On the basis of standardized general agreements, the Company may enter into securities repurchase agreements as defined by §340b (2) of the German Commercial Code and which may be terminated at any time with credit institutions or financial services institutions for account of the UCITS Fund and in return for a fee.
2. These repurchase agreements must involve securities which may be purchased for the UCITS Fund in accordance with the Terms of Investment.
3. The repurchase agreements shall have a maximum term of 12 months.
4. Unless the STI stipulate otherwise, the Company may also enter into repurchase agreements in relation to money market instruments and investment units provided that the UCITS Fund may purchase these assets. In this respect, Subsections 1 to 3 apply mutatis mutandis.

§ 15 Borrowing

The Company may take out short-term loans of up to 10% of the value of the UCITS Fund for the joint account of the investors, provided that the loan conditions conform with prevailing market conditions and the depositary consents to this action.

§ 16 Units

1. The units in the Fund are made out to bearer and will be evidenced in unit certificates or issued as electronic unit certificates.
2. Evidenced unit certificates will be documented by means of a global certificate; the issuance of individual certificates is excluded. In purchasing a unit in the Fund, the investor shall acquire a co-ownership share for the global certificate. This will be transferable, unless the STI stipulate otherwise.
3. The units may have different characteristics, especially with regard to appropriation of income, the front-end load, the redemption fee, the currency of the unit value, the management fee, the minimum investment amount or a combination of the above features (unit classes). The details are stipulated in the STI.

§ 17 Issuance and redemption of units, restriction and suspension of redemption

1. In principle, the number of units that may be issued is unlimited. The Company reserves the right to discontinue issuance of units either temporarily or permanently.

2. Units may be purchased from the Company, the depositary or via a third party. The STI may stipulate that the units may only be purchased and held by specific types of investors.
3. The investors may require the Company to redeem their units at any time. The STI may stipulate time limits for the surrender of units. The Company is obliged to repurchase the units at the redemption price then applicable for account of the UCITS Fund. The redemption agent is the depositary.
4. However, unless stipulated otherwise in the STI the Company reserves the right to restrict the redemption of units for up to 15 working days if the investors' surrender requests reach a threshold beyond which, due to the liquidity situation for the Fund's assets, in the interests of all of the investors these surrender requests can no longer be fulfilled. The threshold is 10% unless otherwise stipulated in the STI. This threshold defines the volume of surrender requests as a percentage of the Fund's net asset value.

In this event, the Company will only fulfill each investor's surrender request on a pro rata basis. In other respects, the Company's redemption obligation will not apply. This means that any redemption order will only be executed pro rata. The Company will not execute the proportion of such orders which is not executed (residual orders) at a subsequent moment in time. This proportion will instead expire (pro rata approach, with expiry of residual orders).

Please see the Prospectus for further details of the procedure by which redemption may be restricted. The Company must publish information concerning its restriction of the redemption of units and the removal of this restriction without delay on its website.

5. Moreover, the Company reserves the right to suspend redemption of units pursuant to §98 (2) of the German Capital Investment Code if extraordinary circumstances arise which make such suspension appear necessary in the interests of the investors.
6. The Company shall notify the investors of a suspension pursuant to Subsection 5 and of the resumption of redemption by means of a notice published in the German Federal Gazette and also in a business or daily newspaper with a sufficiently large circulation or the electronic information media indicated in the Prospectus. The investors must be notified of the suspension and the resumption of redemption of units immediately following the announcement in the German Federal Gazette, by means of a permanent data storage medium.

§ 18 Issuing and redemption prices

1. Unless the STI stipulate otherwise, the issuing and redemption prices of the net asset value of the units will be calculated by determining the total of the market values of the assets belonging to the UCITS Fund less any loans taken up and other liabilities and dividing this figure by the number of outstanding units ("unit value"). If different unit classes are introduced for the UCITS Fund in accordance with §16 (3), the unit value and the issuing and redemption price must be calculated separately for each unit class.

The assets are valued in accordance with §§168 and 169 of the German Capital Investment Code and the German Investment Reporting and Valuation Regulation (*Kapitalanlage-Rechnungslegungs- und -Bewertungsverordnung* – KARBV).

2. The issuing price corresponds to the unit value of the UCITS Fund, where applicable plus a front-end load stipulated in the STI in accordance with §165 (2) Number 8 of the German Capital Investment Code. The redemption price corresponds to the unit value of the UCITS Fund, where

applicable less a redemption fee stipulated in the STI in accordance with §165 (2) Number 8 of the German Capital Investment Code.

3. Unless the STI stipulate otherwise, the settlement date for unit purchases and redemption orders is the valuation date following receipt of the unit purchase or redemption order at the latest.
4. The net asset value, unit value and issuing and redemption prices are calculated from Monday to Friday (valuation days). There is calculation on the following days: 24.12. and 31.12. of every year and on public holidays applicable in Hamburg with the exception of Reformation Day. The STI may stipulate in addition other days on which no calculation occurs.

§ 19 Costs

- 1 Details of expenses and the fees due to the Company, the depositary and third parties that may be charged to the UCITS Fund are provided in the STI. The following calculation method applies if the net asset value calculated on exchange trading days is used in the context of the calculation of the remuneration/costs:

On each day that is a valuation day, the remuneration/costs are calculated based on the net asset value of the preceeding valuation day and deducted as liability from the net asset value of the current valuation day.

On each day that is not a valuation day, the remuneration/costs are calculated based on the net asset value of the preceeding valuation day and deducted as liability from the net asset value of the next valuation day.

Payment of this remuneration/costs normally occurs by the 15th working day of the succeeding month.

§ 20 Financial reporting

1. The Company shall publish an annual report including a statement of income and expenditure in accordance with §101 (1), (2) and (4) of the German Capital Investment Code within four months of the end of the financial year of the UCITS Fund.
2. The Company shall publish a semi-annual report in accordance with §103 of the German Capital Investment Code within two months of the middle of the financial year.
3. If the right to manage the UCITS Fund is transferred to another capital management company during the financial year or if the UCITS Fund merges with another UCITS fund, a UCITS investment stock corporation with variable capital or an EU UCITS during the financial year, the Company shall prepare an interim report as of the transfer date meeting the standards for an annual report pursuant to Subsection 1.
4. In the event of the UCITS Fund's liquidation, annually and as of the date on which its liquidation is completed the depositary will produce a liquidation report meeting the standards for an annual report pursuant to Subsection 1.
5. These reports may be obtained from the Company, the depositary and other agents cited in the Prospectus and the key information document (PRIIP); they are also announced in the German Federal Gazette.

§ 21 Termination and liquidation of the UCITS Fund

1. The Company may terminate its management of the UCITS Fund subject to at least six months' notice by means of an announcement in the German Federal Gazette and additionally in the annual report or semi-annual report. The investors are to be notified immediately by means of a permanent data storage medium if termination is announced pursuant to Clause 1.
2. The Company's right to manage the UCITS Fund will expire once termination becomes effective. In this case, the UCITS Fund and the right of disposal over it will pass to the depositary, which must liquidate the UCITS Fund and distribute it to the investors. For the liquidation period, the depositary will be entitled to remuneration for its liquidation activities and to reimbursement of any expenses which are necessary for these activities. With the approval of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority, the depositary may refrain from liquidating and distributing the UCITS Fund and transfer the management of the UCITS Fund to another capital management company in accordance with the current Terms of Investment.
3. On the day that its right to manage the Fund expires in accordance with §99 of the German Capital Investment Code, the Company shall prepare a liquidation report meeting the standards for an annual report in accordance with §20 (1).

§ 22 Change of capital management company and depositary

1. The Company may transfer the UCITS Fund to another capital management company. The transfer shall require the prior approval of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority.
2. The approved transfer will be announced in the German Federal Gazette and additionally in the annual report or semi-annual report as well as the electronic information media indicated in the Prospectus. The transfer shall become valid at the earliest three months following its announcement in the German Federal Gazette.
3. The Company may change the depositary for the UCITS Fund. This change will require the approval of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority.

23 Amendments to the Terms of Investment

1. The Company may amend the Terms of Investment.
2. Amendments of these Terms of Investment will require the prior approval of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority.
3. All planned amendments shall be announced in the German Federal Gazette and also in a business or daily newspaper with a sufficiently large circulation or in the electronic information media described in the Prospectus. Information on the planned amendments and on when they come into force must be published in accordance with Clause 1. In case of cost changes to the detriment of investors, as defined by §162 (2) Number 11 of the German Capital Investment Code, or changes to the detriment of investors which relate to significant rights of the investors and in case of changes to the UCITS Fund's investment principles within the meaning of §163 (3) of the German Capital Investment Code, together with the announcement in accordance with Clause 1 by means of a permanent data storage medium the investors are to be provided with clear notification of the key details of the envisaged changes to the Terms of Investment and the reasons for these. In case of any changes to the currently applicable investment principles, the

investors must also be notified of their rights under §163 (3) of the German Capital Investment Code.

4. Amendments will become effective at the earliest on the day following their announcement in the German Federal Gazette, but in case of amendments of costs and the investment principles at least four weeks after the corresponding announcement.

§ 24 Place of performance and dispute resolution for consumers

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

The Company has undertaken to participate in dispute resolution proceedings before a consumer arbitration body. In case of any disputes, consumers may contact the Investment Funds Ombudsman's Office at the German Investment Funds Association (BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e. V.) as the competent consumer arbitration body. The Company exclusively participates in dispute resolution proceedings before this arbitration body.

Requests for arbitration must be sent in German and in textual form to the Ombudsman's Office at the BVI. The contact details are:

Büro der Ombudsstelle des BVI
Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V.
Unter den Linden 42
10117 Berlin

Telephone +49 30 64490460
Fax +49 30 644904629

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

The European Commission has established a European online dispute resolution platform at www.ec.europa.eu/consumers/odr. Consumers may use this platform for the purpose of out-of-court settlements relating to online purchase agreements or online service agreements. The Company's e-mail address is info@hansainvest.de.

Special Terms of Investment

governing the legal relationship between the investors and HANSAINVEST Hanseatische Investment-GmbH, Hamburg, (the "Company") for the Fund managed by the Company in accordance with the UCITS Directive, **C-QUADRAT ARTS Total Return Flexible**. These Special Terms of Investment are only valid in conjunction with the "General Terms of Investment" issued by the Company for this Fund.

INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES AND INVESTMENT LIMITS

§ 1 Assets

The Company may purchase the following assets for the UCITS Fund:

1. equities and equity-equivalent securities pursuant to §5 of the GTI
2. other securities pursuant to §5 of the GTI which are not equities or equity-equivalent securities,
3. money market instruments pursuant to §6 of the GTI,
4. bank deposits pursuant to §7 of the GTI,
5. investment units pursuant to §8 of the GTI,
6. derivatives pursuant to §9 of the GTI,
7. other investment instruments pursuant to §10 of the GTI.

§ 2 Investment limits

1. The Fund may entirely consist of equities and equity-equivalent securities pursuant to §1 No. 1. Securities purchased under resale agreements will be counted toward the investment limits specified in §206 (1) to (3) of the German Capital Investment Code.
2. The Fund may entirely consist of other securities pursuant to §1 No. 2. Securities purchased under resale agreements will be counted toward the investment limits specified in §206 (1) to (3) of the German Capital Investment Code.
3. The Fund may entirely consist of money market instruments pursuant to §1 No. 3. Money market instruments purchased under resale agreements will be counted toward the investment limits specified in §206 (1) to (3) of the German Capital Investment Code.
4. The Fund may entirely consist of bank deposits pursuant to §1 No. 4.
5. The Fund may entirely consist of units in domestic or foreign investment funds pursuant to §1 No. 5 which mainly invest in equities and equity-equivalent securities pursuant to §1 Nos. 1 and 7 in accordance with their terms of investment or their corporate articles. Investment units purchased under resale agreements will be counted toward the investment limits specified in §207 and 210 (3) of the German Capital Investment Code.
6. The Fund may entirely consist of units in domestic or foreign investment funds pursuant to §1 No. 5 which mainly invest in other securities pursuant to §1 Nos. 2 and 7 in accordance with their terms of investment or their corporate articles. Investment units purchased under resale agreements will be counted toward the investment limits specified in §207 and 210 (3) of the German Capital Investment Code.

7. The Fund may entirely consist of units in domestic or foreign investment funds pursuant to §1 No. 5 which mainly invest in money market instruments pursuant to §1 Nos. 3 and 7 in accordance with their terms of investment or their corporate articles. Investment units purchased under resale agreements will be counted toward the investment limits specified in §207 and 210 (3) of the German Capital Investment Code.

UNIT CLASSES

§ 3 Unit classes

1. Unit classes in accordance with §16 (2) of the General Terms of Investment may be established for the UCITS Fund that differ in terms of appropriation of income, the front-end load, the currency of the unit value including the use of currency hedges, the management fee, the minimum investment amount or a combination of these characteristics. Unit classes may be established at any time, at the Company's discretion.
2. Assets may only be purchased uniformly for the UCITS Fund as a whole and not for an individual unit class or for a group of unit classes.
3. The UCITS Fund may enter into currency hedges in favor of a single currency unit class only. In the case of currency unit classes whose currency has been hedged (reference currency) the Company may also, independently of §9 of the General Terms of Investment, use exchange rate or currency derivatives as defined in §197 (1) of the German Capital Investment Code with the aim of avoiding losses in unit values resulting from exchange rate losses relating to assets of the UCITS Fund which are not denominated in the reference currency for the unit class.
4. The unit value is calculated separately for each unit class by allocating the costs of launching new unit classes, the distributions (including any taxes payable out of the assets of the Fund), the management fee and the gains or losses on currency hedges attributable to a specific unit class, including any equalization of income where appropriate, exclusively to the unit class in question.
5. The existing unit classes shall be listed individually in the Prospectus and in the annual and semi-annual report. The specific defining features of the unit classes (appropriation of income, front-end load, currency of the unit value, management fee, minimum investment amount, or a combination of these characteristics) will be described in the Prospectus and in the annual and semi-annual report.

UNIT CERTIFICATES, ISSUING PRICE, REDEMPTION PRICE, REDEMPTION OF UNITS AND COSTS

§ 4 Unit certificates

Investors have a fractional co-ownership interest in the UCITS Fund's respective assets in proportion to the number of units they hold.

§ 5 Issuing and redemption price

1. The front-end load amounts to 5% of the unit value for each unit class. The Company is free to charge a lower front-end load. The Company must provide details of the front-end load in the Prospectus in accordance with §165 (3) of the German Capital Investment Code.
2. No redemption fee is charged.

§ 6 Costs

1. The following fee is payable to the Company:

For its management of the Fund, for each unit class the Company shall receive a management fee of up to 2.00% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a financial year, which is calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each day of stock-exchange trading. It is entitled to deduct monthly pro rata advance payments. For each unit class, the Company shall indicate in the Prospectus the management fee actually charged.

2. Fees payable to third parties (these are not included in the management fee and the Company will thus additionally charge them to the Fund):

- a) For each unit class, for measurement of the market risk and liquidity by third parties in accordance with the German Derivatives Regulation, the Company will charge the Fund an annual fee of up to 0.1% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a given financial year, calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each day of stock-exchange trading.
- b) For each unit class, for rating of assets by third parties in accordance with the German Derivatives Regulation, the Company will charge the Fund an annual fee of up to 0.1% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a given financial year, calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each day of stock-exchange trading.
- c) For each unit class, for measurement of assets by third parties the Company will charge the Fund an annual fee of up to 0.1% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a given financial year, calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each day of stock-exchange trading.
- d) For each unit class, for costs of third-party representatives required by law and tax representatives the Company will charge the Fund an annual fee of up to 0.1% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a given financial year, calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each day of stock-exchange trading.

3. Depositary fee

The depositary shall receive a fee of up to 0.025% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a financial year, which is calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each day of stock-exchange trading, but at least EUR 18,000 (in words: eighteen thousand euros) per year. It is entitled to deduct monthly pro rata advance payments.

4. Maximum annual amount permitted pursuant to Subsections 1 to 3

The amount which is deducted from the Fund in accordance with the above Subsections 1 to 3 as fees may overall amount to up to 2.425% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a financial year, which is calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each day of stock-exchange trading.

5. As well as the above-mentioned fees, the following expenses will be charged to the Fund:

- a) normal bank custody and account fees, including any normal bank fees for custody of foreign assets abroad, where appropriate;
- b) costs for printing and mailing the sales documents required for investors by law (annual and semi-annual reports, prospectus, key information document (PRIIP));

- c) costs incurred for announcing the annual and semi-annual reports, the issuing and redemption prices, plus the distributions and reinvestments and the liquidation report, where appropriate;
- d) costs for the creation and use of a permanent data storage medium, except in case of information on fund mergers and information on measures in connection with breaches of investment limits or calculation errors in relation to determination of unit values;
- e) costs relating to the audit of the Fund by its auditor;
- f) costs incurred for announcing the bases for taxation and certification that the tax information has been determined in accordance with the provisions of German tax law;
- g) costs for the assertion and enforcement of the Company's legal claims for account of the Fund and for warding off claims brought against the Company at the expense of the Fund;
- h) fees and costs charged by government agencies in relation to the Fund;
- i) costs for legal and tax advice concerning the Fund;
- j) costs and any fees which may arise in connection with the purchase and/or the use or designation of a benchmark or financial index;
- k) costs associated with the appointment of proxies;
- l) costs for third-party analysis of the investment outcome for the Fund;
- m) taxes arising in connection with the fees payable to the Company, the depositary and third parties, in connection with the above-mentioned expenses and in connection with management and custody.

6. Transaction costs

As well as the above-mentioned fees and expenses, the costs arising in connection with the purchase and sale of assets will also be charged to the Fund.

7. Performance-related fee

a) Definition of the performance-related fee

For its management of the Fund, in addition to the remuneration pursuant to Subsection 1 for each unit issued the Company may also receive a performance-related fee of up to 20% (maximum amount) of the amount by which the development of the unit value at the end of a settlement period exceeds the return on a money market investment serving as a benchmark in this settlement period, but not exceeding 20% of the average net asset value of the Fund in a given financial year, which is calculated on the basis of the net asset values determined on each exchange trading day. If the unit value at the start of the settlement period is lower than the Fund's peak unit value realized at the end of the five previous settlement periods (hereinafter: "high water mark"), the high water mark will be applied instead of the unit value at the start of the settlement period for calculation of the unit value trend under Clause 1. In case of fewer than five previous settlement periods for the Fund, all of its previous settlement periods will be taken into consideration for the calculation of the remuneration entitlement.

The costs charged to the Fund may not be deducted from the performance of the benchmark prior to this comparison.

The daily 3-month Euribor shall serve as the benchmark.

b) Definition of the settlement period

The settlement period will begin on January 1 and end on December 31 of a given calendar year.

c) Calculation of unit value development

The unit value development will be calculated in accordance with the BVI method. Further information may be obtained from the German Investment Funds Association (BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V.).

d) Provision

In line with the result of a daily calculation, a notional performance-related fee will be accrued for each unit issued in the Fund or else a provision already recognized will be released accordingly. Any provisions released will be allocated to the Fund. A performance-related fee may only be withdrawn subject to the recognition of corresponding provisions.

8. Purchase of investment units

The Company shall disclose in the annual report and the semi-annual report the front-end loads and redemption fees that have been charged to the Fund in the reporting period for the purchase and redemption of units within the meaning of §196 of the German Capital Investment Code. In case of the purchase of units that are managed directly or indirectly by the Company itself or by another company affiliated to the Company by way of a material direct or indirect equity interest, the Company or the other company may not charge any front-end loads or redemption fees for purchase and redemption. The Company shall disclose in the annual report and semi-annual report the fees charged to the Fund by the Company itself, another capital management company or another company affiliated to the Company by way of a material direct or indirect equity interest, as a fee for managing the units held in the Fund.

APPROPRIATION OF INCOME AND FINANCIAL YEAR

§ 7 Distribution

1. In the case of income-distributing unit classes, the Company will distribute pro rata dividends, interest and other income – after adjustment for equalization of income – that have accrued during the financial year for account of the UCITS Fund and that have not been used to cover costs. Any capital gains realized may also be distributed on a pro rata basis, after adjustment for equalization of income.
2. Distributable pro rata income in accordance with Subsection 1 may be carried forward for distribution in subsequent financial years, provided that the total income carried forward does not exceed 15% of the value of the UCITS Fund at the end of the financial year in question. Income from short financial years may be carried forward in full.
3. In the interest of maintaining the intrinsic value of the fund income may be partly (or in special circumstances completely) reinvested in the UCITS Fund.
4. Distributions will be made annually, within four months of the end of the financial year.

§ 8 Reinvestment

In the case of income-reinvesting unit classes, the Company reinvests in the UCITS Fund pro rata the dividends, interest and other income that have accrued during the financial year for account of the

UCITS Fund and that have not been used to cover costs, after adjustment for equalization of income, as well as the capital gains realized for the income-reinvesting unit classes.

§ 9 Financial year

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

SPECIFIC INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU) AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA (EEA)

Contact and information agent

HANSAINVEST has commissioned Zeidler Legal Process Outsourcing Ltd., 19-12 Lower Baggot Street, D02 X658 Dublin 2, Ireland, e-mail: facilities_agent@zeidlerlegalservices.com (“**Zeidler**”) to act as the contact and information agent pursuant to Article 92 (1) b) - f) of EU Directive 2009/65 (amended through Article 1 of EU Directive 2019/1160) in return for payment of normal market fees. This means that Zeidler will perform the following tasks:

1. Notification of investors of how subscription, repurchase and redemption orders may be submitted and further payments may be made to the unitholders for units in the Fund and how repurchase and redemption proceeds will be paid out;
2. Facilitating the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements relating to the safeguarding of the rights of investors resulting from units in the Fund in the respective EU/EEA country;
3. Enabling the investors to view and make copies of the Prospectus, the corporate articles, the key information document (PRIIP) and the annual and semi-annual report;
4. Providing the investors with relevant information relating to the tasks fulfilled by the contact and information agent, on a permanent data storage medium; and
5. Serving as the contact for communication with the respective financial market supervisory authority in the EU/EEA distribution country in question.

Contact and information agent in Poland

In Poland, HANSAINVEST Hanseatische Investment GmbH, Kapstadtring 8, 22297 Hamburg, Germany, has been appointed to act as the contact and information agent pursuant to Article 92 (1) b) - f) of EU Directive 2009/65 (amended through Article 1 of EU Directive 2019/1160) – with the support of Zeidler Legal Process Outsourcing Ltd., 19-12 Lower Baggot Street, D02 X658 Dublin 2, Ireland, e-mail: facilities_agent@zeidlerlegalservices.com (“**Zeidler**”) – in return for payment of normal market fees. This means that HANSAINVEST will perform the following tasks (with the support of Zeidler):

1. Notification of investors of how subscription, repurchase and redemption orders may be submitted and further payments may be made to the unitholders for units in the Fund and how repurchase and redemption proceeds will be paid out;
2. Facilitating the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements relating to the safeguarding of the rights of investors resulting from units in the Fund in the respective EU/EEA country;
3. Enabling the investors to view and make copies of the Prospectus, the corporate articles, the key information document (PRIIP) and the annual and semi-annual report;
4. Providing the investors with relevant information relating to the tasks fulfilled by the contact and information agent, on a permanent data storage medium; and
5. Serving as the contact for communication with the respective financial market supervisory authority in the EU/EEA distribution country in question.

Transfer agent

The following shall apply in respect of the activities pursuant to Article 92 (1) a) of EU Directive 2009/65 (amended through Article 1 of EU Directive 2019/1160):

Units may be purchased from HANSAINVEST, the depositary or via a third party. Investors must submit redemption orders to the depositary or to HANSAINVEST itself.

Units in the Fund may be transferred to custody accounts at credit institutions. In such cases, the credit institution in question will handle custody and management of these units. The custodian is responsible for the specific details of the procedure.