Regular information regarding the financial products listed in Article 8 paras. 1, 2 and 2a of the Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 para. 1 of the Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

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

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

Name of the product: ACATIS Value Event Fonds

Company identifier (LEI code): 549300SGJK0LCUPT6G11

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ It **promoted Environmental/ Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 0 % of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☒ It promoted E/S characteristics but **did not make any sustainable investments**.

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

In order to achieve its investment objective, the fund primarily invests in issuers that were selected in special consideration of the sustainability concept (in particular high standards with regard to entrepreneurial, social and ecological responsibility (“ESG”)).

This analysis is based on relevant data and information that is used, processed and assessed by Moody's ESG Solutions as well as internal and public sources.

Controversial activities (CAS): The company investigates controversial activities with regard to the common controversial business activities. Both quantitative revenue thresholds as well as qualitative aspects are taken into account. Sales revenues generated by controversial business activities are reported. Companies are excluded if they engage in controversial activities.

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

Moreover, a Controversy Risk Assessment (CRA) is also prepared for the companies. For the CRA, information sources are scanned, and data is collected and assessed on a daily basis. Controversial business conduct and breaches of relevant international norms and standards (e.g. the UN Global Compact or the ILO core labor standards) are automatically recorded on a daily basis (norm-based screening).

Compliance with the German Association classification ("*Verbändekonzept*") is ensured with revenue thresholds and the Controversy Risk Assessment.

Based on the integrated sustainability approach, the Fund does not consider the environmental objectives pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The exclusion criteria, which are described in the sales prospectus (valid as of 1 January 2023), were adhered to in the last financial year of the Fund. There were no active threshold violations. Daily monitoring is carried out in the context of risk management activities.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors pursuant to Annex I, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation are considered in the context of the investment decisions for the financial product, namely through binding exclusion criteria and the Controversy Risk Assessment.

The table below describes the principal adverse impacts (“PAI”) that the financial product considers for its investment decisions, as well as the measures that are supposed to avoid or reduce the “PAI”.

Sustainability indicator	Exclusion criteria	Reason
• GHG emissions • Carbon footprint • GHG emission intensity of investee companies	• Generate more than 20% of sales revenues with coal-generated electricity; • Generate more than 20% of sales revenues with the extraction and distribution of power plant coal; • Committed a serious breach of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact network, without the prospect of improvement (in the view of fund management).	Emissions are supposed to be limited indirectly through the application of the exclusion criteria.
Engagements in companies that are active in the fossil fuel sector	• Generate more than 20% of sales revenues with coal-generated electricity; • Generate more than 20% of their sales revenues with the extraction and distribution of power plant coal; • Sales revenues from non-conventional oil and gas production.	Engagements in companies that are active in the fossil fuel sector are limited with the revenue threshold.
Share of energy consumption and energy production from non-renewable energy sources	• More than 20% of sales revenues with coal-generated electricity; • More than 20% of sales revenues with the extraction and distribution of power plant coal.	The share of energy consumption and energy production from non-renewable energy sources is limited with the revenue threshold.
Intensity of energy consumption, by climate-intensive sectors	Committed a serious breach of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact network, without the prospect of improvement (in the view of fund management).	Principles 7-9 of the UN Global Compact urge businesses to take a precautionary, innovative and targeted approach to protect the environment in the context of their activities.
• Activities that have an adverse effect on regions with biodiversity that must be protected • Emissions in water • Proportion of dangerous and radioactive waste	Committed a serious breach of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact network, without the prospect of improvement (in the view of fund management).	Principle 7 of the UN Global Compact states that businesses should adopt a precautionary approach in managing environmental problems.
Breaches of the UNGC principles and the guiding principles of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for multinational companies	Committed a serious breach of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact network, without the prospect of improvement (in the view of fund management).	Serious breaches of the UN Global Compact and the OECD guiding principles for multinational companies are monitored with the following exclusion: Serious breach of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact network, without the prospect of improvement (in the view of fund management).
Missing processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UNGC principles and the OECD guiding principles for multinational companies	Committed a serious breach of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact network, without the prospect of improvement (in the view of fund management).	Companies that are in serious breach of the aforementioned agreements have evidently failed to create adequate structures to ensure compliance with the standards, therefore it can be assumed that the exclusion will lead to a reduction in negative impacts.
• Unadjusted gender pay gap • Gender diversity in management and supervisory bodies	Committed a serious breach of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact network, without the prospect of improvement (in the view of fund management).	Principle 6 of the UN Global Compact states that discrimination in respect of employment and occupation should be eliminated. Serious violations lead to exclusion.
Engagements in controversial weapons (anti-personnel land mines, cluster ammunition, chemical and/or biological weapons)	Generate sales revenues from the production and/or distribution of weapons according to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction" ("Ottawa Treaty"), the Convention on Cluster Munitions ("Oslo Convention") as well as B and C weapons according to the relevant UN Conventions (UN BWC and UN CWC).	The exclusion criterion expressly excludes investments in companies that generate revenues with controversial weapons, e.g. anti-personnel land mines.
GHG emission intensity (countries)	That did not ratify the Paris Agreement on the climate.	The exclusion criterion only allows investments in countries that have ratified the Paris Agreement.
Countries in which investments are made, which violate social regulations	Which have been classified as "unfree" according to the Freedom House Index.	The exclusion criterion only allows investments in countries that have not been classified as unfree according to the Freedom House Index.

What are the top investments of this financial product?

The top 15 investments are calculated on four cut-off dates throughout the year (31 December 2022, 31 March 2023, 30 June 2023, 30 September 2023), using the average value of the top investments.

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period: 01.10.2022 – 30.09.2023

Largest investments	Sector	As a % of assets	Country
Prosus NV	Consumer discretionary goods	5.92%	Netherlands
Berkshire Hathaway A	Finance	4.72%	USA
Münchener Rück	Finance	4.63%	Germany
Ferguson	Industry	4.12%	United Kingdom
Microsoft	IT	4.02%	USA
Apple	IT	3.95%	USA
L'Occitane International S.A.	Consumer discretionary goods	3.86%	Luxembourg
0.00% Spain EO-Bonos 2021	n/a	3.81%	Spain
SAP ST.	IT	3.77%	Germany
0.00% France 2024	n/a	3.48%	France
BRD federal treasury v.22	n/a	3.32%	Germany
Alphabet	IT	3.27%	USA
Amazon.com Inc.	Consumer discretionary goods	3.07%	USA
Straumann Holding AG	Health care	2.89%	Denmark
RTL Group S.A.	Telecommunication services	2.82%	Germany

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Investments with environmental and/or social characteristics accounted for 76.63% of the Fund volume at the end of the financial year. This means that 76.63% of the Fund volume is invested in companies that are positive according to the described ACATIS Article 8 approach and therefore include one environmental and/or social characteristic.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

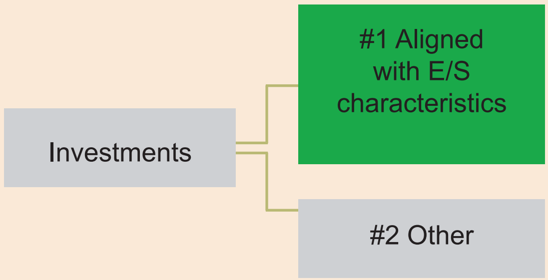
What was the asset allocation?

The share of investments aligned with environmental or social criteria is supposed to exceed 50% of the NAV. Companies that do not meet the requirements can only be retained in the portfolio if their cumulative share does not exceed 10% of the NAV.

At the end of the Fund's financial year, investments targeting environmental or social characteristics accounted for 76.63% of the NAV.

The share of investments that did not meet the criteria was 3.98% of the NAV.

Other investments may include cash holdings, hedges or certificates.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics comprises investments by the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy,** the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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

- ***In which economic sectors were the investments made?***

Sector	As a % of assets
Consumer discretionary goods	12.63
IT	9.33
Finance	8.62
Health care	5.90
Basic consumer goods	4.85
Other	4.73
Industry	4.03
Telecommunication services	3.29
Real estate sector	1.85

- ***Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy?***

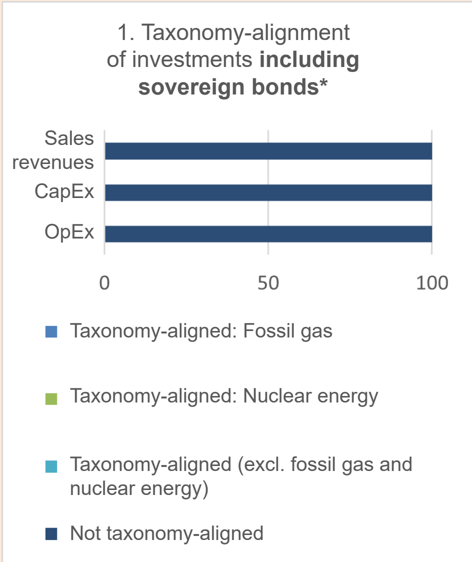
☐ Yes:

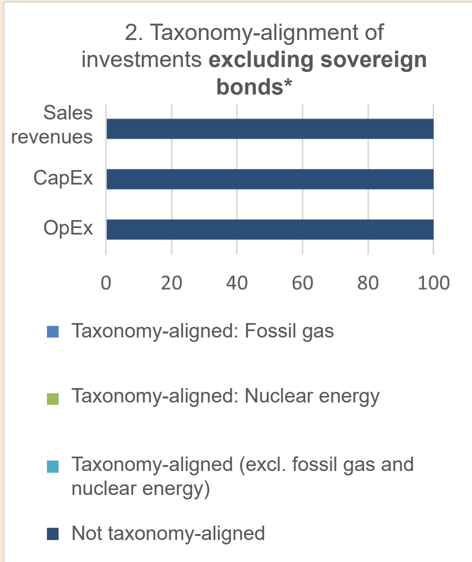
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **Turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **Capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy
- **Operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies

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





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

What is the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

What investments were included under "Other", what is their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

"#2 Other" may include hedging instruments, investments for diversification purposes, investments for which data is not available, or liquid assets used to manage liquidity. These investments are exempt from a sustainability assessment and do not include any minimum environmental or social requirements.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

In order to protect the interests of investors and fulfill the responsibilities as defined by good Corporate Governance, ACATIS exercises the voting rights for the listed equity holdings with a special focus on sustainability. In addition, good Corporate Governance also forms an integral part of the norm-based screening process, which also includes the requirements of the UN Global Compact and the ILO core labor standards. During the course of the year, ACATIS publishes all votes for the funds at Annual General Meetings on its website www.acatis.de, under the category “Mandatory publications”.

ACATIS has an independent internal risk management system that monitors the specific requirements that follow from the ESG investment process using the appropriate technical systems. Every quarter, portfolio management provides positive / negative lists for the investment process. The lists are implemented in the system and monitored.