

DWS Fixed Maturity
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R.C.S. Luxembourg B 180.758
(the „Fund“)

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

In relation to the fund and its sub-funds, the following changes will take effect on April 25th, 2025 (the “Effective Date”):

Update of the notice to shareholders published in March 2025

I. Amendments to the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus

For the sub-fund **DWS Fixed Maturity ESG Multi Asset Defensive 2026**

Amendment in accordance with ESMA “Guidelines on Funds’ Names Using ESG or Sustainability-related Terms”

Further to the previous notice, editorial refinements have been implemented to improve the overall clarity and consistency of the document. Specifically, the description of the assessment approach for use-of-proceeds bonds has been further elaborated. In addition, the ESG methodology has been restated in full to ensure a comprehensive and transparent presentation of the applied investment criteria:

As of the Effective Date
<p>ESG assessment methodology</p> <p>The sub-fund aims to achieve the promoted environmental and social characteristics by assessing potential assets via an in-house ESG assessment methodology, regardless of their economic prospects for success, and by applying exclusion criteria based on this assessment.</p> <p>The ESG assessment methodology is using a proprietary software tool which sources data from one or several ESG data providers, public sources and/or internal assessments to derive overall assessments. The methodology applied to derive such overall assessments can be based on different methods, such as prioritizing one data vendor, worst-of or averaging approach. Internal assessments may 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/or ESG-related decisions of a company. Further, internal ESG assessments for investee companies may consider the relevance of the exclusion criteria for the market sector of the investee company.</p> <p>The proprietary software tool uses, amongst others, the approaches described below to evaluate the adherence to the promoted ESG characteristics and whether investee companies follow good governance practices. The assessment approaches include, for example, exclusions related to revenues generated from controversial sectors or the exposure to such controversial sectors. In some of the assessment approaches, issuers receive one of six possible assessments, with "A" representing the best and "F" the worst assessment. If an issuer is excluded based on one assessment approach, the sub-fund is prohibited from investing in that issuer.</p> <p>Depending on the investable universe, the portfolio allocation and the exposure to certain sectors, the assessment approaches described below may be more or less relevant which is reflected in the number of issuers being actually excluded.</p> <p>• PAB-Exclusions In accordance with the applicable regulations, the sub-fund applies the PAB-Exclusions and excludes all of the following companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– companies involved in controversial weapons (manufacturing or selling of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) assessed as part of the assessment of the “Exposure to controversial weapons” as described below;– companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;

- companies that are found in violation of the United Nations Global Compact principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (assessed as part of the “Norm Controversy Assessment” as described below);
- companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
- companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
- companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
- companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO₂ e/kWh.

The PAB-Exclusions are, in particular, not applied for sight deposits with credit institutions and certain derivative instruments. The extent of the application of the PAB-Exclusions in relation to use of proceeds bonds is described below under the section “Use of proceeds bond Assessment”.

- Norm Controversy Assessment

The Norm Controversy Assessment evaluates the behaviour of companies in relation to generally accepted international standards and principles of responsible business conduct within, amongst others, the framework of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the United Nations Guiding Principles, the standards of the International Labour Organization and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Examples of topics covered within these standards and principles include, but are not limited to, human rights violations, violations of workers' rights, child or forced labour, negative environmental impacts and business ethics. The Norm Controversy Assessment evaluates reported violations of the aforementioned international standards. Companies with the worst Norm Controversy Assessment of “F” are excluded as an investment.

- ESG Quality Assessment

The ESG Quality Assessment distinguishes between investments in companies and investments in sovereign issuers.

For companies, the ESG Quality Assessment allows for a peer group comparison based on an overall ESG assessment, 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 assessment, while companies that score lower in the comparison receive a worse assessment. Companies with the worst assessment of “F” are excluded as an investment.

For sovereign issuers, the ESG Quality Assessment assesses countries based on a peer group comparison considering environmental and social criteria as well as indicators for good governance, including, for example, the political system, the existence of institutions and the rule of law. Sovereign issuers with the worst assessment 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 and civil liberties. Based on the Freedom House Status, countries that are classified as “not free” are excluded as an investment.

- Exposure to controversial sectors

Companies that are involved in certain business areas and business activities in controversial areas (“controversial sectors”) are excluded according to their share of total revenues generated in such controversial sectors as follows:

- a. Manufacturing of products and/or provision of services in the defence industry: 5% or more
- b. Manufacturing and/or distribution of civil handguns or ammunition: 5% or more
- c. Manufacturing of products in and/or provision of services for the gambling industry: 5% or more
- d. Manufacturing of adult entertainment: 5% or more
- e. Manufacturing of palm oil: 5% or more

- f. Nuclear power generation and/or uranium mining and/or uranium enrichment: 5% or more
- g. Unconventional extraction of crude oil and/or natural gas (including oil sand, oil shale/shale gas, arctic drilling): more than 0%
- h. Companies that derive 25% or more from thermal coal mining and thermal coal-based power generation as well as companies with thermal coal expansion plans, such as additional expansion of coal mining, coal production or coal usage. Companies with thermal coal expansion plans are excluded based on an internal identification methodology.

Further, companies involved in the manufacturing or selling of nuclear weapons or key components of nuclear weapons are excluded and the shareholdings within a group structure may be taken into consideration.

- Exposure to controversial weapons

Companies are excluded if they are identified as being involved in the manufacturing or selling of controversial weapons or key components of controversial weapons or other related specific activities (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons, blinding laser weapons, weapons with non-detectable fragments, depleted uranium weapons/munitions and/or incendiary weapons using white phosphorus). In addition, the shareholdings within a group structure may be taken into consideration for the exclusions.

- Use of Proceeds Bond Assessment

This assessment is specific to the nature of this instrument and an investment in use of proceeds bonds is permitted only if the following criteria are met. Firstly, all use of proceeds bonds are checked for compliance with the Climate Bonds Standards, similar industry standards for green bonds, social bonds or sustainability bonds (such as ICMA Principles) or the EU Green Bond Standard or whether bonds have been subject to an independent review.

Secondly, certain exclusion criteria are applied, where relevant and where sufficient data is available, at the level of the bond and/or in relation to the issuer of the bonds which can lead to the exclusion of the bond as an investment.

In particular, investments in use of proceeds bonds are prohibited based on the following issuer criteria:

- a. Companies referred to under a) to c) of the PAB-Exclusions;
- b. Companies with identified thermal coal expansion plans as referred to above;
- c. Companies that derive more than 0% of their revenues from unconventional extraction of crude oil and/or natural gas (including oil sand, oil shale/shale gas, arctic drilling);
- d. Companies that derive 5% or more of their revenues from nuclear power generation and/or uranium mining and/or uranium enrichment;
- e. Sovereign issuers classified as “not free” by Freedom House.

Where no sufficient data is available for the evaluation of the PAB-Exclusions at use of proceeds bond level, the issuer will in addition be evaluated based d) to g) of the above described PAB-Exclusions which may lead to the exclusion of the use of proceeds bond.

- Target Fund Assessment

Target funds are eligible if they are aligned with the PAB-Exclusions (starting from 21 May 2025) and, where applicable, the Freedom House Status. The target fund assessment relies on target fund related information acquired from external data sources or is evaluated in relation to the underlying assets of the portfolios of the target funds. Considering the diversity of data vendors and methodologies as well as the target fund portfolio rebalancing, this sub-fund may be indirectly exposed to certain assets that would be excluded if invested directly.

Additional notice:

Shareholders are encouraged to request the updated Sales Prospectus and the relevant Key Information Document(s), available as of the Effective Date. The updated Sales Prospectus and the Key Information Document as well as the annual and semi-annual reports and other sales material are

available from the Management Company and from the designated paying agents named in the Sales Prospectus, if applicable. These documents are also available on www.dws.com/fundinformation.

Luxembourg, April 2025

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