

DWS Investment S.A.

# DWS ESG Global Emerging Markets Balanced

Sales Prospectus and Management Regulations  
Fonds commun de placement (FCP) under Luxembourg law  
March 1, 2024



Investors for a new now

# DWS Investment S.A. currently manages the following investment funds in accordance with Part I of the Law of December 17, 2010, on undertakings for collective investment (As of: 18/1/2024):

## Investment fund in the legal form of a fonds commun de placement (FCP)

---

AL GlobalAktiv+	DWS ESG Multi Asset Dynamic	DWS Vermögensmandat*
ARERO – Der Weltfonds	DWS ESG Multi Asset Income Kontrolliert	DWS Vorsorge*
ARERO – Der Weltfonds – ESG	DWS Eurorenta	DWS Vorsorge Geldmarkt
DJE Gestion Patrimonial 2026	DWS Floating Rate Notes	DWS Zeitwert Protect
DWS Advisors Emerging Markets	DWS Garant 80 FPI	Multi Opportunities
Equities – Passive	DWS Global Value	Südwestbank Vermögensmandat*
DWS Concept ARTS Balanced	DWS India	Vermögensfondsmandat flexibel
DWS Concept ARTS Conservative	DWS Laufzeit*	(80% teilgeschützt)
DWS Concept ARTS Dynamic	DWS Multi Asset PIR Fund	Zurich*
DWS Concept DJE Alpha Renten Global	DWS Multi Opportunities	Zurich Premium Multi Asset Offensiv
DWS Concept DJE Responsible Invest	DWS Osteuropa	
DWS ESG Euro Bonds (Long)	DWS Portfolio*	
DWS ESG Euro Bonds (Medium)	DWS Russia	
DWS ESG Euro Money Market Fund	DWS Top Balance	
DWS ESG European Equities	DWS Top Dynamic	
DWS ESG Global Emerging Markets Balanced	DWS USD Floating Rate Notes	
		* Umbrella FCP

## Investment company with variable capital (SICAV)

---

DB Advisors SICAV	DWS Concept	DWS Invest II
db Advisory Multibrands	DWS Fixed Maturity	DWS Strategic
db PBC	DWS Funds	Xtrackers
db PrivatMandat Comfort	DWS Garant	Xtrackers II
DB PWM	DWS Institutional	
DB Vermögensfondsmandat	DWS Invest	

# Contents

<b>2 / A. Sales Prospectus – General Section</b>
2 / Glossary
3 / General regulations
3 / Management Company
4 / Custodian
5 / Unit classes
7 / Risk warnings
14 / Investment principles
18 / Risk management
18 / Potential conflicts of interest
19 / Prevention of money laundering and transparency register
20 / Legal status of the investors
20 / Units
22 / Costs
24 / Liquidation of the fund / Amendment of the Management Regulations
24 / Taxes
24 / Selling restrictions
26 / Investor profiles
26 / Performance
<b>27 / B. Sales Prospectus – Special Section</b>
27 / DWS ESG Global Emerging Markets Balanced
<b>41 / C. Management Regulations</b>

# A. Sales Prospectus – General Section

## 1. Glossary

<b>CESR/10-788 guidelines</b>	“Guidelines on Risk Measurement and the Calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk for UCITS” of the Committee of European Securities Regulators (CESR) of July 28, 2010, as amended
<b>CoCos</b>	Contingent convertible bonds
<b>CRD IV</b>	Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013, on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC (Capital Requirements Directive IV), as amended
<b>CRR</b>	Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013, on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 646/2012 (Capital Requirements Regulation), as amended
<b>CRS</b>	Common Reporting Standard
<b>CRS Law</b>	Law of December 18, 2015, on the obligation to automatically exchange information in tax matters, as amended
<b>CSSF</b>	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (Luxembourg’s financial sector regulator)
<b>CSSF Circular 08/356</b>	CSSF Circular 08/356 of June 4, 2008, determining the rules applicable to undertakings for collective investment when they employ certain techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments, as amended
<b>CSSF Circular 11/512</b>	CSSF Circular 11/512 of May 30, 2011, determining the presentation of the main regulatory changes in risk management following the publication of CSSF Regulation 10-4 and ESMA clarifications, further clarifications from the CSSF on risk management rules and the definition of the content and format of the risk management process to be communicated to the CSSF, as amended
<b>CSSF Circular 14/592</b>	CSSF Circular 14/592 of September 30, 2014, on the guidelines of the European Securities Markets Authority (ESMA) on exchange traded funds (ETFs) and other UCITS issues, as amended
<b>CSSF Regulation 10-04</b>	CSSF Regulation 10-4 of December 20, 2010, transposing Commission Directive 2010/43/EU of July 1, 2010, implementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organizational requirements, conflicts of interest, conduct of business, risk management and content of the agreement between a custodian and a management company, as amended
<b>ESMA</b>	The European Securities and Markets Authority
<b>ESMA/2014/944</b>	Statement issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority of July 31, 2014, on “Potential Risks Associated with Investing in Contingent Convertible Instruments”
<b>FATCA</b>	Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act
<b>FATCA Law</b>	Law of July 24, 2015, on adoption of 1. the Agreement between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to improve international tax compliance and with respect to the United States information reporting provisions commonly known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, including its two Annexes and the related Memorandum of Understanding signed in Luxembourg on March 28, 2014; 2. the exchange of the related diplomatic notes signed on March 31 and April 1, 2015, as amended
<b>Fund manager</b>	DWS Investment GmbH, Frankfurt/Main, Germany
<b>Regulated market</b>	A regulated market within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 21, 2004, on markets in financial instruments
<b>Law of 2004</b>	Law of November 12, 2004, on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, transposing Directive 2001/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 4, 2001, amending Council Directive 91/308/EEC on prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering, as amended
<b>Law of 2010</b>	Law of December 17, 2010, relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended
<b>Law of 2014</b>	Law of July 28, 2014, regarding immobilization of bearer shares and units, as amended

<b>Law of 2019</b>	Law of January 13, 2019, establishing a beneficial owner register and 1. transposing Article 30 of Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of May 20, 2015, on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC 2. amending the amended Law of December 19, 2002, on the Trade and Companies Register and the accounting and annual accounts of undertakings, as amended
<b>Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008</b>	Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008, relating to certain definitions of the amended Law of December 20, 2002, on collective investment undertakings superseded by the Law of 2010, as amended
<b>MiFID II Directive</b>	Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU, as amended
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>UCI</b>	Collective investment undertakings
<b>UCITS</b>	Undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities
<b>UCITS Directive</b>	Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 13, 2009, on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, supplemented by Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 23, 2014, amending Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as regards custodial functions, remuneration policies and sanctions, as amended
<b>UCITS Regulation</b>	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of December 17, 2015, supplementing the UCITS Directive with regard to obligations of custodians, as amended
<b>RCS</b>	Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés (Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register)
<b>RESA</b>	Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations (Luxembourg electronic compendium of companies and associations)
<b>Directive 2007/16/EC</b>	Commission Directive 2007/16/EC of March 19, 2007, implementing Council Directive 85/611/EEC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as regards the clarification of certain definitions, as amended
<b>SFT Regulation</b>	Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 25, 2015, on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012, as amended
<b>Custodian</b>	State Street Bank International GmbH, acting through State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch
<b>Management Company</b>	DWS Investment S.A.

## 2. General regulations

The fund DWS ESG Global Emerging Markets Balanced is a legally dependent Luxembourg investment fund (fonds commun de placement) in accordance with Part I of the Law of 2010 and complies with the provisions of the UCITS Directive and the UCITS Regulation.

The Management Regulations of the fund are attached to this Sales Prospectus. The Management Regulations are an integral part of the Sales Prospectus. The Sales Prospectus contains a general section and a special section.

It is prohibited to provide any information or to make any representations other than those

contained in this Sales Prospectus or the Management Regulations.

The Management Company shall not be liable if and to the extent that information is provided or representations are made which deviate from this Sales Prospectus or the Management Regulations.

The Sales Prospectus, the Management Regulations and the Key Information Document, as well as the semiannual and annual reports are available free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company, from the Management Company's website at [www.dws.com/fundinformation](http://www.dws.com/fundinformation) as well as from any designated information and paying agents. The Management Company will

provide the investors with other important information in an appropriate form.

Announcements to investors will be published on the Management Company's website at [www.dws.com/fundinformation](http://www.dws.com/fundinformation). Moreover, announcements are published in a newspaper or other publication medium specified by law, if provided for in a country of distribution. Where required by law, publications will also be published in at least one Luxembourg daily newspaper and, where appropriate, in the RESA.

## 3. Management Company

The fund is managed by DWS Investment S.A., which complies with the conditions set out in

Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010 and thus with the provisions of the UCITS Directive.

The Management Company was established on April 15, 1987, and published in the Mémorial C (Recueil spécial des sociétés et associations), the former official gazette of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, on May 4, 1987. The subscribed and paid-in capital amounts to EUR 30,677,400. The activity of investment fund management includes the tasks listed in Annex II to the Law of 2010, which is not exhaustive.

The Management Company may delegate one or more tasks to third parties under its supervision and control, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010 and CSSF Regulation 10-04 and any circulars issued in respect thereof.

### 3.1 Fund management

The Management Company has concluded a fund management agreement on behalf of the fund with DWS Investment GmbH, under its own responsibility and control and at its own expense. DWS Investment GmbH is an asset management company under German law. The contract can be terminated by either of the parties with three months' notice.

Fund management encompasses the daily implementation of the investment policy and direct investment decisions. The fund manager may outsource all or part of fund management services under its supervision, control and responsibility and at its own expense.

Services outsourced to sub-managers by the fund manager, if any, are listed in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

The sub-manager will implement the investment policy, make investment decisions and continually and appropriately adapt them to market developments, taking into account the interests of the respective fund.

The fund manager / sub-manager may also engage investment advisors under their own control and responsibility. The investment advisory function encompasses in particular the analysis and recommendation of suitable investment instruments for the assets of the fund. The fund manager / sub-manager is not bound by investment recommendations of the investment advisor. The designated investment advisors possess any necessary regulatory approvals.

### 3.2 UCI management function

The Management Company's remit includes the UCI management function. This can be divided into three main functions: (1) the registrar function, (2) the calculation of net asset value and fund accounting, and (3) the customer communications function. The Management Company may transfer any of the main functions to a third party under its own responsibility and at its own expense.

The Management Company performs the two following main functions of the UCI management: (1) the registrar function and (2) the customer communications function. In performing the tasks related to the customer communications function, the Management Company receives support from DWS Beteiligungs GmbH.

In performing the tasks related to the registrar function, the Management Company receives support from State Street Bank International GmbH, Munich. State Street Bank International GmbH assumes in particular the tasks of managing the global certificate deposited with Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt/Main.

The Management Company has outsourced the functions calculation of net asset value and fund accounting to the State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch.

### 3.3 Distribution

The Management Company acts as the main distributor.

The Management Company may enter into nominee agreements with credit institutions, Professionals of the Financial Sector ("PSF") and / or comparable companies under foreign law that are obliged to identify the investors. These nominee agreements entitle the institutions to distribute units and to be entered in the unit register as a nominee themselves. The names of the nominees may be requested from the Management Company at any time. The nominee accepts purchase, sale and exchange orders from the investors it is responsible for and arranges for the necessary changes in the unit register. In this respect, the nominee is in particular obliged to observe any special conditions of purchase for the existing unit classes. Unless there are mandatory legal or practical reasons to the contrary, an investor who has acquired units through a nominee may at any time, by means of a declaration, require of the Management Company or the transfer agent that they themselves be registered as investors in the unit register if all the authentication requirements are met.

### 3.4 Accounting standard

The annual financial statements are prepared and the net asset value for this fund is calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Luxembourg (LUX GAAP).

### 3.5 Special note

The Management Company draws the attention of investors to the fact that any investor may assert their investor rights in their entirety directly against the fund only if the investor himself has subscribed to the fund's units in their own name. In cases where an investor has invested in a fund through an intermediary that invests in its name but on behalf of the investor, not all investor rights can necessarily be asserted directly by the investor against the

fund. Investors are advised to inform themselves about their rights.

### 3.6 Data protection and data sharing

The Management Company and its service providers store and process personal data of investors in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 27, 2016, on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (General Data Protection Regulation) and the associated implementing provisions and guidelines of the competent data protection authorities. For more information on the handling of personal data, see the Management Company's website at <https://www.dws.com/de-de/footer/legal-resources/privacy-notice/>. The Management Company and its service providers may pass on personal data of investors to the parties assisting them and / or agents.

## 4. Custodian

The Management Company has, in accordance with the custodial agreement, appointed State Street Bank International GmbH, acting through State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, as the custodian as defined by the Law of 2010.

State Street Bank International GmbH is a limited liability company established under German law, which has its registered office at Brienner Str. 59, 80333 Munich, Germany, and is registered at the Munich registry court under the number HRB 42872. It is a credit institution that is supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and the Deutsche Bundesbank.

State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, is authorized as a custodian by the CSSF in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and specializes in custodial and fund management services as well as other similar services. State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, is registered in the RCS under the number B 148 186. State Street Bank International GmbH is part of the State Street corporate group, whose ultimate parent company is State Street Corporation, which is listed on the stock exchange in the United States.

### 4.1 Functions of the custodian

The relationship between the Management Company and the custodian is governed by the terms and conditions of the custodial agreement. The custodian was entrusted with the following main tasks under the custodial agreement:

- ensuring that the sale, issue, redemption, payment and cancellation of units takes place in accordance with applicable law and the Management Regulations;

- ensuring that the value of the units is determined in accordance with applicable law and the Management Regulations;
- following the instructions of the Management Company, unless such instructions violate applicable law or the Management Regulations;
- ensuring that, in transactions relating to the assets of the fund, consideration is paid within the customary time limits;
- ensuring that the income of the fund is used in accordance with applicable law and the Management Regulations;
- monitoring the cash and cash flows of the fund;
- holding the assets of the fund in custody, including financial instruments to be held in custody, reviewing ownership and keeping records of other assets.

## 4.2 Liability of the custodian

In the event of a loss of a financial instrument held in custody which is determined in accordance with the UCITS Directive and in particular article 18 of the UCITS Regulation, the custodian shall immediately return to the Management Company operating in the name of the fund any financial instrument of the same type or refund the corresponding amount without delay.

The custodian shall not be liable if it can prove pursuant to the UCITS Directive and the UCITS Regulation that the loss of a financial instrument held in custody is attributable to external events that cannot reasonably be controlled and the consequences of which could not have been avoided despite all reasonable efforts.

In the event of a loss of financial instruments held in custody, investors may assert liability claims against the custodian directly or indirectly through the Management Company, provided that this leads neither to duplication of claims for recourse nor unequal treatment of the investors.

The custodian shall be liable to the fund and its investors for all other losses incurred by the fund as a result of its negligent or intentional failure to comply with its obligations under the UCITS Directive.

The custodian shall not be liable for indirect damages, consequential damages, special damages or losses resulting from or in connection with the performance or non-performance of tasks and duties by the custodian.

## 4.3 Delegation

The custodian is authorized to delegate all or part of its custodial functions, but its liability remains unaffected by the fact that it has entrusted some or all the assets it is to hold in custody to a third party for safekeeping. The liability of the custodian shall remain unaffected by any delegation of its custodial functions under the custodial agreement.

The custodian has delegated these custodial duties set out in article 22 (5) (a) of the UCITS Directive to State Street Bank and Trust Company, with its registered office at One Congress Street, Suite 1, Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2016, USA, which it has appointed as its global sub-custodian. As the global sub-custodian, State Street Bank and Trust Company has appointed local sub-custodians within its global custody network.

Information on the custodial functions as well as the names of the respective agents and sub-agents are available on the following website at <https://www.statestreet.com/disclosures-and-disclaimers/lu/subcustodians> or at the registered office of the Management Company.

## 5. Unit classes

The Management Company may at any time decide to launch new unit classes and offer investors one or more unit classes at its discretion. Unit classes designate various categories of fund units and have the characteristics described below determined by the Management Company and indicated by the corresponding alphabetical suffixes.

All unit classes of the fund shall be invested together in accordance with the investment objectives of the fund, but they may differ from each other, in particular with regard to their fee structure, minimum investment amount for initial and subsequent subscriptions, the currency, the distribution policy, the conditions to be met by investors or other specific characteristics, such as hedging, as determined in each case by the Management Company. Country-specific regulatory requirements may additionally determine unit class characteristics.

The net asset value is calculated individually for each unit class issued for the fund.

The Management Company reserves the right to offer only certain unit classes for sale to investors in certain jurisdictions so as to comply with the applicable laws, customs or business practices there. Furthermore, the Management Company reserves the right to adopt principles that apply to certain investor categories or transactions in respect of the acquisition of certain unit classes.

The unit classes offered currently are listed in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. The Sales Prospectus will be updated accordingly on a regular basis. Current information on the unit classes launched will be published on the Management Company's website at [www.dws.com/fundinformation](http://www.dws.com/fundinformation).

### 5.1 Description of the suffixes

The unit class characteristics and the associated suffixes are listed in the following table and are explained in more detail below:



## 5.1.1 General characteristics

### Characteristics

#### Investor type

Institutional investors	I
Semi-institutional investors	F
Private investors	L, N
Trailer free	TF
Restricted	R
Special	S

#### Distribution policy

Reinvestment	C
Distribution	D

#### Other

No hedging	
Hedging	H
Portfolio hedging	H (P)

## 5.1.2 Investor type

The suffixes "I", "F", "L", "N", "TF", "R" and "S" indicate the investor type for which the unit classes are intended.

Units of unit classes with the suffix

- "I" are exclusively reserved for institutional investors as defined by article 174 (2) of the Law of 2010.
- "F" are open to semi-institutional investors.
- "L" or "N" are open to private investors.
- "TF" (trailer free) are exclusively offered as follows:
  - a) through distributors and intermediaries that
    - due to prudential requirements (e.g., in relation to independent investment advisory services, discretionary portfolio management or specific local regulations) may not receive or collect trailer fees or any other fees, rebates or payments from the fund; or
    - have entered into separate fee arrangements with their clients and do not receive and collect trailer fees or any other fees, rebates or payments from the fund;
  - b) to other UCIs; and
  - c) to insurance-based investment products as defined by article 4 (2) of Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 26, 2014, on Key Information Documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products (PRIIP Regulation).

For the TF unit class, the Management Company does not pay any trailer fees to the distributors.

- "R" are reserved for investors that place their orders via a special group of exclusive distribution partners.

- "S" are available to special investor groups. The specific details of this unit class are described in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

## 5.1.3 Distribution policy

For unit classes with the suffix "C" (capitalization / reinvestment), income is reinvested. For unit classes with the suffix "D" (distribution), income is distributed.

## 5.2 Currency-specific unit classes

### 5.2.1 Unit class currencies and initial issue price

The reference currency of the unit classes offered is generally the euro. Other currency-specific unit classes are indicated by the addition of currency codes, e.g., USD for unit classes denominated in U.S. dollars or CHF for unit classes denominated in Swiss francs.

The respective initial issue price is listed in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

### 5.2.2 Possible currency effects of unit classes with a reference currency other than the fund currency

Investors in unit classes with a reference currency other than the fund currency should note that

- possible currency effects on the net asset value per unit are not systematically hedged, except in the case of the unit classes described below hedged against currency effects. These currency effects can arise due to the time lag between the necessary processing and posting steps for orders in a non-fund currency, which can lead to exchange rate fluctuations. This applies in particular to redemption orders. The possible currency effects on the net asset value per unit may be positive or negative and are not limited to the particular unit class with a reference currency other than the fund cur-

- rency, i.e., they may also affect the fund and all of the unit classes contained in it;
- the net asset value per unit is calculated in the fund currency and then translated to the reference currency of the unit classes at the exchange rate prevailing at the time the net asset value per unit is calculated.

Accordingly, investors in a euro-denominated unit class of a fund whose fund currency is the U.S. dollar, for example, should note that the net asset value per unit of the euro-denominated unit class is initially calculated in the fund currency (U.S. dollar) and then expressed in euro at the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and euro prevailing at the time the net asset value per unit is calculated.

Depending on the fund currency, the same is true for investors in all other unit classes denominated in a reference currency other than the fund currency.

## 5.2.3 Hedging against currency risks

In order to limit the potential negative influence of exchange rate fluctuations on individual unit classes as much as possible, the fund may enter into hedges for individual unit classes to hedge against currency risks.

If the currency of the hedged unit class differs from the fund currency, the hedge serves to reduce the risk of the hedged unit class arising from exchange rate fluctuations between the currency of the hedged unit class and the fund currency. Unit classes for which such hedges are arranged are identified for investors with the suffix "H" (hedged).

If the currency of a position in the fund assets differs from the currency of a hedged unit class, the hedge serves to reduce the risk of the hedged unit class resulting from exchange rate fluctuations between the reference currency of the hedged unit class and the individual underlying currencies to which the hedged unit class is



exposed via the positions in the fund assets. Unit classes for which such hedges are arranged are identified for investors with the suffix “H (P)” (portfolio hedged).

In the case of unit classes hedged against currency effects (identified by the suffix “H” or “H (P)”), the fund may be subject to obligations arising from currency hedges or from currency positions entered into in favor of an individual unit class. The assets of the fund are liable for such obligations.

The liabilities existing in a unit class are only attributed to that unit class. However, the creditors of a fund are generally not limited to satisfying their claims only from a certain unit class. A creditor could assert a claim for settlement against the entire fund in the amount by which the liabilities exceed the value of the unit class to which they are attributed. In other words, if the claim of a creditor in respect of a certain unit class is greater than the value of the assets

assigned to that unit class, the rest of the assets of the fund can also be used to satisfy the claim.

The Management Company reserves the right to deviate from the minimum investment at its own discretion. Subsequent purchases may be made in any amount.

## 5.3 Minimum investment

<b>Institutional investors</b>	General rule for unit class designations without a numerical suffix: 10,000,000.00 in the currency of the respective unit class.
<b>Semi-institutional investors</b>	General rule for unit class designations without a numerical suffix: 2,000,000.00 for investments in the currency of the respective unit class.
<b>Numerical suffixes for semi-institutional and institutional investors</b>	A numerical suffix added to the unit class designation indicates the minimum investment applicable for semi-institutional and institutional investors in millions of the currency of the respective unit class.

## 5.4 Country-specific circumstances

### 5.4.1 Spain and Italy

The following restriction applies for distribution in Spain and Italy: Subscription for units of unit classes with the suffix “F” is reserved for professional investors as defined by the MiFID II Directive.

Professional investors who subscribe in their own name but on behalf of a third party must certify to the Management Company that this subscription is for a professional investor. The Management Company may at its discretion demand proof of compliance with the above-mentioned requirements.

## 6. Risk warnings

Before making any decision to purchase units of the fund, investors should read carefully the following risk warnings together with the other information contained in this Sales Prospectus, and give due consideration to them when making their investment decision. The occurrence of one or more of these risks by itself or in combination with other circumstances can adversely affect the performance of the fund, or of the assets held in the fund, and may consequently have an adverse effect on the net asset value per unit. If the investor sells units of the fund on a date at which the prices of the assets contained in the fund have fallen in relation to the date at which the units were purchased, the investor will get back none or less than the full amount of the capital invested in the fund.

The investor could lose part or, in some cases, even all of the capital invested in the fund. Appreciation of capital cannot be guaranteed. The investor's risk is limited to the sum invested. There is no obligation to make subsequent payments in addition to the capital invested by the investor. The order in which the following risks are listed shall not be construed as an indication either of the probability of their occurrence or of the amount of loss in the event of these risks materializing. Aside from the risks described in what follows, or elsewhere in the Sales Prospectus, the performance of the fund might also be adversely affected by various other risks that are currently unknown or do not yet exist.

### 6.1 Risks of investing in the fund

In the following, the risks typically associated with an investment in a UCITS are presented. These risks can have an adverse effect on the net asset value per unit, on the capital invested by the investor and on the investor's planned holding period for the fund investment. The net asset value per unit at the time of the sale of the unit may therefore be lower than that at the time of the purchase of the unit. The investor may therefore possibly get back an amount that is lower than the amount originally invested.

#### 6.1.1 Fluctuation of the fund's net asset value per unit

The net asset value per unit is calculated as the value of the fund divided by the number of units in circulation. The value of the fund is equal to the sum of the market values of all assets held in the fund, less the market values of all liabilities of the fund. The fund's net asset value per unit is thus

dependent on the assets held in the fund and on the amount of the fund's liabilities. If the value of these assets declines, or if the value of the liabilities rises, the fund's net asset value per unit falls.

#### 6.1.2 Impact of tax aspects on individual results

The tax treatment of investment income depends on the individual circumstances of the respective investor, and may be subject to change in the future. The investor should consult their personal tax advisor on investor-specific issues – giving particular consideration to the personal tax situation.

#### 6.1.3 Suspension of the redemption of units

The Management Company may temporarily suspend the redemption of units under exceptional circumstances that make a suspension appear necessary when taking into consideration the interests of investors. Exceptional circumstances by this definition can be, for example, economic or political crises, exceptionally extensive redemption requests, the closing of stock exchanges or markets, trading constraints or other factors that adversely affect the determination of the net asset value per unit. In addition, the CSSF can order the Management Company to suspend the redemption of units if that is necessary in the interests of the investors or the public. The investor cannot return units during such periods. The net asset value per unit can fall even when the redemption of units is suspended, as would be the case if the Management Company were forced to sell assets below market value during a suspension of the redemption of units. The net asset value per unit after resumption of

the redemption of units can be lower than the net asset value per unit before suspension of redemption.

A suspension without subsequent resumption of the redemption of units can lead directly to a liquidation of the fund, for example, when the Management Company decides to liquidate the fund. For the investor, this entails the risk that the planned holding period might not be realized, and that significant portions of the capital invested might not be available for an indefinite period of time or may be lost entirely.

#### 6.1.4 Amendment of the investment policy or of the Management Regulations

The Management Company can change the Management Regulations with the approval of the CSSF. This may have an effect on the investor's rights. The Management Company may, for example, amend the Management Regulations and / or the fund's investment policy or increase the costs to be charged to the fund. This can result in a change to the risk associated with the fund.

#### 6.1.5 Liquidation and merger of the fund

The Management Company may decide to liquidate or merge the fund if this appears necessary or appropriate, taking into account the interests of the investors, to protect the interests of the Management Company or in the interest of investment policy.

#### 6.1.6 Transfer of the fund to another asset management company

The Management Company can transfer the fund to another asset management company.

The fund remains unchanged by such transfer, as does the position of the investor. The investor must, however, decide in the context of the transfer whether the new asset management company can be considered just as suitable as the previous one. If the investor does not wish to remain invested in the fund under the new management, the units held by the investor must be returned. Income taxes may be incurred in this case.

#### 6.1.7 Profitability and fulfillment of the investor's investment objectives

No assurance can be given that the investor will achieve the desired investment performance. The net asset value per unit of the fund can fall and lead to investor losses. There are no guarantees from the Management Company or from third parties concerning a particular minimum payment commitment upon redemption or a particular investment performance of the fund, unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. An initial sales charge paid in a purchase of units, or a redemption fee paid in a sale of units, can additionally reduce or even completely consume the performance of an investment, particularly in the case

of a short investment period. Investors could receive back an amount that is lower than the amount originally invested.

### 6.2 Risk of negative performance of the fund (market risk)

The risks described below can affect the performance of the fund or of the assets held in the fund, and can thus also adversely affect the net asset value per unit and the capital invested by the investor.

#### 6.2.1 Risks of changes in value

The assets in which the Management Company invests for the account of the fund are subject to risks. Losses of value can thus occur if the market value of the assets falls in relation to the purchase price, or if spot and forward prices develop differently.

#### 6.2.2 Risk of negative interest on deposits

The Management Company invests liquid assets of the fund with the custodian or other banks for the account of the fund. For some of these bank balances, an interest rate is agreed that corresponds to the European Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor) less a specific margin. If the Euribor falls below the agreed margin, this leads to negative interest rates on the relevant account. Depending on the development of the interest rate policy of the European Central Bank, short-term, medium-term and even long-term deposits can attract negative interest.

#### 6.2.3 Capital market risk

The price or market performance of financial products depends, in particular, on the performance of the capital markets, which in turn are affected by the overall economic situation and the general economic and political framework in individual countries.

Irrational factors such as sentiment, opinions and rumors can also have an effect on general price performance, particularly on a stock exchange. Fluctuations of market prices and values can also be attributable to changes in interest rates, exchange rates or the creditworthiness of an issuer.

#### 6.2.4 Capital market risk related to sustainability risks

Environmental, social or governance risks may affect the market price. Market prices can therefore change if companies do not do business sustainably and do not make investments in sustainable changes. The strategic alignments of companies that do not take sustainability into account may also have a negative effect on the market price. The reputational risk that arises from companies failing to act in a sustainable way may also have negative consequences. Finally, physical damage caused by climate change or measures to switch over to a low-carbon economy may have negative effects on the market price.

### 6.2.5 Company-specific risk

The price performance of the securities and money market instruments held directly or indirectly by the fund is also dependent on company-specific factors, for example, on the economic situation of the issuer. If the company-specific factors deteriorate, the market value of the respective security may fall significantly and permanently, irrespective of any generally positive stock market development.

#### 6.2.6 Risk of changes in interest rates

Investing in fixed rate securities is associated with the possibility that the level of market interest rates existing at the time a security is issued will change. If market interest rates rise in comparison with the interest rates at the time of the issue, the prices for fixed rate securities will fall as a rule. If, on the other hand, the market interest rate falls, the price of fixed rate securities will rise. This price trend means that the current return on a fixed rate security is roughly equivalent to the current market interest rate. However, these price fluctuations vary in intensity according to the (residual) term to maturity of the fixed rate securities. Fixed rate securities with shorter maturities are generally associated with lower price risks than fixed rate securities with longer maturities. Conversely, fixed rate securities with shorter maturities generally have lower returns than longer-term fixed rate securities. Due to their short terms not exceeding 397 days, money market instruments tend to be associated with lower price risks. In addition, the interest rates of different interest-related financial instruments denominated in the same currency and with similar residual terms to maturity can perform differently.

#### 6.2.7 Risk of price changes in convertible and warrant-linked bonds

Convertible and warrant-linked bonds securitize the right to convert the bond into stock, or to acquire stock. The change in the value of convertible and warrant-linked bonds is thus dependent on the price performance of the underlying stock. The performance risk of the underlying stocks can therefore also have an effect on the performance of the convertible or warrant-linked bond. Warrant-linked bonds that give the issuer the right to issue to the investor a predetermined number of shares instead of paying back a principal amount (reverse convertibles) are dependent on the price of the corresponding stock to a greater extent.

#### 6.2.8 Risks associated with derivative transactions

The Management Company may enter into derivative transactions for the fund. The purchase and sale of options, as well as the conclusion of futures contracts or swaps (including total return swaps), involves the following risks:

- Using derivatives can result in losses that may even exceed the amounts invested for the derivative transaction.

- Price changes in the underlying can cause a decrease in the value of the option or future. If the value decreases and the derivative thus becomes worthless, the Management Company may be forced to allow the rights acquired to expire. Changes in the value of the asset underlying a swap or a total return swap can also result in losses for the fund.
- The leverage effect of options may alter the value of the fund's assets more strongly than the direct purchase of underlyings would. The risk of loss may not be determinable when entering into the transaction.
- There may be no liquid secondary market for a specific instrument at a particular point in time. In that case, it may not be possible to close a derivative position under certain circumstances.
- The purchase of options entails the risk that the call options are not exercised because the prices of the underlyings do not change as expected, meaning that the fund loses the option premium it paid. If options are sold, there is the risk that the fund may be obligated to buy assets at a price that is higher than the current market price, or obliged to deliver assets at a price that is lower than the current market price. In that case, the fund suffers a loss amounting to the price difference less the option premium received.
- In futures contracts, there is a risk that the Management Company will be obligated, for the account of the fund, to bear the difference between the price underlying the contract when it was entered into and the market price when the transaction is closed or matures. That would result in losses for the fund. The risk of loss is not determinable when entering into the futures contract.
- Any necessary back-to-back transactions (closing of position) incur costs.
- Forecasts made by the Management Company about the future development of underlying assets, interest rates, prices and currency markets may turn out to be incorrect in retrospect.
- It may not be possible to buy or sell the assets underlying the derivatives at a favorable time; conversely, it may be necessary to buy or sell them at an unfavorable time.

The following risks can occur in over-the-counter ("OTC") transactions:

- There may be no regulated market, and it may therefore be difficult or impossible for the Management Company to sell the financial instruments acquired in the OTC market for the account of the fund.
- Given the individual nature of agreements, back-to-back transactions (closing of position) may be difficult or impossible, or may entail substantial costs.

### 6.2.9 Risks in connection with investments in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs)

SPACs may constitute permissible investments for UCITS provided they qualify as transferable securities as defined by article 41 of the Law of 2010 at all times during their life cycle. Investments in SPACs may involve specific risks related to dilution, liquidity, conflicts of interest or uncertainty regarding the identification, valuation and suitability of the target company and may be difficult to assess due to a lack of company history or a lack of information in the public domain. In addition, SPACs may have a complex structure and their characteristics may vary significantly from one SPAC to another. The Management Company shall therefore review each SPAC individually to ensure that such SPAC investments meet all applicable eligibility requirements and are consistent with the risk profile of the UCITS.

### 6.2.10 Risks related to securities financing transactions – securities lending and (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions

Securities financing transactions, namely securities lending transactions and (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions can either represent a risk on their own or have an impact on other risks and contribute significantly to the risk, such as counterparty risks, operational risks, liquidity risks, custody risks and legal risks. Please also refer to the above description.

#### Risks in securities lending transactions

If the Management Company grants a loan of securities for the account of the fund, it transfers the securities to a borrower, which returns securities of the same kind, quantity and quality at the end of the transaction (securities loan). For the duration of the transaction, the Management Company has no right to use securities lent. If the security loses value during the transaction and the Management Company wants to dispose of the security altogether, it must terminate the lending transaction and await the customary settlement cycle, which can result in a risk of loss for the fund.

#### Risks in repurchase agreement transactions

If the Management Company sells securities under a repurchase agreement, it undertakes to buy them back at the end of the agreement term in return for a premium. The repurchase price and the premium to be paid by the seller at the end of the term is set when the agreement is entered into. If the securities sold under a repurchase agreement should lose value during the term of the agreement, and if the Management Company wanted to sell them to limit the losses of value, it can do so only by exercising the right of early termination. Early termination of the agreement can entail financial losses for the fund. It is also possible that the premium payable at the end of the term will turn out to be higher than the income the Management Company generated

through reinvestment of the cash received as the purchase price.

#### Counterparty risks

If the other party (counterparty) to a (reverse) repurchase agreement transaction or securities lending transaction should default, the fund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and / or other collateral held by the fund in connection with the securities lending or (reverse) repurchase agreement transaction are less than the repurchase price or, as the case may be, the value of the underlying securities. In addition, the fund may also suffer losses as a result of bankruptcy or similar proceedings against the counterparty of securities lending or the repurchase agreement transaction or any other type of non-performance of the return of the securities, e.g., loss of interest or loss of the respective securities, as well as default and enforcement costs in relation to the securities lending or repurchase agreement transaction. The use of such techniques may have a significant effect, either negative or positive, on the fund's net asset value (NAV) although it is expected that the use of repurchase agreement transactions, reverse repurchase agreement transactions and securities lending will generally not have a material negative impact on the fund's performance.

#### Operational risks

Operational risk is inherent in any financial activity, including securities financing transactions. Deficiencies from inadequate internal processes and from human error or system failures at service providers, the Management Company or a counterparty can result in an unexpected loss. The costs can be related to either a loss of a fraction or the whole value of a transaction, or to penalties imposed on the institution by a counterparty.

#### Liquidity risks

The fund is subject to liquidity risks which arise when a particular instrument is difficult to dispose of.

#### Custody risks

Custody risk is the risk of loss of securities held with a custodian as a result of insolvency, negligence or fraudulent action by the custodian. Custody risk is influenced by a variety of factors including the legal status of the securities, the accounting practices and safekeeping procedures employed by the custodian, the custodian's choice of sub-custodians and other intermediaries, and the law governing the custody relationship.

#### Legal risks

Legal risks can bear the risk of loss because of the unexpected application of a law or regulation or because a contract cannot be enforced. A contract on securities lending and borrowing or (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions may be invalid or unenforceable. Even if the collateral arrangement has been set up correctly, there is the risk that the

relevant insolvency law may impose a stay that prevents the collateral taker from liquidating the collateral.

#### **Risks associated with the acceptance of collateral**

The Management Company receives collateral for derivative transactions, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions. Derivatives, securities lent and securities sold under repurchase agreement transactions can increase in value. In that case, the collateral received may no longer fully cover the Management Company's delivery or retransfer claim against the counterparty.

The Management Company can invest cash collateral in blocked cash accounts, in high-quality government bonds or in money market funds with short-term maturity structures. However, it is possible for the credit institution holding the bank balances to default. Government bonds and money market funds can perform negatively. When the transaction is ended, the collateral thus invested might no longer be fully available, even though collateral must be returned by the Management Company for the fund in the amount originally granted. The fund would then have to bear the losses suffered on the collateral.

#### **Risks associated with the management of collateral**

The Management Company receives collateral for derivative transactions, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions. The management of this collateral requires the deployment of systems and the definition of certain processes. The failure of these processes, as well as any human or system failure at the Management Company or at external third parties in connection with the management of collateral, may result in the risk that the collateral could lose value and no longer be sufficient to fully cover the Management Company's delivery or retransfer claim with respect to the counterparty.

### **6.2.11 Risk of change in the regulatory admissibility of securities**

If the regulatory requirements applicable to the investment guidelines of the fund were to change, the Management Company could be obliged, in the interests of the investors, to initiate measures to sell any no longer admissible securities held in the fund assets. Given the possible legal requirements for banks, fund companies and insurance companies, there is a risk that the Management Company will not be able to sell such securities, or will be able to do so only with deep price discounts or after very long delays.

### **6.2.12 Inflation risk**

All assets are subject to a risk of devaluation through inflation. This is also true for the assets held in the fund. The rate of inflation can exceed the growth rate of the fund.

### **6.2.13 Currency risk**

Assets of the fund can be invested in a currency other than the fund currency. The fund receives the income, repayments and proceeds of such investments in that other currency. If the value of that currency falls in relation to the fund currency, the value of such investments, and thus also the value of the fund's assets, is reduced.

Funds for which unit classes are offered in a currency other than the base currency may be subject to positive or negative currency effects due to the time lag between the necessary order processing and posting steps.

### **6.2.14 Concentration risk**

If investment is concentrated on particular assets or markets, the fund becomes particularly heavily dependent on the performance of these assets or markets.

### **6.2.15 Risks associated with investment in investment fund units**

The risks entailed in units of other investment undertakings that are acquired for the fund ("target funds") are closely linked to the risks inherent in the individual assets contained in these target funds, and in the investment strategies pursued by these target funds. However, since the fund managers of the individual target funds operate independently of one another, it is also possible that several target funds will be engaged in similar or mutually opposing investment strategies. This can result in a cumulative effect of existing risks, and any opportunities might be offset.

It is generally not possible for the Management Company to control the fund management of the target funds. Their investment decisions do not necessarily have to concur with the Management Company's assumptions or expectations. The Management Company often will not have timely knowledge of the current composition of target funds. If the composition does not match the Management Company's assumptions or expectations, it may not be able to react without a considerable delay by returning target fund units. Open-ended investment undertakings in which the fund acquires units might additionally suspend the redemption of units from time to time. In that case, the Management Company is prevented from disposing of the units of the target fund by returning them to the management company or custodian of the target fund against payment of the redemption price.

### **6.2.16 Risks arising from the investment spectrum**

In observance of the investment principles and limits stipulated in the law and in the Terms and Conditions of Investment, which provide the fund with a very wide framework, the actual investment policy can also be directed at primarily acquiring assets of only a few industries, markets or regions / countries, for example. This concentration on a few specific investment sectors can

entail risks (e.g., narrow markets, broad range of fluctuation within certain economic cycles). The annual report provides retrospective information regarding the content of the investment policy for the reporting year ended.

### **6.2.17 Risks of investing in contingent convertibles**

Contingent convertibles ("CoCos") are a form of hybrid financial instrument. From the perspective of the issuer, they act as a capital buffer and contribute to the fulfillment of certain regulatory capital requirements. Under their terms and conditions of issue, CoCos are either converted into shares or their principal amount is written down upon the occurrence of certain trigger events linked to regulatory capital thresholds. The conversion event can also be triggered by the supervisory authorities, independently of the trigger events and outside of the control of the issuer, if the supervisory authorities call into question the long-term viability of the issuer, or of companies related to the issuer, as a going concern (conversion / write-down risk).

Following a trigger event, the recovery of the capital invested depends essentially on the configuration of the CoCo. CoCos can use one of the following three methods to recover their fully or partially written-down nominal value: conversion into shares, temporary write-down or permanent write-off. In the case of a temporary write-down, the write-down is completely discretionary, taking into account certain regulatory restrictions. Any coupon payments after the trigger event are based on the reduced nominal value. A CoCo investor may therefore, under certain circumstances, incur losses ahead of equity investors and other holders of debt instruments in respect of the same issuer.

In accordance with the minimum requirements set out in the EU Capital Requirements Directive IV / Capital Requirements Regulation (CRD IV/CRR), the configuration of the terms and conditions of CoCos can be complex and can vary depending on the issuer or the bond.

Investment in CoCos is associated with some additional risks, such as:

- a) Risk of falling below the specified trigger (trigger level risk)

The probability and the risk of a conversion or of a write-down are determined by the difference between the trigger level and the capital ratio of the CoCo issuer currently required for regulatory purposes.

The mechanical trigger is at least 5.125% of the regulatory capital ratio or higher, as set out in the issue prospectus of the respective CoCo.

Especially in the case of a high trigger, CoCo investors may lose the capital invested as, for example, in the case of a write-down of the nominal value or a conversion into equity capital (shares).

At sub-fund level, this means that the actual risk of falling below the trigger level is difficult to assess in advance because, for example, the capital ratio of the issuer may only be published quarterly and therefore the actual gap between the trigger level and the capital ratio is only known at the time of publication.

- b) Risk of suspension of the coupon payment (coupon cancellation risk)

Although the interest payable on the CoCo is specified by the coupon in principle, the issuer or the supervisory authority can suspend the coupon payments at any time without such suspension signifying a default of the CoCo. Any lost coupon payments are not made up for when coupon payments are resumed. That means for the CoCo investor that there is a risk that not all of the coupon payments expected at the time of acquisition will be received.

- c) Risk of a change to the coupon (coupon resetting risk)

If the CoCo is not called by the CoCo issuer on the specified call date, the issuer can redefine the terms and conditions of issue. If the issuer does not call the CoCo, the amount of the coupon can be changed on the call date.

- d) Risk due to prudential requirements (risk of a reversal of the capital structure)

A number of minimum requirements in relation to the equity capital of banks were defined in CRD IV. The amount of the required capital buffer differs from country to country in accordance with the respective valid regulatory law applicable to the issuer.

At fund level, the different national requirements have the consequence that the conversion as a result of the discretionary trigger or the suspension of the coupon payments can be triggered accordingly depending on the regulatory law applicable to the issuer and that an additional uncertainty factor exists for the CoCo investor, or the investor, depending on the national conditions and the sole judgment of the respective competent supervisory authority.

Moreover, the opinion of the respective competent supervisory authority, as well as the criteria of relevance for the opinion in the individual case, cannot be conclusively assessed in advance.

- e) Call risk and risk of the competent supervisory authority preventing a call (prolongation risk)

CoCos are long-term debt securities, often perpetual, that are callable by the issuer at certain call dates defined in the issue prospectus. The decision to call is made at the discretion of the issuer, but it does require the approval of the issuer's competent supervisory authority. The supervisory authority makes its decision in accordance with applicable regulatory law.

The CoCo investor can only resell the CoCo on a secondary market, which entails corresponding market and liquidity risks if the issuer does not effectively call the CoCo on one or more of the defined call dates. If there is no sufficiently liquid secondary market in the event of a lack of demand, a CoCo cannot be sold, or only with substantial losses.

- f) Equity capital and subordination risk (risk of a reversal of the capital structure)

In the case of conversion to shares, CoCo investors become shareholders when the trigger occurs. In the event of insolvency, claims of shareholders have subordinate priority and are dependent on the remaining funds available. Therefore, a conversion of the CoCo may lead to a total loss of capital. Under certain circumstances, CoCo investors may even incur the initial losses when the trigger occurs, even before the holders of equity.

- g) Risk of concentration on a sector

Due to the special structure of CoCos, the risk of concentration on one sector may arise due to the uneven distribution of risks with regard to financial securities. By law, CoCos are part of the capital structure of financial institutions.

- h) Liquidity risk

CoCos entail a liquidity risk in a tense market situation. This is due to the special investor base and the lower total market volume compared with that of normal bonds.

- i) Income valuation risk

Due to the fact that CoCos can be called on a flexible basis, it is not clear which date should be used for calculating the income. There is a risk on each call date that the maturity of the bond will be postponed and the income calculation must then be adjusted to the new date, which can lead to a different yield.

- j) Unknown risk

Due to the innovative nature of CoCos and the highly changeable regulatory environment for financial institutions, risks may arise that cannot be foreseen at the present time.

For further information, please refer to the statement from the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA/2014/944) of July 31, 2014, regarding potential risks associated with investing in contingent convertible instruments.

### 6.3 Risks of restricted or elevated liquidity of the fund and risks associated with increased subscription or increased redemption (liquidity risk)

In the following, the risks that may adversely affect the liquidity of the fund are presented. This may result in the fund being temporarily or

permanently unable to meet its payment obligations, and in the Management Company being temporarily or permanently unable to meet the redemption requests of investors. The investor may not be able to realize a potentially planned holding period, and some or all of the capital invested may not be available to the investor for an indefinite period of time. The realization of the liquidity risks could also cause the value of the fund's assets, and thus the net asset value per unit, to decline in cases where, for instance, the Management Company is forced, if legally permissible, to sell assets for the fund at less than market value. If the Management Company is unable to meet the redemption requests of investors, this may additionally lead to the suspension of redemptions and, in extreme cases, to the subsequent liquidation of the fund.

#### 6.3.1 Risk from investing in assets

It is also permitted to acquire assets for the fund that are neither admitted to a stock exchange nor admitted to or included in another regulated market. A potential sale of these assets may be possible only with high price discounts or with delays, or not at all. Even for assets admitted to a stock exchange, a potential sale might not be possible or might only be possible with high price discounts, depending on the market situation, the volume, the time frame and planned costs. Although only assets that can generally be liquidated at any time may be acquired for the fund, it cannot be ruled out that it might temporarily or permanently be possible to dispose of these assets only at a loss.

#### 6.3.2 Risk from borrowing

The Management Company may, where required, obtain short-term loans of no more than 10% of the fund's assets for the account of the fund. If the Management Company is required to repay a loan and is not able to pay it with follow-up financing or the liquidity available in the fund, it may be forced to sell assets at terms inferior to those planned. Short-term variable rate loans can additionally have a negative impact on fund assets when interest rates rise.

#### 6.3.3 Risks from increased redemptions or subscriptions

Buy and sell orders from investors cause liquidity to flow into and out of the fund, respectively. The inflows and outflows, after netting, can result in either a net inflow or a net outflow of the fund's liquid assets. This net inflow or net outflow can cause the fund manager to buy or sell assets, which generates transaction costs. This is especially true when liquid assets exceed or fall short of a ratio set by the Management Company for the fund as a result of the inflows or outflows. The resulting transaction costs are charged to the fund and can adversely affect the fund's performance. In the case of inflows, an increased fund liquidity can diminish the performance of the fund if the Management Company cannot invest the funds under adequate conditions, or cannot do so in a timely manner.



### 6.3.4 Risk associated with public holidays in specific regions / countries

According to the investment strategy, investments for the fund are to be made in specific regions and countries in particular. Local public holidays in these regions or countries may result in differences between stock exchange trading days of these regions or countries and the valuation dates of the fund. The fund may consequently be unable to react to market developments in these regions or countries on the same day if that day is not a valuation date, or it may be unable to act on a valuation date that is not a trading day in the markets of these regions or countries. As a result, the fund might be prevented from selling assets in the time required. This can adversely affect the ability of the fund to meet redemption requests or other payment obligations.

### 6.3.5 Counterparty risk

The fund may incur risks in the context of a contractual relationship with another party (a "counterparty"). Here there is a risk that the counterparty might no longer be able to meet its contractual obligations. These risks can affect the performance of the fund, and can thus also adversely affect the net asset value per unit and the capital invested by the investor.

When OTC (over-the-counter) transactions are entered into, the fund may be exposed to risks relating to the creditworthiness of its counterparties and their ability to meet the terms of such contracts. For example, the fund may use futures, options and swap transactions or other derivative techniques, such as total return swaps, in which the fund is subject to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligations under the respective contract.

In the event of a counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency, the fund may suffer significant losses due to a delay in liquidating positions, including the loss of value of the investments while the fund enforces its rights. It is also possible that the use of the agreed techniques may be terminated through bankruptcy, illegality or changes in the law in comparison with those in force at the time of conclusion of the agreements.

The fund may, among other things, enter into transactions on OTC and interdealer markets. The participants in these markets are typically not subject to financial supervision in the same way as the participants in regulated markets are. A fund that invests in swaps, total return swaps, derivatives, synthetic instruments or other OTC transactions in these markets assumes the counterparty's credit risk and is also subject to the counterparty's default risk. These risks can be materially different from those of regulated market transactions, which are secured by guarantees, daily mark-to-market valuations, daily settlement and corresponding segregation and minimum capital requirements. Transactions concluded directly between two counterparties do not benefit from this protection.

The fund is also subject to the risk that a counterparty will not execute the transaction as agreed, due to a discrepancy in the terms of the contract (irrespective of whether or not it is in good faith) or due to a credit or liquidity problem. This may result in losses for the fund. This counterparty risk increases for contracts with a longer maturity period, as events may prevent a settlement, or if the fund has focused its transactions on a single counterparty or a small group of counterparties.

If the counterparty defaults, the fund may be subjected to opposing market movements during the execution of substitute transactions. The fund may conclude a transaction with any counterparty. It can also conclude an unlimited number of transactions with a single counterparty. The ability of the fund to conclude transactions with any counterparty, the lack of a meaningful and independent evaluation of the counterparty's financial characteristics and the absence of a regulated market for concluding agreements can increase the fund's loss potential.

### 6.3.6 Credit risk

Bonds or debt securities entail credit risk with respect to the issuer, for which the issuer's credit rating can be used as a measure. Bonds or debt instruments issued by issuers with a lower rating are usually considered to be securities with a higher credit risk and a higher probability of default by the issuer than those issued by issuers with a better rating. If an issuer of bonds or debt securities encounters financial or economic difficulties, this may affect the value of the bonds or debt securities (which may fall to zero) and the payments made on these bonds or debt securities (which may fall to zero). In addition, some bonds or debt instruments are also classified as subordinated in the financial structure of an issuer. In the event of financial difficulties, serious losses can therefore occur. At the same time, the probability that the issuer will meet these obligations is lower than for other bonds or debt instruments. This in turn leads to high price volatility of these instruments.

### 6.3.7 Risk of default / Counterparty risks (except central counterparties)

The default of an issuer ("issuer") or of a contracting party ("counterparty") against which the fund has claims can lead to losses for the fund. Issuer risk describes the effect of particular developments at the individual issuer that, alongside general trends in the capital markets, will affect the price of a security. The risk of a decline in the assets of issuers cannot be entirely eliminated even through careful selection of securities. The other party to a contract entered into for the account of the fund may default in whole or in part (counterparty risk). This applies to all contracts that are entered into for the account of the fund.

### 6.3.8 Risk from central counterparties

A central counterparty ("CCP") acts as an intermediary institution in particular transactions for the fund, especially transactions in derivative financial instruments. In this case, the CCP acts as the buyer toward the seller, and as the seller toward the buyer. A CCP uses a series of protective measures to hedge against the risk of its business partners not being able to provide the agreed services. These protective measures enable the CCP to at all times offset losses from the transactions entered into (e.g., through the use of collateral). These protective measures notwithstanding, it cannot be ruled out that a CCP might itself become overindebted and default, which would also affect claims of the Management Company for the fund. This may give rise to losses for the fund.

### 6.3.9 Risks of default in repurchase agreement transactions

If the Management Company sells securities under a repurchase agreement for the account of the fund, it must provide sufficient collateral to protect against the default of the counterparty. In the event of a default of the counterparty during the term of the repurchase agreement transaction, the Management Company has a right of use with respect to the collateral provided. A risk of loss to the fund can ensue from the fact that the collateral provided is no longer sufficient to cover the Management Company's retransfer claim in full, e.g., because the prices of the securities sold have risen.

### 6.3.10 Risks of default in securities lending transactions

If the Management Company grants a loan of securities for the account of the fund, it must obtain sufficient collateral to protect against the default of the counterparty. Collateral is provided in an amount at least equivalent to the market value of the securities transferred in the securities loan. The borrower must provide additional collateral if the value of the securities lent increases, if the quality of the collateral provided decreases or if the financial situation of the borrower deteriorates and the collateral already provided is not sufficient. If the borrower is unable to meet this obligation to provide additional collateral, there is a risk that the Company's retransfer claim is not fully hedged in the event of a counterparty default. If the collateral is held in custody at an institution other than the custodian, there is also the risk that the collateral might not be available for full or immediate use in the event of a borrower default.

### 6.3.11 Operational and other risks of the fund

In the following, the risks that can arise, for example, from inadequate internal processes and from human error or system failures at the Management Company or at external third parties are presented. These risks can affect the performance of the fund, and can thus also adversely

affect the net asset value per unit and the capital invested by the investor.

### 6.3.12 Risks from criminal acts, shortcomings, natural disasters or failure to take sustainability into account

The fund may become a victim of fraud or other criminal acts. It may suffer losses due to errors by employees of the Management Company or of external third parties, or be damaged by outside events such as natural disasters or pandemics. These events may be caused or exacerbated by failure to take sustainability into account. The Management Company strives to minimize operational risks and possible associated financial consequences that could adversely affect the value of a fund's assets as much as reasonably possible, and has set up processes and procedures to identify, manage and minimize such risks.

### 6.3.13 Country or transfer risk

There is a risk that a foreign borrower, despite ability to pay, cannot make payments at all, or not on time, or can only pay in another currency, because the currency in the country of domicile is not freely transferable or the country of domicile is unwilling to execute transfers, or for similar reasons. This means that, for example, payments to which the Management Company is entitled for the account of the fund may not occur, or may be in a currency that is not convertible (anymore) due to restrictions on currency exchange, or may be in another currency. If the borrower pays in another currency, this position is subject to the currency risk presented above.

### 6.3.14 Geopolitical risks

Political events or changing political conditions, such as unexpected armed conflicts, terrorist attacks or tensions between states, that threaten peaceful exchanges may give rise to major challenges for the fund's business activity and affect the global economic and financial system. Assets held by the fund in such countries may therefore entail valuation uncertainties and liquidity difficulties and thus depreciate, become completely worthless or illiquid. This can give rise to the risk of the fund suffering losses or missing out on upside opportunities in the short term.

#### Geopolitical risks in relation to the current situation regarding Russia, Ukraine and Belarus

Assets that the fund holds in Russia, Belarus and / or Ukraine, if applicable, may entail valuation uncertainties and liquidity difficulties and may depreciate, become completely worthless or illiquid. This can give rise to the risk of the fund suffering losses or missing out on upside opportunities in the short term. The Management Company will monitor the situation and shall, where possible, take suitable measures within the framework of liquidity management and valuation.

### 6.3.15 Legal and political risks

Investments for the fund may be undertaken in jurisdictions in which Luxembourg law does not apply, or where, in the case of disputes, the place of jurisdiction is outside the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Any resulting rights and obligations of the Management Company for the account of the fund may differ from those in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the detriment of the fund or the investor.

Political or legal developments, including changes to the legal framework in these jurisdictions, may not be detected by the Management Company, or may be detected too late, or they may lead to restrictions in terms of acquirable assets or assets that have already been acquired. These consequences may also arise when the legal framework for the Management Company and / or the administration of the fund in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg changes.

### 6.3.16 Changes in the tax framework, tax risk

The information provided in this Sales Prospectus is based on our understanding of current tax laws. The summary of tax regulations is addressed to persons subject, without limitation, to individual or corporate income tax in Germany. However, no responsibility can be assumed for potential changes in the tax structure through legislation, court decisions or the orders of the tax authorities.

### 6.3.17 Key individual risk

If the investment performance of the fund during a particular period is very positive, this success may also depend on the abilities of the individuals acting on behalf of the fund, and hence on the correct management decisions. Fund management personnel can change, however. New decision-makers might not be as successful.

### 6.3.18 Custody risk

The custody of assets, especially in foreign countries, involves a risk of loss that may result from insolvency or violation of due diligence on the part of the custodian, or from force majeure.

### 6.3.19 Settlement risk

In the settlement of securities transactions, there is a risk that one of the contracting parties is late or fails to pay, or fails to deliver securities on time. This settlement risk also exists accordingly when trading other assets for the fund.

### 6.3.20 Creditworthiness risk

The credit quality (ability and willingness to pay) of the issuer of a security or money market instrument held directly or indirectly by the fund may subsequently decline. As a rule, this leads to price declines of the respective security that exceed the general market fluctuations.

### 6.3.21 Assets in emerging markets

An investment in assets of emerging markets is generally subject to higher risks (including (possibly considerable) legal, economic and political

risks) than an investment in assets of markets in industrial countries.

Emerging markets are markets that, by definition, are "in upheaval" and are therefore exposed to risks of rapid political change and economic setbacks. In recent years, many emerging market countries have experienced significant political, economic and social changes. In many cases, political considerations have led to considerable economic and social tension and, in some cases, there was both political and economic instability in these countries. Political or economic instability may affect investor confidence, which in turn may have a negative effect on exchange rates and on the prices of securities or other assets in the emerging markets.

Exchange rates and prices of securities or other assets in emerging markets are often extremely volatile. Changes to these prices are attributable, among other things, to interest rates, a changing relationship between supply and demand, forces that affect the market from the outside (especially in respect of important trading partners), trade, tax and monetary programs, the policies of governments, as well as international political and economic events.

In emerging markets, the development of securities markets is mostly in the early stages. This leads to risks and practices (such as higher volatility) that usually do not occur in more developed securities markets and these may have a negative impact on the value of the securities listed on the stock exchanges in these countries. In addition, markets in emerging market countries are often characterized by illiquidity in the form of low turnover rates of some listed securities.

It is important to note that exchange rates, securities and other assets in emerging markets are more likely to be sold in the course of a "flight to quality" in times of economic stagnation than other types of assets that involve a low risk and that their value may deteriorate accordingly.

### 6.3.22 Sustainability risk – Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

Sustainability risk is an event or a condition relating to environmental, social or governance factors whose occurrence can have actual or potential significant negative impact on the value of an investment. A sustainability risk can either be a standalone risk or influence other risks and materially contribute to risk, e.g., price risks, liquidity risks, counterparty risks or operational risks.

These events or conditions are broken down into the categories of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) and relate to the following topics, among others:

Environment

- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaptation



- Protection of biodiversity
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- Transition to a circular economy, avoidance of waste and recycling
- Avoidance and reduction of environmental pollution
- Protection of healthy ecosystems
- Sustainable use of land

#### Social

- Compliance with recognized labor standards (no child labor or forced labor, no discrimination)
- Compliance with occupational safety and health protection
- Appropriate remuneration, fair conditions in the workplace, diversity as well as opportunities for training and development
- Freedom to belong to a trade union and freedom of assembly
- Assurance of sufficient product safety, including health protection
- The same requirements of companies in the supply chain
- Inclusive projects and consideration of the concerns of communities and social minorities

#### Governance

- Honesty in tax matters
- Measures to prevent corruption
- Sustainability management by the management board
- Management board compensation dependent on sustainability
- Facilitation of whistle blowing
- Assurance of workers' rights
- Assurance of data protection
- Disclosure of information

In the context of environmental issues, the Management Company considers the following aspects in particular in connection with climate change:

#### Physical climatic events or conditions

- Isolated extreme weather events
  - Heat waves
  - Droughts
  - Floods
  - Storms
  - Hailstorms
  - Forest fires
  - Avalanches
- Long-term climate changes
  - Decreasing snow volumes
  - Changes in the frequency and volume of precipitation
  - Volatile weather conditions
  - Rising sea levels
  - Changes in ocean currents
  - Changes in winds
  - Changes in land and soil productivity
  - Reduced water availability (water risk)

- Ocean acidification
- Global warming with regional extremes

#### Transitional events or conditions

- Prohibitions and restrictions
- Withdrawal from fossil fuels
- Other political measures associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy
- Technological change associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy
- Changes in customer preferences and behavior

Sustainability risks may lead to a material deterioration in the financial profile, liquidity, profitability or reputation of the underlying investment. If the sustainability risks have not been anticipated and taken into account in the valuation of the investments, this may have a significant negative effect on the expected / estimated market price and / or the liquidity of the investment and therefore on the fund's returns.

## 7. Investment principles

### 7.1 Investment policy

The fund assets shall be invested in accordance with the principle of risk diversification and the investment policy principles in the relevant special section of the Sales Prospectus, and in accordance with the investment opportunities and restrictions set out in article 4 of the Management Regulations.

### 7.2 Consideration of sustainability risks and the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

In addition to the usual financial data, the Management Company and the fund management take sustainability risks and the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) into account when making investment decisions.

The fund management bases its considerations on an ESG-integrated fundamental analysis that includes identifying global sustainability trends and financially relevant ESG topics and challenges and is used, in particular, in the proprietary issuer analysis.

The fund management also uses an internal ESG database comprising data from multiple ESG data providers, public sources and internal assessments. Internal assessments take into account factors such as an issuer's future expected ESG development, plausibility of the data with regard to past or future events, an issuer's willingness to engage in dialogue on ESG matters and an issuer's ESG-specific decisions.

The consideration of these factors takes place within the framework of the corresponding investment process. Investments are continuously monitored with respect to the development of the sustainability risks and the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors to the extent intended for the fund.

In addition, dialogue is sought with selected companies regarding good governance and sustainable governance practices as part of the expanded engagement framework.

Furthermore, particularly those risks that could arise from the impact of climate change or risks arising from the violation of internationally recognized guidelines are subjected to a special review using the ESG-integrated fundamental analysis and the processes for monitoring sustainability risks. The internationally recognized guidelines include, in particular, the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the ILO Core Labor Standards, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

### 7.3 Reference indices

The fund may use an index or a combination of indices as benchmarks. Reference will be made to such indices if the aim of the fund is to replicate an index. They may also be used in expressly or indirectly defining the portfolio composition, the targets and / or measurement of performance.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 8, 2016, on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014 and having regard to the transition period, the fund may only use reference indices if the benchmark or its administrator is registered in the relevant register of the European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA"). The Management Company has laid down robust written plans for each benchmark that stipulate measures that would take effect if the benchmark were to change materially or were no longer made available.

For the purposes of clarification, it is set out expressly in the special section of the Sales Prospectus whether the fund is actively or passively managed and whether the fund replicates a reference index or is managed with reference to such an index. In the latter case, the margin by which the fund may deviate from the benchmark will be indicated.

### 7.4 Efficient portfolio management techniques

According to CSSF Circular 14/592, efficient portfolio management techniques can be used for the fund. These include all forms of derivative transactions, including total return swaps, as well as securities financing transactions, specifically securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions. Such securities financing transactions may be used for the fund, as further provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. Other securities financing transactions than the types mentioned here, such as margin-lending transactions, buy-sell-back transactions and sell-buy-back transactions, are currently not used. Should the Management Com-

pany make use of these types of securities financing transactions in future, the Sales Prospectus shall be amended accordingly.

Total return swaps and securities financing transactions shall be used in accordance with legal provisions, especially the provisions of the SFT Regulation.

## 7.5 Use of derivatives

Subject to an appropriate risk management system, the fund may invest in any and all derivatives permitted under the Law of 2010 that are based on assets that may be acquired for the fund or on financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. In particular, these include options, financial futures and swaps (including total return swaps), as well as combinations thereof. These can be used not only for hedging the fund's assets but may also be part of the investment strategy.

Trading in derivatives is conducted within the confines of the investment limits and provides for the efficient management of the fund's assets, while also regulating investment maturities and risks.

## 7.6 Swaps

Swap transactions are exchange contracts in which the parties swap the assets or risks underlying the respective transaction.

The Management Company may conduct the following swap transactions for the account of the funds within the scope of the investment principles:

- interest rate swaps,
- currency swaps,
- equity swaps,
- total return swaps or
- credit default swaps.

## 7.7 Total return swaps

A total return swap is a derivative in which one counterparty transfers to another counterparty the total return of a reference liability including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price fluctuations, and credit losses.

If the fund makes use of the possibility of using total return swaps or other derivatives with comparable characteristics in order to substantially implement the investment strategy, information on this, such as the underlying strategy or the counterparty, can be found in the special section of this Sales Prospectus and in the annual report.

## 7.8 Swaptions

Swaptions are options on swaps. A swaption is the right, but not the obligation, to conduct a swap transaction, the terms of which are precisely specified, at a certain point in time or within a certain period.

## 7.9 Credit default swaps

Credit default swaps are credit derivatives that enable the transfer of a volume of potential credit defaults to other parties. As compensation for accepting the credit default risk, the seller of the risk pays a premium to its counterparty. In all other aspects, the information for swaps applies accordingly.

## 7.10 Securitized financial instruments

The Management Company may also acquire the financial instruments described in the preceding if they are securitized. It is also possible for the transactions involving financial instruments to be only partly securitized (as in the case of warrant-linked bonds). The statements on opportunities and risks apply accordingly to such securitized financial instruments, but with the condition that the risk of loss in the case of securitized financial instruments is limited to the value of the security.

## 7.11 OTC derivative transactions

The Management Company may conduct both those derivative transactions admitted for trading on a stock exchange or included in another regulated market and over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. A process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivatives will be employed.

## 7.12 Securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions (securities financing transactions)

The fund is allowed to transfer securities from its own assets for a certain time to a counterparty in return for compensation at market rates. The fund shall ensure that all securities transferred in the context of a securities lending operation can be returned at any time and that all securities lending agreements entered into can be terminated at any time.

The Management Company has appointed DWS Investment GmbH for initiating, preparing and executing securities lending and (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions for the fund (Securities Lending Agent).

### 7.12.1 Securities lending transactions

Provided that the investment guidelines of the fund in the special section of the Sales Prospectus contain no further restrictions, the fund may conclude securities lending transactions. The applicable restrictions can be found in CSSF Circular 08/356. Securities lending transactions may only be carried out with regard to the assets permitted under the Law of 2010 and the fund's investment guidelines.

Those transactions may be entered into for one or more of the following aims: (i) reduction of risk, (ii) reduction of cost and (iii) generation of additional capital or income with a level of risk which is consistent with the risk profile of the fund and the applicable risk diversification rules.

Depending on market conditions and market demand, it is expected that up to 70% of the fund's securities can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending. However, if there is an increased market demand, the Management Company reserves the right to transfer a maximum of up to 100% of the fund's securities to counterparties as a loan.

Securities lending transactions may be conducted with respect to the assets of the fund provided (i) that the transaction volume is kept at an appropriate level at all times or that the fund can require the return of the securities lent in a manner that enables it to meet its redemption obligations at all times and (ii) that these transactions do not jeopardize the management of the fund's assets in accordance with the fund's investment policy. Their risks shall be captured by the risk management process of the Management Company.

The fund may enter into securities lending transactions only if they comply with the following rules:

- a) The fund may only lend securities through a standardized system operated by a recognized clearing house or through a securities lending and borrowing program operated by a top-rated financial institution that specializes in such transactions and is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in Community law.
- b) The borrower must be subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in Community law.
- c) The counterparty risk vis-à-vis a single counterparty (which, for the avoidance of doubt, may be reduced by the use of collateral) arising from one (or more) repurchase agreement transaction(s) may not exceed 10% of the assets of the fund when the counterparty is a financial institution falling within article 41 (1) (f) of the Law of 2010, or 5% of its assets in all other cases.

The Management Company shall disclose for the fund the actual utilization rates, the global valuation of the securities lent as well as additional information in the annual and semiannual reports of the fund.

Securities lending transactions may also be conducted synthetically (synthetic securities lending transaction). In a synthetic securities lending transaction, a security contained in the fund is sold to a counterparty at the current market price. The sale is, however, subject to the condition that the fund simultaneously receives from the counterparty a securitized unleveraged option giving the fund the right to demand delivery at a later date of securities of the same kind, quality and quantity as the sold securities. The option price is equal to the current market price received from the sale of the securities less (a) the securities lending fee, (b) the income (e.g., dividends, interest payments, corporate actions) from the securities whose return can be demanded upon exercise of the option and (c) the

exercise price associated with the option. The option will be exercised at the exercise price during the term of the option. If the security underlying the synthetic securities lending transaction is to be sold during the term of the option in order to implement the investment strategy, such a sale may also be executed by selling the option at the then prevailing market price less the exercise price.

### 7.12.2 (Reverse) repurchase agreement transactions

Provided that the investment guidelines of the fund in the special section of the Sales Prospectus contain no further restrictions, the fund may conclude (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions. The applicable restrictions can be found in CSSF Circular 08/356. As a general rule, (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions may only be performed in respect of eligible assets under the Law of 2010 and the fund's investment principles.

Unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus, the fund may (i) enter into repurchase agreement transactions, which consist of the purchase and sale of securities with a clause granting the right to or imposing the obligation on the seller to repurchase from the buyer the securities sold at a price and at terms specified by the two parties in their contractual arrangement and (ii) enter into reverse repurchase agreement transactions, which consist of forward transactions that at maturity impose on the seller (counterparty) the obligation to repurchase the securities sold, and on the fund the obligation to return the securities received under the transaction (collectively the repurchase agreement transactions).

Those transactions may be entered into for one or more of the following aims: (i) achieving additional income and (ii) short-term secured investments. Depending on market conditions and market demand, it is assumed that up to 50% of the securities held in the fund may be transferred to a transferee (in the case of repurchase agreement transactions) and securities are accepted within the scope of the respectively applicable investment limits against cash (in the case of reverse repurchase agreement transactions). However, if there is an increased market demand, the Management Company reserves the right to transfer a maximum of up to 100% of a fund's securities to a transferee (in the case of repurchase agreement transactions) or to receive securities in exchange for cash (in the case of reverse repurchase agreement transactions) within the limits of the applicable investment terms.

The fund can act either as purchaser or seller in repurchase agreement transactions or a series of continuing repurchase agreement transactions. Its involvement in such transactions is, however, subject to the following rules:

- a) The fund may not buy or sell securities using a repurchase agreement transaction unless the

counterparty in that transaction is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in Community law.

- b) The counterparty risk vis-à-vis a single counterparty (which, for the avoidance of doubt, may be reduced by the use of collateral) arising from one (or more) repurchase agreement transaction(s) may not exceed 10% of the assets of the fund when the counterparty is a financial institution falling within article 41 (1) (f) of the Law of 2010, or 5% of its assets in all other cases.
- c) During the term of a repurchase agreement transaction in which the fund acts as the purchaser, it cannot sell the securities that are the object of the contract until the right to repurchase these securities has been exercised by the counterparty, or until the repurchase term has expired, except to the extent that the fund has other means of coverage.
- d) The securities acquired by the fund under a repurchase agreement transaction must conform to the investment policy and investment restrictions of the fund and must be limited to:
  - short-term bank certificates or money market instruments according to the definition in Directive 2007/16/EC;
  - bonds issued or guaranteed by an OECD member country or its local authorities or by supranational institutions and authorities at EU, regional or international level;
  - units of a UCI investing in money market instruments that calculates a net asset value daily and has a rating of AAA or an equivalent rating;
  - bonds issued by non-governmental issuers that provide adequate liquidity; and
  - equities listed on or trading in a regulated market in a member state of the European Union or on a stock exchange in an OECD member country, as long as these equities are contained in a major index.

The Management Company shall disclose for the fund the actual utilization rates, the total value of the open repurchase agreement transactions as well as additional information in the annual and semiannual reports.

### 7.13 Counterparty selection

The conclusion of OTC derivative transactions, including total return swaps, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions, is only permitted with credit institutions or financial services institutions on the basis of standardized master agreements. The counterparties, independent of their legal form, must be subject to ongoing supervision by a public body, be financially sound and have an organizational structure and the resources they need to provide the services. In general, all counterparties have their headquarters in member countries of the OECD, the G20 or Singapore. In addition, either the counterparty itself or its parent company

must have an investment-grade rating by one of the leading rating agencies.

### 7.14 Collateral management for OTC derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques

The fund may receive collateral for OTC derivative transactions and (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions to reduce counterparty risk. Within the scope of its securities lending operations, the fund must receive collateral of a value equal to at least 90% of the total value of the securities lent for the duration of the agreement (taking into account interest, dividends, other possible rights and any agreed discounts or minimum transfer amounts).

To secure its obligations, the fund can accept all collateral that corresponds to the regulations of CSSF Circulars 08/356, 11/512 and 14/592.

- a) In the case of a securities loan, this collateral shall have been received before or at the time of the transfer of the securities lent. If the securities are lent via intermediaries, the transfer of the securities can take place before receipt of the collateral as long as the respective intermediary ensures the orderly completion of the transaction. Such intermediary can provide collateral in place of the borrower.
- b) In general, collateral for securities lending transactions, (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions and transactions with OTC derivatives (not including currency futures) must be provided in one of the following forms:
  - liquid assets such as cash, short-term bank deposits, money market instruments according to the definition in Directive 2007/16/EC, letters of credit and first-demand guarantees that are issued by top-rated credit institutions not affiliated with the counterparty, or bonds issued by an OECD member country or its local authorities or by supranational institutions and authorities at local, regional or international level, irrespective of their residual term to maturity;
  - units of a UCI investing in money market instruments that calculates a net asset value daily and has a rating of AAA or an equivalent rating;
  - units of a UCITS that invests primarily in the bonds and equities listed under the next two indents;
  - bonds (irrespective of their residual term to maturity) issued or guaranteed by top-rated issuers with appropriate liquidity; or
  - equities admitted to or trading in a regulated market in a member state of the European Union or on a stock exchange in an OECD member country, as long as these equities are contained in a major index.

- c) Collateral that is not provided in the form of cash or units of UCIs / UCITS must have been

issued by a legal entity that is not affiliated with the counterparty.

All non-cash collateral received should be highly liquid and traded at a transparent price on a regulated market or within a multilateral trading system so that it can be sold in the short term at a price close to the valuation established prior to the sale. The collateral received should also comply with the provisions of article 56 of the UCITS Directive.

d) If collateral provided in the form of cash exposes the fund to a credit risk with respect to the administrator of this collateral, such exposure shall be subject to the 20% restriction indicated in article 43 (1) of the Law of 2010. In addition, such cash collateral may not be held in custody by the counterparty unless it is legally protected from the consequences of a default of the counterparty.

e) Non-cash collateral may not be held in custody by the counterparty unless it is adequately segregated from the counterparty's own assets.

f) Collateral that is provided must be adequately diversified in terms of issuers, countries and markets. If collateral fulfills a series of criteria such as standards for liquidity, valuation, credit quality of the issuer, correlation and diversification, it can be offset against the gross commitment of the counterparty. If collateral is offset, its value may be discounted by a certain percentage depending on the price volatility of the security. This discount (or haircut) is intended to compensate for short-term fluctuations in the value of the commitment and the collateral. As a rule, no discounts are applied to cash collateral.

The criterion of adequate diversification in terms of issuer concentration is considered to be fulfilled if the fund receives from a counterparty, or for transactions with OTC derivatives, securities lending transactions as well as (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions, a collateral basket whereby the maximum total value of the open positions with respect to a particular issuer does not exceed 20% of the net asset value. If the fund has various counterparties, the various different collateral baskets should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit for the total value of the open positions with respect to an individual issuer.

Notwithstanding the foregoing sub-paragraph, the collateral received by the fund may consist up to 100% of securities and money market instruments stemming from different issues that are issued or guaranteed by a member state of the European Union or its local authorities, by a third country or by a public international body of which one or more member states of the European Union are members, provided that the fund holds securities that originated from at least six different issues and the securities stemming from any one issue do not exceed 30% of the fund's net assets.

g) The Management Company pursues a strategy for the valuation of discounts for assets it accepts as collateral (haircut strategy).

The valuation of collateral takes place daily using available market prices and appropriate haircuts determined on the basis of the haircut strategy. The haircut strategy takes various factors into account depending on the type of security accepted, such as the credit quality of the issuer, the residual maturity, currency and price volatility of the assets and, if applicable, the results of liquidity stress tests that a fund performs under normal and external liquidity scenarios. As a rule, no discount is generally applied to cash collateral.

Through the use of the haircut strategy the Management Company requires its counterparties to furnish collateral. Unless otherwise stated in the special section, the following degrees of collateralization apply to the fund:

Degree of collateralization for	at least
Cash	100%
Fixed rate securities (depending on rating and type of instrument)	102%
Equities (depending on liquidity)	104%
ETFs	102%
Convertible bonds	104%

The above degrees of collateralization apply to collateral received in securities lending transactions and (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions as well as transactions with OTC derivatives.

The degree of collateralization used is reviewed for appropriateness on a regular basis, at least once each year, and adjusted accordingly if necessary.

h) The fund (or its representatives) carry out a daily valuation of the securities received. Should the value of collateral previously provided appear to be insufficient in view of the amount to be covered, the counterparty must provide additional collateral at very short notice.

Collateral that is admitted for trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another regulated market is valued at the previous day's closing price or, if it is already available at the time the valuation takes place, at the closing price of the same day. The valuation is performed in such a way as to obtain a value for the collateral that is as close as possible to the market value.

i) Collateral is held in custody by the custodian or a sub-custodian. Cash collateral in the form of bank balances may be held in blocked accounts at the custodian of the fund or, with the custodian's consent, at another credit institution, provided that this other credit institution is subject to supervision by a supervisory authority and is not associated with the guarantor.

The fund shall ensure that it is able to assert its rights in relation to the collateral if an event occurs requiring the execution of these rights, meaning that the collateral shall be available at all times, either directly or through the intermediary of a top-rated financial institution or a wholly owned subsidiary of that institution, in a form that allows the fund to appropriate or make use of the assets provided as collateral if the counterparty does not comply with its obligation to return the securities lent.

j) Reinvestment of cash collateral may occur exclusively in high-quality government bonds or in money market funds with short-term maturity structures. Cash collateral can additionally be invested by way of a reverse repurchase agreement transaction with a credit institution if the recovery of the accrued balance is assured at all times. Securities collateral, on the other hand, is not permitted to be sold or otherwise provided as collateral or pledged.

k) If the fund receives collateral for at least 30% of its assets, the associated risk is examined as part of regular stress tests conducted under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions in order to assess the consequences of changes in market value and the liquidity risk associated with the collateral. The liquidity stress testing strategy should contain guidelines covering the following aspects:

- aa) the concept for analyzing the stress test scenario, including calibration, certification and sensitivity analysis;
- bb) empirical impact assessment approach, including back-testing of liquidity risk assessments;
- cc) reporting frequency and reporting thresholds / loss tolerance threshold(s); and
- dd) loss mitigation measures, including haircut strategy and gap-risk protection.

## 7.15 Use of financial indices

If provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus, the objective of the investment policy may be to replicate a specific index or a leveraged index. In accordance with article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008, and article 44 of the Law of 2010, this requires that:

- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;
- the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers;
- the index is published in an appropriate manner.

If an index is replicated, then the frequency of adjustment of the composition of the index depends on the index to be replicated. The adjustment is usually made semiannually, quarterly or monthly. Replication and adjustment of the composition of the index may give rise to costs that can reduce the value of the fund's assets.

## 8. Risk management

The fund uses a risk management procedure that allows the Management Company to monitor and measure at any time the risk associated with the investment positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the investment portfolio.

The Management Company monitors the fund in accordance with the requirements of CSSF Regulation 10-04 and the Luxembourg or European Directives adopted from time to time, in particular CSSF Circular 11/512 and the CESR/10-788 guidelines as well as CSSF Circular 14/592. For the fund, the Management Company shall ensure that the total risk associated with derivative financial instruments in accordance with article 42 (3) of the Law of 2010 does not exceed 100% of the fund's net assets and that the market risk of the fund does not exceed a total of 200% of the market risk of the non-derivative reference portfolio (in the case of the relative VaR approach) or not more than 20% (in the case of the absolute VaR approach).

The risk management approach applied for the fund is specified in the special section of the Sales Prospectus for the fund.

In general, the Management Company endeavors to ensure that investments made in the fund through derivatives do not exceed twice the value of the fund's assets (hereinafter referred to as leverage), unless otherwise stated in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. This leverage effect is calculated using the "sum of notionals" approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative divided by the current net value of the portfolio). Derivatives in the portfolio are taken into account when calculating the leverage. Collateral is not currently reinvested and is therefore not taken into account.

However, this leverage varies depending on market conditions and / or changes in positions (also to hedge the fund against unfavorable market movements). Therefore, despite constant monitoring by the Management Company, the target ratio could be exceeded at some point. The expected leverage indicated is not to be considered as an additional risk limit for the fund.

In addition, the fund may borrow 10% of its net assets if this borrowing is temporary. A correspondingly greater overall exposure can significantly increase the opportunities and risks of an investment (see in particular the risk warnings in the section "Risks associated with derivative transactions").

## 9. Potential conflicts of interest

Within the scope of and in compliance with the applicable procedures and measures for conflict management, the Management Company, the members of the supervisory board as well as the management board of the Management Company, the management, the fund manager, the desig-

nated sales agents and persons authorized to carry out the distribution, the custodian, if applicable the investment advisor, the agent(s) charged with the UCI management function, the investors, the Securities Lending Agent as well as all subsidiaries, affiliated companies, representatives or agents of the aforementioned entities and persons ("Associated Persons") may:

- conduct among themselves or for the fund financial and banking transactions or other transactions, such as derivative transactions (including total return swaps), securities lending and borrowing and (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions, or enter into the corresponding contracts, including those that are directed at the fund's investments in securities or at investments by an Associated Person in a company or undertaking, such investment being a constituent part of the fund's assets, or be involved in such contracts or transactions;
- for their own accounts or for the accounts of third parties, invest in units, securities or assets of the same type as the components of the fund's assets and trade in them;
- in their own names or in the names of third parties, participate in the purchase or sale of securities or other investments in or from the fund through or jointly with the Management Company or the custodian, or a subsidiary, an affiliated company, representative or agent of these.

Assets of the fund in the form of liquid assets or securities may be deposited with an Associated Person in accordance with the legal provisions governing the custodian. Liquid assets of the fund assets may be invested in certificates of deposit issued by an Associated Person or in bank deposits offered by an Associated Person. Banking or comparable transactions may also be conducted with or through an Associated Person. Companies in the Deutsche Bank Group and / or employees, representatives, affiliated companies or subsidiaries of companies in the Deutsche Bank Group ("DB Group Members") may be counterparties in the Management Company's derivative transactions or derivatives contracts ("Counterparty"). In addition, in some cases a Counterparty may be required to value such derivative transactions or contracts. These valuations can be used as a basis for calculating the value of certain assets of the fund. The Management Company is aware that DB Group Members may possibly be involved in a conflict of interest if they act as Counterparty and / or provide such valuations. The valuation will be adjusted and carried out in a manner that is verifiable. However, the Management Company believes that such conflicts can be handled appropriately and assumes that the Counterparty possesses the aptitude and competence to perform such valuations.

In accordance with the respective terms agreed, DB Group Members may, in particular, act as Management Board members and Supervisory Board members, sales agent or sub-agent,

custodian, sub-custodian, fund manager or investment advisor, and may offer to provide financial and banking transactions to the Management Company. The Management Company is aware that conflicts of interest may arise due to the functions that DB Group Members perform in relation to the Management Company. In respect of such eventualities, each DB Group Member has undertaken to endeavor, to a reasonable extent, to resolve such conflicts of interest equitably (with regard to the Members' respective duties and responsibilities), and to endeavor to ensure that the interests of the Management Company and of the investors are not adversely affected. The Management Company is of the view that DB Group Members possess the required aptitude and competence to perform such duties.

The Management Company is of the view that the interests of the Management Company and the above-mentioned entities may be in conflict with each other. The Management Company has taken appropriate measures to avoid conflicts of interest. In the event of unavoidable conflicts of interest, the Management Company will endeavor to ensure that conflicts of interest are handled fairly and resolved in favor of the fund. It is a principle of the Management Company to take all reasonable steps to establish organizational structures and to apply effective administrative measures to enable the identification, handling and monitoring of the conflicts in question. In addition, the Management Company Management is responsible for ensuring that the systems, controls and procedures of the company for the identification, monitoring and resolution of conflicts of interest are appropriate.

Transactions with or between Associated Persons may be conducted for the fund with respect to the fund assets, provided that such transactions are in the best interests of the investors.

Additional information on the handling of conflicts of interest is available on the website at [www.dws.com/fundinformation](http://www.dws.com/fundinformation) under Legal Resources.

### Conflicts of interest at the level of the distributors

The payment of commissions, initial sales charges and bonuses to distributors may result in conflicts of interest at the expense of the investor in that an incentive could be created for distributors to preferably sell units of funds with a higher commission to their clients. Such commissions are included in the fees or may, if applicable, be borne by the investors of the fund in the form of initial sales charges.

Distributors and investment advisors may possibly pursue their own interests in respect of the sale or brokerage of units of the fund and in respect of the associated advisory or brokerage activity. Such a conflict of interest may result in distributors and investment advisors making an investment recommendation based not on the



interest of the investors, but rather on self-interest.

### 9.1 Specific conflicts of interest in relation to the custodian or sub-custodians

The custodian is part of an international group of companies and operations which, in the ordinary course of its business, is also active for a large number of clients and for its own account, which may lead to actual or potential conflicts of interest under certain circumstances. Conflicts of interest arise when the custodian or a company affiliated with it exercises activities under the custodial agreement or separate contractual or other arrangements. These may include the following activities:

- (a) the provision of nominee, management, registration and transfer agent, research, securities lending, investment management, financial advisory and / or other advisory services to the fund;
- (b) the execution of banking, sales and trading transactions, including foreign exchange, derivative, credit, brokerage, market making or other financial transactions with the fund, either as a principal and in its own interest or on behalf of other clients.

In connection with the above activities, the following applies to the custodian or its affiliated companies:

- (a) They will seek to make a profit from these activities, and are entitled to receive and retain any profits or remunerations of any kind. They are not required to notify the fund of the nature or amount of any such profits or compensation, including but not limited to fees, costs, commissions, income shares, spreads, markups, markdowns, interest, reimbursements, discounts or other benefits received in connection with such activities;
- (b) They may buy, sell, issue, trade or hold in custody securities or other financial products or instruments as principals in their own interest, in the interest of their affiliated companies or for their other clients;
- (c) They may trade in the same or the opposite direction to the transactions carried out, including on the basis of information in their possession but not available to the fund;
- (d) They may provide the same or similar services to other clients, including competitors of the fund;
- (e) They may be granted creditor rights by the fund that they may exercise.

The fund may engage the services of an affiliated company of the custodian to carry out foreign exchange, spot or swap transactions on behalf of the fund. In such cases, the affiliated company acts as the principal and not as a broker, contractor or trustee of the fund. The affiliated company will seek to generate profits through these transactions and is entitled to retain profits without disclosing these to the fund. The affiliated com-

pany shall enter into such transactions under the terms and conditions agreed with the fund. If the cash of the fund is deposited with an affiliated company which is a bank, a potential conflict arises with respect to the interest (if any) credited or charged by the affiliated company to this account and the fees or other benefits the affiliated company could derive from holding such cash as a bank rather than as a trustee.

The Management Company may also be a client or counterparty of the custodian or its affiliated companies.

The use of sub-custodians by the custodian may give rise to conflicts that can be assigned to four general categories:

- a) conflicts arising from the choice of sub-custodians and the allocation of assets among multiple sub-custodians which, in addition to objective evaluation criteria, are influenced by (a) cost factors such as the lowest fees charged, discounts and similar incentives, and (b) the broad mutual business relationships in which the custodian may operate on the basis of the economic benefit of the broader business relationship;
- b) affiliated or non-affiliated sub-custodians acting on behalf of other clients and in their own interest, which may lead to conflicts of interest with the interests of the client;
- c) affiliated or non-affiliated sub-custodians maintaining only indirect relationships with clients, and considering the custodian to be their counterparty, which may encourage the custodian to act in its own interest or in the interest of other clients to the detriment of clients; and
- d) sub-custodians potentially having market-based creditor rights with respect to clients' assets, which they may be interested in enforcing if they do not receive payment for securities transactions.

In the performance of its duties, the custodian shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interest of the fund and its investors.

The custodian shall functionally and hierarchically separate the performance of its custodial tasks from the performance of its other duties, which may be in conflict. The internal control system, the various reporting lines, the allocation of tasks and reporting to management enable potential conflicts of interest and other matters relating to the custodian to be properly identified, handled and monitored. Furthermore, in the case of sub-custodians used by the custodian, contractual restrictions shall be imposed by the custodian in order to take account of some of the potential conflicts. The custodian shall additionally exercise due diligence and supervise the sub-custodians in order to ensure a high level of service for its clients. The custodian shall also provide regular reports on the activities of its clients and the portfolios held by its clients, with

the underlying functions subject to internal and external control audits. Finally, the custodian shall separate the performance of its custodial duties internally from its own activities and comply with a code of conduct that obliges employees to act ethically, honestly and transparently in dealing with clients.

Current information on the custodian and a description of its duties, possible conflicts of interest, the custodial functions delegated by the custodian as well as a list of agents and sub-agents and a list of possible conflicts of interest that could arise from such delegation shall be made available to investors on request.

## 10. Prevention of money laundering and transparency register

### 10.1 Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures

The transfer agent charged with the registrar function (transfer agent) will request information and documents (such as proof of identity) necessary for compliance with the anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing legislation in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

If there are doubts as to the identity of an investor or if the transfer agent does not have sufficient information to establish the identity, the transfer agent will request further information and / or documents in order to establish the identity of the investor beyond doubt. If the investor refuses or fails to provide the requested information and / or documents, the transfer agent may refuse or delay the entry of the investor's data in the fund's register of investors.

Furthermore, the transfer agent is obliged to obtain necessary information and documents concerning the beneficial owner and to verify this information (e.g., by way of a (certified) copy of proof of identity). The processing of subscription applications may be suspended until the transfer agent duly receives all necessary information and documents.

The transfer agent is additionally obliged to verify the origin of funds received by a financial institution. The processing of subscription applications may be suspended until the transfer agent has duly established the origin of the funds.

Moreover, the transfer agent is obliged to determine that the invested funds have been properly taxed. In order to ensure compliance with these requirements, the transfer agent shall obtain the information and / or documents in question (e.g., a confirmation by the investor) from the investor. The processing of subscription applications may be suspended until the transfer agent has obtained the necessary information and / or documents to verify compliance with the requirements.

The information and documents provided to the transfer agent shall be obtained solely for the purpose of complying with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing legislation in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Initial or follow-up unit subscription applications can also be submitted indirectly, i.e., via the distributors. In this case, the transfer agent may waive the aforementioned required proof of identity under the following circumstances or under the circumstances which are considered sufficient under the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg's anti-money laundering legislation:

- if a subscription application is processed through a distributor under the supervision of the competent authorities, whose rules provide for an identification verification procedure for customers which is equivalent to that laid down in Luxembourg anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing legislation and to which the distributor is subject;
- if a subscription application is processed through a distributor whose parent company is under the supervision of the competent authorities, whose rules provide for an identification verification procedure for customers which is equivalent to that laid down in Luxembourg anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing legislation; and
- if the law applicable to the parent company or the Group guidelines impose equivalent obligations on its subsidiaries or branches.

For EU countries, it is generally assumed that natural or legal persons doing business in the financial sector are required by the rules of the respective competent supervisory authorities in these countries to carry out identification verification procedures for their customers which are equivalent to the verification procedure prescribed under Luxembourg law. After an analysis, third countries may be treated as equivalent to these countries.

Distributors may provide a nominee service to investors who purchase units through them. Investors may decide, at their own discretion, whether to take advantage of this service, in which the nominee holds the units in its name for and on behalf of the investors; the investors are entitled to demand direct ownership of the units at any time. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, investors are free to make investments directly with the Management Company without using the nominee service. Investors who use a nominee service must agree that, if the transfer agent submits a request to the nominee, the identity and authentication documents for determining the identity of the investor must be made available to the transfer agent.

The transfer agent is obliged to maintain current information and documents necessary for compliance with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing legislation in force in the Grand

Duchy of Luxembourg (e.g., documents for determining and authenticating the identity of an investor), for example, by updating existing information and documents and, where required, obtaining additional information and documents. Additional information and documents may also be obtained in particular due to changes in the anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing legislation in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Transactions may be suspended until the transfer agent duly receives all necessary information and documents.

## 10.2 Luxembourg Beneficial Owners Register (transparency register)

The Law of 2019 obliges all entities registered in the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register, including the fund, to collect and store certain information on their beneficial owners. The fund is furthermore obliged to enter the collected information in the Beneficial Owners Register, which is administered by the Luxembourg Business Register under the supervision of the Luxembourg Ministry of Justice. In this respect, the fund is obliged to monitor the existence of beneficial owners continuously and in relation to particular circumstances and to notify the Register.

Article 1 (7) of the Law of 2004 defines a beneficial owner, inter alia, as any natural person that ultimately owns or controls a company. In this case, this includes any natural person in whose ownership or under whose control the fund ultimately lies by way of directly or indirectly holding a sufficient quantity of units or voting rights or a participation, including in the form of bearer units, or by means of another form of control.

If a natural person has a share of 25% plus one unit or an interest of more than 25% in the fund, this is deemed to be an indication of direct ownership. If a company that is controlled by one or more natural persons or if several companies that are controlled by the same natural person or persons respectively has or have a share of 25% plus one unit or an interest of more than 25% in the fund, this is deemed to be an indication of indirect ownership.

Besides the stated reference points for direct and indirect ownership, there are other forms of control according to which an investor can be classified as a beneficial owner. In this respect, an analysis is conducted in the individual case if indications of ownership or control are present.

If an investor is classified as a beneficial owner as defined by the Law of 2019, the fund is obliged, pursuant to the Law of 2019 subject to criminal sanction, to collect and transmit information. Likewise, the respective investor is himself obliged to provide information.

If investors require additional information regarding the statutory requirements in connection with the transparency register or to determine whether or not they are classified as beneficial

owners, they can contact the fund via the following e-mail address to seek clarification: [dws-lux-compliance@list.db.com](mailto:dws-lux-compliance@list.db.com)

## 11. Legal status of the investors

The Management Company invests the capital invested in the fund in its own name for the collective account of investors in accordance with the principle of risk diversification in securities, money market instruments and other eligible assets. The invested capital and the assets acquired form the fund assets, which are held separately from the Management Company's own assets.

The investors are joint owners of the fund's assets in proportion to the number of units they hold. Their rights are represented by units issued as registered units or bearer units securitized in global certificates. All fund units have the same rights.

## 12. Units

The Management Company may issue the units as registered units or bearer units. If the units are issued as bearer units, these take the form of one or more global certificates.

### 12.1 Registered units

The Management Company may decide to issue the units in the form of registered units. All of the fund's registered units are entered in the unit register that is maintained by the agent charged with the registrar function or by one or more third parties charged with this function. Registered units are issued without share certificates; proof of an investor's ownership right to the respective unit or fraction of a unit is provided by entry in the unit register.

Payments of distributions to the investors for registered units are made by bank transfer at the risk of the investors. Upon application by the investor, distribution amounts can also be regularly reinvested.

Registered units may generally be transferred unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. The transfer is conducted in fulfillment of all necessary transfer requirements as requested by the agent charged with the registrar function and by entry of the name of the transfer recipient in the unit register.

### 12.2 Bearer units securitized by global certificates

Bearer units securitized by global certificates shall be issued in the name of the Management Company and deposited with the clearing houses. The transferability of the bearer units securitized by a global certificate shall be subject to the applicable statutory provisions in force as well as the rules and procedures of the clearing house responsible for the transfer. Investors receive the bearer units securitized by a global certificate by entering them in the custody



accounts of their financial intermediaries, which are held directly or indirectly at the clearing houses. Such bearer units securitized by a global certificate are freely transferable in accordance with the provisions contained in this Sales Prospectus, the regulations applicable on the respective stock exchange and / or the regulations of the respective clearing house. Investors who do not participate in such a system may only transfer bearer units securitized by a global certificate via a financial intermediary participating in the settlement system of the relevant clearing house.

Payments of distributions for bearer units securitized by global certificates shall be made by way of crediting the securities account opened with the relevant clearing house by the financial intermediaries of the investors.

The Law of 2014 makes provisions that units issued by Luxembourg public limited companies (sociétés anonymes) and partnerships limited by shares (sociétés en commandite par actions) as well as by investment funds must be deposited and registered with the appointed custodian. Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A., 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 1115 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, was appointed as custodian within the meaning of this Law.

### 12.3 Calculation of the net asset value per unit

To calculate the unit value, the value of the assets belonging to the fund, less the liabilities of the fund, is determined on each valuation date and divided by the number of units in circulation. The valuation date is generally each bank business day in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. A bank business day is a day on which the banks are open and settle payments.

Details on the calculation of the unit value and asset valuation are laid down in the Management Regulations.

On public holidays that are bank business days in a country that is relevant for the valuation date, as well as on December 24 and 31 of each year, the Management Company and the custodian currently refrain from determining the net asset value per unit. A different calculation of the net asset value per unit is published in suitable media in each country of distribution (if necessary), as well as on the Management Company's website at [www.dws.com/fundinformation](http://www.dws.com/fundinformation).

### 12.4 Issue of units

Fund units are issued on each valuation day at the unit value plus the initial sales charge to be paid by the purchaser of units in favor of the Management Company. The initial sales charge may be withheld in part or in full by the intermediaries to compensate for sales activities. If stamp duties or other charges are incurred in a country

in which units are issued, the issue price increases accordingly.

The fund units can also be issued as fractional units with up to three decimal places unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. Fractional units are rounded to the nearest thousandth according to commercial practice. Such rounding may be to the benefit of either the respective investor or the fund.

Newly subscribed units will only be allocated to the respective investor upon receipt of payment by the custodian or the approved correspondent banks. However, the corresponding units will already be taken into account for accounting purposes in the calculation of the net asset value on the value date following the corresponding securities settlement and can be canceled until receipt of payment. If an investor's units are to be canceled due to non-payment or late payment of these units, this may result in a loss for the fund.

The Management Company is authorized to issue new units on an ongoing basis. The Management Company does, however, reserve the right to suspend or permanently discontinue the issue of units. In this case, payments already made will be refunded immediately. The investors will be informed immediately of the suspension and resumption of the issue of units.

Units can be purchased from the Management Company and from any designated paying agents. If the Management Company no longer issues new units, units can only be acquired via the secondary market.

An example calculation for determining the issue price is as follows:

Net fund assets	EUR	1,000,000.00
÷ Number of units in circulation on the reporting date		10,000.00
<b>Net asset value per unit</b>	EUR	100.00
+ Initial sales charge (e.g., 5%)	EUR	5.00
<b>Issue price</b>	EUR	105.00

### 12.5 Rejection of subscription orders

The Management Company reserves the right, at its own discretion, to reject or accept in whole or in part subscription orders for units without giving reasons.

The Management Company also reserves the right to withhold any excess subscription credit until final settlement. If an order is rejected in whole or in part, the subscription amount or the corresponding balance shall be repaid to the first named applicant at the risk of the person(s) entitled thereto without interest immediately after the decision of non-acceptance has been taken.

### 12.6 Redemption of units

Fund units are redeemed on each valuation date at the unit value less the redemption fee to be paid by the investor. No redemption fee is currently charged. If stamp duties or other charges are incurred in a country in which units are redeemed, the redemption price decreases accordingly.

Investors may submit all or a portion of their units of all unit classes for redemption.

The Management Company has the right to carry out substantial redemptions only once the corresponding assets of the fund have been sold. In general, redemption requests above 10% of the net asset value of a fund are considered as substantial redemptions and the Management Company is under no obligation to execute redemption requests if any such request pertains to units valued in excess of 10% of the net asset value of the fund.

The Management Company reserves the right, taking into account the principle of the equal treatment of all investors, to dispense with minimum redemption amounts (if provided for).

The Management Company, having regard to the fair and equal treatment of investors and taking into account the interests of the remaining investors of the fund, may decide to defer redemption requests as follows:

If redemption requests are received with respect to a Valuation Date (the **"Original Valuation Date"**) whose value, individually or together with other requests received with respect to the Original Valuation Date, exceeds 10% of the net asset value of the fund, the Management Company reserves the right to defer all redemption requests in full with respect to the Original Valuation Date to another Valuation Date (the **"Deferred Valuation Date"**) but which shall be no later than 15 business days from the Original Valuation Date (a **"Deferral"**).

The Deferred Valuation Date will be determined by the Management Company taking into account, among other things, the liquidity profile of the relevant fund and the applicable market circumstances.

In the case of a Deferral, redemption requests received with respect to the Original Valuation Date will be processed based on the net asset value per unit calculated on the Deferred Valuation Date. All redemption requests received with respect to the Original Valuation Date will be processed in full with respect to the Deferred Valuation Date.

Redemption requests received with respect to the Original Valuation Date are processed on a priority basis over any redemption requests received with respect to subsequent Valuation Dates. Redemption requests received with respect to any subsequent Valuation Date will be deferred in accordance

with the same Deferral process and the same Deferral period described above until a final Valuation Date is determined to end the process on deferred redemptions.

In these circumstances, exchange requests are treated as redemption requests.

The Management Company will publish information on the decision to start a Deferral and the end of the Deferral for the investors who have applied for redemption on the Management Company's website at [www.dws.com/fundinformation](http://www.dws.com/fundinformation).

Units can be redeemed with the Management Company, the sales agents and with any designated paying agents. Any other payments to the investors also take place via these agents.

An example calculation for determining the redemption price is as follows:

Net fund assets	EUR	1,000,000.00
÷ Number of units in circulation on the reporting date		10,000.00
<b>Net asset value per unit</b>	EUR	100.00
– Redemption fee (e.g., 2.5%)	EUR	2.50
<b>Redemption price</b>	EUR	<u>97.50</u>

The Management Company may, at its sole discretion, restrict or prohibit ownership of units of the fund by unauthorized persons ("Unauthorized Persons"). Unauthorized Persons are defined as private individuals, partnerships or corporations which, at the sole discretion of the Management Company, are not authorized to subscribe or hold units of the fund or, where applicable, of a specific sub-fund or unit class, (i) if, in the opinion of the Management Company, such a unitholding could be detrimental to the fund, (ii) if this would result in a breach of laws or regulations in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg or abroad, (iii) if the fund should subsequently suffer tax, legal or financial disadvantages which it would not otherwise have suffered, or (iv) if the aforementioned persons or companies do not meet the conditions for the acquisition of the units to be fulfilled by the investors.

The Management Company may request investors to submit any information or documents it deems necessary to determine whether the beneficial owner of the units is (i) an Unauthorized Person, (ii) a U.S. person or (iii) a person holding units but not meeting the necessary conditions.

If the Management Company becomes aware at any time that units are in the beneficial ownership of the persons referred to in (i), (ii) and (iii) above (regardless of whether they are exclusive owners or co-owners), and if the person concerned does not comply with the Management Company's request to sell their units and to submit a proof of sale to the Management Company within 30 calendar days after the Management Company has

issued the request, the Management Company may, at its own discretion, force the redemption of such units at the redemption price. The compulsory redemption shall be effected in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable to the units, immediately after the close of business indicated in the Management Company's notification to the Unauthorized Person, and the investors shall no longer be deemed to be owners of these units.

## 12.7 Exchange of units

- Investors may, with certain restrictions, at any time exchange some or all of their units for units of another unit class.
- An exchange between unit classes denominated in different currencies is possible if the units are held by the same transfer agent.
- An exchange between registered units and bearer units securitized by a global certificate is not possible.

## 12.8 Market timing and short-term trading

The Management Company prohibits all practices connected with market timing and short-term trading and reserves the right to refuse orders if it suspects that such practices are being applied. In such cases, the Management Company will take all measures necessary to protect the other investors in the fund.

## 12.9 Late trading

Late trading is the acceptance of an order after expiry of the relevant acceptance periods on the respective valuation date and the execution of such an order at the price applicable on that date on the basis of the net asset value. The practice of late trading is prohibited, as this is in breach of the terms and conditions in the fund's Sales Prospectus, according to which the price at which an order placed after the order acceptance deadline is executed is based on the next valid net asset value per unit.

## 12.10 Publication of the issue and redemption prices

The applicable issue and redemption prices as well as all other information for investors may be requested at any time from the registered office of the Management Company, on the Management Company's website at [www.dws.com/fundinformation](http://www.dws.com/fundinformation) and from any designated paying agents. In addition, the issue and redemption prices are published in appropriate media (such as the Internet, electronic information systems, newspapers, etc.) in every country of distribution. Neither the Management Company nor any designated paying agents shall be liable for errors or omissions in the price publications.

# 13. Costs

## 13.1 Costs and services received

The fund pays to the Management Company an all-in fee on the net assets of the fund based on the net asset value calculated on the valuation date. The amount of the all-in fee determined is

specified in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. The all-in fee shall generally be withdrawn from the fund at the end of each month. This all-in fee shall in particular serve as compensation for investment management, fund management, the distribution of the fund (if applicable) and the services of the custodian.

Aside from the all-in fee, the following costs may be charged to the fund:

- all taxes imposed on the assets of the fund and on the fund itself (in particular the tax d'abonnement), as well as any taxes that may arise in connection with administrative and custodial costs;
- any costs that may arise in connection with the acquisition and disposal of assets;
- extraordinary costs (e.g., litigation costs) incurred to protect the interests of the investors of the fund; the decision to cover these costs is made individually by the Management Company and must be reported separately in the annual report;
- costs for informing the fund investors by means of a durable medium, with the exception of costs for informing the investors in the case of a fund merger and in the case of measures related to accounting errors in determining the NAV or when contravening investment limits.

In addition, a performance-based fee may be paid, the amount of which is also stated in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

Where total return swaps are used, certain costs and fees may be incurred in connection therewith, in particular upon entering into these transactions and / or any increase or decrease of their notional amount. The amount of such fees may be fixed or variable. Further information on costs and fees incurred by the fund, as well as the identity of the recipients and any affiliation they may have with the Management Company, the fund manager, or the custodian, if applicable, will be disclosed in the annual report. Revenues arising from the use of total return swaps shall in general – net of direct or indirect operational costs – accrue to the fund's assets.

The fund pays 30% of the gross revenues generated from securities lending and borrowing as costs / fees to the Management Company and retains 70% of the gross revenues generated from such transactions. Out of the 30%, the Management Company retains 5% for its own coordination and oversight tasks and pays the direct costs (e.g., transaction and collateral management costs) to external service providers. The remaining amount (after deduction of the Management Company costs and the direct costs) is paid to DWS Investment GmbH for initiating, preparing and executing securities lending and borrowing.

For simple reverse repurchase agreement transactions, i.e., those which are not used to reinvest

cash collateral received under securities lending and borrowing or a repurchase agreement transaction, the fund retains 100% of the gross revenues, less the transaction costs that the fund pays as direct costs to an external service provider.

The Management Company is a related party to DWS Investment GmbH.

Currently, the fund only uses simple reverse repurchase agreement transactions, no other (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions. In case other (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions will be used, the Sales Prospectus will be updated accordingly. The fund will then pay up to 30% of the gross revenues generated from (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions as costs / fees to the Management Company and retains at least 70% of the gross revenues generated from such transactions. Out of the 30%, the Management Company will retain 5% for its own coordination and oversight tasks and will pay the direct costs (e.g., transaction and collateral management costs) to external service providers. The remaining amount (after deduction of the Management Company costs and the direct costs) is paid to DWS Investment GmbH for initiating, preparing and executing (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions.

The specified costs are listed in the annual reports.

The Management Company may pass on parts of its management fee to intermediaries. Such payments are in compensation for sales services performed on an agency basis and may constitute a substantial share of the management fee. The annual report contains additional information on this. The Management Company does not receive any reimbursement of the fees and expense reimbursements paid out of the fund's assets to the custodian and third parties.

In addition to the costs mentioned above, additional costs may be incurred by the investor in some countries in connection with the duties and services of local distributors, any designated paying agents or similar entities. These costs are not borne by the fund's assets, but directly by the investor.

### 13.2 Investment in units of target funds

Investments in target funds can lead to double charging, as fees are charged both at the level of the fund and at the level of a target fund. In connection with the acquisition of target fund units, the following types of fees are borne directly or indirectly by the investors in the fund:

- the management fee / all-in fee of the target fund;
- the performance-based fee of the target fund;
- the initial sales charges and redemption fees of the target fund;

- reimbursements of expenses by the target fund;
- other costs.

The annual and semiannual reports will contain a disclosure of the initial sales charges and redemption fees that have been charged to the fund during the reporting period for the acquisition and redemption of units of target funds. In addition, the annual and semiannual reports shall disclose the fees charged to the fund by another company as a management fee / all-in fee for the target fund units held in the fund.

If the assets of the fund are invested in units of a target fund managed directly or indirectly by the same Management Company or another company with which the Management Company is jointly managed or controlled or connected through a significant direct or indirect investment, the Management Company or the other company shall not charge the fund any initial sales charges or redemption fees for the purchase or redemption of units of this other fund.

The share of the management or all-in fee attributable to the units of affiliated investment funds (double charging or difference method) can be found in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

### 13.3 Repayment to certain investors of management fees collected

The Management Company may, at its discretion, agree with individual investors the partial repayment to these investors of the management fees collected. This can be a consideration especially in the case of institutional investors who directly invest large amounts for the long term. Inquiries regarding the details may be directed to the Management Company.

### 13.4 Total expense ratio

The total expense ratio is defined as the ratio of the expenditure incurred by the fund to the average assets of the fund, excluding transaction costs incurred. The effective total expense ratio is calculated annually and published in the annual report. The total expense ratio is published in the Key Information Document as "ongoing charges."

If the investor is advised on the acquisition of units by third parties (particularly companies providing investment services such as credit institutions and investment firms), or if such third parties act as intermediaries for the purchase, they may report expenses or expense ratios to the investor that are not consistent with the expense information in this Sales Prospectus or in the Key Information Document, and the charges reported may exceed the total expense ratio described here.

This may be due in particular to regulatory requirements for the determination, calculation and disclosure of costs by the aforementioned third parties that result from the MiFID II Directive.

Deviations from the expense statement may arise on the one hand from the fact that these third parties additionally take into account the costs of their own services (e.g., a premium or also ongoing commissions for the brokerage or consulting activities, fees for custody account management, etc.). In addition, these third parties are subject to sometimes differing requirements for the calculation of costs incurred at fund level, so that, for example, the transaction costs of the fund are included in the third party's expense statement, although they are not part of the above-mentioned total expense ratio in accordance with the provisions currently applicable to the Management Company.

Deviations in the expense statement may arise not only with regard to the cost information prior to the conclusion of the contract, but also in the event of any regular cost information by a third party regarding the existing fund investment as part of a permanent business relationship with its client.

### 13.5 Buy and sell orders for securities and financial instruments

The Management Company submits buy and sell orders for securities and financial instruments directly to brokers and traders for the account of the fund. It concludes agreements with these brokers and traders under customary market conditions that comply with first-rate execution standards. When selecting the broker or trader, the Management Company takes into account all relevant factors, such as the creditworthiness of the broker or trader and the execution capacities provided. The prerequisite for the selection of a broker is that the Management Company shall always ensure that the transactions are executed while taking into account the appropriate market at the appropriate time for transactions of the appropriate type and size at the best possible conditions.

The Management Company may enter into agreements with selected brokers, traders and other analysis providers in the context of which market information and analysis services (research) are acquired from the respective provider. The services are used by the Management Company for the purpose of managing the fund. When availing of these services, the Management Company shall comply with all applicable regulatory provisions and industry standards. In particular, the Management Company shall not accept any services if these agreements do not support the Management Company in its investment decision process according to reasonably prudent discretion.

### 13.6 Regular savings plans or withdrawal plans

Regular savings plans or withdrawal plans may be offered in certain countries where the fund is licensed for public distribution. Further information on this can be obtained at any time on request from the Management Company or the

respective distributors in the countries of distribution of the fund.

### 13.7 Compensation policy

The Management Company as a subsidiary of DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA ("DWS KGaA") is included in the compensation strategy of the DWS Group (DWS KGaA and its subsidiaries). All matters related to compensation, as well as compliance with regulatory requirements, are monitored by the relevant governing bodies of the DWS Group. The DWS Group pursues a total compensation approach that comprises fixed and variable compensation components and contains portions of deferred compensation, which are linked both to individual future performance and the sustainable corporate development. Under the compensation strategy, employees at the first and second management level in particular receive a portion of the variable compensation in the form of deferred compensation elements, which are largely linked to the long-term performance of the DWS share price or of the investment products.

In addition, the compensation policy applies the following guidelines:

- a) The compensation policy is consistent with and conducive to sound and effective risk management and does not encourage the assumption of excessive risk.
- b) The compensation policy is consistent with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the DWS Group (including the Management Company, the investment funds it manages and the investors of these investment funds) and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest.
- c) The performance of portfolio managers is generally evaluated on a multi-year basis.
- d) The fixed and variable components of the total compensation are proportionate to each other, with the share of the fixed component in the total compensation being high enough to provide complete flexibility with regard to the variable compensation components, including the possibility of waiving payment of a variable component.

Further details on the current compensation policy are published on the Internet at <https://download.dws.com/download?elib-asset-guid=771cee13e91c4d559695c82a7a106c83>. This includes the description of the compensation system for employees, including the principles related to granting the variable compensation, the consideration of sustainability and sustainability risks, and the description of the Compensation Committee established below the Management Board. The Management Company shall provide this information free of charge in paper form upon request. Moreover, the Management Company provides additional information on employee compensation in the annual report.

## 14. Liquidation of the fund / Amendment of the Management Regulations

The Management Company may liquidate the fund or amend the Management Regulations at any time. Details are set out in the Management Regulations.

## 15. Taxes

In accordance with articles 174–176 of the Law of 2010, the assets of the fund are subject to a tax in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (taxe d'abonnement) of 0.05% p.a. or 0.01% p.a. at present, payable quarterly on the fund's net assets reported at the end of each quarter.

The rate is 0.01% p.a. with regard to:

- funds whose sole purpose is to invest in money market instruments and time deposits with credit institutions;
- funds whose sole purpose is to invest in time deposits with credit institutions;
- individual (sub-)funds and individual unit classes, provided that the investment in these (sub-)funds or unit classes is reserved for one or more institutional investors.

In accordance with article 175 of the Law of 2010, a (sub-)fund asset or unit class may also be fully exempted from the taxe d'abonnement under certain conditions.

The applicable tax rate for the fund is specified in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

The income of the fund may be subject to withholding tax in countries in which the fund's assets are invested. In such cases, neither the custodian nor the Management Company is obliged to obtain tax certificates.

The tax treatment of fund income for investors depends on the tax regulations applicable to the investor in each individual case. A tax advisor should be consulted for information on the individual tax burden on investors (in particular non-resident taxpayers).

## 16. Selling restrictions

The units hereby offered were not approved by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or by another government authority of the United States of America and neither the SEC nor another authority of the United States of America has checked the accuracy or the suitability of this Sales Prospectus. The units are offered and sold outside of the United States of America in compliance with Regulation S of the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act). Any person that is a U.S. person (in accordance with the definition of the term "U.S. person" according to Regulation S of the Securities Act) is not entitled to invest in the fund. The Management Company was not

and will not be registered as an investment company according to the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 as amended (Investment Company Act) and is therefore not subject to the provisions of the Investment Company Act, which is designed to protect investors in registered investment companies.

The units may not be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged or transferred as collateral to U.S. persons, attributed to U.S. persons, encumbered with rights of U.S. persons or exchanged with U.S. persons, and derivative contracts, swaps, structured notes or other agreements may not grant U.S. persons rights to units directly, indirectly or synthetically, or subject U.S. persons to the provisions of such agreements in relation to the units (each referred to as "transfer"). Any such transfer to a U.S. person is null and void.

### 16.1 Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act – "FATCA"

The provisions of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (generally known as "FATCA") are part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (the "HIRE Act"), which came into force in the United States in March 2010. These provisions of U.S. law serve to combat tax evasion by U.S. citizens. Accordingly, financial institutions outside of the United States ("foreign financial institutions" or "FFIs") are obliged to make annual disclosures to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") on financial accounts held directly or indirectly by "specified" U.S. persons. In general, for FFIs that do not meet this reporting obligation, known as Non-Participating Foreign Financial Institutions (NPFIs), a penalty tax of 30% is applied to certain income from U.S. sources.

In principle, non-U.S. funds such as this fund have a FFI status and must conclude a FFI agreement with the IRS if they are not classified as "FATCA-compliant" or, provided an applicable Model 1 intergovernmental agreement ("IGA") is in effect, do not meet the requirements of the IGA applicable to their home country either as a "reporting financial institution" or as a "non-reporting financial institution." IGAs are agreements between the United States of America and other countries regarding the implementation of FATCA requirements. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg signed a Model 1 agreement with the United States and a related Memorandum of Understanding on March 28, 2014. In the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, this IGA was transposed into national law by the FATCA Law.

The Management Company heeds all requirements resulting from FATCA and, in particular, those resulting from the Luxembourg IGA as well as from the national implementation act. It may, among other things, become necessary in this context for the Management Company to require new investors to submit the necessary documents to prove their tax residency in order to make it possible to determine on that basis whether they must be classified as specified U.S. persons.

Investors and intermediaries acting on behalf of investors should take note that, according to the applicable principles of this fund, units cannot be offered or sold for the account of U.S. persons and that subsequent transfers of units to U.S. persons are prohibited. If units are held by a U.S. person as the beneficial owner, the Management Company may, at its discretion, enforce a compulsory redemption of the units in question.

## 16.2 Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

In order to facilitate a comprehensive and multi-lateral automatic exchange of information at global level, the OECD was mandated by the G8/G20 countries to develop a global reporting standard. This reporting standard has been included in the amended Directive on administrative cooperation (DAC 2) of December 9, 2014. EU member states transposed DAC 2 into national law by December 31, 2015; it was enacted in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg by the CRS Law.

Under the Common Reporting Standard, certain financial institutions under Luxembourg law are obliged to carry out an identification of their account holders and to determine where the account holders are tax residents (under this same law, investment funds such as this one are generally regarded as financial institutions under Luxembourg law). For this purpose, a financial institution under Luxembourg law deemed to be a Reporting Financial Institution must obtain self-disclosure in order to determine the status within the meaning of the CRS and / or the tax residence of its account holders when opening an account.

Luxembourg's Reporting Financial Institutions have been obliged since 2017 to provide the Luxembourg tax administration (Administration des contributions directes) with information on holders of financial accounts on an annual basis, for the first time regarding the fiscal year 2016. This notification is made annually by June 30 and, in certain cases, also includes the controlling persons resident for tax purposes in a state subject to the reporting requirement (to be established by a Grand-Ducal Regulation). The Luxembourg tax authorities automatically exchange this information with the competent foreign tax authorities annually.

## 16.3 Data protection in connection with the CRS

In accordance with the CRS Law and Luxembourg's data protection regulations, each natural person concerned (i.e., potentially subject to reporting) must, before their personal data are processed, be informed by the Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution of the processing of the data.

If the fund is to be classified as a Reporting Financial Institution, it shall notify those natural persons who are subject to reporting as defined in the above explanations of such classification in

accordance with Luxembourg data protection regulations.

The Reporting Financial Institution is responsible for the processing of personal data and is the body responsible for processing for the purposes of the CRS Law.

- The personal data are intended for processing in accordance with the CRS Law.
- The data can be reported to the Luxembourg tax authorities (Administration des contributions directes), which may forward them to the competent authority / authorities of one or more reporting countries.
- If a request for information is sent to the natural person concerned for the purposes of the CRS Law, they are obliged to respond. Failure to respond within the prescribed time limit may result in the account being reported (erroneously or twice) to the Luxembourg tax authorities.

Every natural person concerned has the right to access and have corrected, if necessary, the data submitted to the Luxembourg tax administration for the purposes of the CRS Law.

## 16.4 Language versions

The German version of the Sales Prospectus is authoritative. The Management Company may, with regard to fund units sold to investors in such countries, declare translations into the languages of those countries where the units may be offered for sale to the public to be binding on itself and on the fund.

## Investor profiles

---

The definitions of the following investor profiles were created based on the premise of normally functioning markets. Further risks may arise in each case in the event of unforeseeable market situations and market disturbances due to non-functioning markets.

### **“Risk-averse” investor profile**

The fund is intended for the safety-oriented investor with little risk appetite, seeking steady performance but at a low level of return. Short-term and long-term fluctuations of the unit value are possible as well as significant losses up to the total loss of capital invested. The investor is willing and able to bear such a financial loss and is not concerned with capital protection.

### **“Income-oriented” investor profile**

The fund is intended for the income-oriented investor seeking higher returns through dividend distributions and interest income from bonds and money market instruments. Return expectations are offset by risks in the equity, interest rate and

currency areas, as well as by credit risks and the possibility of incurring losses up to and including the total loss of capital invested. The investor is also willing and able to bear a financial loss and is not concerned with capital protection.

### **“Growth-oriented” investor profile**

The fund is intended for the growth-oriented investor seeking higher capital appreciation while accepting increased risks. Return expectations are offset by high risks in the equity, interest rate and currency areas, as well as by credit risks and the possibility of incurring significant losses up to and including the total loss of capital invested. The investor is willing and able to bear such a financial loss and is not concerned with capital protection.

### **“Risk-tolerant” investor profile**

The fund is intended for the risk-tolerant investor who, in seeking investments with strong returns, can tolerate the substantial fluctuations in the values of investments, and the very high risks this

entails. Strong price fluctuations and high credit risks result in temporary or permanent reductions of the net asset value per unit. Expectations of high returns and tolerance of risk by the investor are offset by the possibility of incurring significant losses up to and including the total loss of capital invested. The investor is willing and able to bear such a financial loss and is not concerned with capital protection.

The Management Company provides additional information to distribution agents and distribution partners concerning the profile of a typical investor or the target client group for this financial product. If the investor is advised on the acquisition of units by distribution agents or distribution partners, or if such agents or partners act as intermediaries for the purchase of units, they may therefore present additional information to the investor that also relates to the profile of a typical investor.

## Performance

---

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results for the fund. The returns and the principal value of an investment may rise or fall, so investors

must take into account the possibility that they will not get back the original amount invested. Data on current performance can be found on the

Management Company’s website [www.dws.com/](http://www.dws.com/) fundinformation in the KID, or in the funds semi-annual and annual reports.



## B. Sales Prospectus – Special Section

### DWS ESG Global Emerging Markets Balanced

<b>Investor profile</b>	Risk-tolerant
<b>Fund currency</b>	EUR
<b>Fund managers</b>	DWS Investment GmbH
<b>Inception date</b>	March 9, 2011 (for differing inception dates for individual unit classes, please see the unit class overview below)
<b>Initial issue price</b>	The initial issue prices for individual unit classes are provided in the unit class overview below.
<b>Performance benchmark</b>	–
<b>Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)</b>	50% MSCI Emerging Markets, 15% JP Morgan EMBIG Diversified in EUR, 15% JP Morgan – GBI-EM Composite Index in EUR, 10% JPM CEMBI in EUR (unhedged), 10% JP Morgan Global One Month Cash Index in USD
<b>Leverage</b>	Maximum of twice the fund's assets.
<b>Valuation date</b>	Each bank business day in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main. A bank business day is a day on which the banks are open and settle payments.
<b>Order acceptance</b>	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown net asset value per unit. Orders received by the Management Company or the paying agent at or before <b>1:30 PM Luxembourg local time</b> on a valuation date are processed on the basis of the net asset value per unit on the next valuation date. Orders received after <b>1:30 PM Luxembourg local time</b> are processed on the basis of the net asset value per unit on the valuation date immediately following that next valuation date.
<b>Value date</b>	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within two bank business days after issue of the units. The equivalent value is credited within two bank business days after redemption of the units.
<b>Maturity date</b>	No fixed maturity
<b>Fractional units</b>	Up to three decimal places
<b>Publication of the filing of the Management Regulations in the Trade and Companies Register (RESA)</b>	December 22, 2023
<b>Entry into force of the Management Regulations</b>	November 17, 2023

#### Overview of the unit classes

<b>Unit class currency</b>	FC, FD, IC, ID, LC, LD, SC**, SD**, TFC FDH CHF, IDH CHF, LDH CHF FDH USD, IDH USD, LDH USD	EUR CHF USD
<b>Inception date</b>	FC, FD, FDH CHF, FDH USD, IC, IDH CHF, LC, LDH CHF, SC**, SD**  ID, LD IDH USD LDH USD TFC	The date of initial subscription and the inception date will be determined by the management. The Sales Prospectus and the Key Information Document will be updated accordingly. March 9, 2011 December 1, 2011 February 1, 2012 December 10, 2019
<b>Initial issue price</b>	FC, FD, IC, ID, SC**, SD** FDH CHF, IDH CHF, LDH CHF FDH USD, IDH USD, LDH USD LC, LD LDH USD TFC	EUR 100 (no initial sales charge) CHF 100 (no initial sales charge) USD 100 (no initial sales charge) EUR 103.50 (including initial sales charge) USD 100 EUR 100



## Overview of the unit classes (continued)

<b>Minimum investment</b>	FC, FD FDH CHF FDH USD IC, ID IDH CHF IDH USD SC**, SD** LC, LD, LDH CHF, LDH USD, TFC	EUR 400,000 CHF 400,000 USD 400,000 EUR 10,000,000 CHF 10,000,000 USD 10,000,000 EUR 25,000,000 None
<b>Distribution policy</b>	FC, IC, LC, SC**, TFC FD, FDH CHF, FDH USD, ID, IDH CHF, IDH USD, LD, LDH CHF, LDH USD, SD**	Reinvestment  Distribution
<b>Initial sales charge (payable by the investor)</b>	FC, FD, FDH CHF, FDH USD, IC, ID, IDH CHF, IDH USD, LDH CHF, LDH USD, SC**, SD**, TFC LC, LD	0% Up to 3.5%
<b>Redemption fee (payable by the investor)</b>	FC, FD, FDH CHF, FDH USD, IC, ID, IDH CHF, IDH USD, LC, LD, LDH CHF, LDH USD, SC**, SD**, TFC	Up to 2.5%; currently 0%
<b>All-in fee p.a. (payable by the fund)*</b>	FC, FD, FDH CHF, FDH USD IC, ID, IDH CHF, IDH USD LC, LD LDH CHF, LDH USD SC**, SD** TFC	Up to 1.15% p.a. Up to 0.85% p.a. Up to 1.65% p.a. Up to 1.80% p.a. Up to 0.75% p.a. Up to 0.95% p.a.
<b>Taxe d'abonnement (payable by the fund)</b>	FC, FD, FDH CHF, FDH USD, LC, LD, LDH CHF, LDH USD, TFC IC, ID, IDH CHF, IDH USD, SC**, SD**	0.05% p.a. 0.01% p.a.

\* The fund may also be charged with the expenses mentioned in the general section of the Sales Prospectus.

\*\* Units of unit classes with the suffix "S" are reserved exclusively for institutional investors in accordance with article 174 (2) of the Law of December 17, 2010, with a minimum investment of EUR 25,000,000. If an investor does not meet this requirement, the Management Company reserves the right to buy back units at the redemption price.

Due to its composition/the techniques used by the fund management, the fund is subject to markedly **increased volatility**, which means that the price per unit may also be subject to **substantial downward or upward fluctuation**, even within short periods of time. The fund is therefore only suitable for knowledgeable and/or experienced investors who are familiar with the opportunities and risks of volatile investments and who are in a position to temporarily bear substantial losses.

## Investment objective and investment policy

This fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and discloses information in accordance with article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR"). Although the fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective, it invests a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined in article 2 (17) SFDR.

The objective of the investment policy of DWS ESG Global Emerging Markets Balanced is to generate the highest possible appreciation in euro.

The fund is actively managed and is not managed with reference to a benchmark.

Equities, participation rights, interest-bearing securities, convertible debentures, warrant-linked bonds, warrants, dividend-right certificates, index certificates, securitized financial instruments and derivatives based on these may be acquired for the fund. Investments may also be made in money market instruments, money market funds and deposits with credit institutions.

The fund's assets are invested mainly in securities and derivatives based on these of issuers, or whose underlyings are issuers, which are themselves an emerging market or whose registered office is located in an emerging market, or whose business activities are carried out predominantly in emerging markets or which, as a holding company, primarily hold investments in companies whose registered office is in an emerging market.

Emerging markets are considered to be the countries contained in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or in Standard & Poor's Emerging Market Database (EMDB) or in the JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index.

Emerging markets are also considered to be countries classified by the World Bank as countries with low or middle incomes (including countries in the lower and upper middle income range), or are classed as "emerging market and developing economies" by the International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook), but are not permitted to be included in the MSCI World Index.

Up to 75% of the fund's assets may be invested in interest-bearing securities, convertible debentures, warrant-linked bonds, warrants, dividend-

right certificates, bond funds and in financial instruments and derivatives based on the securities listed here.

Investments in domestic securities on the Chinese mainland market are made in listed securities via the CIBM or Bond Connect. When investing via Bond Connect, the investment limit of 10% set out in article 41 (2) (a) of the Law of 2010 must be complied with.

Up to 70% of the fund's assets may be invested in equities, other participation rights, equity index certificates, equity funds and in financial instruments and derivatives based on the securities listed here.

These securities may be listed on Chinese stock exchanges (including the Shenzhen-Hong Kong and Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect) or other foreign stock exchanges or may be traded on other regulated markets in a member country of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) that operates correctly and is recognized and open to the public.

The fund can invest in money market instruments, in deposits with credit institutions and up to 10% in money market funds. The investment in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets, as described below, may not altogether exceed 49% of the fund's net assets.

The fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in ancillary liquid assets. Under particularly unfavorable market conditions, this upper limit of 20% may be temporarily exceeded if and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the investors.

In extreme market situations and market developments, which may take the form of unnaturally high market fluctuations, limited tradability of securities or significantly widened bid/ask spreads, up to 100% of the fund's assets may be invested in securities and derivatives based on these of issuers, or whose underlyings are issuers, which themselves are not an emerging market or whose registered office is not located in an emerging market, or whose business activities are not carried out predominantly in emerging markets or which, as a holding company, primarily do not hold investments in companies whose registered office is in an emerging market.

Up to 10% of the fund's assets may be invested in structured financial products and certificates based on hedge funds, hedge fund indices, commodities, commodity indices, precious metals and precious metal indices. Any investment in the certificates listed here is only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates that qualify as securities in accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010.

The fund may also invest in other funds. Any investment in other funds is only permitted if they are UCITS funds and/or other UCIs that meet the criteria of article 41 (1) (e) of the Law of 2010.

Investment in the aforementioned securities may also be made through Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) and American Depository Receipts (ADRs).

The derivatives used are forward currency transactions, call or put options on currencies, currency swaps and currency futures denominated in emerging market currencies.

Derivative financial instruments also include options, forwards, futures on financial instruments and options on such contracts as well as privately negotiated OTC contracts on any type of financial instrument, including swaps, forward-starting swaps, inflation swaps, swaptions, constant maturity swaps and credit default swaps.

To the extent that investments are exposed to the risks of currencies subject to transfer restrictions, derivative financial instruments that have such currencies as their underlying asset and provide for delivery and payment in freely convertible currencies may be used (e.g., non-deliverable forward agreements – NDFs). Due to the investment policy, which also provides for investments in secondary currencies and currencies that are not freely convertible, foreign exchange risks may arise for the fund. In the short term, these consist of unforeseeable and erratic changes in foreign exchange rates and, in the longer term, that the fund management incorrectly forecasts trends in foreign exchange rate developments. The use of non-convertible currencies involves a higher exchange rate risk than that of freely convertible currencies.

Non-deliverable forwards (NDFs) are forward exchange transactions used to hedge the exchange rate between a freely convertible and a non-freely convertible currency. The following is set out in the NDF agreement:

- a specific amount in one of the two currencies,
- the forward rate (NDF rate),
- the maturity date,
- and the direction (purchase or sale).

Unlike a normal forward transaction, a settlement payment is only made in the freely convertible currency on the maturity date. The amount of the settlement payment is calculated from the difference between the agreed NDF price and the reference price (price on the due date). The settlement payment is made to the buyer or the seller of the NDF, depending on the exchange rate development.

To the extent that investments are made in countries that do not yet have a regulated market, these securities are deemed to be unlisted financial instruments.

The fund can also invest in all other permissible assets.

At least 51% of the fund's net assets are invested in assets that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Within this category, at least 5% of the fund's net assets qualify as sustainable investments as defined by article 2 (17) SFDR.

**More information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this fund, as well as the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors considered, is annexed to this Sales Prospectus.**

The fund may invest up to 10% in contingent convertibles.

The fund intends to use securities financing transactions under the conditions and to the extent further described in the general section of the Sales Prospectus.

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act and in addition to the investment limits described in the Management Regulations and this Sales Prospectus (mixed fund), at least 25% of the fund's gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund's assets without taking into account liabilities) must be invested in equities that are admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organized market and which are not:

- units of investment funds;
- equities indirectly held via partnerships;
- units of corporations, associations of persons or estates, at least 75% of the gross assets of which consist of immovable property in accordance with statutory provisions or their investment conditions, if such corporations, associations of persons or estates are subject to corporate income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it, or if their distributions are subject to tax of at least 15%, and the fund is not exempt from said taxation;
- units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income tax to the extent that they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to tax of at least 15%, and the fund is not exempt from said taxation;
- units of corporations, the income of which originates, directly or indirectly, to an extent of more than 10%, from units of corporations that are (i) real estate companies or (ii) are not real estate companies, but (a) are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or a member state of the European Economic Area and are not subject in said domicile to corporate income tax or are exempt from it or (b) are domiciled in a third country and are not subject in said domicile to corporate income tax of at least 15% or are exempt from it;
- units of corporations which hold, directly or indirectly, units of corporations that are (i) real

estate companies or (ii) are not real estate companies, but (a) are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or a member state of the European Economic Area and are not subject in said domicile to corporate income tax or are exempt from it or (b) are domiciled in a third country and are not subject in said domicile to corporate income tax of at least 15% or are exempt from it if the fair market value of units of such corporations equal more than 10% of the fair market value of those corporations.

For the purpose of this investment policy and in accordance with the definition in the German Investment Code (KAGB), an organized market is a market which is recognized, open to the public and which functions correctly, unless expressly specified otherwise. Such an organized market also meets the criteria of article 50 of the UCITS Directive.

The respective risks associated with the investment assets are presented in the general section of the Sales Prospectus.

### Investments in emerging markets

**Investments in assets in emerging markets generally entail greater risks (e.g., legal, economic and political risks) than investments in assets from industrial countries.**

**Emerging markets are defined as markets that are in a process of change and may therefore be subject to sudden changes in the political environment as well as economic decline. In recent years some emerging markets have experienced profound political, economic and social changes. In some cases, political decisions have led to serious economic and social tensions and some of these countries have experienced political and economic instability. Political or economic instability can affect investor confidence, which in turn can have a negative impact on exchange rates, security prices or other assets from emerging markets.**

**Exchange rates and prices of securities and other assets from emerging markets are often extremely volatile. This is due to factors such as interest rates, changes in the supply and demand structure, external effects that influence the market (especially with regard to important trading partners), trade, tax or monetary policy, administrative regulations and international political and economic events.**

**Most of the securities markets in the emerging markets are still at an early stage of development. This can lead to risks and methods (e.g., higher volatility) that are unfamiliar to more developed securities markets and may also have a negative effect on the securities listed on the stock exchanges of these countries. In addition, the stock exchanges of emerging markets often have too little liquidity in the form of trading volumes that are too limited for some of the listed securities.**

**In any case, it should be borne in mind that during periods of economic stagnation, exchange rates, securities and other assets from emerging markets are often sold in favor of less risky investments and thus lose value.**

### Specific risks

Investments in China or related to China are subject to specific risks. For more information, please refer to the specific risk factors described in the Sales Prospectus – General Section. The Chinese stock exchanges and markets are subject to significant fluctuation. The fund is suitable for risk-tolerant investors who are familiar with the opportunities and risks of volatile investments.

### Market risk in China

Investments in China are subject to legal, regulatory, monetary and economic risks. The country's one-party system is dominated by the Communist Party. Investments in China are associated with strict economic control and political and legal uncertainties as well as fluctuating or even blocked currencies. There is also a risk that the Chinese government may decide to withdraw its support for the economic reform program introduced in 1978 and return to the completely centralized planned economy previously in place, and a risk of confiscatory taxation and the nationalization or expropriation of assets.

The Chinese government exercises considerable control over Chinese economic growth, which sees the allocation of resources, the management of cash flows for obligations in foreign currencies, decisions on monetary policy and the preferential treatment of certain sectors or companies. The willingness and ability of the Chinese government to support the economy in China and Hong Kong is uncertain. The growing interconnectedness of the global economy and the financial markets has increased the possibility that the conditions in one country or region will have a negative effect on the issuers of securities in another country or region. In particular, the adoption or continuation of a protectionist trade policy can lead to reduced demand for Chinese products and reduced inflow of private capital into these economies. The state supervision and regulation of the Chinese securities exchanges, money markets, trading systems and brokers may be less stringent than in the industrial countries.

Companies in China may not be subject to the same standards and practices that apply in the industrial countries in relation to disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting. There may therefore be less publicly available information on Chinese companies than on other companies. Political, social or economic upheaval in the region in the form of conflict or currency devaluations can have a negative impact on securities valuations in other countries in the region, and thus also on the fund holdings, even if these upheavals take place in countries in which the fund does not invest.

### Risk management

The relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk for the fund's assets.

In addition to the provisions in the general section of this Sales Prospectus, the potential market risk of the fund is measured against a reference portfolio that does not contain any derivatives (risk benchmark).

The precise composition of the reference portfolio is available from the Management Company on request. The leverage is not expected to exceed twice the value of the fund's assets. However, the expected leverage indicated is not to be considered as an additional risk limit for the fund.

### Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the units of the fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded in regulated markets; currently the Management Company is not availing itself of this option.

The possibility of the units also being traded in other markets without the Management Company's consent cannot be ruled out. A third party can, without the consent of the Management Company, arrange for the units to be included in the open market or in other over-the-counter trading.

The market price underlying stock exchange trading or trading in other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the value of the assets held in the fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. The market price may therefore deviate from the calculated net asset value per unit.

### Investment in units of target funds

In addition to the information provided in the general section of the Sales Prospectus, the following applies to this fund:

The fund will not invest in target funds where the management fee exceeds a certain amount. More detailed information on the maximum management fee for the fund can be found in the table.

When investing in affiliated target funds, the management fee / all-in fee of the target fund is charged to the fund in full (double charging).

# Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

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

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

**Product name:** DWS ESG Global Emerging Markets Balanced  
**Legal entity identifier:** 549300KFVHSSKXK7HX39  
**ISIN:** LU0455866771

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☐ Yes

☒ ☐ ☒ No

☐ It will make a minimum of **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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: \_\_%

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5% 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

This fund promotes environmental and social characteristics related to climate, governance and social norms as well as general ESG quality through the avoidance of (1) issuers exposed to excessive climate and transition risks, (2) companies with the worst DWS Norm Assessment (i.e. as regards compliance with international standards of corporate governance, human rights and labour rights, customer and environmental safety and business ethics), (3) companies with very severe unresolved controversies regarding the principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UN Global Compact), (4) issuers scored among the worst in terms of environmental, social and governance risks compared to their peer group, (5) countries flagged as "not free" by Freedom House, (6) companies whose involvement in controversial sectors exceeds a predefined revenue threshold, and/or (7) companies involved in controversial weapons.

This fund further promotes a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a positive contribution to one or several of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs). This fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted.



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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics as well as the sustainable investment is assessed via the application of an in-house DWS ESG assessment methodology as further described in section “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”. The methodology applies a variety of assessment approaches that are used as sustainability indicators to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, which are as follows:

- **DWS Climate and Transition Risk Assessment** is used as indicator for an issuer’s exposure to climate and transition risks.
- **DWS Norm Assessment** is used as indicator for a company’s exposure to norm-related issues towards international standards.
- **UN Global Compact-Assessment** is used as indicator for whether a company is directly involved in one or more very severe, unresolved controversies related to the principles of the UN Global Compact.
- **DWS ESG Quality Assessment** is used as indicator for comparison of an issuer’s environmental, social and governance risks in relation to its peer group.
- **Freedom House Status** is used as indicator for the political-civil freedom of a country.
- **Exposure to controversial sectors** is used as indicator for a company’s involvement in controversial sectors.
- **DWS exclusions for controversial weapons** is used as indicator for a company’s involvement in controversial weapons.
- **DWS-Methodology for determining sustainable investments pursuant to Article 2(17) SFDR (DWS Sustainability Investment Assessment)** is used as indicator to measure the proportion of sustainable investments.



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

The fund partially invests in sustainable investments according to article 2(17) SFDR. Such sustainable investments contribute to at least one of the UN SDGs that relate to environmental and/or social objectives, such as the following (non-exhaustive list):

- Goal 1: No poverty
- Goal 2: Zero hunger
- Goal 3: Good health and well-being
- Goal 4: Quality education
- Goal 5: Gender equality
- Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation
- Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy
- Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
- Goal 10: Reduced inequalities
- Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
- Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production
- Goal 13: Climate action
- Goal 14: Life below water
- Goal 15: Life on land

The extent of the contribution to individual UN SDGs varies depending on the actual investments in the portfolio.

DWS determines the contribution to the UN SDGs based on its DWS Sustainability Investment Assessment, in which various criteria are used to assess the potential assets with regard to whether an investment can be considered as sustainable. As part of this assessment methodology, it is determined whether (1) an investment makes a positive contribution to one or more UN SDGs, (2) the issuer passes the Do Not Significantly Harm ("DNSH") assessment and (3) the company follows good governance practices.

The DWS Sustainability Investment Assessment uses data from several data providers, public sources and/or internal assessments based on a defined assessment and classification methodology to determine whether an investment is sustainable. Investments that make a positive contribution to the UN SDGs are assessed based on revenues, capital expenditure (CapEx) and/or operational expenditure (OpEx), depending on the asset. Where a positive contribution is determined, the investment is deemed sustainable if the issuer passes the DNSH assessment and the company follows good governance practices.

The share of sustainable investments as defined in article 2(17) SFDR in the portfolio is calculated in proportion to the economic activities of the issuers that qualify as sustainable. Notwithstanding the preceding, in the case of use-of-proceeds bonds that qualify as sustainable investment, the value of the entire bond is counted towards the share of sustainable investments.

The fund will currently not commit to target a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

The DNSH assessment is an integral part of the DWS Sustainability Investment Assessment and evaluates whether an issuer with a contribution to a UN SDG causes significant harm to any of these objectives. In case that a significant harm is identified, the issuer fails the DNSH assessment and the investment cannot be considered sustainable.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of the DNSH assessment under article 2(17) SFDR, the DWS Sustainability Investment Assessment systematically integrates the mandatory principal adverse indicators on sustainability factors (dependent on relevance) from Table 1 and relevant indicators from Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). Taking into account these adverse impacts, DWS has established quantitative thresholds and/or qualitative values to determine if an issuer significantly harms any of the environmental or social objectives. These values are set based upon various external and internal factors, such as data availability or market developments and may be adapted going forward.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

As part of its sustainability investment assessment, DWS further evaluates through its DWS Norm Assessment the alignment of a company with international norms. This includes checks in relation to adherence to international norms, for example, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the principles of the UN Global Compact and the standards of the International Labour Organization. Companies with the worst DWS Norm Assessment score (i.e., a letter score of "F") cannot be considered sustainable and are excluded as an investment.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU 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.*



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

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

- X** Yes, the fund considers the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation:
- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (no. 1);
  - Carbon footprint (no. 2);
  - GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);
  - Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);
  - Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and
  - Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (no. 14).

The aforementioned principal adverse impacts are considered at product level by applying the DWS ESG assessment methodology or exclusions to the assets of the sub-fund that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as detailed in section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?".

For sustainable investments, the principal adverse impacts are also considered in the DNSH assessment as described above in section "How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?".

Further information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be provided in an annex to the fund's annual report.

No



**The Investment strategy** guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

This fund follows an emerging market multi-asset strategy as the principal investment strategy. Up to 75% of the fund's assets may be invested in interest-bearing securities, convertible bonds, warrant-linked bonds, warrants, dividend-right certificates, bond funds and financial instruments and derivatives based on the securities listed here. Up to 70% of the fund's assets may be invested in equities and other participation rights, equity index certificates and equity funds, as well as in financial instruments and derivatives based on the securities listed here. Up to 10% of the fund's assets are invested in certificates on hedge funds, hedge fund indices, commodities, commodity indices, precious metals and precious metal indices. Please refer to the special section of the sales prospectus for more information on the principal investment strategy. The sub-fund's assets are primarily invested in assets that fulfill the defined standards for the promoted environmental or social characteristics, as set out in the following sections. The strategy of the sub-fund in relation to the promoted environmental and social characteristics is an integral part of the DWS ESG assessment methodology and is continuously monitored through the investment guidelines of the sub-fund.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

#### **DWS ESG assessment methodology**

The fund aims to achieve the promoted environmental and social characteristics by assessing potential assets via an in-house DWS ESG assessment methodology, regardless of their economic prospects for success and by applying exclusion criteria based on this assessment. The DWS ESG assessment methodology is based on the DWS ESG database, which uses data from several ESG data providers, public sources and/or internal assessments to arrive at derived overall scores. Internal assessments take into account factors such as an issuer's future expected ESG developments, plausibility of data with regard to past or future events, the willingness to engage in dialogue on ESG matters and ESG-related decisions of a company.

The DWS ESG database derives coded scores within different assessment approaches as further detailed below. Individual assessment approaches are based on a letter scale from "A" to "F". Each issuer receives one of six possible scores, with "A" representing the highest score and "F" representing the lowest score on the scale. Within other assessment approaches, the DWS ESG database provides separate assessments, including, for example, related to revenues earned from controversial sectors or the degree of involvement in controversial weapons. If an issuer's score in one assessment approach is deemed insufficient, the fund is prohibited from investing in that issuer or that asset, even if this issuer or this asset would in general be eligible according to the other assessment approaches.

The DWS ESG database uses, among others, the following assessment approaches to evaluate whether issuers/assets comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics and whether companies in which investments are made apply good governance practices:

##### **• DWS Climate and Transition Risk Assessment**

The DWS Climate and Transition Risk Assessment evaluates issuers in the context of climate change and environmental changes, for example with respect to greenhouse gas reduction and water conservation. Issuers that contribute less to climate change and other negative environmental changes or are less exposed to these risks, receive better scores. Issuers with an excessive climate and transition risk profile (i.e., a letter score of "F") are excluded as an investment.

##### **• DWS Norm Assessment**

The DWS Norm Assessment evaluates the behaviour of companies, for example, within the framework of the principles of the UN Global Compact, the standards of the International Labour Organization, and behaviour within generally accepted international standards and principles. The DWS Norm Assessment examines, for example, human rights violations, violations of workers' rights, child or forced labour, adverse environmental impacts and business ethics. The assessment considers violations of the aforementioned international standards. These are assessed using data from ESG data providers and/or other available information, such as the expected future developments of these violations as well as the willingness of the company to begin a dialogue on related business decisions. Companies with the worst DWS Norm Assessment score (i.e., a letter score of "F") are excluded as an investment.

##### **• UN Global Compact Assessment**

In addition to the DWS Norm Assessment, companies are excluded if they are directly involved in one or more very severe, unresolved controversies related to the principles of the UN Global Compact.

##### **• DWS ESG Quality Assessment**

The DWS ESG Quality Assessment distinguishes between companies and sovereign issuers.

For companies, the DWS ESG Quality Assessment allows for a peer group comparison based on cross-vendor consensus on the overall ESG assessment (best-in-class approach), for example concerning the handling of environmental changes, product safety, employee management or corporate ethics. The peer group for companies is made up from the same industry sector. Companies that score higher in this comparison receive a better score, while companies that score lower in the comparison receive a worse score. Companies with the lowest score relative to their peer group (i.e., a letter score of "F") are excluded as an investment.

For sovereign issuers, the DWS ESG Quality Assessment assesses a country based on numerous ESG criteria. Indicators for environmental aspects are, for example, handling of climate change, natural resources and vulnerability to disasters; indicators for social aspects include the attitude to child labour, equality and prevailing social conditions; and indicators for good governance are, for example, the political system, the existence of institutions and the rule of law. In addition, the DWS ESG Quality Assessment explicitly considers the civil and democratic liberties of a country. Sovereign issuers with the lowest score in the peer group comparison (separate groups for developed countries and emerging markets) (i.e., a letter score of "F") are excluded as an investment.

• **Freedom House status**

Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their degree of political freedom and civil liberties. Based on the Freedom House status, countries that are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House are excluded.

• **Exposure to controversial sectors**

Investments in companies that are involved in certain business areas and business activities in controversial areas (“controversial sectors”) are excluded. Companies are excluded from the portfolio as follows, according to their share of total revenues generated in controversial sectors.

Revenue thresholds for exclusion of controversial sectors:

- Manufacturing of products and/or provision of services in the defence industry: at least 5%
- Manufacturing and/or distribution of civil handguns or ammunition: at least 5%
- Manufacturing of tobacco products: at least 5%
- Manufacturing of products in and/or provision of services for the gambling industry: at least 5%
- Manufacturing of adult entertainment: at least 5%
- Manufacturing of palm oil: at least 5%
- Nuclear power generation and/or uranium mining and/or uranium enrichment: at least 5%
- Extraction of crude oil: at least 10%
- Unconventional extraction of crude oil and/or natural gas (including oil sand, oil shale/shale gas, Arctic drilling): more than 0%
- Coal mining: at least 1%
- Power generation from coal: at least 10%
- Coal mining and oil extraction: at least 10%
- Power generation from and other use of fossil fuels (excluding natural gas): at least 10%
- Mining and exploration of and services in connection with oil sand and oil shale: at least 10%

The fund excludes companies with coal expansion plans, such as additional coal mining, coal production or coal usage, based on an internal identification methodology.

The aforementioned coal-related exclusions only apply to so-called thermal coal, i.e., coal that is used in power stations for energy production.

• **DWS exclusions for controversial weapons**

Companies are excluded if they are identified as manufacturers or manufacturers of key components of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons, nuclear weapons, depleted uranium weapons or uranium munitions. In addition, the shareholdings within a group structure can also be taken into consideration for the exclusions. Furthermore, companies that are identified as manufacturers or manufacturers of key components of incendiary bombs containing white phosphorus are excluded.

• **DWS Use of Proceeds Bond Assessment**

Deviating from the assessment approaches described above, an investment in bonds of excluded issuers is nevertheless permitted if the particular requirements for use-of-proceeds bonds are met. In this case, the bond is first checked for compliance with the ICMA Principles for green bonds, social bonds or sustainability bonds. In addition, a defined minimum of ESG criteria is checked in relation to the issuer of the bond, and issuers and their bonds that do not meet these criteria are excluded.

Issuers are excluded based on the following criteria:

- Companies and sovereign issuers with the worst DWS ESG Quality Assessment score in the peer group comparison (i.e., a letter score of “F”);
- Sovereign issuers labelled as “not free” by Freedom House;
- Companies with the worst DWS Norm Assessment score (i.e., a letter score of “F”);
- Companies that are directly involved in one or more very severe, unresolved controversies related to the UN Global Compact;
- Companies with involvement in controversial weapons; or
- Companies with identified coal expansion plans

• **DWS Target Fund Assessment**

The DWS ESG database assesses target funds in accordance with the DWS Climate and Transition Risk Assessment, DWS Norm Assessment, UN Global Compact Assessment, DWS ESG Quality Assessment, the Freedom House Status and with respect to investments in companies that are considered to be manufacturers or manufacturers of key components of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons (the shareholdings within a group structure are taken into consideration accordingly). The assessment methods for target funds are based on examining the entire target fund portfolio, taking into account the investments within the target fund portfolio. Depending on the respective assessment approach, exclusion criteria (such as tolerance thresholds)

that result in exclusion of the target fund are defined. Accordingly, assets may be invested within the portfolios of the target funds that are not compliant with the DWS standards for issuers.

• **Non-ESG assessed asset classes**

Not every asset of the sub-fund is assessed by the DWS ESG assessment methodology. This applies in particular to the following asset classes:

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund and are therefore not taken into account for the calculation of the minimum proportion of assets that comply with these characteristics. However, derivatives on individual issuers may only be acquired for the fund if the issuers of the underlyings comply with the DWS ESG assessment methodology.

Deposits with credit institutions are not evaluated via the DWS ESG assessment methodology.

**DWS methodology for determining sustainable investments as defined in article 2 (17) SFDR (DWS Sustainability Investment Assessment)**

Further, for the proportion of sustainable investments DWS measures the contribution to one or several UN SDGs via its DWS Sustainability Investment Assessment which evaluates potential investments in relation to different criteria to conclude that an investment can be considered sustainable as further detailed in section “What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?”.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The applied ESG investment strategy does not pursue a committed minimum reduction of the scope of the investments.

**Good governance**  
practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The assessment of the good governance practices of the investee companies is based on the DWS Norm Assessment, as further detailed in the dedicated section “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”. Accordingly, the assessed investee companies follow good governance practices.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This sub-fund invests at least 51% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Within this category, at least 5% of the sub-fund's assets qualify as sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable).

Thereof the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not compliant with the EU taxonomy is 1% and the minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%. The actual share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that is not compliant with the EU taxonomy, and of socially sustainable investments, depends on the market situation and the investable investment universe.

Up to 49% of the investments are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other). A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.



### Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover**

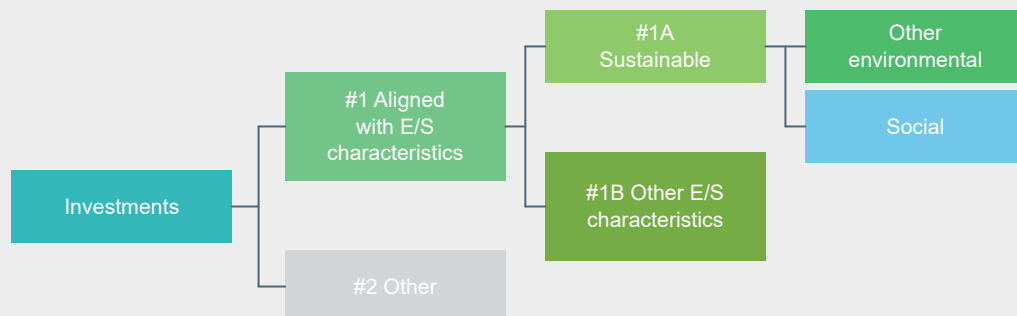
reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

- **capital expenditure**

(CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

- **operational expenditure**

(OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of 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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Due to a lack of reliable data the fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the fund's net assets. However, it may occur that part of the investments' underlying economic activities are aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy<sup>1</sup> related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The fund does not take into account the taxonomy-conformity of investments in the fossil gas and/or nuclear energy sectors. Nevertheless, it may occur that as part of the investment strategy the fund also invests in issuers that are also active in these areas. Further information on such investments, where relevant, will be disclosed in the annual report.

<sup>1</sup> Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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.

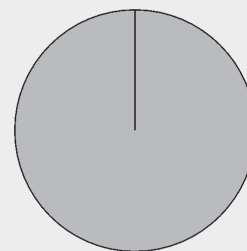
**The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds\*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds\*



Taxonomy-aligned:		0.00%
Fossil gas		
Taxonomy-aligned:		0.00%
Nuclear		
Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas and nuclear)		0.00%
Taxonomy-aligned		0.00%
Non Taxonomy-aligned		100.00%

2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds\*



Taxonomy-aligned:		0.00%
Fossil gas		
Taxonomy-aligned:		0.00%
Nuclear		
Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas and nuclear)		0.00%
Taxonomy-aligned		0.00%
Non Taxonomy-aligned		100.00%

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

\*For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

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

The fund does not have a minimum share of investments in transitional or enabling activities, as it does not commit to a minimum proportion of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



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



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.



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

This fund promotes a predominant asset allocation in investments that are aligned with environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). In addition, this fund may invest up to 49% of the sub-fund's net assets into investments for which either the DWS ESG assessment methodology is not applied or for which ESG data coverage is incomplete (#2 Other). Within this share, investments of up to 20% of the fund's net assets are tolerated in assets for which there is no complete data coverage with respect to the above described ESG assessment approaches and exclusions. This tolerance does not apply to the assessment of good governance practices (by means of the DWS Norm Assessment).

These other investments can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy, including deposits with credit institutions and derivatives.

Other investments can be used by the portfolio management for performance, diversification, liquidity and hedging purposes.

Minimum environmental or social safeguards are not or only partially considered for this fund within the other investments.



**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

This fund has not designated a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

**More product-specific information can be found on the website:** <https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU0455866771/> as well as on your local country website [www.dws.com/fundinformation](http://www.dws.com/fundinformation).

# C. Management Regulations

The contractual rights and obligations of the Management Company, the custodian and the investors with regard to the fund shall be determined in accordance with the following Management Regulations.

## Article 1 The fund

The fund DWS ESG Global Emerging Markets Balance (the fund) is a legally dependent investment fund (fonds commun de placement) consisting of securities and other assets (fund assets) that is managed for the joint account of the holders of units (investors) in compliance with the principle of risk diversification. The liability of investors is limited to the amount of their investment. The assets and liabilities of the fund are kept separate from those of the Management Company. The fund is not liable for the liabilities of the Management Company or of the investors.

The investors are owners of the fund's assets in proportion to the number of units they hold. The assets constituting the fund's assets are generally held in safe custody by the custodian.

The mutual contractual rights and obligations of the investors, the Management Company and the custodian are governed by these Management Regulations, the current version of which, together with any amendments thereto, is filed with the Trade and Companies Register in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and the notice of deposit is published in the Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations (RESA) of the Trade and Companies Register. By purchasing a unit, the investor accepts the Management Regulations and all approved changes to them.

## Article 2 The Management Company

1. The Management Company of the fund is DWS Investment S.A. (Management Company), a public limited company under Luxembourg law, with its registered office in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It was founded on April 15, 1987. The Management Company is represented by its Management Board. The Management Board may entrust one or more of its members and/or employees of the Management Company with day-to-day management.

2. The Management Company manages the fund in its own name, but only in the interest and for the joint account of the investors. The management authority extends in particular to the purchase, sale, subscription, exchange and acceptance of securities and other permissible assets as well as to the exercise of all rights directly or indirectly connected with the fund assets.

3. The Management Company may appoint a fund manager under its own responsibility and control and at its own expense.

4. The Management Company may appoint investment advisors and an advisory investment committee under its own responsibility.

## Article 3 The custodian

1. The custodian is State Street Bank International GmbH, a limited liability company established under German law with its registered office in Munich, acting through State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch. State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, is authorized by the CSSF to act as a custodian in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The custodian was appointed by the Management Company.

2. The rights and obligations of the custodian are governed by the Luxembourg Law of December 17, 2010, relating to undertakings for collective investment (Law of 2010), these Management Regulations and the custodial agreement.

3. Both the custodian and the Management Company may terminate the appointment of the custodian at any time by giving three months' written notice. Such termination will be effective when the Management Company, with the authorization of the responsible supervisory authority, appoints another bank as custodian and that bank assumes the responsibilities and functions as custodian; until then the previous custodian shall continue to fulfill its responsibilities and functions as custodian to the fullest extent in order to protect the interests of the investors.

## Article 4 General investment policy guidelines

The investment objectives and investment policy of the fund are described in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. The following general investment principles and restrictions apply to the fund insofar as no deviations or additions to the fund are contained in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

### A. Investments

- a) The fund can invest in securities and money market instruments that are listed on or traded in a regulated market.
- b) The fund can invest in securities and money market instruments that are traded in another market in a member state that operates regularly and is recognized, regulated and open to the public. A "member state" for purposes of this article as defined by the Law of 2010 includes member states of the European Union as well as states that are contracting parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area that are not member states of the European Union and, within the limits set forth by this Agreement and related acts, are considered to be equivalent to member states of the European Union.

alent to member states of the European Union.

- c) The fund may invest in securities and money market instruments that are admitted for trading on a stock exchange in a third country or traded in another regulated market there that operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public and is located in another country in Europe, Asia, Oceania, the American continent or Africa.
- d) The fund can invest in newly issued securities and money market instruments, provided that
  - the terms of issue include the obligation to apply for admission for trading on a stock exchange or in another regulated market that operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public, and
  - such admission is procured no later than one year after the issue.
- e) The fund can invest in units of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as defined by Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 13, 2009, on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, supplemented by Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 23, 2014, amending Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as regards custodial functions, remuneration policies and sanctions (UCITS Directive) and/or other collective investment undertakings (UCIs) as defined by article 1 (2) first and second indent of the UCITS Directive with its registered office in a member state or in a third country, provided that
  - such other UCIs were authorized under laws that provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF) to be equivalent to that laid down in Community law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
  - the level of protection for investors of the other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for investors of a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending, and short sales of securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the UCITS Directive;
  - the business activity of the other UCIs is reported in annual and semiannual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
  - no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or of the other UCI whose acquisition

tion is being contemplated can, according to its terms of contract or its Articles of Incorporation, be invested in units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

- f) The fund can invest in deposits with credit institutions that are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and mature within twelve months or less, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a member state or, if the credit institution has its registered office in a third country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in Community law.
- g) The fund can invest in derivative financial instruments ("derivatives"), including equivalent cash-settled instruments, that are traded in one of the markets referred to in (a), (b) and (c) and/or in derivative financial instruments that are not traded on a stock exchange ("OTC derivatives"), provided that
  - the underlyings are instruments covered by this paragraph, or are financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies that fall within the scope of the investment policy;
  - the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF; and
  - the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the fund's initiative.
- h) The fund can invest in money market instruments not traded in a regulated market that are usually traded in the money market, are liquid and have a value that can be accurately determined at any time, provided that the issuer or issuer of such instruments is itself subject to regulations for the protection of savings and investors, and provided that these instruments are
  - issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or the central bank of a member state, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a third country or, in the case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body of which one or more member states are members; or
  - issued by a company whose securities are traded in the regulated markets specified in (a), (b) or (c) above; or
  - issued or guaranteed by an institution that is subject to supervision according to the criteria stipulated in Community law, or by an institution that is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as

stringent as those laid down in Community law; or

- issued by other issuers belonging to a category approved by the CSSF, provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third preceding indent, and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million euro and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the Fourth Council Directive 78/660/EEC, or is an entity that, within a group of companies that includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity that is dedicated to the financing of securitization vehicles that benefit from credit lines to assure liquidity.
  - i) Notwithstanding the principle of risk spreading, the fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in securities and money market instruments stemming from different issues that are issued or guaranteed by a member state or its local authorities, by an member country of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the G20 or Singapore, or by public international institutions of which one or more member states are members, provided that the fund holds securities that originated from at least six different issues and the securities stemming from any one issue do not exceed 30% of the fund's assets.
  - j) The fund may not invest in precious metals or in precious metal certificates; should the investment policy of the fund make specific reference to this provision, this restriction shall not apply to 1:1 certificates whose underlying is one single commodity or precious metal and that meet the requirements for securities according to article 2 of EU Directive 2007/16/EC and article 1 (34) of the Law of 2010.
- B. Investment limits
- a) No more than 10% of the fund's net assets may be invested in securities or money market instruments of any one issuer.
  - b) No more than 20% of the fund's net assets may be invested in deposits made with any one institution.
  - c) The default risk exposure to a counterparty in OTC derivative transactions entered into in the context of efficient portfolio management may not exceed 10% of the fund's net assets if the counterparty is a credit institution as defined in A. (f) above. In other cases, the limit is a maximum of 5% of the fund's net assets.
  - d) The total value of the securities and money market instruments of issuers in which the

fund respectively invests more than 5% of its net assets may not exceed 40% of the fund's net assets.

This limitation does not apply to deposits or OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.

Notwithstanding the individual upper limits specified in B. (a), (b) and (c) above, the fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets at any one institution in a combination of

- securities or money market instruments issued by this institution; and/or
  - deposits made with this institution; and/or
  - OTC derivatives acquired from this institution.
- e) The upper limit of 10% specified in B. (a) rises to 35% and the limit set in B. (d) does not apply if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by
    - a member state or its local authorities; or
    - a third country; or
    - public international bodies of which one or more member states are members.
  - f) The upper limit specified in B. (a) rises from 10% to 25% and the limit set in B. (d) does not apply (i) as of July 8, 2022, for covered bonds as defined by article 3, no. 1 of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 27, 2019, on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/EU, and (ii) for
    - bonds issued prior to July 8, 2022, by a credit institution that has its registered office in a member state and which is legally subject to special public supervision intended to protect the holders of such bonds; and
    - sums deriving from the issue of such bonds prior to July 8, 2022, are invested in accordance with the law in assets that, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds; and
    - such assets, in the event of default of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the repayment of the principal and payment of the accrued interest.
- If the fund invests more than 5% of its assets in bonds of this type issued by any one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the fund's net assets.
- g) The limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) may not be combined, and thus investments in securities or money market instruments issued by any one institution or in deposits made with this institution or in



this institution's derivatives shall under no circumstances exceed 35% of the fund's net assets.

The fund can cumulatively invest up to 20% of its assets in securities and money market instruments of any one group of companies.

Companies that are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounting as defined in EU Directive 83/349/EEC or in accordance with recognized international accounting rules shall be regarded as a single issuer for the purpose of calculating the investment limits specified in this article.

- h) The fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in securities and money market instruments other than those specified in A. above.
- i) Unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus, the fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in units of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in A. (e).

However, by way of derogation and in accordance with the provisions and requirements of Chapter 9 of the Law of 2010, the fund may, as a feeder, invest at least 85% of its assets in units of another UCITS (or its sub-funds) recognized in accordance with the UCITS Directive and which is itself neither a feeder nor holds units of another feeder. If the fund acts as a feeder fund, this will be reflected appropriately in the special section of the Sales Prospectus and in the Key Information Document.

If the fund may, according to its investment policy, invest more than 10% in units of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in article 4 A. (e), notwithstanding article 4 B. (i) of the Management Regulations, the following applies:

The fund may acquire units of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in article 4 A. (e) if no more than 20% of the fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCI.

Each sub-fund of an umbrella fund is to be viewed as a stand-alone issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per sub-fund is applied in respect of third parties.

Investments in units of UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the fund's net assets in total.

For investments in units of another UCITS and/or other UCI, the assets of the UCITS or other UCI in question are not taken into account in relation to the upper limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

- j) If admission to one of the markets specified in A. (a), (b) or (c) is not obtained within the one-year deadline, new issues shall be considered unlisted securities and money market instruments and counted toward the investment limit stated there.

- k) The Management Company may not acquire, for any investment funds managed by it which fall within the scope of Part I of the Law of 2010 or the UCITS Directive, shares that carry voting rights enabling it to exercise significant influence over the management of the issuer.

The fund may acquire a maximum of

- 10% of the non-voting shares of any one issuer;
- 10% of the debt securities of any one issuer;
- 25% of the units of any one fund;
- 10% of the money market instruments of any one issuer.

The investment limits specified in the second, third and fourth indents may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue, cannot be calculated.

- l) The investment limits specified in (k) shall not be applied to:
- securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a member state or its local authorities;
  - securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a country that is not a member state of the European Union;
  - securities and money market instruments issued by public international organizations of which one or more member states of the European Union are members;
  - shares held by the fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a country that is not a member state of the European Union that invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuers having their registered offices in that country, where under the legislation of that country such a holding represents the only way in which the fund can invest in the securities of issuers of that country. This derogation, however, shall apply only if in its investment policy the company from the country that is not a member state of the European Union complies with the limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g), (l) and (k). Where these limits are exceeded, article 49 of the Law of 2010 shall apply accordingly;
  - shares held by one or more investment companies in the capital of subsidiary companies that only conduct certain management, advisory or marketing

activities with regard to the repurchase of units at the request of investors in the country where the subsidiaries are located, and do so exclusively on behalf of that investment company or those investment companies.

- m) Notwithstanding the investment limits specified in B. (k) and (l), the maximum limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) for investments in equities and/or debt securities of any one issuer are 20% when the objective of the investment policy is to replicate a specific index or a leveraged index. This requires that:

- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;
- the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers;
- the index is published in an appropriate manner.

The limit specified here is 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions in particular in regulated markets where certain securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. An investment up to that limit shall be permitted for only one single issuer.

- n) The fund's overall exposure relating to derivatives must not exceed the total net value of its portfolio. The risk is calculated taking into account the market value of the underlying assets, the default risk exposure of the counterparty, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

The fund can, as part of its investment strategy and within the limits of paragraph B. (g), invest in derivatives, provided that the overall risk of the underlyings does not exceed the investment limits of paragraph B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

If the fund invests in index-based derivatives, these investments are not taken into consideration as regards the investment limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

When a security or money market instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into consideration when complying with the requirements of the investment limits.

- o) In addition, the fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in ancillary liquid assets. These ancillary liquid assets are limited to demand deposits for covering current or extraordinary payments or for the period required for reinvestment in eligible assets, or for an essential period in the event of unfavorable market conditions. In the case of exceptionally unfavorable market conditions, more than 20% may be held temporarily in ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and

where this appears justified with regard to the interests of the investors.

- p) Up to 10% of the fund's net assets may be invested in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs) that qualify as eligible investments as defined by article 1 (34) and article 41 of the Law of 2010, article 2 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008, and the CESR guidelines. SPACs are companies that procure capital by means of an IPO and are established for the sole purpose of acquiring an existing company and merging with this.

#### C. Exceptions to investment limits

- a) The fund need not comply with the investment limits when exercising subscription rights attaching to securities or money market instruments that form part of its assets.
- b) While ensuring compliance with the principle of risk spreading, the fund can depart from the specified investment limits for a period of six months following the date of its authorization.

#### D. Loans

Loans may not be taken out by either the Management Company or the custodian for the account of the fund. However, the fund may acquire foreign currencies by means of a "back-to-back" loan.

Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraph, the fund may borrow up to 10% of the fund's assets, provided that such borrowing is on a temporary basis.

For the account of the fund, neither the Management Company nor the custodian may grant loans or act as a guarantor on behalf of third parties.

This shall not prevent the acquisition of securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments that are not yet fully paid in.

#### E. Short sales

Neither management companies nor custodians that operate on behalf of investment funds may engage in short sales of securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in A. (e), (g) and (h).

#### F. Encumbrance

The fund's assets may only be pledged as collateral, transferred, assigned or otherwise encumbered to the extent that such transactions are required by a stock exchange or regulated market or imposed by contractual or other terms and conditions.

## Article 5 Unit classes

The investor may be offered one or more unit classes at the discretion of the Management Company.

1. All unit classes of the fund shall be invested together in accordance with the investment objectives of the fund, but they may differ from each other, in particular with regard to their fee structure, minimum investment amount for initial and subsequent subscriptions, the currency, the distribution policy, the conditions to be met by investors or other specific characteristics. The configuration characteristics of the unit classes (e.g., type of investor, distribution policy, initial sales charge, currency of the units, fee structure, minimum investment or a combination of these features) are described in detail in the general section of the Sales Prospectus.

2. The Management Company reserves the right to offer only one unit class or only certain unit classes for sale to investors in certain jurisdictions so as to comply with the applicable laws, customs or business practices there. Furthermore, the Management Company reserves the right to adopt principles that apply to certain investor categories or transactions in respect of the acquisition of certain unit classes.

3. The unit classes currently offered are generally listed in the special section of the Sales Prospectus, as well as in the annual and semi-annual reports. The Sales Prospectus will be updated accordingly on a regular basis. Current information on the unit classes launched will be published on the Management Company's website at [www.dws.com/fundinformation](http://www.dws.com/fundinformation).

## Article 6 Calculation of the net asset value per unit

1. The value of a unit is expressed in euro ("fund currency"), unless a currency other than the fund currency is indicated in the special section of the Sales Prospectus for any of the unit classes ("unit class currency"). It is calculated for the fund on each bank business day in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (valuation date), unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

The calculation is made by dividing the net fund assets by the number of units of the fund in circulation on the valuation date. If unit classes are offered in the fund, the net asset value per unit will be calculated individually for each unit class issued in the fund. The net assets of the fund are calculated according to the following principles:

- a) Securities and money market instruments listed on a stock exchange are valued at the most recent available price paid.
- b) Securities and money market instruments not listed on a stock exchange but traded on

another regulated securities market are valued at a price no lower than the bid price and no higher than the ask price at the time of the valuation, and which the Management Company considers to be a market price.

c) In the event that such prices are not in line with market conditions, or for securities and money market instruments other than those covered in (a) and (b) above for which there are no fixed prices, these securities and money market instruments, as well as all other assets, will be measured at the current market value as determined in good faith by the Management Company, following generally accepted valuation principles verifiable by auditors.

d) Liquid assets are valued at their nominal value plus interest.

e) Time deposits may be valued at their yield value if a contract exists between the Management Company and the custodian stipulating that these time deposits can be withdrawn at any time and that their yield value is equal to the realized value.

f) All assets denominated in a currency other than that of the fund are translated into the currency of the fund at the last mid-market exchange rate.

g) The prices of the derivatives employed by the fund will be set in the usual manner, which shall be verifiable by the auditor and subject to systematic examination. The criteria that have been specified for pricing the derivatives shall remain in effect for the term of each individual derivative.

h) Credit default swaps are valued according to standard market practice at the present value of future cash flows, whereby the cash flows are adjusted to take into account the risk of default. Interest rate swaps are valued at their market value, which is determined based on the yield curve for each swap. Other swaps are valued at an appropriate market value, determined in good faith in accordance with recognized valuation methods that have been specified by the Management Company and approved by the fund's auditor.

i) The target fund units contained in the fund are valued at the most recent available redemption price that has been determined.

2. An income adjustment account is maintained for the fund.

3. Within its corporate governance, the Management Company has defined appropriate guidelines and procedures to ensure the integrity of the valuation process and to calculate the appropriate value of the assets under management.

The valuation of assets is regulated by the management body of the Management Company, which has established valuation committees that assume responsibility for the valuation. This includes defining, approving and regularly reviewing the valuation methods, overseeing and monitoring the valuation process and fielding questions relating to valuation. In a specific case where a valuation committee is unable to reach a decision, the question can be forwarded to the Management Board of the Management Company for final decision. The functions participating in the valuation process are hierarchically and functionally independent of the portfolio management function.

The results of the valuation are continuously monitored and checked for consistency by the responsible internal teams and the participating service providers during the pricing process and when the net asset value is being calculated.

## Article 7 Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value per unit

The Management Company has the right to suspend the calculation of the net asset value per unit if and while circumstances exist that make this suspension necessary and if the suspension is justified when taking into consideration the interests of the unitholders, in particular:

- while a stock exchange or other regulated market on which a substantial portion of the securities or money market instruments of the fund are traded is closed (excluding normal weekends and holidays) or when trading on that stock exchange or the corresponding regulated market has been suspended or restricted;
- in an emergency, if the Management Company is unable to access its fund investments or cannot freely transfer the equivalent value of its purchases or sales of investments or calculate the net asset value per unit in an orderly manner.

Investors who have applied for redemption of units will be informed promptly of the suspension and will then be notified immediately once the calculation of the net asset value per unit is resumed. Investors will be paid the redemption price valid at that time after the resumption.

Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value per unit will be published on the Management Company's website and in accordance with the provisions of the country of distribution.

## Article 8 Issue and redemption of fund units

1. All fund units have the same rights. If the Management Company decides to issue unit classes, all units within a unit class shall have the same rights. The fund units may be issued as registered units or bearer units securitized in

global certificates. Investors are not entitled to receive delivery of definitive securities.

2. The issue and redemption of units are performed by the Management Company and any designated paying agents.

3. Units are issued on each valuation date at the issue price. The issue price is the unit value plus, where applicable, an initial sales charge in favor of the Management Company. The exact amount of the initial sales charge is to be found in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. The Management Company may pass on the initial sales charge to intermediaries as remuneration for sales services. The issue price may be increased by fees or other charges incurred in the respective countries of distribution. The fund units can also be issued as fractional units with up to three decimal places unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. Fractional units entitle the holder to participate in any distributions on a pro-rata basis.

4. Investors are entitled at any time to request the redemption of their units. The redemption price is the unit value less, where applicable, a redemption fee in favor of the Management Company. The exact amount of the redemption fee is to be found in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. The redemption price may also be decreased by fees or other charges incurred in the respective countries of distribution.

5. The Management Company may redeem units unilaterally against payment of the redemption price, insofar as this appears necessary in the interests of all investors or to protect the Management Company or the fund.

## Article 9 Restrictions on the issue of units

1. The Management Company may at any time and at its discretion reject a subscription application or temporarily limit, suspend or permanently discontinue the issue of units, or may redeem units at the redemption price if such action should appear necessary in consideration of the interests of the investors or the public, or to protect the fund or the investors. In this case, the Management Company or the designated paying agent (if applicable) will promptly refund payments on subscription applications that have not yet been executed.

2. Suspension of the issue of units will be published on the Management Company's website and in accordance with the provisions of the country of distribution.

## Article 10 Restrictions on the redemption of units

1. The Management Company is entitled to suspend the redemption of units if exceptional circumstances so require and the suspension is justified in the interest of the investors.

2. The Management Company has the right to carry out substantial redemptions only once the corresponding assets of the fund have been sold as detailed in the general section of the Sales Prospectus.

3. The Management Company or any designated paying agent is obligated to transfer the redemption price to the country of the applicant only if this is not prohibited by law – for example by foreign exchange regulations – or by other circumstances beyond the control of the Management Company or any designated paying agent.

4. Suspension of the redemption of units will be published on the Management Company's website and in accordance with the provisions of the country of distribution.

## Article 11 Fiscal year and audit of financial statements

The fiscal year commences on October 1 and ends on September 30 of each year.

The fund's annual financial statements shall be audited by an auditor appointed by the Management Company.

## Article 12 Costs and services received

The fund pays an all-in fee of up to 1.8% p.a. on the net assets of the fund based on the net asset value calculated on the valuation date. The amount of the all-in fee determined is specified in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. The all-in fee shall generally be withdrawn from the fund at the end of each month. This all-in fee shall in particular serve as compensation for investment management, fund management, the distribution of the fund (if applicable) and the services of the custodian.

Aside from the all-in fee, the following costs may be charged to the fund:

- all taxes imposed on the assets of the fund and on the fund itself (in particular the tax d'abonnement), as well as any taxes that may arise in connection with administrative and custodial costs;
- any costs that may arise in connection with the acquisition and disposal of assets;
- extraordinary costs (e.g., litigation costs) incurred to protect the interests of the investors of the fund; the decision to cover these costs is made individually by the Management Company and must be reported separately in the annual report;
- costs for informing the fund investors by means of a durable medium, with the exception of costs for informing the investors in the case of a fund merger and in the case of measures related to accounting errors in determining the NAV or when contravening investment limits.

In addition, a performance-based fee may be paid, the amount of which is also stated in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

Where total return swaps are used, certain costs and fees may be incurred in connection therewith, in particular upon entering into these transactions and/or any increase or decrease of their notional amount. The amount of such fees may be fixed or variable. Further information on costs and fees incurred by the fund, as well as the identity of the recipients and any affiliation they may have with the Management Company, the fund manager, or the custodian, if applicable, will be disclosed in the annual report. Revenues arising from the use of total return swaps shall in general – net of direct or indirect operational costs – accrue to the fund's assets.

The fund pays 30% of the gross revenues generated from securities lending and borrowing as costs/fees to the Management Company and retains 70% of the gross revenues generated from such transactions. Out of the 30%, the Management Company retains 5% for its own coordination and oversight tasks and pays the direct costs (e.g., transaction and collateral management costs) to external service providers. The remaining amount (after deduction of the Management Company costs and the direct costs) is paid to DWS Investment GmbH for initiating, preparing and executing securities lending and borrowing.

For simple reverse repurchase agreement transactions, i.e., those which are not used to reinvest cash collateral received under securities lending and borrowing or a repurchase agreement transaction, the fund retains 100% of the gross revenues, less the transaction costs that the fund pays as direct costs to an external service provider.

The Management Company is a related party to DWS Investment GmbH.

Currently, the fund only uses simple reverse repurchase agreement transactions, no other (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions. In case other (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions will be used, the Sales Prospectus will be updated accordingly. The fund will then pay up to 30% of the gross revenues generated from (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions as costs/fees to the Management Company and retains at least 70% of the gross revenues generated from such transactions. Out of the 30%, the Management Company will retain 5% for its own coordination and oversight tasks and will pay the direct costs (e.g., transaction and collateral management costs) to external service providers. The remaining amount (after deduction of the Management Company costs and the direct costs) is paid to DWS Investment GmbH for initiating, preparing and executing (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions.

## Article 13 Distribution policy

1. The Management Company shall decide whether to make a distribution or reinvestment. In the case of a distribution, the Management Company shall also decide each year whether a distribution will be made and in what amount. Both regular net income and realized capital gains may be distributed. In addition, unrealized capital gains, as well as retained capital gains from previous years and other assets, may also be distributed, provided the net assets of the fund do not fall below the minimum amount specified in article 23 of the Law of 2010. Distributions are paid out based on the number of units in issue on the distribution date. Distributions may be paid entirely or partly in the form of bonus units. Any remaining fractions of units may be paid out in cash or credited. Distributions not claimed within the deadlines stipulated in article 18 shall lapse in favor of the fund.

2. The Management Company may elect to pay out interim distributions for the fund in accordance with the law.

## Article 14 Amendments to the Management Regulations

1. The Management Company may, with the consent of the custodian, amend the Management Regulations in whole or in part at any time.

2. Amendments to the Management Regulations shall be filed in the Trade and Companies Register and shall enter into force immediately after filing, unless otherwise specified. A notice of filing will be published in the Trade and Companies Register (RESA).

## Article 15 Publications

1. As a rule, publications are made available on the Management Company's website at [www.dws.com/fundinformation](http://www.dws.com/fundinformation).

2. Issue and redemption prices may be requested from the Management Company and from any designated paying agents. In addition, the issue and redemption prices are published in appropriate media (such as the Internet, electronic information systems, newspapers, etc.) in every country of distribution.

3. The Management Company produces an audited annual report and a semiannual report for the fund according to the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

4. The Sales Prospectus, the Management Regulations, the Key Information Document, and the annual and semiannual reports of the fund are available free of charge to investors at the registered office of the Management Company and at any designated paying agents.

## Article 16 Liquidation of the fund

1. The fund is established for an indefinite period unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

2. Notwithstanding the provision in section 1, the fund may be liquidated by the Management Company at any time. The Management Company may decide to liquidate the fund if this appears necessary or appropriate, taking into account the interests of the investors, to protect the interests of the Management Company or in the interest of investment policy.

3. The liquidation of the fund is mandatory in the cases provided for by law.

4. If a fixed maturity date is stipulated for the fund and unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus, the following applies:

- a) The Management Company will generally begin selling the fund's assets 15 bank business days prior to the maturity date, and will, insofar as possible, sell all assets, collect all receivables and pay all liabilities by the maturity date.
- b) The issue and redemption of units will generally be suspended 15 bank business days prior to the maturity date to guarantee calculation of the liquidation proceeds on the maturity date and their timely disbursement to the investors.
- c) No later than on the maturity date (or the following bank business day if the maturity date does not fall on a bank business day), the Management Company will announce the liquidation proceeds per unit that will be available at the custodian and any designated paying agents of the fund for disbursement on that day.
- d) Any resulting liquidation costs will be borne by the fund unless stipulated otherwise by the Management Company.

In the event of a liquidation/merger of the fund prior to the maturity date, the provisions in this article under 2. and in article 17 shall apply.

5. As required by law and the regulations of the country of distribution, the liquidation of the fund shall be announced by the Management Company in the RESA and in at least two daily newspapers of sufficiently broad circulation, including at least one Luxembourg newspaper.

6. Upon liquidation of the fund, the issue of units is discontinued. Unless otherwise determined by the Management Company, the redemption of units is also discontinued at this time. If the Management Company decides to continue to allow redemptions, it will be ensured that all investors are treated equally.

7. On the instructions of the Management Company or, where appropriate, the liquidators appointed by the Management Company or by the custodian in agreement with the supervisory authority, the custodian will distribute the proceeds of liquidation, less any liquidation costs and fees, among the investors of the fund in accordance with their rights. The net proceeds of liquidation not collected by investors upon completion of the liquidation proceedings will at that time be deposited by the custodian with the Caisse de Consignation in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for the account of investors entitled to them, where such amounts will be forfeited if not claimed there by the statutory deadline.

8. The investors, their heirs or successors may not apply for the liquidation or division of the fund.

### **Article 17** **Merger**

1. According to the definitions in the Law of 2010, the fund may, by resolution of the Management Company, be merged with another Luxembourg or non-Luxembourg UCITS or with a sub-fund of a Luxembourg or non-Luxembourg UCITS either as the transferring or as the receiving fund.

2. Unless otherwise provided for in individual cases, the execution of the merger shall be carried out as if the transferring fund were dissolved without being liquidated and all assets were simultaneously taken over by the receiving (sub-)fund in accordance with statutory provisions. Investors in the transferring fund receive units of the receiving (sub-)fund, the number of which is based on the ratio of the net asset values per unit of the funds involved at the time of the merger, with a provision for settlement of fractions if necessary.

3. Investors of the fund will be notified of the merger on the Management Company's website at [www.dws.com/fundinformation](http://www.dws.com/fundinformation) as well as in accordance with the regulations of the country of distribution. Investors of the fund may, within a period of at least thirty days, request the redemption or exchange of units free of charge as outlined in greater detail in the relevant publication.

4. For each merger of a transferring fund by dissolution, the decision on the effective date of the merger must be filed with the Trade and Companies Register and must be published via a corresponding notice of deposit in the RESA.

5. The Management Company may additionally decide to merge unit classes within the fund. The result of such a merger is that the investors in the transferring unit class receive units of the receiving unit class, the number of which is based on the ratio of the net asset values per unit of the unit classes involved at the time of the merger, with a provision for settlement of fractions if necessary.

6. The execution of the merger will be monitored by the auditors of the fund.

### **Article 18** **Limitation of claims and submission period**

1. Claims of investors against the Management Company or the custodian shall cease to be enforceable once a period of five years has elapsed since the claim arose. This shall not affect the regulation contained in article 16 (7).

2. The submission period for coupons is five years.

### **Article 19** **Applicable law, jurisdiction and language of contract**

1. The Management Regulations of the fund are subject to Luxembourg law. The same applies to the legal relationships between the investors and the Management Company. The Management Regulations are filed with the RESA. Any legal disputes between investors, the Management Company and the custodian are subject to the jurisdiction of the competent court in the judicial district of Luxembourg in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Management Company and the custodian may elect to submit themselves and the fund to the jurisdiction and laws of any of the countries of distribution in respect of the claims of investors who reside in the relevant country, and with regard to matters concerning the fund.

2. The German wording of these Management Regulations shall prevail. The Management Company may, with regard to fund units sold to investors in such countries, declare translations into the languages of those countries where the units may be offered for sale to the public to be binding on itself and on the fund.



# Management and Administration

## Management Company, UCI administration activity (registrar function and client communication function) and Main Distributor

DWS Investment S.A.  
2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer  
1115 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

## Supervisory Board

Manfred Bauer  
Chairman  
DWS Investment GmbH,  
Frankfurt/Main

Dr. Matthias Liermann  
DWS Investment GmbH  
Frankfurt/Main

Holger Naumann  
DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA,  
Frankfurt/Main

Frank Rückbrodt  
Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.,  
Luxembourg

## Management Board

Nathalie Bausch  
Chairwoman  
DWS Investment S.A.,  
Luxembourg

Leif Bjurstroem  
DWS Investment S.A.,  
Luxembourg

Dr. Stefan Junglen  
DWS Investment S.A.,  
Luxembourg

Michael Mohr  
DWS Investment S.A.,  
Luxembourg

## Fund Manager

DWS Investment GmbH  
Mainzer Landstraße 11–17  
60329 Frankfurt/Main, Germany

The address of an additional (sub-)fund manager  
and/or investment advisor is listed (for each  
sub-fund) in the special section of the Sales  
Prospectus.

## Custodian, NAV calculation and accounting function

State Street Bank International GmbH  
Luxembourg Branch  
49, Avenue John F. Kennedy  
1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

## Auditor

KPMG Audit S.à r.l.  
39, Avenue John F. Kennedy  
1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

## Information and Paying Agent

Luxembourg  
Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.  
2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer  
1115 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

**DWS Investment S.A.**

2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer  
1115 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg  
Tel.: +352 4 21 01-1  
Fax: +352 4 21 01-900  
[www.dws.com](http://www.dws.com)