

DWS Investment GmbH

DWS Global Emerging Markets Equities

Sales Prospectus including Terms and Conditions of Investment

9. March 2026



Additional Information for Unitholders / Shareholders in Spain

The Sales Prospectus, Terms and Conditions of Investments, key information document, semi-annual and annual reports, issue and redemption prices are available free of charge from the Management Company and on the website of the Management Company at www.dws.com/fundinformation. In addition, the aforementioned documents are available free of charge on www.fundinfo.com.

Other notices to investors are published on the website of the Management Company at www.dws.com/fundinformation and, where applicable, on www.fundinfo.com

Facilities in Spain pursuant to Article 92 of Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended by Article 1(4) of Directive 2019/1160:

Tasks

Processing of subscription, repurchase and redemption orders and other payments to unitholders and shareholders for units and shares of the fund in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the Sales Prospectus, the articles of incorporation, the management regulations, the KID and the latest semi-annual and annual report:

Informationen on the facilities

DWS Investment GmbH
Mainzer Landstraße 11-17
60329 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Tel: +49 (0) 69 910 - 12371
Fax: +49 (0) 69 910 - 19090
info@dws.com

Provision of information to investors on how to place subscription, repurchase, redemption and other payment orders and how redemption proceeds are paid out:

DWS Investment GmbH
Mainzer Landstraße 11-17
60329 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Tel: +49 (0) 69 910 - 12371
Fax: +49 (0) 69 910 - 19090
info@dws.com

Facilitating the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements for the handling of **investor complaints**:

DWS Investment GmbH
Mainzer Landstraße 11-17
60329 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Tel: +49 (0) 69 910 - 12371
Fax: +49 (0) 69 910 - 19090
info@dws.com info@dws.com

Free provision of sales documents, issue and redemption prices of units and other information and documents to be published in the fund's country of domicile:

DWS Investment GmbH
Mainzer Landstraße 11-17
60329 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Tel: +49 (0) 69 910 - 12371
Fax: +49 (0) 69 910 - 19090
info@dws.com

Provision of relevant information to investors on a durable medium about the tasks performed by the facility:

DWS Investment GmbH
Mainzer Landstraße 11-17
60329 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Tel: +49 (0) 69 910 - 12371
Fax: +49 (0) 69 910 - 19090
info@dws.com

DWS Investment GmbH currently manages the following investment undertakings (as of: January 30, 2026):

Investment undertakings compliant with the UCITS Directive

AL GlobalDynamik	DWS ESG Investa	DWS Qi Eurozone Equity
Albatros Fonds	DWS ESG Qi LowVol Europe	DWS Qi Extra Bond Total Return
Baloise-Aktienfonds DWS	DWS ESG Stiftungsfonds	DWS SDG Global Equities
Baloise ESG International DWS	DWS ESG Top Asien	DWS SDG Multi Asset Dynamic
Baloise-Rentenfonds DWS	DWS ESG Top World	DWS Smart Industrial Technologies
Best Managers Concept I	DWS Euro Bond Fund	DWS Systematic European Equity
Champions Select Balance	DWS Euro Flexizins	DWS Systematic Global Equity
Champions Select Dynamic	DWS European Net Zero Transition	DWS Top Dividende
DB Generationen Invest	DWS European Opportunities	DWS Top Europe
DB US Dynamic Growth	DWS Eurovesta	DWS US Growth
DeAM-Fonds WOP 2	DWS Eurozone Bonds Flexible	DWS Vermögensbildungsfonds I
DEGEF-Bayer-Mitarbeiter-Fonds	DWS Fintech	DWS WellCare
DWS Aktien Schweiz	DWS-Fonds ESG BKN-HR	Dynamic Global Balance
DWS Aktien Strategie Deutschland	DWS Future Trends	E.ON Aktienfonds DWS
DWS Artificial Intelligence	DWS German Equities Typ O	E.ON Rentenfonds DWS
DWS CIO View Balance	DWS German Small/Mid Cap	FOS Focus Green Bonds
DWS CIO View Defensive	DWS Global Communications	FOS Rendite und Nachhaltigkeit
DWS CIO View Dynamic	DWS Global Emerging Markets Equities	FOS Strategie-Fonds Nr. 1
DWS Concept DJE Globale Aktien	DWS Global Growth	Gottlieb Daimler Aktienfonds DWS
DWS Concept GS&P Food	DWS Global Hybrid Bond Fund	LEA-Fonds DWS
DWS Covered Bond Fund	DWS Global Materials and Energy	Löwen-Aktienfonds
DWS Deutschland	DWS Internationale Renten Typ O	Multi-Index Equity Fund
DWS ESG Akkumula	DWS-Merkur-Fonds 1	Noris-Fonds
DWS ESG Biotech	DWS Nomura Japan Growth	Renten Strategie K
DWS ESG Convertibles	DWS Qi European Equity	Strategiekonzept I
DWS ESG Dynamic Opportunities		

Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs)

Capital Growth Fund	DWS Vorsorge AS (Flex)	ZinsPlus
DWS Sachwerte	Vermögensmanagement Chance	
DWS Vorsorge AS (Dynamik)	Vermögensmanagement Rendite	

In addition, the Company currently manages 140 investment undertakings for institutional investors.

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Sales Prospectus – General Section

Notice regarding the Sales Prospectus

The purchase and sale of units of investment funds discussed in this Sales Prospectus takes place on the basis of the respective applicable versions of the Sales Prospectus, the Key Information Document and the General Terms and Conditions of Investment in conjunction with the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment. The General Terms and Conditions of Investment and the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment are annexed to this Sales Prospectus.

The Sales Prospectus, together with the most recently published annual report and any semiannual report published after the annual report, must be provided free of charge upon request to persons interested in purchasing a unit of this investment fund as well as to each investor in the investment fund. In addition, the Key Information Document must be provided free of charge to the interested persons in good time before entering into any agreement.

Information or statements other than those contained in the Sales Prospectus must not be provided. Any purchase and sale of units on the basis of information or statements not contained in the Sales Prospectus or in the Key Information Document shall be at the exclusive risk of the purchaser. The Sales Prospectus is supplemented by the most recent annual report and by any semiannual report published after the annual report.

This Sales Prospectus consists of a general section and a special section. The general section contains general regulations on the type of investment fund discussed in this Sales Prospectus. Special, partly restrictive and specific regulations for the relevant investment fund are set forth in the special section.

Investment restrictions

The units of this investment fund that have been issued may be offered for sale or sold to the public only in countries where such an offer or such a sale is permissible. Unless DWS Investment GmbH (the "Company"), or a third party authorized by it, has obtained permission to do so from the local regulatory authorities, this Sales Prospectus does not constitute a solicitation to purchase investment fund units, nor may this Sales Prospectus be used for the purpose of soliciting the purchase of investment fund units.

This Sales Prospectus may be used for sales purposes only by persons who have express written authorization from the Company (granted directly or indirectly via authorized sales agents) to do so.

The Company continuously examines the requirements that statutory regulations – including

those of other states – impose on it. It may therefore be necessary for investors to produce the required documents as evidence, especially with regard to money laundering or tax residency.

Investment restrictions for U.S. persons

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 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.

Most important legal implications of the contractual relationship

By purchasing units, the investor becomes a joint owner, on a fractional basis, of the assets held by this fund. The investor has no control over the assets. Subject to the information in the special section, there are no voting rights associated with the units.

All publications and advertising documentation are prepared in German or accompanied by a translation into German. The Company may declare translations of the Sales Prospectus into the languages of those countries where units of the fund may be offered for sale to the public to be binding. Otherwise, in the event of discrepancies between the German version of the Sales Prospectus and any translation, the German version shall always prevail. Moreover, the Company will conduct the entire communication with its investors in German, in the language of the country in which the investment fund is authorized for public distribution, or in English.

Enforcement of rights

The legal relationship between the Company and the investor as well as contractual relationships are governed by German law. The location of the registered office of the Company shall be the place of jurisdiction for any legal claims on the part of the investor against the Company arising from this contractual relationship. Investors who are consumers (see definition below) and who reside in another EU country may also bring a legal claim before a competent court in their country of residence.

Consumers are natural persons who invest in the fund for a purpose that is primarily related to neither their commercial activity nor their independent professional activity, meaning that they trade for private purposes.

To enforce their rights, investors may seek recourse from the ordinary courts or, if available, initiate proceedings for alternative dispute resolution.

The Company has undertaken to participate in dispute resolution proceedings of a consumer arbitration office.

In the case of disputes, consumers may contact the investment funds ombudsman's office ("Ombudsstelle für Investmentfonds") at BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V. as the competent consumer arbitration office. The Company participates in dispute resolution proceedings before this arbitration office.

The Ombudsstelle für Investmentfonds can be contacted at:

Büro der Ombudsstelle (Office of the Ombudsman) of BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V.
Unter den Linden 42
10117 Berlin, Germany
Tel.: +49 (0)30 - 6449046-0
Fax: +49 (0)30 - 6449046-29
E-mail: info@ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de
www.ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de

In the case of disputes relating to sales contracts or service contracts concluded by electronic means, consumers may also contact the EU's online dispute resolution platform (www.ec.europa.eu/consumers/odr). The following e-mail can be used as the contact address for the Company: info@dws.com. The platform itself is not a dispute resolution office, but instead merely puts the parties into contact with a competent national arbitration office.

The right of recourse to the courts shall not be affected by dispute resolution proceedings.

General principles

The investment fund

This investment fund ("fund") is a collective investment undertaking ("investment undertaking"), which collects capital from a number of investors in order to invest it according to a defined investment policy for the benefit of those investors. The fund is a feeder fund pursuant to European Directive 2009/65/EC as amended ("UCITS"), as defined by the German Investment Code ("KAGB"). It is managed by the Company. The Company invests the capital deposited with it in its own name for the collective account of the investors in the form of investment funds pursuant to the principle of risk spreading in assets permitted under the KAGB, but separate from its own assets. The fund is a UCITS-compliant feeder fund as defined by article 1 (19), no. 11, KAGB. The master fund within the meaning of article 1 (19), no. 12, KAGB, is DWS Global Emerging Markets Equities ("master fund"), which is managed by DWS Investment S.A. and is a sub-fund of DWS Invest, an investment company with variable capital ("SICAV") that is organized under Luxembourg law. As such, the fund permanently invests at least 85% of its assets in shares of the master fund. The fund is not part of the Company's insolvency assets.

The business objective of the fund is limited to the investment of capital according to a defined investment strategy in a collective asset management structure using the funds deposited with it; all operating activities and active commercial usage of the assets held are excluded.

The assets in which the Company may invest investor monies, and the provisions to be complied with when so doing, are stated in the KAGB and associated regulations, as well as in the German Investment Tax Act ("InvStG") and in the Terms and Conditions of Investment, which govern the legal relationship between the investors and the Company. The Terms and Conditions of Investment contain a general section and a special section ("General Terms and Conditions of Investment" and "Special Terms and Conditions of Investment").

Sales documents and disclosure of information on risk management

The Sales Prospectus, the Key Information Document and the Terms and Conditions of Investment, as well as the most recent annual and semiannual reports of the fund, are available free of charge on the Company's website www.dws.com.

Additional information on risk management investment limitation for the fund, risk management methods and the latest developments concerning risks and returns of the most important categories of assets, as well as on the composition of the portfolio structure, are

available from the Company in electronic or written form.

Furthermore, the Sales Prospectus, the Key Information Document and the annual and semiannual reports, as well as additional information on the master fund, are available from the Company on request, as is the master-feeder agreement between this fund and the master fund.

If the Company provides additional information on the composition of the fund portfolio or its performance to individual investors, it will simultaneously make this information available to all investors in the fund free of charge.

Disclosure of sales information in accordance with MiFID 2

Investors may obtain additional information on the target market and on product costs resulting from the implementation of the provisions of Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets and financial instruments and the amendment of Directives 2002/92/EC and 2011/61/EU (hereinafter referred to as "MiFID 2 Directive" or "MiFID 2"), which the Company makes available to distributors.

The 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.

Terms and Conditions of Investment and amendments thereto

The text of the Terms and Conditions of Investment is annexed to this Sales Prospectus in this document. The Terms and Conditions of Investment may be amended by the Company. Amendments to the Terms and Conditions of Investment require the approval of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, "BaFin"). Amendments to the fund's investment principles are only permitted on the condition that the Company makes an offer to investors either to redeem their units at no additional cost prior to the amendments taking effect or to exchange their units, free of charge, for units of investment undertakings having comparable investment principles, provided such investment undertakings are managed by the Company or by another entity belonging to its group of companies.

Any proposed amendments shall be announced in the Bundesanzeiger (Federal Gazette) and on the Internet at www.dws.com. If the amendments relate to fees and expense reimbursements that may be charged to the feeder fund, or if they involve a change of the master fund, or any other

investment principles of the feeder fund, or significant investor rights, investors shall additionally be informed of this through the institutions maintaining their custody accounts. This shall be done by means of a medium on which information for one of the information purposes can, for an adequate period of time, be stored, viewed and reproduced without modification, such as on paper or in electronic format ("durable medium"). This information shall include the material content of the proposed amendments and their background, the rights of investors in connection with the amendments, as well as a notice indicating where and how more information can be obtained.

In the event of a change of the master fund, investors shall also receive the following information and documentation:

- a statement that BaFin has approved the investment in the new master fund,
- the new Key Information Document of this feeder fund and of the new master fund,
- the date from which the vast majority of the feeder fund will be invested in shares of the new master fund, and
- a statement indicating that investors have the right to request the redemption of their units for at least 30 days before this date without any charges except, where applicable, any charges incurred to cover redemption costs.

The earliest date on which amendments shall come into force is on the day following their publication. Amendments to the provisions concerning fees and reimbursement of expenses shall come into force no earlier than four weeks after their publication unless an earlier date has been specified with the consent of BaFin. A change of master fund or other changes to the current investment principles of the feeder fund shall also come into force no earlier than four weeks after their publication.

Management Company

Company name, legal form and registered office

The Company is an asset management company as defined by the KAGB founded on May 22, 1956, in the legal form of a company with limited liability (Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung; GmbH). The name of the Company is DWS Investment GmbH. The Company has its registered office at Mainzer Landstraße 11-17, 60329 Frankfurt/Main, Germany, and is registered in Part B of the Commercial Register of the Frankfurt/Main Local Court under the number HRB 9135.

The Company has an authorization as a UCITS asset management company and as an AIF asset management company under the KAGB. The Company is authorized to manage UCITS according to article 1 (2) in conjunction with articles 192 et seq. KAGB, "Mixed" investment

undertakings according to articles 218 et seq. KAGB, "Other" investment undertakings according to articles 220 et seq. KAGB and retirement investment funds according to article 347 KAGB in conjunction with article 87 of the Investment Act in the version applicable until July 21, 2013, as well as open-ended domestic institutional AIFs with fixed terms and conditions of investment according to article 284 KAGB that invest in the assets named in article 284 (1) and (2) KAGB with the exception of the assets named in article 284 (2) (e) and (f) KAGB. In addition, the Company is authorized to manage EU investment undertakings or foreign AIFs whose permissible assets correspond to those for domestic investment undertakings.

Management and supervisory board

For further information on the management of the Company and the composition of its supervisory board, please consult the final section of this Sales Prospectus.

Equity capital and additional own funds

The Company has capital stock in the amount of EUR 115 million (as of December 31, 2024). The liable equity capital of the Company is EUR 364.1 million (as of December 31, 2024).

The Company has accounted for the professional liability risks that arise from the management of investment undertakings that do not comply with the UCITS Directive, Alternative Investment Funds ("AIF"), and which are due to professional negligence by its governing bodies or employees, with own funds in the amount of at least 0.01% of the value of all AIF portfolios under management; this amount shall be reviewed and adjusted annually. These own funds are included in the paid in capital.

Custodian

Identity of the custodian

The credit institution State Street Bank International GmbH, whose registered office is located at Hansastraße 29a, 81373 Munich, Germany, has assumed the function of custodian for the feeder fund. The custodian is a credit institution under German law.

Functions of the custodian

The KAGB provides for a separation of the duties of management and custody for investment funds. The custodian keeps the fund's assets in blocked custody and cash accounts. For assets that cannot be held in custody, the custodian checks whether the Company has acquired ownership of these assets. The custodian monitors whether the Company's use of the assets is in compliance with the provisions of the KAGB and the Terms and Conditions of Investment. The investment in bank balances at another credit institution, as well as the use of such bank balances, are permissible only with the consent of the custodian. The custodian must grant its consent if such investment or use of assets is consistent with the Terms and Conditions of Investment and the provisions of the KAGB.

The custodian additionally has the following duties, in particular:

- Issuing and redeeming units of the feeder fund;
- Ensuring that the issue and redemption of units, as well as the determination of the net asset value per unit, comply with the provisions of the KAGB and the Terms and Conditions of Investment of the feeder fund;

- Ensuring that, for transactions conducted for the collective account of the investors, custody of the equivalent value is taken within the customary time limits;
- Ensuring that the income of the feeder fund is used as provided for by the KAGB and Terms and Conditions of Investment;
- Monitoring borrowing by the Company for the account of the feeder fund and, where required, consenting to such borrowing;
- Ensuring that collateral for securities loans has been provided in a legally valid manner and is available at all times.

Sub-custody

The Company has received the functions and information outlined in this section "Sub-custody" from the custodian and thus relies on the timely provision of complete and correct data and information by the custodian.

The custodian has appointed State Street Bank & Trust Company, with its registered office at One Congress Street, Suite 1, Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2016, USA, as its global custodian ("Global custodian") to hold foreign assets in custody. The Global custodian in turn has delegated the custodial duties to various sub-custodians domiciled in the countries listed below so that the foreign assets may be held in custody in the respective countries.

In the countries below, the Global custodian has delegated the custody of the assets to the sub-custodians listed:

Name of sub-custodian	Country	Registered office	Conflicts of interest*
First Abu Dhabi Bank Misr (as delegate of First Abu Dhabi Bank P.J.S.C.)	Egypt	Cairo	Variant 1
Raiffeisen Bank sh.a.	Albania	Tirana	Variant 1
Citibank N.A.	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Variant 1
The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	Australia	Parramatta	Variant 1
First Abu Dhabi Bank P.J.S.C.	Bahrain	Manama	Variant 1
Standard Chartered Bank	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Variant 1
BNP Paribas S.A., France (operated by the Paris Branch with support from the Brussels Branch)	Belgium	Pantin (France)	Variant 1
via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast	Benin	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)	Variant 1
HSBC Bank Bermuda Ltd.	Bermuda	Hamilton	Variant 1

Name of sub-custodian	Country	Registered office	Conflicts of interest*
UniCredit Bank d.d.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	Variant 1
Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Ltd.	Botswana	Gaborone	Variant 1
Citibank, N.A.	Brazil	São Paulo	Variant 1
Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch	Bulgaria	Sofia	Variant 1
UniCredit Bulbank AD	Bulgaria	Sofia	Variant 1
via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast	Burkina Faso	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)	Variant 1
Banco de Chile	Chile	Santiago de Chile	Variant 1
HSBC Bank (China) Company Ltd.	People's Republic of China	Shanghai	Variant 1
China Construction Bank Corporation	People's Republic of China	Beijing	Variant 1
Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Ltd.	China Connect	Hong Kong	Variant 1
Banco BCT S.A.	Costa Rica	San José	Variant 1
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sweden (operated by the Copenhagen Branch)	Denmark	Copenhagen	Variant 1
Deutsche Bank AG	Germany	Eschborn	Variant 2
State Street Bank International GmbH	Germany	Munich	Variant 1
Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire S.A.	Côte d'Ivoire	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)	Variant 1
AS SEB Pank	Estonia	Tallinn	Variant 1
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sweden (operated by the Helsinki Branch)	Finland	Helsinki	Variant 1
BNP Paribas S.A.	France	Pantin	Variant 1
JSC Bank of Georgia	Republic of Georgia	Tbilisi	Variant 1
Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Plc	Ghana	Accra	Variant 1
BNP Paribas S.A.	Greece	Athens	Variant 1
via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast	Guinea-Bissau	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)	Variant 1
The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Variant 1
Deutsche Bank AG	India	Mumbai	Variant 2
Citibank, N.A.	India	Mumbai	Variant 1
The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	India	Mumbai	Variant 1
Deutsche Bank AG	Indonesia	Jakarta	Variant 2
Landsbankinn hf.	Iceland	Reykjavik	Variant 1
Bank Hapoalim B.M.	Israel	Tel Aviv	Variant 1
Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.	Italy	Milan	Variant 1
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	Japan	Tokyo	Variant 1
Standard Chartered Bank, Dubai International Finan- cial Center Branch	Jordan	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Variant 1
State Street Trust Company Canada	Canada	Toronto	Variant 1
HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd.	Qatar	Doha	Variant 1

Name of sub-custodian	Country	Registered office	Conflicts of interest*
JSC Citibank Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	Almaty	Variant 1
Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Ltd.	Kenya	Nairobi	Variant 1
Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	Colombia	Bogotá, D.C.	Variant 1
Deutsche Bank AG	Republic of Korea	Seoul	Variant 2
The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	Republic of Korea	Seoul	Variant 1
Privredna Banka Zagreb d.d.	Croatia	Zagreb	Variant 1
Zagrebacka Banka d.d.	Croatia	Zagreb	Variant 1
First Abu Dhabi Bank P.J.S.C.	Kuwait	Kuwait City	Variant 1
AS SEB banka	Latvia	Riga	Variant 1
AB SEB bankas	Lithuania	Vilnius	Variant 1
Standard Bank PLC	Malawi	Blantyre	Variant 1
Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Variant 2
via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast	Mali	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)	Variant 1
Citibank Maghreb S.A.	Morocco	Casablanca	Variant 1
The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	Mauritius	Ebène (CyberCity)	Variant 1
Banco Citi México, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero Citi México	Mexico	Col. Santa Fe Cuajimalpa (Mexico City)	Variant 1
Standard Bank Namibia Ltd.	Namibia	Windhoek	Variant 1
The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	New Zealand	Auckland	Variant 1
BNP Paribas S.A., France (operated by the Paris Branch with support from the Amsterdam Branch)	Netherlands	Pantin (France)	Variant 1
via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast	Niger	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)	Variant 1
Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc.	Nigeria	Lagos	Variant 1
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sweden (operated by the Oslo Branch)	Norway	Oslo	Variant 1
First Abu Dhabi Bank P.J.S.C.	Oman	Muscat	Variant 1
UniCredit Bank Austria AG	Austria	Vienna	Variant 1
Citibank N.A.	Panama	Panama City	Variant 1
Deutsche Bank AG	Pakistan	Karatschi	Variant 2
Citibank, N.A.	Pakistan	Karatschi	Variant 1
Citibank del Perú S.A.	Peru	Lima	Variant 1
Deutsche Bank AG	Philippines	Taguig	Variant 2
Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.	Poland	Warsaw	Variant 1
Citibank Europe plc, Dublin, Ireland	Portugal	Dublin	Variant 1
Citibank Europe plc, Dublin – Romania Branch	Romania	Bucharest	Variant 1
AO Citibank	Russia	Moscow	Variant 1
Standard Chartered Bank Zambia Plc	Zambia	Lusaka	Variant 1

Name of sub-custodian	Country	Registered office	Conflicts of interest*
FAB Capital J.S.C.	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Variant 1
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	Sweden	Stockholm	Variant 1
UBS Switzerland AG	Switzerland	Zurich	Variant 1
via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast	Senegal	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)	Variant 1
UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC Belgrade	Serbia	Belgrade	Variant 1
Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Ltd.	Zimbabwe	Harare	Variant 1
Citibank N.A.	Singapore	Singapore	Variant 1
UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s.	Slovak Republic	Bratislava	Variant 1
UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.	Slovenia	Ljubljana	Variant 1
Citibank Europe plc, Dublin, Ireland	Spain	Madrid	Variant 1
The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	Sri Lanka	Colombo	Variant 1
UniCredit Bank d.d.	Republika Srpska	Sarajevo	Variant 1
FirstRand Bank Ltd.	South Africa	Johannesburg	Variant 1
Standard Chartered Bank	South Africa	Johannesburg	Variant 1
Deutsche Bank AG	Taiwan – R.O.C.	Taipei	Variant 2
Standard Chartered Bank (Tanzania) Ltd.	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	Variant 1
Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Ltd.	Thailand	Bangkok	Variant 1
via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast	Togo	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)	Variant 1
UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s.	Czech Republic	Prague	Variant 1
Union Internationale de Banques	Tunisia	Tunis	Variant 1
Citibank A.Ş.	Türkiye	Istanbul	Variant 1
Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Ltd.	Uganda	Kampala	Variant 1
JSC Citibank	Ukraine	Kyiv	Variant 1
UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt.	Hungary	Budapest	Variant 1
Citibank Europe plc Magyarországi Fióktelepe	Hungary	Budapest	Variant 1
Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	Montevideo	Variant 1
State Street Bank and Trust Company	U.S.	Boston	Variant 1
First Abu Dhabi Bank P.J.S.C.	United Arab Emirates Dubai Financial Market	Abu Dhabi	Variant 1
First Abu Dhabi Bank P.J.S.C.	United Arab Emirates Dubai Interna- tional Financial Center	Abu Dhabi	Variant 1
First Abu Dhabi Bank P.J.S.C.	United Arab Emirates Abu Dhabi	Abu Dhabi	Variant 1
State Street Bank and Trust Company, United Kingdom Branch	United Kingdom	Edinburgh	Variant 1

Name of sub-custodian	Country	Registered office	Conflicts of interest*
HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd.	Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City	Variant 1
BNP Paribas S.A., Greece (operated by the Athens Branch)	Cyprus	Athens	Variant 1

* Variant 1: No conflicts of interest are identified. Potential conflicts of interest would be mitigated by the configuration of the custodian/sub-custodian contract.

Variant 2: The sub-custodian is a company affiliated with the Management Company.

Additional information

The list of sub-custodians is current as of the date indicated on the title page of this Sales Prospectus. Upon request, the Company will provide investors with the most up-to-date information on the custodian and its obligations, as well as on the sub-custodians and on any possible and actual conflicts of interest in connection with the activity of the custodian or the sub-custodians. An updated list of sub-custodians can also be found on the Internet at <https://www.dws.com/en-lu/footer/Legal-Resources>.

In addition to keeping actual custody of foreign assets at the foreign sub-custodian according to the laws and customs of the respective country of custody, the foreign sub-custodian additionally provides for the redemption of interest, dividend and income coupons, and for the redemption of securities repayable at maturity. Furthermore, the sub-custodian forwards information on corporate actions relating to the foreign securities held in custody.

According to the custodian, actual and potential conflicts of interest arising in relation to the Global custodian at the first sub-custodian level are handled in conformity with the law. For more information, refer to the explanations below.

The custodian has informed the Company that it handles conflicts of interest as summarized below:

The custodian's Compliance department is tasked with the function of the "independent bodies" required in accordance with article 70 (2), sentence 4, KAGB or article 85 (2), sentence 4, KAGB.

The schedule of responsibilities and the organizational structure of the custodian comply with the statutory and regulatory requirements according to information provided to the Company and, in particular, satisfy the requirement for preventing conflicts of interest. The division that initiates lending transactions and has a vote in lending decisions ("Front Office") and the "Trading" division up to and including the management level are therefore kept separate from the division that has an additional vote in lending decisions ("Back Office"). This separation also applies to the functions that monitor and communicate risks ("Risk Controlling") and the functions responsible for settlement and control of lending transactions and settlement and control of trading transactions. According to information disclosed to the Company, custodial operations are also completely separate from the business units that provide services associated with collateral management, for example for securities lending transactions ("Collateral Management

Services"), and carrying out fund administration insourcing activities ("KVG Backoffice Insourcing"). In cases where the duties of the asset management company are insourced, the "division solution" as defined in BaFin Circular 05/2020 (WA) on the Tasks and Duties of the custodian or BaFin Circular 01/2017 (WA) on the Minimum Requirements on Risk Management for Investment Companies (KAMaRisk) has been implemented with regard to spatial and personnel as well as functional and hierarchical separation, according to the custodian.

As per information provided to the Company, the custodian's Conflict of Interest Policy covers the full range of conflict of interest issues from both the WpHG perspective and the custodian perspective, and prescribes the use of various methods to prevent conflicts of interest. A short summary of these is provided below:

1. Control of information flow:
 - Guidelines for Chinese Walls and their management
 - Transfer of information within the Company on a strict "need to know" basis.
 - Access rights to information and physical access rights to Company departments. For instance, the technical systems in place currently ensure that the provision of fund administration insourcing services is completely separate from custodial services.
 - Guidelines on wall crossing
2. Separate monitoring of relevant persons.
3. No harmful dependencies in the compensation system.
4. No detrimental influence by employees on other employees.
5. Avoidance of giving an employee responsibility for various activities which, if carried out simultaneously, may give rise to conflicts of interest.

6. As a last resort, notification of the affected clients of conflicts of interest not sufficiently avoidable or controllable.

Liability of the custodian

The custodian is generally responsible for all assets held in custody by it, or by another institution with its consent. In the case of a loss of such an asset, the custodian is liable to the feeder fund and its investors, unless such loss is attributable to events beyond the influence of the custodian. For losses that are not losses of assets, the custodian is generally only liable if it has failed to meet its obligations pursuant to the provisions of the KAGB and if such failure was at least negligent.

Additional information

Upon request, the Company will provide investors with the most up-to-date information on the custodian and its obligations, on the sub-custodians, as well as on possible conflicts of interest in connection with the activities of the custodian or of the sub-custodians.

Risk warnings

The risks associated with an investment in the feeder fund are closely related to the risks arising from the assets held in the master fund. These risks can be reduced, however, by the diversification of investments within the master fund.

It is generally not possible for the Company to control the management of the master fund. Its investment decisions do not necessarily have to concur with the Company's assumptions or expectations. According to its terms of contract, at least 85% of the feeder fund's assets must at all times be invested in shares of the master fund. The Company must comply with this requirement even if these shares return a negative performance.

Before making any decision to purchase units of the feeder 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 feeder fund, or of the assets held in the feeder fund, and may consequently have an adverse effect on the net asset value per unit. If the investor sells units of the feeder fund on a date at which the prices of the assets contained in the feeder 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 even all of the capital invested in the feeder 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. Aside from the risks and uncertainties described in what follows, or elsewhere in the Sales Prospectus, the performance of the fund might also be adversely affected by various other risks and uncertainties that are currently unknown. 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 scope or significance of the occurrence of particular risks.

Risks of investing in the fund

In the following, the risks typically associated with an investment in this fund 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.

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.

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.

Amendment of the investment policy and of the Terms and Conditions of Investment

The Company can change the Terms and Conditions of Investment with the approval of BaFin. This may have an effect on the investor's rights. For instance, by changing the Terms and Conditions of Investment, the Company can change the fund's investment policy or increase the costs to be charged to the fund. The Company can additionally change the investment policy within the statutorily and contractually permissible investment spectrum, and thus without changing the Terms and Conditions of Investment and without BaFin approval. This can result in a change to the risk associated with the fund.

Restriction of the redemption of units

Unless stated otherwise in the special section and in the Terms and Conditions of Investment, the Company may restrict the redemption of units for a total of up to 15 consecutive working days. For the Company to be able to do this, the investors' redemption requests on a settlement date must exceed a previously defined threshold as of which the redemption requests can no longer be executed in the interests of all investors due to the liquidity situation of the fund. If the threshold is reached or exceeded, the Company decides according to its best judgment whether it will restrict the redemption on this settlement date. If it decides to restrict redemption, it may continue this for up to 14 consecutive working days on the basis of a daily discretionary judgment. If the Company decides to restrict the redemption, it shall only redeem the units on a pro rata basis at the redemption price applicable on the settlement date; the redemption obligation lapses other than that. This means that each redemption request is executed only on a pro rata basis according to a ratio determined by the Company. The part of the order that is not executed will not be executed at a later date but instead expires. For the investor, there is therefore a risk that only a portion of their redemption order will be executed and that they will have to once again place the outstanding remaining order.

Suspension of the redemption of units

The Company may 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, BaFin may order that the Company 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 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 investment fund, as is the case when the Company terminates its management of the fund and the right to manage the fund is transferred to the custodian for the purpose of liquidating 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.

Liquidation of the fund

The Company has the right to terminate its management of the fund. After termination of management, the Company can completely liquidate the fund. After a six-month period of notice, the right to manage and dispose of the fund passes to the custodian. For the investor, this entails the risk that the holding period planned by the investor will not be realized. When the fund passes to the custodian, taxes other than German income taxes may be imposed on the fund. Income taxes may be imposed on the investor when the fund units are removed from the investor's custody account after completion of the liquidation proceedings.

Transfer of all the assets of the fund to another open-ended retail investment undertaking (merger)

The Company can transfer all the assets of the fund to another UCITS. In this case, the investor can (i) return their units, (ii) retain their units and consequently become an investor of the receiving UCITS or (iii) exchange their units for units of an open-ended retail investment undertaking having comparable investment principles, provided the Company or an entity affiliated with it manages such an investment undertaking having comparable investment principles. The same applies if the Company transfers all the assets of another open-ended retail investment undertaking into the fund. The investor must therefore, in the context of the transfer, make a new investment decision prematurely. Income taxes may be incurred when returning the units. In an exchange of units for units of an investment undertaking having comparable investment principles, the investor may be charged income taxes if, for instance, the value of the units received is higher than the value of the old units at the time of purchase.

Transfer of the fund to another asset management company

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

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 Company or from third parties concerning a particular minimum payment upon redemption or a particular investment performance of the fund. 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.

Risk of negative performance of the feeder 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.

Sustainability risk

The Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector) defines sustainability risk as an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment.

These events or conditions may be connected with the following factors, among others:

- Environmental factors, such as greenhouse gas emissions, energy sources and use, water consumption;
- Social factors, such as human rights, labor standards and principles for responsible business practices;
- Governance-related factors, such as anti-bribery and anti-corruption actions.

Sustainability risks may constitute an independent risk factor or have an impact on other risks and exert a significant influence on these, examples being market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk and counterparty risk.

Sustainability risks can lead to a significant deterioration in the financial profile, liquidity, profitability or reputation of the underlying asset.

Unless sustainability risk was already considered in the valuation of the asset, it may have a significant negative impact on the expected/estimated

market value and/or the liquidity of the investment and consequently on the return of the fund.

Market risk associated with 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.

Risks of changes in value

The assets in which the 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.

Risk of negative interest on deposits

The Company invests liquid assets of the fund with the custodian or other banks for the account of the fund, whereby the deposits earn interest at customary market rates. Depending on the development of the interest rate policy of the respective central banks – in particular of the European Central Bank, the Federal Reserve ("Fed"), the Bank of England and/or the Swiss National Bank – and depending on the respective currency of the fund or of the unit class, short-term, medium-term and even long-term deposits can attract negative interest.

Capital market risk

The price or market performance of financial instruments depends, in particular, on the performance of the capital markets, which in turn are affected by the overall economic situation worldwide and by the general economic and political environment 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.

Risk of price changes in equities

Equities are known to be subject to strong price fluctuations and thus also to the risk of price declines. These price fluctuations are particularly influenced by the issuing company's earnings performance and by developments in the industry and in the overall economy. The confidence of market participants in the particular company can affect price performance as well. This is especially true for companies whose shares have only been admitted to a stock exchange or other organized market for a shorter period of time; even slight changes in estimates can trigger strong price

movements in the shares of such companies. If a particular stock has a low proportion of shares that trade freely and are owned by many shareholders ("free float"), even smaller buy and sell orders can have a strong impact on the market price, thus leading to higher price fluctuations.

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 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.

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.

Risks associated with derivative transactions

The Company may enter into derivative transactions for the fund. Buying and selling options, as well as the conclusion of futures contracts or swaps, involves the following risks:

- Using derivatives can result in potential losses that are not foreseeable and which 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 Company may be forced to allow the rights acquired to expire. Changes in the value of the asset underlying a 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 obligated 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 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 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 organized market, and it may therefore be difficult or impossible for the 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.

Risks in securities lending transactions

If the master fund grants a loan of securities, 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 master fund has no right to use securities lent. If the security loses value during the transaction and the master fund 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 master fund.

Risks in repurchase agreement transactions

If the master fund 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 are 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 master fund 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 master 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 master fund generated through reinvestment of the cash received as the purchase price.

If the master fund buys securities under a repurchase agreement, it must sell them back at the end of an agreement term. The repurchase price is set when the agreement is entered into. Securities bought under a repurchase agreement serve as collateral for providing the liquidity to the contracting party. The master fund does not benefit from any increases in the value of the securities.

Risks associated with the acceptance of collateral

The 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 Company's delivery or retransfer claim against the counterparty.

The 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 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 acceptance of collateral

The master fund 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 of the master fund 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.

Risk in securitization positions with no retention

The master fund may acquire securities backed by receivables ("securitization positions") issued after January 1, 2011, only if the debtor retains an interest in the securitization of at least 5% as a retention and complies with other requirements. The master fund is therefore obligated to initiate corrective measures in the interests of the investors if there are securitizations in the fund's assets that do not meet these EU standards. As part of these corrective measures, the master fund may be forced to sell such securitization positions. Given the legal requirements for banks, fund companies and insurance companies, there is a risk that the master fund will not be able to sell such securitization positions, or will be able to do so only with deep price discounts or after very long delays.

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.

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.

Concentration risk

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

Risks associated with investment in investment fund units

The risks entailed in investment undertakings whose units are acquired for the master 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 and the investment decisions they take. The managers of the individual target funds generally operate independently of one another. In the event of a review of all assets of the acquired investment undertaking, any potential diversification effect that reduces risk across the units held by the target fund may turn out to be lower than expected. It is generally not possible for the master fund to control the management of the target funds. Their investment decisions do not necessarily have to concur with the master fund's assumptions or expectations. The master fund often will not have timely knowledge of the current composition of target funds. If the composition

does not match the master fund'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 master fund acquires units might also occasionally restrict or suspend the redemption of units. In that case, the 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.

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.

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 only recover their fully or partially written-down nominal value in the case of a temporary write-down. In the event of a conversion to shares or in case of a permanent write-down, the capital invested is, however, lost. 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. In the case of a full write-down, the entitlement to coupons is also lost. 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.

Compared to other bonds and debt securities, CoCos are therefore associated with an increased risk of loss, such as the risk of the suspension of the coupon payment or of a change to the amount of the coupon, risks due to prudential requirements, the risk of the loss of capital in the event of the occurrence of the trigger event, and liquidity risks.

Risks of restricted or elevated liquidity of the master fund and risks associated with increased subscriptions or increased redemptions (liquidity risk)

In the following, the risks that may adversely affect the liquidity of the master fund are presented. This may result in the master fund being temporarily or permanently unable to meet its payment obligations, and in the master fund 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 master fund is forced, if legally permissible, to sell assets for the master fund at less than market value. If the master fund's Management Company is unable to meet the redemption requests of investors, this may additionally lead to the restriction or suspension of redemptions and, in extreme cases, to the subsequent liquidation of the master fund.

Risk from investing in assets

It is also permitted to acquire assets for the master fund that are neither admitted to a stock exchange nor admitted to or included in an organized 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 master fund, it cannot be ruled out that it might temporarily or permanently be possible to dispose of these assets only at a loss.

Risk from borrowing

The master fund may borrow. There is a risk that the master fund might not be able to get a corresponding loan, or be able to get one only at significantly more unfavorable terms. Variable rate loans can additionally have a negative impact when interest rates rise. Insufficient funding liquidity can affect the liquidity of the master fund, with the result that the master fund may be forced

to sell assets prematurely or at terms inferior than planned.

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 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 Company cannot invest the funds under adequate conditions, or cannot do so in a timely manner.

Risk associated with public holidays in specific regions/countries

According to the investment strategy, investments for the master fund are to be made in specific regions and countries. 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 master fund. The master 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 master fund might be prevented from selling assets in the time required. This can adversely affect the ability of the master fund to meet redemption requests or other payment obligations.

Counterparty risk including credit and receivable risk

In the following, the risks that can arise for the fund in the context of a business relationship with another party ("counterparty") are presented. Here there is a risk that the contracting party might no longer be able to meet its agreed obligations. This 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.

Risk of default / Counterparty risks (except central counterparties)

The default of an issuer or of a contracting party (counterparty) against which the master fund has claims can lead to losses for the master 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 master fund can default in whole or in part (counterparty risk). This applies

to all contracts that are entered into for the account of the master fund.

Risk from central counterparties

A central counterparty ("CCP") acts as an intermediary institution in particular transactions for the master 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 Company for the master fund. This may give rise to losses for the master fund.

Risks of default in repurchase agreement transactions

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

Risks of default in securities lending transactions

If the master fund grants a loan of securities, it must obtain sufficient collateral to protect itself against the default of the contracting party. 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 contracting party default. If the collateral is held in custody at an institution other than the master fund's 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.

Operational and other risks of the feeder fund

In the following, the risks that can arise, for example, from inadequate internal processes and from human error or system failures at the

Company or at external third parties are presented. These risks can affect the performance of the feeder fund, and can thus also adversely affect the net asset value per unit and the capital invested by the investor.

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 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.

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 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.

Legal and political risks

Investments for the fund may be undertaken in jurisdictions in which the law of the fund domicile does not apply, or where, in the case of disputes, the place of jurisdiction is outside of the fund domicile. Any resulting rights and obligations of the Company for the account of the fund may differ from those in the fund domicile to the detriment of the fund and of the investor. Political or legal developments, including changes to the legal framework in these jurisdictions, may not be detected by the 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 can also arise when the legal framework for the Company and/or the management of the fund in the fund domicile changes.

Changes in the tax framework, tax risk

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

Tax risks from equities trading around the dividend date and hedging transactions

– Tax risks from equities trading around the dividend date and hedging transactions for unit classes as defined by article 10 (1) of the

German Investment Tax Act (InvStG) (unit classes for tax-privileged investors)
The possibility cannot be ruled out that the unit price of a fund may turn out to be relatively lower if provisions are recognized for a possible tax liability for payment of investment income tax of the fund, or similar actions are taken. If certain conditions are met, investment funds and unit classes for tax-privileged investors as defined by article 10 (1) InvStG are charged a definitive German investment income tax of 15% on the gross dividend to be collected. The investment income tax is refunded in full to the investment fund or in favor of the unit class, if (i) the fund holds German equities and German dividend rights similar to equities for 45 days without interruption within a period of 45 days before and after the investment income was payable (91 days in total) and bears no less than 70% of the risk of a decline in value of the units or dividend rights without interruption throughout that entire 45-day period ("45-day rule"). Moreover, in order to receive an investment income tax credit, there must not be an obligation to directly or indirectly pay the investment income to another person (e.g., through swaps, securities lending and borrowing, repurchase agreement transactions). For this reason, hedging or forward transactions that directly or indirectly hedge the risk arising from German equities or German dividend rights similar to equities may be detrimental. Hedging transactions on value and price indices are considered to be indirect hedges. The hedging transactions may also be detrimental if related parties are invested in the fund. Even if the tax liability does not arise and therefore provisions initially recognized are reversed, or similar actions are taken, a relatively higher unit price may not benefit investors who participated in the fund at the time the provision was created.

– Tax risks from hedging transactions for major investors

The possibility that investment income tax on German dividends and income from domestic dividend rights similar to equities that the investor originally generates may not be creditable or refundable in whole or in part cannot be ruled out. The investment income tax is fully offset or refunded if (i) the investor holds German equities and German dividend rights similar to equities for 45 days without interruption within a period of 45 days before and after the investment income was payable (91 days in total) and bears no less than 70% of the risk of a decline in value of the units or dividend rights without interruption throughout that entire 45-day period ("45-day rule"). Moreover, in order to receive an investment income tax credit, there must not be an obligation to directly or indirectly pay the investment income to another person (e.g., through swaps, securities lending and borrowing, repurchase agreement transactions). For this reason, hedging or

forward transactions that directly or indirectly hedge the risk arising from German equities or German dividend rights similar to equities may be detrimental. Hedging transactions on value and price indices are considered to be indirect hedges. To the extent that the fund is to be considered a related party of the investor and enters into hedging transactions, these can result in these being attributed to the investor, and the investor therefore failing to comply with the 45-day rule.

In the event that investment income tax is not withheld from corresponding income that the investor originally generates, hedging transactions of the fund can result in these being attributed to the investor and the investor being required to remit the investment income tax to the tax office.

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.

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.

Default risk of the custodian or another credit institution

In the event of the default of the custodian, investors of the fund may suffer financial losses insofar as the deposits they have made are not covered by the deposit insurance fund of the Bundesverband deutscher Banken e.V. [Federal Association of German Banks]. If deposits for the fund are made with other credit institutions, investors may suffer financial losses insofar as these deposits are not covered by any existing deposit insurance systems.

The protection of deposits in the investment fund may also be limited despite the existence of deposit insurance systems as they regularly have restrictions regarding the coverage of deposits as per their rules and regulations.

Risks from trading and clearing mechanisms (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.

Investment principles and limits, assets, master fund

Assets

The Company can acquire the following assets for the account of the fund:

- Shares of the master fund,
- Bank balances according to article 195 KAGB,
- Derivatives according to article 197 (1) KAGB, provided they are used only for hedging purposes.

Details of these assets, and of the investment limits applicable to them, are presented below.

Securities

The Company may acquire the securities of domestic and foreign issuers for the account of the fund if

1. they are admitted for trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the European Union ("EU") or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area ("EEA") or are admitted for trading or included in another organized market in one of these states;
2. they are exclusively admitted for trading on a stock exchange outside the member states of the EU or outside the other states that are parties to the Agreement on the EEA or are admitted for trading or included in another organized market in one of these states, insofar as BaFin has approved the choice of this stock exchange or organized market.¹

Securities from new issues may be acquired if the terms of issue contain the requirement that an application be filed for admission for official listing on one of the stock exchanges or inclusion in one of the organized markets mentioned under (1) or (2) above, and if such admission or inclusion takes place no later than one year after the issue.

Securities by this definition also include:

- Units of closed-ended investment undertakings in contract or corporate form that are subject to control by unitholders ("corporate governance mechanisms"), i.e., the unitholders must have voting rights with respect to key decisions, and the right to control the investment policy through appropriate mechanisms. The investment undertaking must additionally be managed by an entity that is subject to the regulations for investor protection unless the investment undertaking is launched in corporate form and

asset management activity is not performed by another entity.

- Financial instruments that are backed by, or linked to the performance of, other assets. If components of derivatives are embedded in such financial instruments, additional requirements must be fulfilled before the Company may acquire them as securities.

The securities may only be acquired under the following conditions:

- The potential loss that might arise for the fund may not exceed the purchase price of the security. There must be no obligation to make subsequent payments.
- Lack of liquidity of the security acquired by the fund must not result in the fund no longer being able to meet the legal requirements on the redemption of units. This applies taking into account the possibility provided for by law of restricting or suspending the redemption of units in special cases (see sections "Units – Issue and redemption of units – Issue of units," "Units – Issue and redemption of units – Redemption of units," and "Units – Issue and redemption of units – Restriction of the redemption of units – Suspension of the redemption of units").
- A reliable valuation of the security by means of accurate, reliable and regular prices must be available; these must be either market prices or prices made available by valuation systems independent from the issuer of the security.
- Appropriate information about the security must be available in the form of regular, accurate and comprehensive information on the security to the market or, where relevant, in the form of an associated portfolio, i.e., a portfolio that is evidenced in the security.
- The security is negotiable.
- The acquisition of the security is consistent with the investment objectives or the investment strategy or both, of the fund.
- The risks of the security are adequately captured by the risk management process of the fund.

Securities may additionally be acquired in the following form:

- Equities to which the fund is entitled in the event of a capital increase from the issuing company's own funds.
- Securities acquired when exercising subscription rights belonging to the fund.

Subscription rights may also be acquired for the fund as securities by this definition, provided that the securities from which the subscription rights originate may be included in the fund.

Money market instruments

The Company may, for the account of the fund, invest in money market instruments that are

¹ The list of authorized stock exchanges and of other organized markets according to article 193 (1), sentence 1, nos. 2 and 4, KAGB is published on the BaFin website (<http://www.bafin.de>).

usually traded in the money market, as well as in interest-bearing securities that, alternatively,

- have a (residual) term to maturity not exceeding 397 days at the time of their acquisition for the fund;
- have a (residual) term to maturity of more than 397 days at the time of their acquisition for the fund, but whose interest payments are adjusted to market rates regularly, at least once every 397 days, pursuant to the terms and conditions of issue;
- have a risk profile corresponding to the risk profile of securities that meet the criterion for residual term to maturity or interest payment adjustment.

Money market instruments may be acquired for the fund if

1. they are admitted for trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the EU or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA or are admitted for trading or included in another organized market in one of these states;
2. they are exclusively admitted for trading on a stock exchange outside the member states of the EU or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA or are admitted for trading or included in an organized market in one of these states, insofar as BaFin has approved the choice of this stock exchange or market;
3. they are issued or guaranteed by the EU, the German federal government, a special-purpose vehicle of the German federal government, a German federal state, another member state or another central, regional or local authority or the central bank of a member state of the EU, the European Central Bank 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 of the EU are members;
4. they are issued by a company whose securities are traded in the markets specified in nos. 1 and 2 above;
5. they are issued or guaranteed by a credit institution that is subject to supervision according to the criteria stipulated in EU legislation, or by a credit institution that is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by BaFin to be equivalent to those of Community legislation;
6. they are issued by other issuers and the respective issuer is
 - a) a company with capital and reserves of at least EUR 10 million that prepares and publishes its annual financial statements in accordance with the European directive governing the annual financial statements of corporations; or
 - b) an entity that, within a group of companies that includes one or more stock exchange-

listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group; or

- c) an entity that issues money market instruments backed by liabilities through use of a credit line from a bank. These are products in which loan receivables of banks are packaged into securities (“asset-backed securities”).

All of the money market instruments mentioned may be acquired only if they are liquid and their value can be accurately determined at any time. Money market instruments are liquid if they can be sold at limited cost within an adequately short time frame. Here the obligation of the Company to redeem units of the fund at the request of investors and, to that end, to be able to sell such money market instruments correspondingly quickly, must be taken into account. In addition, an accurate and reliable valuation system must exist for money market instruments that enables the determination of the net asset value of the money market instrument and is based on market data or valuation models (including systems based on amortized costs). The liquidity requirement for money market instruments is deemed met if they are admitted for trading or included in an organized market within the EEA, or if they are admitted for trading or included in an organized market outside the EEA, provided that BaFin has approved the choice of this market. This shall not apply if the Company has contradictory evidence concerning the adequate liquidity of the money market instruments.

For money market instruments that are not listed on a stock exchange or admitted for trading in a regulated market (see nos. 3 through 6 above), the issue or the issuer of these instruments must additionally be subject to regulations for the protection of savings and investors. Accordingly, appropriate information must be available for these money market instruments that enables an appropriate assessment of the credit risks associated with the instruments, and the money market instruments must be freely transferable. Credit risks can be evaluated, for instance, by way of a credit assessment performed by a rating agency.

For these money market instruments, the following requirements additionally apply unless they were issued or guaranteed by the European Central Bank or the central bank of a member state of the EU:

- If issued or guaranteed by the following institutions (mentioned under no. 3 above):
 - the EU,
 - the German federal government,
 - a special-purpose vehicle of the German federal government,
 - a German federal state,
 - another member state,
 - another central government authority,
 - the European Investment Bank,

- a third country or, in the case of a federal state, one of the members making up the federation,
- a public international body of which one or more member states of the EU are members,

appropriate information on the issue or the issuance program, or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the money market instrument, must be available.

- If issued or guaranteed by a credit institution supervised within the EEA (see no. 5 above), appropriate information on the issue or the issuance program, or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the money market instrument, must be available and updated on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs. In addition, data (e.g., statistics) enabling an appropriate assessment of the credit risks associated with an investment must be available on the issue or the issuance program.
- If issued by a credit institution subject to supervision outside of the EEA that is considered by BaFin to be equivalent to the requirements on a credit institution within the EEA, one of the following conditions must be met:
 - The credit institution has its registered office in one of the “Group of Ten” (“G10”) grouping of leading member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”).
 - The credit institution has at least an investment-grade rating. An investment-grade rating is a rating of “BBB-” or “Baa” or better assigned by a rating agency as part of credit assessment.
 - It can be demonstrated on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the issuer that the prudential rules applicable to that issuer are at least as stringent as those laid down by EU law.
- For the remaining money market instruments that are not listed on a stock exchange or admitted for trading in a regulated market (see above under nos. 4 and 6, as well as those remaining under no. 3), appropriate information on the issue or the issuance program, and on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the money market instrument, must be available and updated on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs, and reviewed by third parties not subject to instructions from the issuer. In addition, data (e.g., statistics) enabling an appropriate assessment of the credit risks associated with an investment must be available on the issue or the issuance program.

Bank balances

The Company may, for the account of the fund, hold bank balances having a term not exceeding twelve months. Such balances shall be kept in

blocked cash accounts at credit institutions having their registered offices in a member state of the EU or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA. They may also be held at credit institutions having their registered offices in a third country having prudential rules considered by BaFin to be equivalent to those of EU legislation.

Investment limits for securities and money market instruments, including when derivatives are used, and bank balances

General investment limits

The Company may invest no more than 10% of the fund's assets in securities and money market instruments of the same issuer (borrower). In so doing, the total value of securities and money market instruments from such issuers (borrowers) may not exceed 40% of the fund's assets. Furthermore, the Company may invest no more than 5% each of the fund's assets in securities and money market instruments of the same issuer. Securities purchased under repurchase agreements shall be attributed to this investment limit.

Issuers of securities and money market instruments must then also be taken into consideration within the scope of the specified limits if the securities and money market instruments issued by these issuers are acquired indirectly via other securities included in the fund that are linked to their performance.

The Company may invest no more than 20% of the fund's assets in bank balances at any one credit institution.

Investment limit for bonds backed by special asset pools

The Company may invest up to 25% of the fund's assets per issuer in

a) mortgage bonds and municipal bonds, as well as in bonds and note loans issued by credit institutions having their registered offices in a member state of the EU or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA prior to July 8, 2022. This shall be subject to the condition that the sums deriving from the issue of such bonds are invested in such a way that, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, they are capable of covering the liabilities of the bonds and that, in the event of default of the bond issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the repayment of the principal and payment of the accrued interest,

b) covered bonds as defined by article 3 (1) of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision that were issued after July 7, 2022.

If more than 5% of the fund's assets is invested in bonds as described in (a) and (b) above of the same issuer, the total value of such bonds may not exceed 80% of the fund's assets. Securities

purchased under repurchase agreements shall be attributed to this investment limit.

Investment limits for public sector issuers

The Company may invest up to 35% of the fund's assets respectively in bonds, promissory note loans and money market instruments of special national and supranational public sector issuers. These public sector issuers include the German federal government, the German federal states, member states of the EU or their local authorities, third countries and public supranational bodies of which one or more member states of the EU are members.

This limit can be exceeded for bonds, promissory note loans and money market instruments if that is provided for in the Terms and Conditions of Investment and the issuers are specified there. If this option is availed of, the securities and money market instruments of these issuers in the fund must originate from at least six different issues; no more than 30% of the fund's assets may be invested in one issue.

Securities purchased under repurchase agreements shall be attributed to this investment limit.

Combination of investment limits

The Company may invest no more than 20% of the fund's assets in a combination of the following assets:

- securities or money market instruments issued by one and the same institution;
- deposits at this institution, i.e., bank balances;
- attributable amounts for the counterparty risk of transactions in derivatives, securities loans and repurchase agreement transactions conducted with this institution.

For special public sector issuers, (see section "Investment principles and limits – Assets – Investment limits for securities and money market instruments, including when derivatives are used, and bank balances – Investment limits for public sector issuers"), a combination of the aforementioned assets may not exceed 35% of the fund's assets.

The respective individual upper limits shall remain unaffected.

Investment limits when derivatives are used

The amounts of securities and money market instruments of an issuer attributed to the aforementioned limits may be reduced through the use of offsetting derivatives whose underlyings are securities and money market instruments of the same issuer. Securities or money market instruments of an issuer may therefore be acquired for the account of the fund in excess of the aforementioned limits as long as the ensuing elevated issuer risk is lowered again by means of hedging transactions.

Other assets and their investment limits

Other investment instruments

The Company may invest a total of no more than 10% of the fund's assets in the following other assets ("Other' investment instruments"):

1. Securities that are not admitted for trading on a stock exchange or admitted for trading or included in another organized market, but which generally fulfill the criteria for securities. In contrast to traded and admitted securities, reliable valuation for these securities must be available in the form of a valuation conducted on a periodic basis that is derived from information from the issuer or from competent investment research. Appropriate information about the non-admitted or non-included security or, where relevant, the associated portfolio, i.e., the portfolio evidenced in the security, must be available in the form of regular, accurate information for the fund.
2. Money market instruments of issuers that do not meet the requirements mentioned above, provided they are liquid and their value can be accurately determined at any time. Money market instruments are liquid if they can be sold at limited cost within an adequately short time frame. Here the obligation of the Company to redeem units of the fund at the request of investors and, to that end, to be able to sell such money market instruments correspondingly quickly, must be taken into account. In addition, an accurate and reliable valuation system must exist for money market instruments that enables the determination of the net asset value of the money market instrument and is based on market data or on valuation models (including systems based on amortized costs). The liquidity requirement for money market instruments is deemed met if they are admitted for trading or included in an organized market within the EEA, or if they are admitted for trading or included in an organized market outside the EEA, provided that BaFin has approved the choice of this market.
3. Newly issued equities if, according to their terms of issue,
 - their admission for trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the EU or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA or their admission to an organized market or their inclusion in such a market in a member state of the EU or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA must be applied for, or
 - their admission for trading on a stock exchange or on an organized market, or their inclusion in such a market outside the member states of the EU or outside the other states that are parties to the Agreement on the EEA must be applied for, provided BaFin has approved of the choice of this stock exchange or this organized market, and provided the admission or

inclusion of these equities takes place within one year of their issue.

4. Promissory note loans that can be assigned at least twice following acquisition for the fund and which were granted to one of the following institutions:
 - a) the German federal government or a special-purpose vehicle thereof, an EU country or an OECD member country,
 - b) another domestic authority, regional government or local authority of another member state of the EU or another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA, provided that the receivable can be treated, according to the regulation on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, in the same manner as a receivable from the central government on whose sovereign territory the regional government or local authority is located,
 - c) other corporate bodies or institutions under public law domiciled in Germany or in another member state of the EU, or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA,
 - d) companies that have issued securities that have been admitted for trading in an organized market within the EEA or which have been admitted for trading in another regulated market that meets the essential requirements of regulated markets as defined by the directive on markets for financial instruments, as amended, or
 - e) other borrowers, provided that one of the bodies designated in (a) through (c) above has undertaken to guarantee the payment of interest and repayment of principal.

Investment limits for tax reasons

If the fund has been designed as an equity fund or balanced fund for tax purposes, this is disclosed in the special section and in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment.

Investment fund units and their investment limits

The extent to which the Company can invest for the account of the fund in units of target funds that are open-ended domestic and foreign investment undertakings is presented in the special section and in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment.

The target funds may, according to their terms and conditions of investment or Articles of Incorporation, invest no more than 10% of their assets in units of other open-ended investment undertakings. For units of AIFs, the following requirements additionally apply:

The target fund shall have been authorized under legal provisions that make it subject to effective public supervision for the protection of investors, and there must be sufficient assurance of satisfactory cooperation between BaFin and the target fund's supervisory authority.

The level of protection for investors must be equivalent to that provided for investors in a domestic UCITS, especially as regards separation of management and custody of assets, borrowing, lending and short sales of securities and money market instruments.

The business activity of the target fund must be reported in annual and semiannual reports and allow investors to make their own assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period.

The target fund must be a retail fund in which the number of units is not limited and where investors have the right to redeem units at any time.

Derivatives

Unless otherwise provided in the special section of the Sales Prospectus, the Company may conduct transactions with derivatives for the fund as part of the investment strategy. This includes derivative transactions for efficient portfolio management and for achieving additional income, i.e., also for speculative purposes. That can increase the risk of loss in the fund at least temporarily.

A derivative is an instrument whose price depends on the price fluctuations or expected prices of other ("underlying") assets. The following discussion concerns both derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components (collectively "derivatives").

The market risk of the fund may not be more than doubled through the use of derivatives ("market risk limit"). Market risk is the risk of loss arising from fluctuations in the market values of assets held in the fund that are attributable to changes in variable market prices and rates such as interest rates, exchange rates and the prices of equities and commodities, or to changes in the creditworthiness of an issuer. The Company must comply with the market risk limit on an ongoing basis. It must determine on a daily basis the extent to which the market risk limit has been reached as provided for by law, specifically the Regulation on Risk management and risk measurement when using Derivatives, securities loans and repurchase agreement transactions in investment undertakings according to the German Investment Code ("Derivatives Regulation").

Precise details on which derivatives the Company may acquire for the account of the fund, and on the method being used for determining the extent to which the market risk limit has been reached, are presented in the "Derivatives" section in the special section.

Futures contracts

Futures contracts are agreements that unconditionally bind both parties to buy or sell a particular amount of a certain underlying at a predetermined price at a certain point in time, at maturity or within a certain period. The Company

may, within the scope of the investment principles, enter into futures contracts for the account of the fund on securities and money market instruments acquirable for the fund, as well as on interest rates, exchange rates, currencies and qualified financial indices.

Options

In options transactions, a third party is granted, in exchange for a consideration ("option premium"), the right to demand delivery or acceptance of assets during a specific period of time or at the end of a specific period at a predetermined price ("strike price"), or to demand payment of a cash settlement, or to acquire corresponding options. The Company may take part in options transactions for the account of the fund within the scope of the investment principles.

Swaps

Swaps are exchange contracts in which the parties swap the cash flows or risks underlying the respective transaction. The Company may, within the scope of the investment principles, conduct swap transactions such as interest rate swaps, currency swaps, interest rate/currency swaps and variance swaps.

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. In all other aspects, the principles established for options apply. The Company may only conclude swaptions for the account of the fund that consist of the options and swaps described above.

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 contracting party. In all other aspects, the information for swaps applies accordingly.

Total return swaps

Total return swaps are derivatives in which all income and price changes of an underlying are exchanged for an agreed fixed interest payment. A contracting party, the protection buyer, transfers the entire credit and market risk of the underlying to the other contracting party, the protection seller. In return, the protection buyer pays a premium to the protection seller.

If total return swaps are used for the fund, the details are outlined in the "Use of total return swaps" section of the special section.

Securitized financial instruments

The Company may also acquire for the account of the fund 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.

OTC derivative transactions

The Company may conduct for the account of the feeder fund both those derivative transactions admitted for trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organized market and over-the-counter ("OTC") transactions.

The Company may conduct derivative transactions that are neither admitted for trading on a stock exchange nor admitted to or included in another organized market only with suitable credit institutions or financial services institutions on the basis of standardized master agreements. For derivatives traded other than on a stock exchange, the counterparty risk of a contracting party is limited to 5% of the feeder fund's assets. If the contracting party is a credit institution having its registered office in a member state of the EU, in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA or in a third country with a comparable level of supervision, the counterparty risk may amount to 10% of the feeder fund's assets. Derivative transactions conducted other than on a stock exchange where the contracting party is the central clearing house of a stock exchange or another organized market are not included when determining these limits if the derivatives are marked to market daily, with a daily margin settlement. However, amounts due to the feeder fund from an intermediary trader are attributed to these limits, even if the derivative is traded on a stock exchange or in another organized market.

Securities lending transactions

The securities, money market instruments and investment fund units held in the fund can, for the purpose of achieving additional income, be transferred as a loan to third parties in exchange for appropriate market consideration. In so doing, all of the fund's holdings in securities, money market instruments and investment fund units can be transferred as a loan to third parties only for a period that is indefinite. The Company reserves the right, depending on the respective market conditions and with the objective of fully exploiting the income potential in the interests of the investors, to actually transfer all of the securities, money market instruments and investment fund units held in the fund by way of a loan. An overview of the current actual utilization rates to which the securities have been transferred by way of a loan can be found on the Internet at www.dws.com. The Company has the option to terminate the lending transaction at any time. It must be contractually agreed that securities, money market instruments or investment fund units of the same kind, quality and quantity will be

returned to the fund within the customary settlement period following the ending of the lending transaction. A requirement for the transfer of securities, money market instruments and investment fund units as a loan is that the fund must be provided with sufficient collateral. For this purpose, balances may be assigned or pledged, and securities or money market instruments may be transferred or pledged. The fund is entitled to the income from the investment of the collateral.

The borrower must additionally pay to the custodian, for the account of the fund, any interest received from securities lent, money market instruments or investment fund units at maturity. The value of all securities, money market instruments or investment fund units transferred to any one borrower may not exceed 10% of the fund's assets.

The Company may make use of an organized system for the brokerage and settlement of securities loans provided by a central custodian for securities. Whenever organized systems are used for settlement of securities loans, the value of the securities transferred to any one borrower may not exceed 10% of the fund's assets. In the event that settlement takes place over an organized system, the Company must have the right to terminate the securities loan at any time.

The Company may not grant money loans to third parties for the account of the fund.

Repurchase agreement transactions

The Company may, for the purpose of achieving additional income and for short-term secured investment for the account of the fund, enter into repurchase agreement transactions having a maximum maturity of twelve months with credit institutions and financial services institutions. In so doing, it can both transfer all of the securities, money market instruments or investment fund units of the fund to a transferee in exchange for a consideration ("simple repurchase agreement transaction") and accept securities, money market instruments or investment fund units within the scope of the respectively applicable investment limits against cash ("reverse repurchase agreement transaction"). The Company reserves the right, depending on the respective market conditions and with the objective of fully exploiting the income potential and of making a secured investment in the interests of the investors, to actually transfer all of the securities or cash held in the fund by way of a repurchase agreement transaction.

The Company has the option to terminate the repurchase agreement transaction at any time, except in the case of repurchase agreement transactions having a term of less than one week.

If a simple repurchase agreement transaction is terminated, the Company has the right to demand

the return of the securities, money market instruments or investment fund units transferred under the agreement. The termination of a reverse repurchase agreement transaction can result in the refund of either the entire sum of money or the accrued sum of money in the amount of the current market value. Repurchase transactions are only permitted in the form of "genuine" repurchase agreement transactions. In these transactions, the transferee assumes the obligation to retransfer the securities, money market instruments or investment fund units on a fixed date or on a date to be determined by the transferor, or to pay back the sum of money with interest.

Choice of counterparty

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 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 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (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.

Collateral strategy

As part of derivative transactions, securities lending and repurchase agreement transactions, the Company accepts collateral for the account of the fund. The purpose of the collateral is to fully or partially reduce the risk of default of the contracting party to these contracts. For forward currency transactions and currency swaps that are settled physically, collateral may be waived, taking into account the maturity as well as the creditworthiness of the contracting party.

Types of permissible collateral

The Company accepts the following assets as collateral for derivatives transactions / securities lending transactions / repurchase agreement transactions:

1. This collateral shall have been received before or at the time of the transfer of the securities lent in the case of a securities lending transaction. 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.
2. In general, collateral for securities lending transactions, repurchase agreement transactions and transactions with OTC

derivatives 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 of March 19, 2007, letters of credit and first-demand guarantees that are issued by credit institutions with good credit ratings that are not affiliated with the contracting party, or bonds issued by a member state of the European Union or its local authorities or 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 collective investment undertaking (“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 issuers with high credit quality; 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.
3. Collateral that is not provided in the form of cash or units of UCIs/JUCITS must have been issued by a legal entity that is not affiliated with the contracting party.

The collateral provided by a contracting party must, among other things, have adequate risk diversification in relation to issuers. If several contracting parties provide collateral of the same issuer, this collateral must be aggregated. If the value of the collateral of the same issuer provided by one or more contracting parties does not exceed 20% of the fund’s assets, diversification is deemed to be adequate.

Adequate diversification also exists even when this limit is exceeded if, in this respect, exclusively securities or money market instruments of the following issuers or guarantors are provided as collateral to the fund: of the German federal government, of a German federal state, of another member state of the European Union or of its local authorities, of another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or of the local authorities of this signatory state, of a third country or of an international organization that belongs to the German federal government, another member state of the European Union, or another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area.

If all of the collateral provided comprises securities or money market instruments of such an issuer or guarantor, this collateral must have been issued

within the framework of at least six different issues. The value of the securities or money market instruments issued as part of the same issue may in this regard not exceed 30% of the fund’s assets.

Scope of collateralization

Securities lending transactions are fully collateralized. The price of the securities transferred in the securities loan, along with the associated income, constitutes the secured value. The value of the collateral provided by the borrower may not be less than the secured value plus a market premium.

Furthermore, OTC derivative transactions, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions must be collateralized to an extent that will ensure that the amount attributable for the risk of default of the respective contracting party does not exceed 5% of the fund’s assets. If the contracting party is a credit institution having its registered office in a member state of the EU or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA or in a third country where equivalent prudential rules apply, the amount attributable for the risk of default may constitute 10% of the fund’s assets.

General collateral valuation rules

The Company (or its representatives) perform a daily valuation of the collateral 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. If appropriate, safety margins shall apply to take into account the exchange rate or market risks associated with the assets accepted as collateral.

Collateral that is admitted for trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organized 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.

Strategy for discounting valuations (haircut strategy)

The Company has a strategy for applying discounts or premiums on financial assets that are accepted as collateral (“haircut strategy”). The discounts or premiums on the collateral are determined by:

- a) the credit quality of the contracting party,
- b) the liquidity of the collateral,
- c) the price volatility of the collateral,
- d) the credit quality of the issuer and/or
- e) the country or market in which the collateral is traded.

Through the use of the haircut strategy the Company requires contracting parties to furnish collateral for OTC derivative transactions, securities lending transactions and repurchase

agreement transactions, applying the following collateralization rates:

Collateralization rate 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 collateralization rates are reviewed for appropriateness on a regular basis, at least once each year, and are adjusted accordingly if necessary.

Investment of cash collateral

Cash collateral in the form of bank balances may be held in blocked cash accounts at the fund’s custodian or, with the custodian’s consent, at another credit institution. Reinvestment 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.

Custody of securities as collateral

The Company may, for the account of the fund, accept securities as collateral within the framework of derivatives transactions, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions. If these securities are transferred as collateral, they must be held in custody at the custodian. If the Company received the securities pledged as collateral within the framework of derivatives transactions or securities lending transactions, they may also be held in custody at another institution that is subject to effective public supervision and is independent of the protection seller. Reuse of the securities is not permitted.

Borrowing

Short-term borrowing of up to 10% of the fund’s assets for the collective account of the investors is permissible if the borrowing conditions are customary in the market, and if the custodian grants its consent.

Leverage

Leverage designates any method by which the Company can increase the investment level of the fund. The level of investment represents the percentage of positions with a market risk exposure in the fund and can rise to over 100% of the net asset value due to the leverage effect of derivatives. Leverage is mainly generated through the use of derivatives, through borrowing and through reinvestment of collateral from securities lending and repurchase agreement transactions. Derivatives also include structured products with a

derivate component such as bonus and discount certificates, credit-linked notes and convertible bonds.

The Company may use such methods for the fund to the extent described in this Sales Prospectus. The possibility of using derivatives and entry into securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions is presented in the section "Investment principles and limits – Assets – Derivatives," and/or "Securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions." The possibility of borrowing is explained in the section "Investment principles and limits – Borrowing."

Leverage is calculated in accordance with the gross method. All derivatives are included in the calculation, regardless of whether the derivatives are used for hedging risk or for optimizing returns. The gross leverage of the fund is determined from the ratio of the total of the absolute values of all positions of the fund with a market risk exposure and the net asset value of the fund. Cash and other assets in the fund currency that are free of market risk are not taken into account.

Individual derivative transactions or securities positions are not offset against each other in the calculation, i.e., netting and hedging agreements are not taken into account. Any effects from the reinvestment of collateral in securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions are taken into account.

The calculation of the net asset value is explained in the section "Units – Issue and redemption price."

The Company anticipates that the leverage for the fund calculated according to the gross method shall not exceed more than five times its net asset value. Depending on market conditions, however, leverage can fluctuate, and the intended threshold may therefore be exceeded in spite of constant monitoring by the Company.

Valuation

General asset valuation rules

Assets admitted for trading on a stock exchange/ traded in an organized market

Assets that are admitted for trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organized market, as well as subscription rights for the fund, are valued at the most recent available trading price permitting reliable valuation, unless otherwise provided for in the following section "Special rules for the valuation of individual assets."

Assets neither listed on stock exchanges nor traded in organized markets, or assets having no trading price

Assets that are neither admitted for trading on stock exchanges nor admitted to or included in

another organized market, or for which there is no trading price, are valued at the current market value deemed appropriate on the basis of a careful assessment using suitable valuation models and taking into consideration current market conditions, unless otherwise provided for in the following section "Special rules for the valuation of individual assets."

Special rules for the valuation of individual assets

Unlisted bonds and promissory note loans

For the purposes of valuing bonds that are neither admitted for trading on a stock exchange nor admitted to or included in another organized market (e.g., unlisted debt instruments, commercial papers and certificates of deposit) and for the valuation of promissory note loans, the market prices agreed for comparable bonds and note loans and, if applicable, the market prices of bonds of comparable issuers and with equivalent maturities and interest rates are used, less a discount to compensate for limited marketability, if necessary.

Options and futures contracts

Options belonging to the fund and liabilities from options granted to third parties that are admitted for trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organized market are valued at the most recent available trading price permitting reliable valuation.

The same applies with respect to amounts receivable and payable under futures contracts sold for the account of the fund. The initial margins charged to the fund are included in the value of the fund, taking into account the gains and losses in valuation established on the valuation date.

Swaps

Swaps are valued at the market value deemed appropriate on the basis of a careful assessment using suitable valuation models and taking into consideration overall circumstances.

Bank balances, other assets, liabilities, time deposits and master fund shares

Bank balances are generally valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest.

Time deposits are valued at their market value, provided that the time deposit may be canceled at any time and repayment is not at nominal value plus interest.

Shares of the master fund are generally recognized at the most recently determined redemption price or at the most recent available trading price permitting reliable valuation. If these values are not available, units of investment funds are valued at the current market value deemed appropriate on the basis of a careful assessment using suitable valuation models and taking into consideration current market conditions.

Securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions

Repayment claims arising from securities lending transactions are governed by the applicable market value of the assets transferred as loans.

Assets sold under repurchase agreements for the account of the fund shall continue to be taken into account in the valuation. In addition, the amounts received for the account of the fund under repurchase agreement transactions shall be reported as bank balances.

Assets purchased under repurchase agreements for the account of the fund shall not be taken into account in the valuation. Because of the payments made by the fund, a claim against the transferor in the amount of the discounted repayment claims must be taken into account in the valuation.

Assets denominated in foreign currency

Assets denominated in foreign currency shall be converted on the same day into the currency of the feeder fund using the exchange rate quoted for the respective currency pair on the Thomson Reuters trading platform.

Sub-funds

The feeder fund is not a sub-fund of an umbrella structure.

Units

The rights of investors are represented by share certificates or are issued as electronic share certificates. Securitised share certificates are securitized exclusively in global certificates. These global certificates are kept at a central depository for securities. Investors are not entitled to receive physical delivery of individual share certificates. Units may only be acquired for holding in custody accounts. Units are made out to bearer.

Obligation to deposit actual securities

Bearer units in the form of definitive securities were issued for the fund in the past. According to the KAGB, these definitive securities may no longer remain in the possession of investors and must, along with the coupons not yet due, instead be held in collective custody by a central custodian for securities, an authorized or recognized domestic or foreign central custodian or another suitable foreign custodian. Investors cannot demand that these definitive securities be re-issued to them. The Company may replace the deposited definitive securities with securitization of the corresponding units in a global certificate.

Bearer share certificates that were still not held in collective custody at one of the aforementioned institutions by December 31, 2016, became null and void after this date. This also applies to the coupons that are not yet due. As of January 1, 2017, the rights of the investors in question were instead

represented in a global certificate. The investors then became co-owners, in proportion to their share of the fund's assets, of this global certificate and of the collective holdings to which the certificate pertains. They can still submit their void bearer share certificates to the custodian of the fund and demand that their units in the fund instead be credited to a custody account.

Issue and redemption of units

The Company prohibits all activities connected with market timing and similar practices, and it reserves the right to refuse buy, sell and exchange orders if it suspects that such practices are being applied. In such cases, the Company will take all measures necessary to protect the other investors in the fund.

Issue of units

The number of units issued is generally unlimited. Units can be purchased from the custodian. They are issued by the custodian at the issue price, which is equal to the net asset value per unit plus an initial sales charge. Acquisition through an intermediary is also generally possible; additional costs may be incurred. The Company reserves the right to suspend or definitively discontinue the issue of units. The issue of units may be suspended in whole or in part.

If a minimum investment is required for an investment, this fact is disclosed in the "Minimum investment" section of the special section.

It may be stipulated that units in certain unit classes of the fund may only be acquired and held by investors if these investors meet certain additional requirements. If applicable, these requirements are described in the "Units – Issue of units" section of the special section.

Redemption of units

Investors can request the redemption of units on each valuation date unless the Company has limited or temporarily suspended the redemption of units (see section "Units – Suspension of the redemption of units"). Redemption orders must be placed with the custodian, the Company itself or with an intermediary (such as the institution maintaining the custody account). The Company is obligated to redeem units at the redemption price applicable on the settlement date, which corresponds to the net asset value per unit determined on that date less any applicable redemption fee. Redemption can also take place through an intermediary (such as the institution maintaining the custody account), which may give rise to additional costs.

Settlement when issuing and redeeming units

The Company complies with the principle of equal treatment of investors by ensuring that no investor can gain an advantage by buying or selling units at

known net asset values per unit. It therefore imposes a daily order acceptance deadline. The settlement of issue and redemption orders received at the offices of the custodian or the Company by the order acceptance deadline shall take place no later than the valuation date following the date on which the order was received (= the settlement date) at the net asset value per unit determined on that date. Orders received by the custodian or the Company after the acceptance deadline are not settled until the valuation date immediately following that next valuation date (= the settlement date) at the net asset value per unit determined on that date. The special section and the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment can provide otherwise in particular individual cases. The order acceptance deadline for this fund is published on the Internet at www.dws.com. It can be changed by the Company at any time.

Third parties like the institution maintaining the custody account for the investor, for example, can additionally act as intermediaries in the issue and redemption of units. This can result in longer settlement periods. The Company has no influence on the different settlement arrangements of institutions maintaining custody accounts.

Unless otherwise provided for in the special section, the posting of the respective units or the transfer of the amount to be received takes place two bank business days after the settlement date. This period refers to the processing activity between the institution maintaining the custody account and the custodian. Posting or transfer from the institution maintaining the custody account to the desired recipient account must follow afterward, and may lead to additional delays. Investors should therefore allow sufficient time when planning for specific payment dates.

Restriction of the redemption of units

The Company can restrict the redemption of units for a total of up to 15 consecutive working days if the redemption requests of the investors on the first settlement date of the 15 working days reaches at least 10% of the net asset value (threshold). If the threshold is reached or exceeded, the Company decides according to its best judgment whether it will restrict the redemption on this settlement date. If it decides to restrict redemption, it may continue this for up to 14 consecutive working days on the basis of a daily discretionary judgment. It may decide to do so if the redemption requests can no longer be executed in the interests of all investors due to the liquidity situation of the fund. This may be the case, for example, if the liquidity of the assets of the fund deteriorates due to political, economic or other market events and is therefore no longer sufficient for executing all of the redemption requests on the settlement date. In such cases, the redemption restriction should be considered a more moderate measure compared to a suspension of redemption.

If the Company decides to restrict the redemption, it shall only redeem the units on a pro rata basis at the redemption price applicable on the settlement date. Other than that, the redemption obligation shall not apply. This means that each redemption order is executed only on a pro rata basis according to a ratio determined by the Company. In the interests of the investors, the Company determines the ratio on the basis of the available liquidity and the total number of orders for the applicable settlement date. The extent of the available liquidity is heavily dependent on the current market environment. The ratio stipulates at what percentage the redemption requests are to be paid out on the settlement date. The part of the order that is not executed (remaining order) will not be executed by the Company at a later date, but instead expires (pro-rata approach with forfeiture of the remaining order).

The Company decides on each valuation date whether and on the basis of which ratio it will restrict redemption. The Company can restrict the redemption for a maximum of 15 consecutive working days. The possibility of suspending the redemption remains unaffected.

The Company immediately publishes information on the restriction of the redemption of units as well as the lifting of such restriction on its website.

The redemption price corresponds to the net asset value per unit determined on that day less a redemption fee, where applicable. Redemption through an intermediary (e.g., the institution maintaining the custody account) is also possible; additional costs may be incurred for the investor when so doing.

Suspension of the redemption of units

The Company may suspend the redemption of units under exceptional circumstances that make a suspension appear necessary when taking into consideration the interests of investors. Such exceptional circumstances include, for example, the unscheduled closing of a stock exchange on which a significant portion of the securities of the fund is traded or that the assets of the fund cannot be valued. In addition, BaFin may order that the Company suspend the redemption of units if that is necessary in the interests of the investors or the public.

The Company reserves the right not to redeem or exchange units until it has disposed of assets of the fund without delay, but serving the interests of all investors, at the redemption price then applicable. A suspension without subsequent resumption of the redemption of units can lead directly to a liquidation of the investment fund (see section "Liquidation, transfer and merger of the fund").

If the master fund temporarily suspends the redemption of its shares, the Company in turn has

the right to suspend the redemption of units of this fund during the same period of time.

The Company shall notify the investors, by means of an announcement in the Bundesanzeiger and on the Internet at www.dws.com, about the suspension of the redemption of units and its resumption. The institutions maintaining the custody accounts shall also inform investors by means of a durable medium, such as on paper or in electronic format.

Liquidity management

The Company has specified written principles and procedures for the fund that enable it to monitor the fund's liquidity risks and to ensure that the liquidity profile of the investments of the fund matches the underlying liabilities of the fund.

The principles and procedures include:

- The Company monitors the liquidity risks that may arise at the level of the fund or of the assets. It makes an assessment of the liquidity of the assets held in the fund in relation to the fund's assets and stipulates a liquidity ratio. The evaluation of liquidity includes, for example, an analysis of the trading volume, the complexity of the asset and the number of trading days that are required to dispose of the respective asset without influencing the market price. The Company also monitors the investments in target funds and their redemption policies, and any resulting impact on the liquidity of the fund.
- The Company monitors the liquidity risks that can result from elevated demand by investors for the redemption of units. Here it forms expectations about net changes in capital, taking into account available information on the investor structure and experience from historical net changes in capital. It takes into account the effects of large-scale call risks and other risks (such as reputational risks).
- The Company has established adequate liquidity risk limits for the fund. It monitors compliance with these limits and has specified procedures to follow if the limits are or might be exceeded.
- The procedures instituted by the Company ensure consistency between liquidity ratio, the liquidity risk limits and the net changes in capital to be expected.

The Company reviews these principles regularly and updates them accordingly.

The Company conducts stress tests on a regular basis, at least once each year, with which it can evaluate the liquidity risks of the fund. The Company conducts the stress tests on the basis of reliable and current quantitative or, where that is not appropriate, qualitative information. This information includes investment strategy, redemption periods, payment obligations and periods within which the assets can be sold, as well as information relating to general investor

behavior and market developments. The stress tests simulate any potential lack of liquidity of the assets in the fund, as well as requests for redemptions that are unusual in terms of number and scope. They cover market risks and their effects, including margin calls, collateral requirements or lines of credit. They take into account valuation sensitivities under stress conditions. They are performed at frequencies appropriate for the type of fund, taking into account the investment strategy, the liquidity profile, the type of investor and the redemption principles of the fund.

The redemption rights under normal and exceptional circumstances, as well as the restriction or suspension of the redemption of units, are presented in the sections "Units – Issue of units," "Units – Redemption of units," "Units – Restriction of the redemption of units" and "Units – Suspension of the redemption of units." The associated risks are explained under "Risk warnings – Risks of investing in the fund – Restriction of the redemption of units, Suspension of the redemption of units" and "Risk warnings – Risks of restricted or elevated liquidity of the master fund."

Stock exchanges and markets

The Company may have the units of the feeder fund admitted to trading on a stock exchange or in organized markets; currently the Company is not availing itself of this option.

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

The market price underlying trading in other markets is not determined exclusively by the value of the assets held in the feeder fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. Therefore, this market price may vary from the net asset value per unit determined by the Company or the custodian.

Fair treatment of investors and unit classes

Unless the special section provides otherwise, all units issued have the same configuration characteristics and no unit classes shall be formed. If the special section does provide for the formation of unit classes, all issued units of a specific unit class shall have the same configuration characteristics. Additional unit classes may be formed. The unit classes may especially differ with respect to the distribution policy, the initial sales charge, the redemption fee, the currency of the net asset value per unit, the management fee / all-in fee, the minimum investment or a combination of these features.

It may be stipulated that units in certain unit classes of the fund may only be acquired and held by investors if these investors meet certain additional requirements. If applicable, these requirements are described in the "Units – Issue of units" section of the special section.

The Company shall treat the fund's investors fairly. When managing liquidity risk and redeeming units, it may not place the interests of one investor or group of investors ahead of the interests of another investor or group of investors.

Regarding the procedures used by the Company to ensure the fair treatment of investors, see the sections "Units – Settlement when issuing and redeeming units," "Units – Liquidity management" and "Fair treatment of investors/Handling of conflicts of interest."

Issue and redemption price

In calculating the issue price and the redemption price for the units, the custodian determines on each valuation date, with the participation of the Company, the value of the assets owned by the fund less any liabilities of the fund (the "net asset value").

Dividing the net asset value thus determined by the number of units issued gives the net asset value per unit.

In calculating the issue price and the redemption price for the units, the custodian, with the participation of the Company, determines a net asset value on each valuation date. If stipulated in the Terms and Conditions of Investment, the Company shall apply partial swing pricing for all issues and redemptions of units on the valuation date.

Swing pricing is a method of calculating the net asset value per unit whereby the transaction costs arising from redemptions or issues of units are apportioned to the unitholders whose orders caused the trades. For this, the net asset value is first determined by the value of the assets belonging to the fund less the liabilities. Dividing the net asset value thus determined by the number of units issued gives the net asset value per unit, which is additionally modified up or down ("swing factor"). In the case of partial swing pricing, this mechanism is then only applied if the imbalance of unit redemptions and unit issues on the respective valuation date exceeds a threshold value defined by the Company. The Company determines the threshold value as a percentage amount using several criteria such as market conditions, market liquidity, risk analyses.

The swing factor takes into account transaction costs caused by an excess of redemption or issue requests. The Company determines the swing factor depending on various parameters (e.g., taking into account transaction costs, bid/ask spreads, effects on the market price). The swing factor shall not exceed 2% of the net asset value.

A higher swing factor can be set in an extraordinary market environment (this may be the case, for example, if the fund's assets cannot be valued or trading of financial instruments in the markets is considerably affected due to political, economic or other events). In such a case, the Company shall publish a corresponding notification about such an increase on its website www.dws.com.

If there is an excess of redemptions on a settlement date on which the threshold is exceeded, the net asset value per unit or share is reduced by the swing factor. If there is an excess of issues on a settlement date on which the threshold is exceeded, the net asset value per unit or share is increased by the swing factor.

The net asset value, the net asset value per unit and the issue and redemption prices will be determined Monday through Friday, except on public holidays in Frankfurt/Main, Hesse and not on December 24 or December 31 ("valuation dates"). Other days may also be excluded as valuation dates in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment.

Suspension of the calculation of the issue and redemption prices

The Company may suspend the calculation of the issue and redemption prices under the same conditions as the redemption of units. These circumstances are explained in more detail in the section entitled "Units – Suspension of the redemption of units."

Initial sales charge and redemption fee

Precise details on the initial sales charge and on the redemption fee are presented in the sections "Issue and redemption prices – Initial sales charge" and "Issue and redemption prices – Redemption fee" in the special section.

Publication of the issue and redemption prices

For each issue and redemption of units, the issue and redemption prices and, if applicable, the net asset value per unit shall be published in a business publication and a daily newspaper with sufficient circulation and/or on the Internet at www.dws.com.

If units are redeemed through third parties, costs could be incurred for the redemption of the units. Costs higher than the issue price may be charged if the units are sold through third parties.

Costs

Costs related to the issue and redemption of units

No additional costs are charged by the Company or the custodian for the issue and redemption of

units at the respective issue price (net asset value per unit plus any applicable initial sales charge) or redemption price (net asset value per unit less any applicable redemption fee).

If the investor acquires units through third parties, these third parties can assess costs that are higher than the initial sales charge. If the investor redeems units through third parties, these third parties can assess their own costs when redeeming the units.

Administrative and other costs

Details on administrative and other costs are presented in the section "Administrative and other costs" in the special section.

Circumstances particular to the acquisition of master fund shares

In addition to the fees for the management of the fund, a management fee is also assessed for the shares of the master fund held in the master fund.

In connection with the acquisition of master fund shares, the following types of fees, costs, taxes, commissions and other expenses are borne directly or indirectly by the investors of 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.

When acquiring shares of the master fund, the fund may only be charged a reduced all-in fee in respect of the extent of this investment. Because the management fee of the master fund is lower than the all-in fee of the fund, the Company may charge the fund for the shares acquired only the difference between the all-in fee of the fund and the management fee of the master fund. The section "Special section – Issue and redemption prices and costs – Costs of the master fund" may contain different provisions. The Company may not charge initial sales charges or redemption fees when purchasing master fund shares. Furthermore, the annual and semiannual reports will disclose the amount charged to the fund as a management fee for the master fund shares held in the fund.

Statement of total expense ratio

In the annual report, the costs accrued and charged to the fund during the fiscal year are disclosed and reported as a ratio of the fund's average net assets ("total expense ratio"). Costs consist of fees for the management of the fund (including any applicable performance-based fee), the remuneration of the custodian and the additional expenses that can be charged to the

fund (see sections "Administrative and other costs" and "Administrative and other costs – Circumstances particular to the acquisition of investment fund units" in the special section). If the fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in other open-ended investment undertakings, the total expense ratio of these target funds is additionally taken into account. The total expense ratio includes neither incidental costs nor costs incurred in the purchase and sale of assets ("transaction costs").

Different expense statement from distributors

If the investor is advised on the acquisition of units by third parties or if these act as intermediaries for the purchase, they may charge the investor expenses or shares of expenses which are not identical to the expense information in this Sales Prospectus and in the Key Information Document and which may exceed the total expense ratio described here. The reason for this may especially be that the third party additionally takes the costs of its activities into account (such as brokerage, advisory or custody services). In addition, it may also take into account any one-time costs such as initial sales charges and generally uses other calculation methods, or also estimates, for costs incurred at fund level, which include, in particular, transactions costs for the fund.

Deviations in the expense statement may arise with regard to the information prior to the conclusion of the contract but also in the event of the provision of any regular cost information regarding the existing fund investment as part of a permanent business relationship with the client.

Compensation policy

The Company as a subsidiary of DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA ("DWS KGaA") is included in the group-wide compensation strategy of the DWS Group. 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, i.e., total compensation for employees comprises fixed and variable compensation and may contain portions of deferred compensation, which are linked both to individual future performance and to 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 DWS Group (including the Company, the investment funds it manages and the investors of these investment funds) and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest.
- c) Performance 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-assetguid=b29dd45e7-b4646a7b64481fc3db4b8cd>. This includes the description of the compensation system for employees, including the principles related to granting the variable compensation, to taking into account sustainability and sustainability risks, and the description of the Compensation Committee that has been set up below Management level. The Company shall provide this information free of charge in paper form upon request. Moreover, the Company provides additional information on employee compensation in the annual report.

Determination of income, income adjustment procedure

The feeder fund generates income in the form of the interest, dividends and income from investment fund units that have accrued during the fiscal year and have not been applied to cover costs. The fund additionally receives considerations from lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions. Further income can result from the disposal of assets held for the account of the feeder fund.

The Company uses an "income adjustment procedure" for the feeder fund. This prevents the share of distributable income in the unit price from fluctuating as a result of capital inflows and outflows. Otherwise, any inflows of capital into the feeder fund during the fiscal year would lead to less income being available for distribution per unit at the distribution dates than would be the case with a constant number of units in circulation. In contrast, any outflows of capital would lead to more income being available for distribution than would be the case with a constant number of units in circulation. In order to prevent this, the distributable income over the fiscal year that the purchaser of units must pay as part of the issue price, and that the seller of units receives as part of the redemption price, is continually calculated and entered as a distributable item in the income statement.

In doing so, it is accepted that investors acquiring units shortly before a distribution date, for instance, will receive back the portion of the issue price attributable to income in the form of a dividend, even though their paid-in capital did not contribute to the generation of that income.

Liquidation, transfer and merger of the fund

Conditions for the liquidation of the fund

The investors are not entitled to demand the liquidation of the fund. The Company may, however, terminate its right to manage the fund by giving a minimum of six months' notice by way of an announcement in the Bundesanzeiger and additionally in the annual report or semiannual report. The institutions maintaining the custody accounts shall also inform investors about the termination by means of a durable medium, such as on paper or in electronic format. Upon the effective termination of its management, the Company's right to manage the fund shall cease.

The Company's right to manage shall also cease upon the institution of bankruptcy proceedings concerning its assets or when a judicial order by which the application for the institution of such proceedings is rejected for lack of assets becomes final and binding. When the Company's right to manage expires, the right to dispose of the fund passes to the custodian, which shall wind up the fund and distribute the proceeds to the investors or, with the approval of BaFin, transfer management to another asset management company.

Procedure for the liquidation of the fund

Once the right to dispose of the fund passes to the custodian, the issue and redemption of units ceases and the fund is wound up.

The proceeds from the sale of the fund's assets, less any remaining costs still payable by the fund and the costs associated with the liquidation, are distributed to the investors. The investors shall be entitled to a share of the liquidation proceeds that is proportional to the number of units they hold in the fund.

The Company will prepare a liquidation report, dated to the day on which its right to manage expires, that meets the requirements of an annual report. No later than three months after the date of liquidation of the fund, the liquidation report is published in the Bundesanzeiger. While the custodian liquidates the fund, it prepares liquidation reports that meet the requirements of an annual report annually and on the date that the liquidation is completed. These reports must also be published in the Bundesanzeiger no later than three months after the date of liquidation.

Transfer of the fund

The Company may transfer the right to manage and dispose of the fund to another asset management company. The transfer requires the prior written approval of BaFin. The approved transfer shall be announced in the Bundesanzeiger and, in addition, in the annual report or semiannual report for the fund, as well as in the electronic information media designated in the Sales Prospectus. The time at which the transfer becomes effective is determined by the contractual arrangements between the Company and the receiving asset management company. However, the transfer shall take place no sooner than three months after its announcement in the Bundesanzeiger. All rights and obligations of the Company in relation to the fund are then transferred to the receiving asset management company.

Conditions for the merger of the fund

All the assets of this fund may, with the approval of BaFin, be transferred to another currently existing investment undertaking or to a new investment undertaking established by the merger that must fulfill the requirements of a UCITS and which was launched in Germany or in another EU or EEA state. The transfer takes effect at the end of the fund's fiscal year (the "key date of transfer"), unless another key date of transfer is specified.

Rights of investors in the merger of the fund

The Company must, in advance of the proposed key date of transfer, inform investors of the fund by means of a durable medium, such as on paper or in electronic format, about the reasons for the merger, the potential effects for investors and the rights of investors in connection with the merger, as well as about material procedural aspects. The Key Information Document for the investment undertaking to which the fund's assets are to be transferred must also be sent to investors. The investor must receive the aforementioned information at least 30 days in advance of the deadline for the redemption or exchange of the investor's units.

Investors have five working days before the proposed key date of transfer to either return their units at no additional cost other than the costs incurred for the liquidation of the fund or to exchange their units for units of another open-ended retail investment undertaking that is also managed by the Company or another entity belonging to the same group of companies and whose investment principles are comparable to those of the fund.

On the key date of transfer, the net asset values of the fund and of the receiving investment undertaking are calculated, the conversion ratio is determined, and the entire exchange procedure is examined by the auditor. The conversion ratio is calculated on the basis of the ratio of the net asset

values per unit of the fund and of the receiving investment undertaking at the time of the transfer. The investor receives the number of units of the receiving investment undertaking that corresponds to the value of the units held in the fund.

If investors do not avail of their redemption or exchange right, they become investors in the receiving investment undertaking on the key date of transfer. The Company also has the option to arrange with the management company of the receiving investment undertaking that investors in the fund shall receive a disbursement in cash of up

to 10% of the value of their units. Once all the assets of the fund are transferred, the fund ceases to exist. If the transfer takes place during the current fiscal year of the fund, the Company must prepare a report, dated to the key date of transfer, that meets the requirements of an annual report.

The Company will announce in the Bundesanzeiger and on the Internet at www.dws.com when the fund was merged into another investment undertaking managed by the Company and when the merger took effect. If the fund is merged into an investment undertaking

that is not managed by the Company, the management company that administers the receiving or newly established investment undertaking makes the announcement of the merger taking effect.

Outsourcing

The Company has outsourced the following activities. Some of the activities were in turn delegated to other outsourcing companies:

Seq. no.	Outsourcing company	Outsourcing measure	Conflicts of interest*
1	BlackRock Financial Management Inc., New York (USA)	Use of the "Aladdin" IT platform to support portfolio and risk management	Variant 1
2	DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA, Frankfurt/Main	Use of different IT applications in the area of risk management	Variant 2
3	Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt/Main	People services (security measures to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as all other criminal activity)	Variant 2
4	DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA, Frankfurt/Main	Use of different IT applications in Compliance & AML (security measures to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as all other criminal activity, AFC change strategy)	Variant 2
5	DWS International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Security measures to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as all other criminal activity	Variant 2
6	DWS Investment Management Americas Inc., Wilmington (USA)	Security measures to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as all other criminal activity	Variant 2
7	DWS Investments Singapore Ltd., Singapore (SG)	Security measures to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as all other criminal activity	Variant 2
8	DWS Group Services UK Ltd., London (UK)	Security measures to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as all other criminal activity	Variant 2
9	Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt/Main	Supply of TDI (technology, data and innovation) technology services plus provision and management of a resilient infrastructure	Variant 2
10	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, London Branch (UK)	Supply of TDI (technology, data and innovation) technology services plus provision and management of a resilient infrastructure	Variant 2
11	Deutsche Bank Core Corporation, New York (USA)	Supply of TDI (technology, data and innovation) technology services plus provision and management of a resilient infrastructure	Variant 2
12	DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA, Frankfurt/Main	Supply of technology services plus provision and management of a resilient infrastructure	Variant 2
13	DWS Beteiligungs GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Supply of technology services plus provision and management of a resilient infrastructure	Variant 2
14	DWS Investment S.A., Luxembourg	Supply of technology services plus provision and management of a resilient infrastructure	Variant 2
15	DWS Investment Management Americas Inc., Wilmington (USA)	Supply of technology services plus provision and management of a resilient infrastructure	Variant 2
16	DWS Distributors Inc., Chicago (USA)	Supply of technology services plus provision and management of a resilient infrastructure	Variant 2
17	DWS Group Services UK Ltd., London (UK)	Supply of technology services plus provision and management of a resilient infrastructure	Variant 2
18	DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA, Frankfurt/Main	Use of different applications in the area of procurement	Variant 2
19	DWS India Pvt Ltd, Mumbai (India)	Procurement Services	Variant 2
20	DWS Group Services UK Ltd., London (UK)	Procurement Services	Variant 2

Seq. no.	Outsourcing company	Outsourcing measure	Conflicts of interest*
21	DWS Beteiligungs GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Procurement Services	Variant 2
22	DWS International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Procurement Services	Variant 2
23	DWS Investment Management Americas Inc., Wilmington (USA)	Procurement Services	Variant 2
24	Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt/Main	Support for information and cybersecurity services	Variant 2
25	DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA, Frankfurt/Main	Support for information and cybersecurity services	Variant 2
26	DWS India Private Ltd., Mumbai (India)	Support for information and cybersecurity services	Variant 2
27	DWS Group Services UK Ltd., London (UK)	Support for information and cybersecurity services	Variant 2
28	DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA, Frankfurt/Main	Internal auditing	Variant 2
29	Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt/Main	HR services	Variant 2
30	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, London Branch (UK)	HR services	Variant 2
31	DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA	HR services	Variant 2
32	DWS Group Services UK Ltd., London (UK)	HR services	Variant 2
33	DWS India Pvt Ltd, Mumbai (India)	HR services	Variant 2
34	DWS Investment Management Americas Inc., Wilmington (USA)	HR services	Variant 2
35	DWS Investments (HK) Ltd, Hong Kong (Kowloon) (HK)	HR services	Variant 2
36	DWS Beteiligungs GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Contract management and tendering procedures	Variant 2
37	DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA, Frankfurt/Main	Legal advisory services and support in legal matters	Variant 2
38	DWS Beteiligungs GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Legal advisory services and support in legal matters	Variant 2
39	DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA, Frankfurt/Main	Use of different applications in operations, fund accounting and reporting	Variant 2
40	DWS Beteiligungs GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Operations, fund accounting and reporting	Variant 2
41	DWS Investments S.A., Luxembourg	NAV Fund price calculation for all self-administered funds	Variant 2
42	DWS Investments (HK) Limited, Hong Kong (Kowloon) (HK)	Operations, fund accounting and reporting	Variant 2
43	DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc., Wilmington (USA)	Operations, fund accounting and reporting	Variant 2
44	DWS International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Support in the area of investment guideline monitoring	Variant 2
45	DWS India Pvt Ltd., Mumbai (India)	Use of different applications in the area of accounting	Variant 2
46	DWS International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Acceptance of clients and verification of semiprofessional and professional investors of specialized funds of DWS Investment GmbH (KYC) as well as acceptance of clients and verification of distributors for mutual funds of DWS Investment GmbH (KYI) for compliance with anti-money laundering legislation	Variant 2
47	Blackswan Technologies GmbH, Marktobendorf	The supplier will use and run ELEMENT™ KYC to give DWS secure access to exhaustive mission-critical know your client checks for both private and private enterprises, thus fulfilling DWS's regulatory obligations.	Variant 1
48	DWS International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Use of different IT applications in the area of risk management	Variant 2
49	DWS International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Customer care (Service Center)	Variant 2
50	DB Direkt GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Customer care (B2C)	Variant 2
51	DWS India Pvt Ltd., Mumbai (India)	Investment research and back-testing of model portfolios for the overlay area	Variant 2
52	DWS Investment Management Americas Inc., Wilmington (USA)	Execution of trades in securities, derivatives and currencies for all regions, but with a focus on the American region.	Variant 2

Seq. no.	Outsourcing company	Outsourcing measure	Conflicts of interest*
53	DWS International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Execution of trades in securities, derivatives and currencies	Variant 2
54	DWS Investments (HK) Ltd., Hong Kong (Kowloon) (HK)	Execution of trades in securities, derivatives and currencies Hong Kong (Kowloon) (HK) from the Asia-Pacific region. In exceptional situations, securities, derivatives and currencies from other regions may also be traded.	Variant 2
55	DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA, Frankfurt/Main	Use of different applications in the area of accounting	Variant 2
56	Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt/Main	Finance: bookkeeping, accounting and reporting	Variant 2
57	DWS Beteiligungs GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Finance: bookkeeping, accounting and reporting	Variant 2
58	DWS Global Business Services Inc, Taguig City (Philippines)	Finance: bookkeeping, accounting and reporting	Variant 2
59	Barra, LLC & MSCI Limited, Berkeley (USA)	Use of the application to perform risk and return analyses	Variant 1
60	Feedstock Ltd., London (UK)	Research into consumption monitoring	Variant 1
61	REEFF Americas LLC, Wilmington (USA)	Support for the management of DWS Investment private debt portfolios	Variant 2
62	MorgenFund GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Management of investment accounts (OAP services)	Variant 1
63	State Street Bank International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	Collateral services for derivatives, securities lending and securities repurchase agreement transactions	Variant 1
64	Bank of New York Mellon, SA/NV, Brussels (Belgium)	Management of collateral for securities lending transactions including, where appropriate, derivative transactions	Variant 1
65	Dräger+Wullenwever print+media Lübeck GmbH & Co. KG, Lübeck	Outsourcing of printing and logistics services for prospectuses, reports and sales documents as well as typesetting services with the help of a content management system for prospectuses and reports.	Variant 1

*** Conflicts of interest in relation to outsourcing:**

Variant 1: No conflicts of interest are identified. Potential conflicts of interest would be managed by the configuration of the outsourcing contract.

Variant 2: The outsourcing company is a company affiliated with the Company. It cannot be ruled out that the contract might have been concluded in another form if a management company were involved that is not linked under corporate law or personally.

Additional information

The list of outsourcing companies is current as of the date indicated on the title page of this Sales Prospectus. Upon request, the Company will provide investors with the most up-to-date information on the list of outsourcing and sub-outsourcing companies as well as on conflicts of interest that could arise from the outsourcing. The most up-to-date list of outsourcing and sub-outsourcing companies as well as conflicts of interest that could arise from the outsourcing can also be found on the Internet at <https://www.dws.com/en-lu/footer/Legal-Resources>.

Fair treatment of investors / Handling of conflicts of interest

Guiding principle

The Company conducts its operations in such a way that conflicts of interest are handled in a fair manner, both between the Company, its employees and its clients and between one client and another. In conflicts of interest between the Company or its employees on the one hand and the client on the other hand, client interests shall always take priority.

Introduction

As a globally active financial services provider, the Company and its affiliated companies within the Deutsche Bank Group (including Deutsche Bank AG) are constantly confronted with actual or potential conflicts of interest. It is a principle of the

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.

The Company's 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. The Compliance and Legal departments of the Company provide support in the identification and monitoring of actual and potential conflicts of interest.

The Company has appropriate procedures in place to identify, handle and monitor actual or potential conflicts of interest on a division-specific basis. The Company has established principles for handling conflicts of interest; they are available on the Internet at [https://www.dws.com/Legal-](https://www.dws.com/Legal-Resources#conflicts-of-interest-policy.htm)

[Resources#conflicts-of-interest-policy.htm](https://www.dws.com/Legal-Resources#conflicts-of-interest-policy.htm) in their respective current version.

Objective

The Company will take reasonable steps to identify and appropriately handle conflicts of interest that have a material adverse effect on client interests. Corresponding guidelines specify the requirements for appropriate procedures and measures at Group and divisional level to identify, prevent and, where prevention is not possible, handle all such material conflicts of interest in the best interests of the affected clients.

Fair treatment of investors

The Company is obligated to treat the fund's investors fairly. It manages the fund according to the principle of fair treatment of investors by not giving preferential treatment to some investment

funds, and investors of the investment funds, at the expense of others. The decision-making processes and organizational structures of the Company are aligned accordingly.

The Company is aware that conflicts of interest may arise based on the functions that employees of the Company and companies affiliated with the Company perform as members of the Deutsche Bank Group. In respect of such eventualities, each Deutsche Bank 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 ensure that the interests of the investors are not adversely affected. The Company is of the view that Deutsche Bank Group members possess the required aptitude and competence to perform such duties.

(Potential) Material conflicts of interest

The following material conflicts of interest can have a negative impact on the economic result achievable by the investor and in particular lead to lower payouts to investors (see also the risk warnings).

In addition, other conflicts of interest can exist or occur in the future that might also have a negative impact particularly on the economic result achievable by the investor, and lead to lower payouts to investors.

1. Conflicts of interest at the level of the Company Deutsche Bank AG and the Company, as well as the persons taking actions at these companies, are all members of the Deutsche Bank Group (collectively "Affiliated Entities"). Some of them are also involved or active in the same or similar functions at other funds as at this fund, or will be in the future. This can give rise to conflicts of interest.

The Affiliated Entities are directly or indirectly connected to each other under corporate law or personally. The partial identities of the companies involved, and the corporate or personal links between them, can lead to conflicts of interest. It cannot be ruled out that contracts material for the fund might have been concluded in another form if only such companies were involved that do not perform multiple functions and are not linked under corporate law or personally.

The interests of the Affiliated Entities and related parties can conflict with each other. In the event of conflicts of interest affecting the Company, the Company will endeavor to resolve such conflicts in favor of the fund's investors. Insofar as the interests of the investors are also affected, the Company will endeavor to avoid any conflicts of interest and, if it is impossible to avoid such conflicts, to ensure that unavoidable conflicts of interest are resolved while suitably protecting the interests of the investors.

Assets of the fund in the form of bank balances, units of investment undertakings or securities (to the extent permissible according to the terms and conditions of investment of the respective fund) may be deposited with Affiliated Entities in accordance with the legal provisions at the custodian. Bank balances of the fund may be invested in securities or certificates of deposit issued by Affiliated Entities or in bank deposits offered by Affiliated Entities. This can have the consequence that, in addition to the interest rate (e.g., for bank balances), other factors concerning the investment become relevant as well (e.g., flow of information, but also and especially the interest of the Affiliated Entities in investments in their own products or those of Affiliated Entities). Banking or comparable transactions can also be conducted with or through the Affiliated Entities. Affiliated Entities can further be counterparties in derivative transactions or derivatives contracts. This can give rise to conflicts of interest in the valuation of such derivative transactions or derivatives contracts.

Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in this document, the Company may actively conduct transactions for the account of other funds that involve the same units, real estate, securities, assets and instruments in which the Company will invest. The Company may provide for other funds and accounts investment management and advisory services and administrative services that have similar or different investment objectives to those of the fund and/or which can execute investment programs similar to those of the fund and in which they have no involvement. The portfolio strategies that are used for these or other investment funds could conflict with the transactions and strategies that are recommended by the Affiliated Entities in the management of the fund, and adversely affect the prices and availability of the units, securities and instruments in which the fund invests.

The Company devotes to the activities of the fund as much time as it deems necessary and appropriate. There are no restrictions on the Company when it comes to launching additional investment funds, especially with regard to entering into further investment advisory relationships or pursuing additional business activities, even if those activities are in competition with the activities of the fund.

Non-exercise of voting rights

In order to avoid any potential conflicts of interest, the Company will not exercise voting rights arising from shares of Deutsche Bank AG and DWS Group GmbH & Co KGaA.

2. Conflicts of interest at the level of the distributors

The payment of commissions, initial sales charges and bonuses to distributors may thus 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.

3. Repayment and forwarding of management fees collected

The Company does not receive any reimbursement of the fees and expense reimbursements paid out of the fund to the custodian and third parties.

With the exception of the TF unit classes, the Company grants brokerage fees, "trail commissions," to intermediaries such as credit institutions on a recurring basis, usually annually. These may be significant portions of the management fee of the Company. This is remuneration for sales services. At the request of an investor in the fund, the Company shall disclose further details to the investor. The Company shall not pay remuneration to distribution partners for the TF unit class, with the result that the investor's costs associated with investing in the TF unit class may be lower than those associated with investing in other unit classes of the same investment undertaking.

The Company may, at its discretion, agree with individual investors the partial repayment to them 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.

Auditor

The audit firm KPMG AG, THE SQUIRE, Am Flughafen, 60549 Frankfurt/Main, has been appointed auditor of the fund and of the annual report.

The auditor audits the annual report of the fund. The auditor shall summarize the findings of the audit in a special report; the auditor's report shall be reproduced in full in the annual report. When performing the audit, the auditor shall also determine whether the fund has been managed in compliance with the provisions of the KAGB and those of the Terms and Conditions of Investment. The auditor shall submit the auditor's report for the fund to BaFin on request.

The master fund and its annual report and, where applicable, the liquidation report are audited by the audit firm KPMG Luxembourg S.à r.l. KPMG AG and KPMG Luxembourg S.à r.l. have together entered into an agreement regulating the regular exchange of information on this fund and the master fund.

Payments to investors / Distribution of reports and other information

The appointment of the custodian ensures that investors will receive dividend distributions and that units will be redeemed. The investor information mentioned in this Sales Prospectus can be obtained in the manner indicated in the section "General principles – Sales documentation and disclosure of information on risk management." The documentation can also be obtained at the custodian.

Service providers

Companies that are assuming functions outsourced by the Company are presented in the section "Outsourcing." Beyond this, the Company has not commissioned any further relevant service providers for the administration of the fund.

If an investment advisor is being used, this fact is disclosed in the special section.

Sales Prospectus – Special Section

DWS Global Emerging Markets Equities

Fund, sub-funds and unit classes

The fund DWS Global Emerging Markets Equities, which was launched in the form of a UCITS feeder fund (“feeder fund”), was launched on 17. September 1997, for an indefinite period.

The investors are joint owners, on a fractional basis, of the assets of the feeder fund in proportion to the number of units they hold. Units are made out to bearer and embody the bearer’s claims against the Company.

The feeder fund is not a sub-fund of an umbrella structure.

Unit classes in accordance with the table below will be formed for the feeder fund.

Investment objective and strategy

Through the master fund and thus also through the feeder fund, the Company promotes environmental and social characteristics or a combination of these characteristics and discloses information for the master fund in accordance with article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (“Disclosure Regulation”), without pursuing an explicit ESG and/or sustainable investment strategy.

Investment objective

The objective of the investment policy of DWS Global Emerging Markets Equities (“feeder fund”) is to allow investors to participate in the performance of the master fund. For that reason, the fund management in effect seeks to have the assets of the feeder fund invested to the fullest possible extent in the master fund in order to enable unitholders to participate almost fully in the performance of the master fund.

The objective of the investment policy of DWS Invest ESG Global Emerging Markets Equities (“master fund”) is to generate an above-average return.

Investment strategy

The Company acquires and sells the assets permitted under the KAGB and the Terms and Conditions of Investment in accordance with its assessment of economic and capital market conditions and of future prospects on the stock exchanges.

The Company may acquire only the following assets for the fund:

1. shares in the EU UCITS master fund DWS Invest ESG Global Emerging Markets Equities,
2. bank balances according to article 195 KAGB, provided they are available on demand,
3. derivatives according to article 197 KAGB, provided they are used only for hedging purposes.

The feeder fund permanently invests at least 85% of its assets in shares of the master fund.

Due to the feeder fund’s investment in the master fund, the Company takes environmental and social characteristics into consideration.

More information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted is set out in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment and annexed to this Sales Prospectus.

The feeder fund has not designated a benchmark for the attainment of the promoted environmental and/or social characteristics.

The feeder fund may not invest in contingent convertibles.

In addition to the other investment limits defined in the General Terms and Conditions of Investment, it applies for the purposes of bringing about a partial exemption as defined in the German Investment Tax Act (“InvStG”) that, by investing in the master fund, at least 85% of the feeder fund’s gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund’s assets without taking into account liabilities) will be invested in shares of the master fund (“equity funds”). The actual equity capital investment rates of the master fund can be taken into consideration for the rate of the feeder fund’s equity capital investments as defined by article 2 (8) InvStG.

Structure and investment instruments of the master fund

The master fund, consisting of different share classes, is a sub-fund of DWS Invest, an investment company with variable capital. That investment company was established under Luxembourg law, on the basis of the Law of December 17, 2010, on undertakings for collective investment and of the Law of August 10, 1915, on trading companies, as a Société d’Investissement à Capital Variable (“SICAV”) and is subject to the provisions of Part I of the aforementioned Law of December 17, 2010. The registered office of the master fund is at 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 1115 Luxembourg, Luxembourg. The current Sales Prospectus, the Key Information Document and the current annual and semiannual reports of the master fund are available free of charge from the Management Company (DWS Investment S.A.) or on its website www.dws.com.

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

At least 70% of the master fund’s assets must be invested in equities of companies that have their registered offices in an emerging market country or conduct their principal business activity in emerging market countries, or which, as holding companies, predominantly hold interests in companies registered in emerging market countries.

More than 10% of the master fund’s assets may be invested in securities that are traded on the Moscow stock exchange (MICEX-RTS).

No more than 30% of the master fund’s assets may be invested in equities, equity certificates, participation and dividend-right certificates, convertible bonds and equity warrants of issuers that do not meet the requirements of the preceding paragraphs.

Up to 30% of the master fund’s assets may be invested in short-term deposits, money market instruments and bank balances.

The master fund does not invest in contingent convertibles.

More than 70% of the master fund’s assets must be invested in assets that are not denominated in Korean won.

At least 80% of the master fund’s assets are invested in assets that meet the environmental and social characteristics by generally considering ESG criteria (environmental, social and governance).

To determine whether and to what extent assets comply with these characteristics and also the requirements for sustainable investments under article 2, no. 17, of the Disclosure Regulation, a proprietary data processing program assesses assets in accordance with ESG criteria. The various assessment categories and investment limits for each assessment category are set out in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment and annexed to this Sales Prospectus.

The master fund has not designated a benchmark for the attainment of the promoted environmental and/or social characteristics.

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act, the master fund must invest at least 60% of its gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund’s assets without taking into account liabilities) 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 investment fund is not exempt from said taxation;
- units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent that they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the investment 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.

Master-feeder agreement

The Company of the feeder fund and the Management Company of the master fund have entered into an agreement on the exchange of information in accordance with the KAGB. This agreement defines, among other things, what documents and types of information are routinely exchanged between the two Companies, what information the Management Company of the master fund transmits to the Company of the feeder fund if the master fund does not fulfill its statutory or contractual obligations, and what rules apply to the transfer of subscription and redemption orders and for the suspension of subscriptions and redemptions.

Further information on the master fund and the agreement on the exchange of information will be provided to unitholders free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Management Company (DWS Investment S.A., 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 1115 Luxembourg, Luxembourg).

Currency of the master fund and the feeder fund

Both the feeder fund and the master fund are denominated in euro.

Performance of the feeder and master funds

The performance of the feeder fund is similar to that of the master fund but is not identical due to the costs and expenses incurred and the cash held by the feeder fund.

Performance

DWS Global Emerging Markets Equities

Performance of unit class (in EUR)

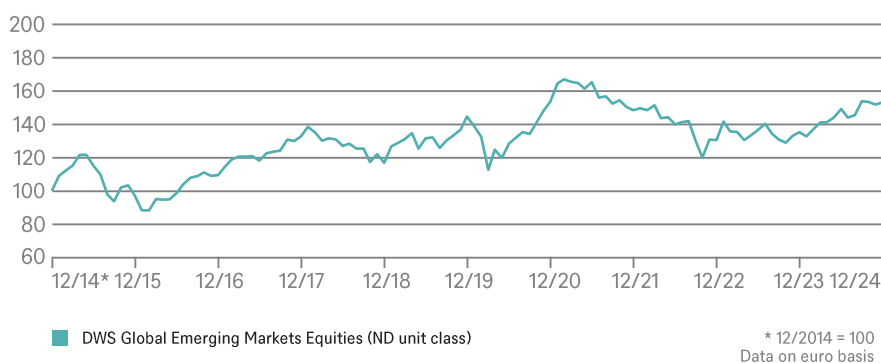
Unit class	ISIN	1 year	3 years	5 years
Class ND	DE0009773010	13.3%	3.1%	5.8%

"BVI method" performance, i.e., excluding the initial sales charge. Past performance is not a guide to future results.

As of: December 31, 2024

DWS Global Emerging Markets Equities ND

Ten-year performance



"BVI method" performance, i.e., excluding the initial sales charge. Past performance is not a guide to future results. As of: December 31, 2024

Special notes

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Company considers sustainability risks in one or more phases of the investment process, for example when making its investment decision and when monitoring. Depending on the fund's investment strategy, this may also entail a proprietary ESG-integrated analysis of the issuer.

Sustainability risks are primarily considered using a proprietary data processing program that collates information from one or multiple ESG data providers, public sources and/or internal evaluations.

Sustainability risks can arise due to several factors, including but not limited to the effects of climate change or the violation of internationally recognized standards and principles of responsible business practices. The internationally recognized guidelines include, above all, the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights, the standards of the International Labour Organization, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs)

The Company takes into account the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors (PAIs), as described in its published declaration in accordance with article 4 of the Disclosure Regulation.

Other information for taking PAIs into account at the fund level, where applicable, is annexed to this Sales Prospectus.

Increased volatility

The feeder fund may exhibit markedly increased volatility on account of its composition and its investment strategy. The price per unit may thus be subject to substantial downward or upward fluctuation, even within short periods of time.

Explanation of the feeder fund's risk profile

The performance of the feeder fund is particularly influenced by the performance of the master fund.

Explanation of the master fund's risk profile

The performance of the master fund is influenced in particular by the following factors, which involve both opportunities and risks:

- Risk of price changes in equities
- Currency risk
- Country or transfer risk
- Legal and political risks

The fund may also temporarily concentrate more or less intensively on particular sectors, countries or market segments. This, too, may give rise to opportunities and risks.

A detailed description of these risks can be found in the Sales Prospectus for the master fund. In addition, investors are referred to the general risk warnings in the "Risk factors" section of the Sales Prospectus for the master fund.

Derivatives

The Company can detect and measure sufficiently accurately all market risks in the feeder fund arising from the use of derivatives.

To determine the extent to which the market risk limit has been reached, the Company applies the "qualified approach" as defined by the Derivatives Regulation.

In this regard, the Company uses the relative VaR method to measure and limit the market risk exposure. In the case of the relative VaR method, a reference portfolio that generally does not contain derivatives is defined that in terms of its risk profile and investment strategy is appropriate for the feeder fund, and the market risk ("VaR") of the feeder fund is compared to the market risk ("VaR") of the reference portfolio.

The reference portfolio with no derivatives for the feeder fund comprises an equity index whose composition essentially corresponds to the investment objectives and the investment strategy of the feeder fund.

The precise composition of the reference portfolio is available from the Company on request.

The value-at-risk amount for the feeder fund's market risk exposure may at no time exceed twice the value-at-risk amount for the market risk exposure of the associated reference portfolio with no derivatives.

The market risk of the feeder fund and of the reference portfolio with no derivatives is calculated using the value-at-risk ("VaR") method. As the VaR method, the Company uses historical simulation with the following parameters: a confidence interval of 99% and an effective historical observation period of at least one year. The VaR is the highest possible loss that, with 99% probability, will not be exceeded within the specified holding period. The VaR therefore does not indicate the maximum possible loss. When calculating the VaR, the Company records market price risks from all transactions. By means of the risk model, it quantifies the change in the value of the assets held in the feeder fund over time. The VaR is thus a limit, expressed as a monetary amount, for potential losses in a portfolio between two given points in time. This change in value is

determined by random events, namely the future development of market prices, and can therefore not be predicted with certainty. The market risk to be determined in each case can be estimated only with a certain degree of probability.

The VaR method is continuously tested using backtesting. In addition, stress tests are conducted on a regular basis.

The Company may – provided an appropriate risk management system is in place – invest in any and all types of derivatives for the account of the feeder fund, provided that this investment is consistent with the investment objectives and the investment strategy of the feeder fund.

This requires that the derivatives be based on assets that may be acquired for the feeder fund, or on the following underlyings:

- Interest rates
- Exchange rates
- Currencies
- Financial indices that are sufficiently diversified, represent an adequate benchmark for the market to which they refer, and are published in an appropriate manner. In particular, this includes options, financial futures and swaps, as well as combinations thereof.

Profile of a typical investor

The feeder 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 creditworthiness 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.

Units

Issue of units

Units can be purchased from the custodian, the Company or through an intermediary.

They are issued by the custodian at the issue price, which is equal to the net asset value per unit plus an initial sales charge.

The calculation of the net asset value is explained in the "Issue and redemption price" subsection in the "Units" section. Acquisition through an intermediary is also possible; additional costs may be incurred when so doing. The Company reserves the right to partially or fully discontinue the issue of units on a temporary or permanent basis.

Units of the TF unit class (Trailer Free) are available exclusively

- (i) 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 feeder fund; or
 - have entered into separate fee arrangements with their clients and do not receive and/or collect trailer fees or any other fees, rebates or payments from the feeder fund;
- (ii) for other UCIs; and
- (iii) for insurance-based investment products as defined by article 4 (2) of Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014.

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

Redemption of units

Investors may demand the redemption of units each exchange trading day, unless the Company has restricted the redemption of units (see “Restriction of redemption” section) or temporarily suspended redemption (see “Suspension of redemption” section). Redemption orders must be placed with the custodian, the Company itself or with an intermediary (such as the institution maintaining the custody account).

The Company is obligated to redeem units at the redemption price applicable on the settlement date, which corresponds to the net asset value per unit determined on that date less any applicable redemption fee. Redemption can also take place through an intermediary (such as the institution maintaining the custody account), which may give rise to additional costs.

Orders for the issue and redemption of units received by the Company or the custodian at or before 13:30 PM CET (“the order acceptance deadline”) on a valuation date are processed on the basis of the net asset value per unit on the next valuation date. Orders received by the Company or the custodian after 13:30 PM CET are processed on the basis of the net asset value per unit on the valuation date immediately following that next valuation date.

Minimum investment

Insofar as minimum investment amounts exist for unit classes, these can be found in the table below.

Suspension of the redemption of units

In addition to the information in the section entitled “Suspension of the redemption of units” in the general section of the Sales Prospectus, the

following applies: If the master fund in which the feeder fund invests temporarily suspends the redemption of its shares, the Company in turn has the right to suspend the redemption of units of the feeder fund during the same period of time.

Restriction of the redemption of units

In addition to the information in the section entitled “Restriction of redemption” in the general section of the Sales Prospectus, the following applies: If the redemption of units of the master fund in which the feeder fund invests is temporarily restricted, the Company shall be entitled to restrict the redemption of units of the feeder fund during the same period.

Measures taken to ensure compliance with requirements for net asset value calculation and publication in order to avoid market timing in units and prevent arbitrage opportunities

The order acceptance deadline for the issue and redemption of the master fund’s units is 4:00 PM CET on every valuation date.

Issue and redemption prices

Initial sales charge

When determining the issue price, an initial sales charge is added to the net asset value per unit. Information on the amount of the initial sales charge that is levied can be found in the table below. The initial sales charge may reduce or even completely consume the performance of the feeder fund, particularly in the case of a short investment period.

The initial sales charge is basically a fee for the distribution of the units of the feeder fund. The Company may pass on the initial sales charge to intermediaries as remuneration for sales services.

Redemption fee

A redemption fee is not charged. Redemption takes place at the net asset value per unit.

Reporting and correction of pricing errors in the master fund

The correction and reporting of pricing errors are processed by different companies for the master and the feeder fund, but there are arrangements in place that will make it possible to immediately take into account in the feeder fund any error in pricing that might have occurred in the master fund.

Special arrangements for the calculation of the net asset value per unit

Notwithstanding the general section of the Sales Prospectus, the net asset value, the net asset value

per unit and the issue and redemption prices are determined only on valuation dates that are also a bank business day in Luxembourg.

Fees and expenses

All-in fee

The Company shall be paid a fee from the feeder fund for each day of the fiscal year in the amount of 1/365 (1/366 in a leap year) of the all-in fee stated in the following table for each individual unit class of the respective net asset value (see § 18(1) of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment).

On each day that is a valuation date, the all-in fee will be calculated based on the net asset value determined on the last valuation date and taken into account as a liability in the net asset value of the current valuation date.

On each day that is not a valuation date, the all-in fee will be calculated based on the net asset value determined on the last valuation date and taken into account as a liability in the net asset value of the next valuation date.

The all-in fee for all calendar days in a month shall be paid by the tenth calendar day of the next month.

This all-in fee covers the following services provided by and expenses incurred by the Company, which shall therefore not be additionally charged to the feeder fund:

- a) the Company’s activities related to the management of the feeder fund (collective asset management, which particularly includes fund management, administration, cost of distribution and a service fee for reporting and analysis);
- b) custodian fees;
- c) cash and custody account fees in line with normal banking practice (including, where applicable, normal costs for holding foreign assets in custody abroad);
- d) the costs incurred for printing and mailing the sales documentation intended for investors as required by law (annual and semiannual reports, Sales Prospectuses, Key Information Document);
- e) the cost of announcing the annual and semiannual reports, the issue and redemption prices and (where applicable) distributions or reinvestments and the liquidation report;
- f) the cost of having the feeder fund audited by the external auditor of the feeder fund;
- g) the cost of publishing the information required for taxation and the certificate confirming that the tax information was prepared in compliance with German tax law.

In addition to the all-in fee payable to the Company, the

following additional expenses incurred by the Company may also be charged to the feeder fund:

- a) the costs incurred by the Company for asserting and enforcing legal claims for the account of the feeder fund, and for defending any claims asserted against the Company to the detriment of the feeder fund;
- b) the costs of creating and using a durable medium (statutory, required in particular by the KAGB), except in the case of providing information on mergers of investment undertakings and except in the case of providing information about measures in connection with investment limit violations or computational errors in the determination of the net asset value per unit;
- c) taxes imposed in connection with the fees payable to the Company, the custodian and third parties, as well as with the aforementioned expenses, including taxes arising in connection with administration and custody.

Transaction costs

In addition to the aforementioned fees and expenses, the costs incurred in connection with the purchase and sale of fund assets will also be charged to the feeder fund.

Costs of the master fund

The following applies for the master fund: The Management Company (DWS Investment S.A.) shall receive from the feeder fund an annual management fee of up to 0.4% for the management of the master fund.

The following additional fees may be incurred:

- the *taxe d'abonnement* (a 0.01% Luxembourg tax on the assets of the master fund);
- transaction costs, audit costs and any performance-based fee charged by the master fund, as well as any other expenses that may be charged to the master fund.

Notwithstanding the relevant provisions in the Sales Prospectus under the sections entitled "Costs," "Buy and sell orders for securities and financial instruments" and "Commission sharing," the Company shall use no valuable benefits from brokers and traders in connection with trading operations for the feeder fund.

The Company may not impose initial sales charges or redemption fees in connection with the purchase or redemption of shares of the master fund.

The fees that were charged to the feeder fund as a management fee for the shares of the master fund by its management company are disclosed in the annual and semiannual reports. In addition, the annual report will contain a statement of the combined charges that were taken from the feeder fund and the master fund.

Costs and expenses to be borne by the feeder fund for investment in the master fund:

One-time costs before and after investment in the master fund

Initial sales charges:

When acquiring the master fund, the Company may impose no initial sales charges.

Redemption fees:

When redeeming the master fund, the Company may impose no redemption fees for such redemption.

Costs that must be borne by the feeder fund under certain circumstances: Fees based on the performance of the feeder fund: None.

Circumstances particular to the acquisition of investment fund units

The portion of the management fee / all-in fee attributable to units of affiliated target funds is reduced by the management fee / all-in fee charged by the acquired target fund, if necessary up to the full amount (difference method).

Fiscal year

The fiscal year of the feeder fund commences on 1, January, and ends on 31, December.

Distribution policy

Distribution

Subject to the requisite adjustment of income, the Company generally distributes the pro rata interest, dividends and income that have accrued for the account of the feeder fund during the fiscal year and have not been applied to cover costs.

Realized capital gains may also be included in the distribution – subject to the requisite adjustment of income.

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

Distributable prorated income may be carried forward for distribution in future fiscal years, provided that the aggregate amount of the income carried forward does not exceed 15% of the feeder fund's assets as of the end of the fiscal year.

Income from shortened fiscal years can be transferred in full.

If units are held in a custody account with the custodian, the custodian's branches will credit distributions free of charge. If the custody account is maintained at banks or savings banks other than the preceding, additional costs may be incurred.

Overview of the unit classes

ISIN	ND TFD	DE0009773010 Will be determined at inception.
Security code (WKN)	ND TFD	977301 Will be determined at inception.
Fund currency		EUR
Unit class currency	ND TFD	EUR EUR
Date of inception and initial subscription	ND TFD	17.09.1997 (from January 1, 2018, as ND unit class) Not yet launched. The Sales Prospectus will be updated immediately after inception of the unit class.
Initial sales charge	ND TFD	None None
Distribution policy	ND TFD	Distribution Distribution
All-in fee	ND TFD	1.70% 1.00%
Minimum investment	ND TFD	None None
Initial issue price	ND TFD	DEM 50 (plus initial sales charge) EUR 100

Terms and Conditions of Investment

General Terms and Conditions of Investment

governing the legal relationship between the investors and DWS Investment GmbH, Frankfurt/Main, (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") for the UCITS-compliant investment funds managed by the Company. These General Terms and Conditions of Investment are only valid in conjunction with the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment set forth for the specific UCITS fund.

§ 1 General principles

1. The Company is a UCITS asset management company subject to the provisions of the German Investment Code (Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch, "KAGB").
2. The Company invests the money deposited with it in its own name for the collective account of the investors in the form of a feeder fund pursuant to the principle of risk spreading in assets permitted under the KAGB, but separate from its own assets.

The business objective of the feeder fund is limited to the investment of capital according to a defined investment strategy in a collective asset management structure using the funds deposited with it; all operating activities and active commercial usage of the assets held are excluded.

3. The legal relationship between the Company and the investor is defined by the General Terms and Conditions of Investment ("General Terms") and the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment ("Special Terms") (collectively the "Terms and Conditions of Investment") of the feeder fund and by the KAGB.

§ 2 Custodian

1. The Company shall appoint a credit institution as custodian for the feeder fund. The custodian shall act independently of the Company and solely in the interests of the investors.
2. The functions and duties of the custodian are defined by the custodian agreement concluded with the Company, the KAGB and the Terms and Conditions of Investment.
3. The custodian can outsource custody duties to another entity ("sub-custodian") as provided for by article 73 KAGB. Additional details are contained in the Sales Prospectus.
4. The custodian shall be liable to the feeder fund or to the investors for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody by the custodian as defined in article 72 (1), no. 1, KAGB, or by a sub-custodian to which the custody of financial instruments was delegated in accordance with article 73 (1) KAGB.

The custodian shall not be liable if it can prove that the loss is attributable to external events the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. Additional rights arising from the provisions of civil law on the basis of contracts, or from prohibited actions, are unaffected. The custodian shall also be liable to the feeder fund or to the investors for all other losses they incur as a consequence of the custodian's negligent or intentional violation of its obligations under the provisions of the KAGB. The liability of the custodian shall not be affected by any delegation of custody duties according to paragraph 3, sentence 1.

§ 3 Fund management

1. The Company purchases and manages the assets in its own name for the collective account of the investors with due skill, honesty, care and diligence. In performing its functions, the Company shall act independently of the custodian and solely in the interests of the investors.
2. The Company has the right to use the money deposited with it by the investors to purchase assets, resell them and invest the proceeds in other assets; the Company is furthermore authorized to carry out all other legal transactions arising out of the management of the assets.
3. The Company may neither extend money loans nor enter into any obligations in connection with a contract of surety or guarantee for the collective account of the investors. It may not sell assets as defined by articles 193, 194 and 196 KAGB that are not held by the feeder fund at the time of conclusion of the transaction. Article 197 KAGB shall remain unaffected.

§ 4 Investment principles

The feeder fund is invested directly or indirectly pursuant to the principle of risk spreading. The Company shall acquire for the feeder fund only such assets as can be expected to generate income and/or growth. It determines in the Special Terms which assets may be acquired for the feeder fund.

§ 5 Securities

Unless the Special Terms provide for additional restrictions, the Company may purchase securities for the account of the feeder fund – subject to article 198 KAGB – only if

- a) they are admitted for trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or are admitted for trading or included in another organized market in one of these states;
- b) they are exclusively admitted for trading on a stock exchange outside the member states of the European Union or outside the other states

that are parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or are admitted for trading or included in another organized market in one of these states, provided that the choice of this stock exchange or organized market is approved by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, "BaFin")¹

- c) their admission for trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or their admission to an organized market or their inclusion in such a market in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area is to be applied for under the terms and conditions of issue, insofar as the admission or inclusion of these securities takes place within one year of issue;
- d) the respective terms of issue require that their admission for trading on a stock exchange or on an organized market, or their inclusion in such a market, outside the member states of the European Union or outside the other states that are parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area must be applied for, BaFin has approved of the choice of stock exchange or organized market and the admission or inclusion of such securities takes place within one year of their issue;
- e) they are equities to which the feeder fund is entitled in the event of a capital increase from the issuing company's own funds;
- f) they were acquired through the exercise of subscription rights belonging to the feeder fund;
- g) they are units of closed-end funds that meet the criteria specified in article 193 (1), sentence 1, no. 7, KAGB;
- h) they are financial instruments that meet the criteria specified in article 193 (1), sentence 1, no. 8, KAGB.

The acquisition of securities according to sentence 1 (a) through (d) may take place only if the prerequisites stipulated in article 193 (1), sentence 2, KAGB are also fulfilled. Subscription rights may also be acquired if they originate from securities that may themselves be acquired under this article 5.

§ 6 Money market instruments

1. Unless the Special Terms provide for additional restrictions, the Company may, subject to article 198 KAGB, acquire for the account of the feeder fund instruments that are usually traded in the money market, as well as interest-bearing securities that have a residual term not exceeding 397 days at the time of acquisition for the feeder fund, or whose interest payments are adjusted to

¹ The list of authorized stock exchanges and of other organized markets according to article 193 (1), sentence 1, nos. 2 and 4, KAGB is published on the BaFin website (<http://www.bafin.de>).

market circumstances regularly, although at least once every 397 days, throughout their entire term, pursuant to the terms and conditions of issue or whose risk profile corresponds to the risk profile of such securities (“money market instruments”).

Money market instruments may not be acquired for the feeder fund unless

- a) they are admitted for trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or are admitted for trading or included in another organized market in such a member state;
- b) they are exclusively admitted for trading on a stock exchange outside the member states of the European Union or outside the other states that are parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or are admitted for trading or included in another organized market in such a country, insofar as the choice of this stock exchange or organized market is approved by BaFin;²
- c) they are issued or guaranteed by the European Union, the German federal government, a special-purpose vehicle of the German federal government, a German federal state, another member state or another central, regional or local authority or the central bank of a member state of the European Union, the European Central Bank 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 of the European Union are members;
- d) they are issued by a company whose securities are traded in the markets specified in (a) and (b) above;
- e) they are issued or guaranteed by a credit institution that is subject to supervision according to criteria defined in European Union legislation, or by a credit institution that is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by BaFin to be equivalent to those of European Union legislation; or
- f) they are issued by other issuers and those issuers meet the requirements under article 194 (1), sentence 1, no. 6, KAGB.

2. Money market instruments as defined in paragraph 1 may be acquired only if they fulfill the respective prerequisites of article 194 (2) and (3) KAGB.

§ 7 Bank balances

The Company may, for the account of the feeder fund, hold bank balances having a term not exceeding twelve months. Such balances shall be kept in blocked accounts at a credit institution having its registered office in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic

Area, or else in a third country whose prudential rules are considered by BaFin as equivalent to those stipulated in European Union legislation. Unless the Special Terms provide otherwise, the bank balances may also be denominated in foreign currencies.

§ 8 Investment fund units

1. Unless the Special Terms provide otherwise, the Company may acquire units of investment undertakings according to Directive 2009/65/EC (“UCITS”) for the account of the feeder fund. Units of other domestic investment funds and investment stock corporations with variable capital, as well as units of open-ended EU AIFs and foreign open-ended AIFs may be acquired if they fulfill the requirements of article 196 (1), sentence 2, KAGB.

2. The Company may acquire units of domestic investment funds and investment stock corporations with variable capital, as well as units of EU UCITS, open-ended EU AIFs and foreign open-ended AIFs only if the terms and conditions of investment or the Articles of Incorporation of the asset management company, the investment stock corporation with variable capital, the EU investment undertaking, the EU management company, the foreign AIF or the foreign AIF management company stipulate that no more than 10% of their net assets in total may be invested in units of other domestic investment funds, investment stock corporations with variable capital, open-ended EU investment undertakings or foreign open-ended AIFs.

§ 9 Derivatives

1. Unless the Special Terms provide otherwise, the Company may employ derivatives according to article 197 (1), sentence 1, KAGB and financial instruments with derivative components according to article 197 (1), sentence 2, KAGB as part of the management of the feeder fund. Depending on the type and volume of the derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components employed, the Company may use either the simple or the qualified approach as defined by the Regulation on risk management and risk measurement when using derivatives, securities loans and repurchase agreement transactions in investment undertakings according to the German Investment Code (“Derivatives Regulation” or “DerivateV”) issued pursuant to article 197 (3) KAGB to determine the extent to which the market risk limit for the use of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components set in accordance with article 197 (2) KAGB has been reached; details are specified in the Sales Prospectus.

2. If the Company uses the simple approach, it may employ regularly only standard forms of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components or combinations of these derivatives, financial instruments with derivative

components and underlyings permissible under article 197 (1), sentence 1, KAGB in the feeder fund. Complex derivatives based on underlyings permissible under article 197 (1), sentence 1, KAGB may only be employed to a negligible extent. The attributable amount of the feeder fund to be determined for the market risk in accordance with article 16 DerivateV may at no time exceed the value of the feeder fund’s assets.

The standard derivatives are:

- a) Futures contracts on the underlyings according to article 197 (1) KAGB, with the exception of investment fund units according to article 196 KAGB;
- b) Options or warrants on the underlyings according to article 197 (1) KAGB, with the exception of investment fund units according to article 196 KAGB, and on futures contracts according to (a) hereof, if they have the following characteristics:
 - aa) the option may be exercised either during the entire term or at the end of the term, and
 - bb) at the time the option is exercised, its value depends directly on the positive or negative difference between the strike price and the market price of the underlying, and becomes zero if the difference has the opposite sign;
- c) Interest rate swaps, currency swaps or interest rate/currency swaps;
- d) Options on swaps according to (c) hereof, provided they have the characteristics defined in (aa) and (bb) of (b) above (“swaptions”);
- e) Single-name credit default swaps.

3. If the Company uses the qualified approach, it may – provided an appropriate risk management system is in place – invest in any and all types of financial instruments with derivative components or in derivatives that are based on underlyings permissible in accordance with article 197 (1), sentence 1, KAGB.

In these cases, the value-at-risk amount attributable to the feeder fund for the market risk exposure (“VaR amount”) may at no time exceed twice the value-at-risk amount for the market risk exposure of the associated reference portfolio according to article 9 DerivateV. Alternatively, the VaR amount may at no time exceed 20% of the feeder fund’s assets.

4. In these transactions, the Company may not deviate under any circumstances from the investment principles and investment limits specified in the Terms and Conditions of Investment or from those specified in the Sales Prospectus.

5. The Company will employ derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components for hedging purposes, for efficient portfolio management, and for achieving additional income,

² See footnote 1.

if and to the extent that it considers this advisable in the interests of the investors.

6. In determining the market risk limit for the use of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components, the Company may at any time switch between the simple and qualified approach in accordance with article 6, sentence 3, DerivateV. The switch does not require approval by BaFin; however, the Company must inform BaFin immediately of the change and publish it in the next semiannual or annual report.

7. The Company will comply with the DerivateV whenever it uses derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components.

§ 10 Other investment instruments

Unless the Special Terms provide otherwise, the Company may acquire 'Other' investment instruments in accordance with article 198 KAGB for the account of the feeder fund up to a value of 10% of the feeder fund's assets.

§ 11 Issuer limits and investment limits

1. In its management, the Company must comply with the limitations and restrictions specified in the KAGB, the DerivateV and in the Terms and Conditions of Investment.

2. Up to 5% of the feeder fund's assets may be invested in securities and money market instruments, including securities and money market instruments purchased under repurchase agreements, of the same issuer; however, up to 10% of the feeder fund's assets may be invested in such assets if that is provided for in the Special Terms and the total value of the securities and money market instruments of such single issuers does not exceed 40% of the feeder fund's assets.

Issuers of securities and money market instruments must then also be taken into consideration within the scope of the limits set out in sentence 1 if the securities and money market instruments issued by these issuers are acquired indirectly via other securities included in the feeder fund that are linked to their performance.

3. The Company may invest up to 35% of the feeder fund's assets respectively in bonds, promissory note loans and money market instruments that have been issued or guaranteed by any one of the German federal government, a German federal state, the European Union, a member state of the European Union or its local authorities, another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, a third country or by an international organization of which one or more member states of the European Union are members.

4. The Company can invest up to 25% of the feeder fund's assets per issuer in

- a) mortgage bonds and municipal bonds, as well as in bonds and note loans issued by credit institutions having their registered offices in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area prior to July 8, 2022, if these credit institutions are legally subject to special public supervision intended to protect the holders of such bonds, and if the sums deriving from the issue of such bonds are invested in conformity 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 that, 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.
- b) covered bonds as defined by article 3 (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 (OJ L 328, December 18, 2019, p. 29), issued after July 7, 2022.

If the Company invests more than 5% of the feeder fund's assets in bonds of the same issuer according to sentence 1, the total value of these bonds may not exceed 80% of the value of the assets of the feeder fund.

5. The limit in paragraph 3 may be exceeded in the case of securities and money market instruments of the same issuer pursuant to article 206 (2) KAGB if that is provided for in the Special Terms, which must state the names of the issuers involved. In these cases, the securities and money market instruments held for the account of the feeder fund must originate from at least six different issues; no more than 30% of the feeder fund's assets may be invested in one issue.

6. The Company may invest no more than 20% of the feeder fund assets in bank balances in accordance with article 195 KAGB at the same credit institution.

7. The Company shall ensure that a combination of

- a) securities or money market instruments issued by one and the same institution,
- b) deposits at this institution, and
- c) attributable amounts for the counterparty risk of transactions conducted with this institution,

do not exceed 20% of the feeder fund's assets. Sentence 1 shall apply to the issuers and guarantors stated in paragraphs 3 and 4 subject to the condition that the Company shall ensure that a combination of the assets and attributable amounts stated in sentence 1 does not exceed 35% of the feeder fund's assets. The respective individual upper limits shall remain unaffected in both cases.

8. The bonds, promissory note loans and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not be taken into consideration when applying the 40% limits referred to in paragraph 2. Notwithstanding the provision in paragraph 7, the limits referred to in paragraphs 2 through 4 and in paragraphs 6 and 7 shall not be combined.

9. The Company may invest no more than 20% of the feeder fund's assets in units of a single investment undertaking according to article 196 (1) KAGB. The Company may invest a total of no more than 30% of the feeder fund's assets in units of investment undertakings according to article 196 (1), sentence 2, KAGB. The Company may acquire for the account of the feeder fund no more than 25% of the issued units of another open-ended domestic, EU or foreign investment undertaking that is invested according to the principle of risk spreading in assets as defined by articles 192 through 198 KAGB.

§ 12 Merger

1. The Company may, in accordance with articles 181 through 191 KAGB,

- a) transfer all the assets and liabilities of this feeder fund to another currently existing UCITS fund or a new one established by such transfer, or to an EU UCITS, or to a UCITS investment stock corporation with variable capital;
- b) transfer all the assets and liabilities of another open-ended retail investment undertaking into this feeder fund.

2. The merger requires the approval of the respective competent supervisory authority. The detailed procedure is governed by articles 182 through 191 KAGB.

3. The UCITS fund may be merged with a retail investment fund that is not a UCITS only if the receiving or newly established investment undertaking remains a UCITS. EU UCITS may additionally be merged into the UCITS fund as provided for by article 2 (1), point (p) (iii), of Directive 2009/65/EC.

§ 13 Securities loans

1. The Company may grant to a securities borrower for the account of the feeder fund a securities loan that can be terminated at any time in exchange for appropriate market consideration and after provision of sufficient collateral in accordance with article 200 (2) KAGB. The market value of the securities to be transferred, together with the market value of the securities already transferred as a securities loan for the account of the feeder fund to the same securities borrower, including affiliated companies as defined by article 290 of the German Commercial Code, may not exceed 10% of the feeder fund's assets.

2. If collateral for the securities transferred is provided by the borrower is in the form of bank

balances, such bank balances must be held in blocked custody accounts according to article 200 (2), sentence 3, no. 1, KAGB. Alternatively, the Company may avail itself of the option to invest such bank balances in the following assets in the currency of these balances:

- a) in high-quality bonds that have been issued or guaranteed by the German federal government, a German federal state, the European Union, a member state of the European Union or its local authorities, another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or a third country,
- b) in money market funds with short-term maturity structures corresponding to guidelines issued by BaFin on the basis of article 4 (2) KAGB, or
- c) by way of a reverse repurchase agreement transaction with a credit institution that guarantees recovery of the accrued balance at all times.

The feeder fund is entitled to the income from the investment of the collateral.

3. The Company may also make use of an organized system for the brokerage and settlement of securities loans provided by a central depository for securities that does not meet the requirements of article 200 (1), sentence 3, KAGB, if there is no departure from the right to termination at any time according to paragraph 1.

4. Unless the Special Terms provide otherwise, the Company may also grant securities loans in relation to money market instruments and investment fund units, insofar as the feeder fund is permitted to acquire these assets. The provisions of paragraphs 1 through 3 shall apply accordingly in this case.

§ 14 Repurchase agreement transactions

1. The Company may, for the account of the feeder fund, enter into securities repurchase agreement transactions as defined by article 340b (2) of the German Commercial Code that can be terminated at any time with credit institutions or financial services institutions in exchange for a consideration on the basis of standardized master agreements.

2. The repurchase agreement transactions must involve securities that may be purchased for the feeder fund in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of Investment.

3. The repurchase agreement transactions may have a maximum term of twelve months.

4. Unless the Special Terms provide otherwise, the Company may also conclude repurchase agreement transactions in relation to money market instruments and investment fund units, insofar as the feeder fund is permitted to acquire

these assets. The provisions of paragraphs 1 through 3 shall apply accordingly in this case.

§ 15 Borrowing

The Company may take out short-term loans of up to 10% of the feeder fund's assets for the collective account of the investors if the borrowing conditions are customary in the market, and if the custodian grants its consent.

§ 16 Units

1. The units in the investment fund are made out to bearer and are represented by share certificates or are issued as electronic share certificates.

2. Securitized share certificates are securitized in a global certificate; the issue of individual certificates is excluded. By acquiring a unit of the investment fund, the investor acquires a co-ownership share of the global certificate. This is transferable unless the Special Terms provide otherwise.

3. The units may have different configuration characteristics, especially with respect to the distribution policy, the initial sales charge, the redemption fee, the currency of the net asset value per unit, the management fee, the minimum investment or a combination of these features ("unit classes"). Details are set down in the Special Terms.

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

1. The number of units issued is generally unlimited. The Company reserves the right to suspend or definitively discontinue the issue of units. The issue of units may be suspended in whole or in part (through mechanisms such as the introduction of upper limits). The Company shall inform investors of a suspension or definitive discontinuation of the issue of units in the electronic information media designated in the Sales Prospectus.

2. Units can be purchased from the Company, the custodian or through an intermediary. The Special Terms can provide that units may only be acquired and held by certain investors.

3. Investors may request the redemption of units by the Company. The Special Terms may stipulate notice periods for redemption. The Company shall redeem units at the applicable redemption price for the account of the feeder fund. Units are redeemed by the custodian.

4. Unless the Special Terms provide otherwise, the Company, however, reserves the right to restrict the redemption of units for up to 15 working days if investors' redemption requests reach a threshold beyond which the redemption requests can no longer be executed in the interests

of all investors due to the liquidity situation of the investment fund's assets. The threshold is defined in the Special Terms. It describes the redemption request as a percentage of the net asset value of the investment fund.

In this case, the Company shall only meet the redemption request per investor on a pro rata basis and, other than that, the redemption obligation shall not apply. This means that each redemption order is only executed on a pro rata basis. The part of the order that is not executed (remaining order) will not be executed by the Company at a later date, but instead expires (pro-rata approach with forfeiture of the remaining order).

Further details on the redemption restriction procedure can be found in the Sales Prospectus. The Company must immediately publish the restriction of the redemption of units as well as the lifting of such restriction on its website.

5. The Company also reserves the right to suspend the redemption of units in accordance with article 98 (2) KAGB under exceptional circumstances that make a suspension appear necessary in the interests of the investors.

6. The Company shall notify investors about the suspension of the redemption of the units according to paragraph 5 and its resumption by publishing notices in the Bundesanzeiger (Federal Gazette) and in the electronic information media designated in the Sales Prospectus. Investors shall be informed of the suspension and resumption of the redemption of units by durable medium immediately after their respective publication in the Bundesanzeiger.

§ 18 Net asset value, net asset value per unit, issue and redemption prices

1. Unless the Special Terms provide otherwise, the issue and redemption prices of the units are based on the net asset value per unit, which is calculated from the sum of the market values of the assets owned by the feeder fund less its borrowings and other liabilities ("the net asset value"), divided by the number of units outstanding. If different unit classes are introduced for the feeder fund pursuant to article 16 (3), the net asset value per unit and the issue and redemption prices shall be calculated separately for each unit class. Assets and liabilities are valued in accordance with articles 168 and 169 KAGB and with the Accounting and Valuation Regulation issued under the KAGB ("KARBV").

2. The issue price corresponds to the net asset value per unit of the feeder fund plus any initial sales charge specified in the Special Terms in accordance with article 165 (2), no. 8, KAGB.

The redemption price corresponds to the net asset value per unit of the feeder fund less any redemption fee specified in the Special Terms in accordance with article 165 (2), no. 8, KAGB.

3. The settlement date for purchases of units and redemption orders shall be no later than the valuation date following the date on which the buy order or the redemption order was received, unless the Special Terms provide otherwise.

4. The net asset value, the net asset value per unit and the issue and redemption prices will be determined Monday through Friday, except on public holidays in Frankfurt/Main, Hesse and not on December 24 or December 31 ("valuation dates"). Other days may also be excluded as valuation dates in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment.

§ 19 Costs

The fees and other expenses that may be charged to the feeder fund and to which the Company, the custodian and third parties are entitled are set forth in the Special Terms. In the case of fees as defined in sentence 1 hereof, the method of payment, their amount and the calculation that forms their basis are also specified in the Special Terms.

§ 20 Reporting duties

1. No later than four months following the close of the feeder fund's fiscal year, the Company shall publish an annual report, including a statement of income and expenses, according to article 101 (1), (2) and (4) KAGB.

2. No later than two months after the first half of the fiscal year, the Company shall publish a semiannual report according to article 103 KAGB.

3. If the right to manage the feeder fund is transferred to another asset management company in the course of the fiscal year, or if the feeder fund is merged into another UCITS fund, a UCITS investment stock corporation with variable capital, or an EU UCITS in the course of the fiscal year, the Company must draw up an interim report dated to the key date of transfer. This report must comply with the requirements of an annual report according to paragraph 1.

4. If the feeder fund is liquidated, the custodian shall prepare liquidation reports that meet the requirements of an annual report according to paragraph 1 annually and as of the date the liquidation is completed.

5. The reports are available from the Company and the custodian and at other offices that must be specified in the Sales Prospectus and in the Key Information Document; they are also announced in the Bundesanzeiger.

§ 21 Termination and liquidation of the feeder fund

1. The Company may terminate its management of the feeder fund by giving at least six months' notice through an announcement in the

Bundesanzeiger and in the annual or semiannual report. Investors shall be informed immediately by durable medium of a termination announced according to sentence 1.

2. Upon the effective termination of its management, the Company's right to manage the feeder fund shall cease. In this case, the feeder fund, or the right to manage and dispose of the feeder fund, shall pass to the custodian, which shall liquidate it and distribute the proceeds to the investors. During the liquidation period, the custodian is entitled to compensation for its liquidation activity and to reimbursement of expenses necessary for the liquidation. The custodian may, with the approval of BaFin, refrain from such liquidation and distribution, and instead transfer the management of the feeder fund to another asset management company in accordance with the existing Terms and Conditions of Investment.

3. The Company must draw up a liquidation report to the day on which its right of management ceases in accordance with article 99 KAGB; this report must comply with the requirements of an annual report according to article 20 (1) of the General Terms.

§ 22 Change of asset management company and custodian

1. The Company may transfer the right to manage and dispose of the feeder fund to another asset management company. The transfer requires prior approval by BaFin.

2. The approved transfer shall be announced in the Bundesanzeiger and, in addition, in the annual report or semiannual report as well as in the electronic information media designated in the Sales Prospectus. The transfer shall take effect no earlier than three months after its announcement in the Bundesanzeiger.

3. The Company may change the custodian for the feeder fund. Such a change requires the approval of BaFin.

§ 23 Amendments to the Terms and Conditions of Investment

1. The Company may amend the Terms and Conditions of Investment.

2. Amendments to the Terms and Conditions of Investment require prior approval by BaFin.

3. All proposed amendments shall be announced in the Bundesanzeiger and in the electronic information media designated in the Sales Prospectus. Reference to the proposed amendments and their coming into force must be made in a publication as defined in sentence 1. In the case of cost changes as defined by article 162 (2), no. 11, KAGB that are disadvantageous to investors, or of changes that are disadvantageous

to investors in relation to significant investor rights, as well as in the case of changes to the investment principles of the feeder fund as defined by article 163 (3) KAGB, investors shall, at the same time the announcement according to sentence 1 is published, be informed in an understandable way by durable medium about the material contents of the proposed amendments to the Terms and Conditions of Investment and the background thereto. In the case of amendments to current investment principles, investors must also be informed about their rights in accordance with section 163 (3) KAGB.

4. Amendments take effect no earlier than on the day after their publication in the Bundesanzeiger, with amendments to provisions concerning costs and investment principles taking effect no earlier than four weeks after their respective publication.

§ 24 Place of performance

The place of performance shall be the location of the registered office of the Company.

§ 25 Dispute resolution proceedings

The Company has undertaken to participate in dispute resolution proceedings of a consumer arbitration office.

In the case of disputes consumers may contact the investment funds ombudsman's office ("Ombudsstelle für Investmentfonds") at BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V. as the competent consumer arbitration office. The Company participates in dispute resolution proceedings before this arbitration office.

The office can be contacted at:
Büro der Ombudsstelle (Office of the Ombudsman)
BVI
Bundesverband Investment und
Asset Management e.V.
Unter den Linden 42
10117 Berlin, Germany
www.ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de

Special Terms and Conditions of Investment

governing the legal relationship between the investors and DWS Investment GmbH, Frankfurt/Main, (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") for the UCITS-compliant investment fund

DWS Global Emerging Markets Equities

managed by the Company. These Special Terms and Conditions of Investment are only valid in conjunction with the General Terms and Conditions of Investment laid down by the Company.

Investment principles and investment limits

§ 26 Assets

The UCITS fund is a UCITS-compliant feeder fund as defined by article 1 (19), no. 11, KAGB ("feeder fund"). The master fund as defined by article 1 (19), no. 12, KAGB is DWS Invest ESG Global Emerging Markets Equities ("master fund"), which is managed by DWS Investment S.A. The master fund, consisting of different share classes, is a sub-fund of DWS Invest, an investment company with variable capital. That investment company was established under Luxembourg law, on the basis of the Law of December 17, 2010, on undertakings for collective investment and of the Law of August 10, 1915, on trading companies, as a Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable ("SICAV") and is subject to the provisions of Part I of the aforementioned Law of December 17, 2010. The master fund is an EU investment undertaking that meets the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EU.

The Company may acquire only the following assets for the feeder fund:

1. shares in the EU UCITS master fund DWS Invest ESG Global Emerging Markets Equities,
2. bank balances according to article 195 KAGB, provided they are available on demand,
3. derivatives according to article 197 KAGB, provided they are used only for hedging purposes.

Through the master fund, the Company promotes environmental and social characteristics or a combination of these characteristics and discloses information for the master fund as well as for the feeder fund, in accordance with article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("Disclosure Regulation").

§ 27 Investment limits and investment restrictions

1. At least 85% of the feeder fund's assets are invested in shares of the master fund.

The objective of the investment policy of the master fund is to generate above-average returns.

The master fund must invest at least 70% of its assets in equities of companies that have their registered offices in an emerging market country or conduct their principal business activity in emerging market countries, or which, as holding companies, predominantly hold interests in companies registered in emerging market countries.

The master fund can invest more than 10% of its assets in securities that are traded on the Moscow stock exchange (MICEX-RTS).

No more than 30% of the master fund's assets may be invested in equities, equity certificates, participation and dividend-right certificates, convertible bonds and equity warrants of issuers that do not meet the requirements of the preceding paragraphs.

Up to 30% of the master fund's assets may be invested in short-term deposits, money market instruments and bank balances.

The master fund does not invest in contingent convertibles.

The master fund must invest more than 70% of its assets in assets that are not denominated in Korean won.

At least 80% of the master fund's assets are invested in assets that meet the environmental and social characteristics by generally considering ESG criteria (environmental, social and governance).

The portfolio management of the master fund seeks to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics by assessing potential investments via a proprietary ESG assessment methodology irrespective of economic prospects of success and by applying exclusion criteria based on this.

The ESG assessment methodology is based on a data processing program that uses the data from one or multiple ESG data providers, public sources and/or internal assessments to derive combined scores.

The data processing program uses a variety of assessment categories and/or turnover thresholds to determine whether assets may be used to comply with environmental or social characteristics and whether the investee companies follow good governance practices. With some assessment categories, issuers each receive one of six possible letter coded scores, with "A" being the highest score and "F" being the lowest score on the scale.

The data processing program uses, for example:

Exclusions as per the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark (PAB) in accordance with article 12 (1) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 ("PAB exclusions")

Companies that do not comply with the PAB exclusions are excluded from the master fund.

Assessment of norm controversies

The assessment of norm controversies involves assessing the behavior of companies with regard to compliance with generally accepted standards and principles for responsible business practices, including in relation to the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights, the standards of the International Labour Organization, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Companies that receive a letter score of F in the norm controversies assessment category are excluded.

ESG Quality Assessment

The ESG Quality Assessment distinguishes between corporate and sovereign issuers.

For corporate issuers, an assessment is made relative to their peer group based on an overall ESG assessment, for example concerning the handling of environmental changes, product safety, employee management or corporate ethics. The peer group is composed of issuers from the same branch of industry. Companies rated better in comparison receive a better score, while companies rated worse in the comparison receive a worse score. Companies with a letter score of F are excluded.

With sovereign issuers, an assessment is made relative to their peer group based on environmental and social criteria as well as indicators of good sovereign governance, for example in relation to the type of political system and its implementation, the existence of constitutional institutions and the rule of law.

States with a letter score of F are excluded.

Freedom House Status

Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by the degree of their political freedoms and civil liberties. On the basis of the Freedom House Status, countries classed as "not free" are excluded.

Exclusion Assessment for controversial sectors

Companies that are active in particular branches of industry and are exposed to business activities in controversial areas ("controversial sectors") are excluded as follows, depending on the proportion

of total revenues that they generate in controversial sectors:

- Production of products and/or services provided in the armaments industry: 5% or more,
- Production and/or sale of civil handguns or munition: 5% or more,
- Production of products and/or services provided in the gambling industry: 5% or more,
- Production of adult entertainment: 5% or more,
- Production of palm oil: 5% or more,
- Nuclear power generation and/or uranium mining and/or uranium enrichment: 5% or more,
- Unconventional extraction of crude oil and/or natural gas (including oil sand, oil shale/shale gas, Arctic drilling): more than 0%,
- Companies that generate 25% or more of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and from coal-based power generation as well as companies with thermal coal expansion plans, such as additional coal generation, production or use. Companies with thermal coal expansion plans are excluded based on an internal identification methodology.

Companies that are exposed to the production or distribution of nuclear weapons or key components of nuclear weapons are also excluded. The exposures within a Group structure may be taken into account.

Exclusion Assessment for controversial weapons

Companies are excluded if they are identified as being exposed to the production or distribution of controversial weapons or key components of controversial weapons or other business activities related to this (anti-personnel mines, cluster munition, chemical and biological weapons, blinding laser weapons, weapons with non-detectable fragments, depleted uranium weapons/ munition, and/or incendiary weapons with white phosphorus). In addition, the relative exposures within a Group structure may also be taken into consideration for the exclusions.

Assessment of use-of-proceeds bonds

An investment in use-of-proceeds bonds is only permitted if particular requirements are complied with. The bonds are checked for compliance with the Climate Bonds Standards, comparable industry standards, such as the applicable principles of the ICMA (International Capital Market Association) for green bonds, social bonds or sustainability bonds, or EU Green Bond Standards, or for whether the bonds have undergone an independent audit and an audit of the issuers.

Assessment of investment fund units

Investment fund units are assessed to determine whether they are aligned with the PAB exclusions (starting on May 21, 2025) and with the Freedom

House rating (if applicable). Target funds may invest in investments that are not compliant with the ESG criteria for issuers.

The ESG assessment methodology is not used for derivatives or bank balances.

Up to 20% of the assets of the master fund may be invested in all permissible assets that have not been assessed using the ESG assessment methodology or for which ESG data coverage is not complete.

However, complete ESG data coverage is required for the assessment of the PAB exclusions and to assess companies with respect to good governance practices.

As part of the master fund's investment in assets that meet the ESG criteria as outlined above, at least 3% of the master fund's assets will be invested in sustainable investments as defined by article 2 (17) of the Disclosure Regulation.

Through the feeder fund's investment in the master fund, at least 2% of the feeder fund's assets are invested in sustainable investments as defined by article 2 (17) of the Disclosure Regulation.

Through the exclusion strategy for the assets of the master fund, the portfolio management of the master fund takes into account the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, which, through the feeder fund's investment in the master fund, are also taken into account for the feeder fund:

- greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
- carbon footprint;
- GHG intensity of investee companies;
- exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector;
- violation of the United Nations Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and
- exposure to controversial weapons.

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act, the master fund must invest at least 60% of its gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund's assets without taking into account liabilities) 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

investment fund is not exempt from said taxation;

- units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent that they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the investment 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.

2. In this respect, the investment limits of article 207 (1) and article 210 (3) KAGB and of article 11 (8) of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment do not apply to the feeder fund.

3. Up to 15% of the feeder fund's assets may additionally be invested in bank balances according to article 26, no. 2, of the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment, and/or in derivatives according to article 26, no. 3, of the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment.

4. Securities, money market instruments, investment fund units other than those named in article 26, no. 1, of the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment, and other investment instruments according to articles 5, 6, 8 and 10 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment may not be acquired for the feeder fund.

5. In addition to the investment limits defined in paragraphs 1 through 4 above and in the General Terms and Conditions of Investment, it applies for the purposes of bringing about a partial exemption as defined in the German Investment Tax Act (InvStG) that at least 85% of the feeder fund's gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund's assets without taking into account liabilities) will be invested in shares of the master fund ("equity funds"). The actual equity capital investment rates of the master fund can be taken into consideration for the rate of the feeder

fund's equity capital investments as defined by article 2 (8) InvStG.

Unit classes

§ 28 Unit classes

1. Unit classes as defined by article 16 (3) of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment that differ with respect to their configuration characteristics, especially the distribution policy, the initial sales charge, the redemption fee, the currency of the net asset value per unit including the use of currency hedging transactions, the Pauschalvergütung, the minimum investment, the investors that are permitted to acquire and hold units or a combination of these features may be formed for the feeder fund. Unit classes may be formed at any time at the discretion of the Company.

2. The conclusion of currency hedging transactions exclusively in favor of each currency unit class is permitted. For currency unit classes hedged in favor of the currency of that unit class (the "reference currency"), the Company may also, irrespective of article 9 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment, employ derivatives as defined by article 197 (1) KAGB on exchange rates or currencies in order to prevent losses of net asset value through exchange rate losses on assets held by the feeder fund that are not denominated in the reference currency of the unit class.

3. The net asset value per unit is calculated separately for each unit class by fully allocating to each specific unit class the launch costs for new unit classes, the distributions (including any taxes payable out of the assets), the Pauschalvergütung and the results of currency hedging transactions, including any income adjustments, that are attributable to that unit class.

4. The existing unit classes are enumerated individually in the Sales Prospectus, as well as in the annual and semiannual reports. The configuration characteristics of the unit classes are described in detail in the Sales Prospectus and in the annual and semiannual reports.

Units, issue and redemption prices, fees and expenses

§ 29 Units

1. The investors are joint owners of a fraction of each asset of the feeder fund in proportion to the number of units they hold.

2. Units of the TF unit class (Trailer Free) are available exclusively

- (i) 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 feeder fund; or

- have entered into separate fee arrangements with their clients and do not receive and/or collect trailer fees or any other fees, rebates or payments from the feeder fund;
- (ii) for other UCIs; and
- (iii) for insurance-based investment products as defined by article 4 (2) of Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014.

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

3. The Company has the right to terminate its business with an investor for good reason. Good reason shall be deemed to exist in particular if

- the investor is a "U.S. person" (as defined in Regulation S of the Securities Act) or
- the investor's name is included in the Consolidated list of persons, groups and entities subject to EU financial sanctions, which is maintained by the European Commission, as well as in the corresponding United Nations, United States OFAC, and United Kingdom HMT sanctions lists.

Upon receipt of the termination notice, the investor shall return the received units to the Company without delay. The Company shall redeem units at the applicable redemption price for the account of the investment fund.

§ 30 Issue and redemption prices, order acceptance deadline

1. The net asset value, the net asset value per unit and the issue and redemption prices are determined in accordance with article 18 of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment for each valuation date that is also a bank business day in Luxembourg.

2. The initial sales charge for the unit class(es) is:

- 0% for the ND unit class
- 0% for the TFD unit class

of the net asset value per unit. The Company is free to charge a lower initial sales charge, or no initial sales charge at all.

3. A redemption fee is not charged. Redemption takes place at the net asset value per unit.

4. Orders for the issue and redemption of units received by the Company or the custodian at or before 13:30 PM CET ("the order acceptance deadline") on a valuation date are processed on the basis of the net asset value per unit on the next valuation date. Orders received by the Company or the Depository after 13:30 PM CET are processed on the basis of the net asset value per unit on the valuation date immediately following that next valuation date.

§ 31 Suspension of redemption of shares of the master fund

If the master fund in which the feeder fund invests temporarily suspends the redemption of its shares, the Company in turn has the right to suspend the redemption of units of the feeder fund during the same period of time. Article 17 (4) of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment remains unaffected.

§ 32 Costs and services received

1. The Company shall be paid a fee from the feeder fund for each day of the fiscal year in the amount of 1/365 (1/366 in a leap year) of:

- 1.70 % for the ND unit class
- 1.00 % for the TFD unit class

of the respective net asset value (see § 18(1) of the General Terms and Conditions of Investment) as the all-in fee.

On each day that is a valuation date, the all-in fee will be calculated based on the net asset value determined on the last valuation date and taken into account as a liability in the net asset value of the current valuation date.

On each day that is not a valuation date, the all-in fee will be calculated based on the net asset value determined on the last valuation date and taken into account as a liability in the net asset value of the next valuation date.

The all-in fee for all calendar days in a month shall be paid by the tenth calendar day of the next month.

This all-in fee covers the following services provided by and expenses incurred by the Company, which shall therefore not be additionally charged to the feeder fund:

- a) the Company's activities related to the management of the feeder fund (collective asset management, which particularly includes fund management, administration, cost of distribution and a service fee for reporting and analysis);
- b) custodian fees;
- c) cash and custody account fees in line with normal banking practice (including, where applicable, normal costs for holding foreign assets in custody abroad);
- d) the costs incurred for printing and mailing the sales documentation intended for investors as required by law (annual and semiannual reports, Sales Prospectuses, Key Information Document);
- e) the cost of announcing the annual and semiannual reports, the issue and redemption prices and (where applicable) distributions or reinvestments and the liquidation report;
- f) the cost of having the feeder fund audited by the external auditor of the feeder fund;

g) the cost of publishing the information required for taxation and the certificate confirming that the tax information was prepared in compliance with German tax law.

2. In addition to the all-in fee payable to the Company according to paragraph 1 hereof, the following additional expenses incurred by the Company may also be charged to the feeder fund:

- a) the costs incurred by the Company for asserting and enforcing legal claims for the account of the feeder fund, and for defending any claims asserted against the Company to the detriment of the feeder fund;
- b) the costs of creating and using a durable medium (statutory, required in particular by the KAGB), except in the case of providing information on mergers of investment undertakings and except in the case of providing information about measures in connection with investment limit violations or computational errors in the determination of the net asset value per unit;
- c) taxes imposed in connection with the fees payable to the Company, the custodian and third parties, as well as with the aforementioned expenses, including taxes arising in connection with administration and custody.

3. Transaction costs

In addition to the aforementioned fees and expenses, the costs incurred in connection with the purchase and sale of fund assets will also be charged to the feeder fund.

4. The Company shall disclose in the annual report and in the semiannual report the amount of the initial sales charges and redemption fees that have been charged to the feeder fund, over the period covered by the report, for the acquisition and redemption of units as defined by article 196 KAGB. When acquiring units that are managed directly or indirectly by the Company itself or by another company with which the Company is affiliated through a material direct or indirect equity interest, the Company itself or the other company may not charge initial sales charges and redemption fees for acquisitions and redemptions. The Company shall disclose in the annual report and in the semiannual report the fee charged to the feeder fund as a management fee for the units held in the feeder fund by the Company itself, by another (asset) management company, or by another company with which the Company is affiliated through a material direct or indirect equity interest.

Distribution policy and fiscal year

§ 33 Distribution

1. The Company generally distributes – subject to the requisite adjustment of income – the interest, dividends and other income that have accrued for the account of the feeder fund during the fiscal

year and have not been applied to cover costs. Realized capital gains may also be included in the distribution – subject to the requisite adjustment of income.

2. Distributable prorated income pursuant to paragraph 1 hereof may be carried forward for distribution in future fiscal years, provided that the aggregate amount of the income carried forward does not exceed 15% of the feeder fund's assets as of the end of the fiscal year. Income from shortened fiscal years can be fully carried forward.

3. In the interest of preserving the capital of the feeder fund, income may be partially, and in exceptional cases fully, retained in the feeder fund for reinvestment.

4. Distributions shall be made jährlich within three months of the close of the fiscal year.

§ 34 Fiscal year

The fiscal year of the feeder fund commences on 1, January, and ends on 31, December.

§ 35 Restriction of redemption

The Company may restrict redemption if the investors' redemption requests reach at least 10% of the net asset value of the feeder fund ("threshold").

Summary of tax regulations of importance to investors (subject, without limitation, to taxation in Germany)¹ (as of: June 20, 2025)

Funds organized under German law

General information

The statements on tax regulations only apply to investors who are subject, without limitation, to taxation in Germany. Investors subject, without limitation, to taxation in Germany are hereinafter also referred to as "German tax residents." We recommend that, prior to acquiring units of the fund described in this Sales Prospectus, the foreign investor individually discuss with their tax advisor any possible tax consequences in their country of residence arising from the acquisition of units. Foreign investors are investors not subject, without limitation, to taxation in Germany. They are hereinafter also referred to as "non-resident taxpayers."

The statements contained herein relate to the legal situation since January 1, 2018. Where fund units were acquired prior to January 1, 2018, additional circumstances particular to such fund investment may arise that are not described here in further detail.

As a special-purpose asset, this fund is generally exempt from corporate income tax and trade tax. It is, however, partially subject to corporate income tax on its (from the perspective of German taxation) domestic income from equity investments and on other domestic income, in the sense of the limited income tax liability, not including gains on the sale of units in corporations; gains on the sale of units in domestic or foreign corporations whose net asset value is directly or indirectly based on more than 50% of the domestic immovable property may be subject to corporate income tax at the fund level under certain circumstances. The tax rate is 15%. To the extent that tax is imposed on the taxable income through withholding of investment income tax, the tax rate of 15% already includes the solidarity surcharge.

However, the investment income is taxable for the individual investor as income from capital assets, which is subject to income tax, provided that it exceeds the saver's flat allowance of EUR 1,000 p. a. (for single persons or spouses assessed separately) or EUR 2,000 p.a. (for spouses assessed jointly) when added to any other investment income.

Income from capital assets is generally subject to a 25% withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge and, where applicable, church tax). Income from capital assets also includes the income from investment funds (investment fund income), i.e.,

the fund's distributions, the advance income estimates and the gains on the sale of the units. Under certain conditions, investors can receive a lump-sum portion of this investment income tax-free ("partial exemption").

In general, for the individual investor, the withholding of tax acts as a final payment ("final withholding tax"), so that, as a rule, income from capital assets is not declared in the income tax return. The institution maintaining the custody account usually offsets income subject to withholding against losses and foreign withholding taxes arising from direct investment.

The withholding tax does not act as a final payment, however, if the investor's personal tax rate is lower than the final withholding rate of 25%. In this case, income from capital assets may be declared in the income tax return. The tax office then applies the lower personal tax rate and credits the tax withheld against the personal tax liability ("reduced rate test").

If income from capital assets was not subject to any withholding (because, for example, a capital gain on the sale of fund units was realized in a foreign custody account), such income must be declared in the tax return. Within the tax assessment, any income from capital assets is then also subject to the final withholding rate of 25%, or else to the lower personal tax rate.

If units are held as business assets, the income is considered taxable as operating income.

I Units held as personal assets (German tax residents)

1. Distributions

Distributions of the fund are generally taxable.

If the fund meets the tax prerequisites for partial exemption of an equity fund, 30% of the distributions are tax exempt. Equity funds are investment funds that, according to their terms and conditions of investment, continuously invest more than 50% of their value or of their gross assets in equity capital investments.

If the fund meets the tax prerequisites for partial exemption of a balanced fund, 15% of the distributions are tax exempt. Balanced funds are investment funds that, according to their terms and conditions of investment, continuously invest at least 25% of their value or of their gross assets in equity capital investments.

If the fund does not meet the tax prerequisites for either an equity fund or a balanced fund, no partial exemption is applicable to the distributions.

A tax classification for partial exemption purposes of the fund or funds or sub-funds can be found in the Annex to this summary of tax regulations of importance to German investors. The classification may change for the future. In such a case, the fund unit is treated as sold for tax purposes and subsequently acquired on the following day with a new tax classification for partial exemption purposes; any resulting notional capital gain, however, is only taken into account once the units are actually sold or, in certain cases, are deemed to have been sold for tax purposes.

The taxable distributions are generally subject to the 25% withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge and, where applicable, church tax).

Tax will not be withheld if the investor is a German tax resident and submits an exemption form, provided the taxable income components do not exceed EUR 1,000 for separate assessment or EUR 2,000 for joint assessment of spouses.

A corresponding exemption also applies if a certificate for persons who are not expected to be assessed for income tax (the "non-assessment certificate") is submitted.

If a domestic investor has units held in domestic custody, the institution maintaining the custody account, acting as the paying agent, will not withhold tax provided that, prior to the fixed distribution date, it is presented with either an exemption form conforming to the official sample document and covering an adequate amount or a non-assessment certificate issued by the tax office for a maximum of three years. In this case, the investor is credited the full amount of the distribution.

2. Advance income estimates

The advance income estimate ("Vorabpauschale") is the amount by which the fund's distributions within a calendar year fall short of the baseline return for that calendar year. The baseline return is determined by multiplying the redemption price of the unit at the beginning of a calendar year by 70% of the baseline interest rate, which in turn is derived from long-term government bond market yields. The baseline return is limited to the amount exceeding the difference between the first and last redemption prices determined in the calendar year plus the distributions paid during the calendar year. For the year in which the units were acquired, the advance income estimate is reduced by one-twelfth for each full month preceding the month of acquisition. The advance income estimate is deemed to have accrued on the first workday of the following calendar year.

Advance income estimates are generally taxable.

¹ Article 165 (2), no. 15, KAGB: Summary of tax regulations of importance to investors and statement of whether income distributed by the investment undertaking is subject to withholding tax.

If the fund meets the tax prerequisites for partial exemption of an equity fund, 30% of the advance income estimates are tax exempt. Equity funds are investment funds that, according to their terms and conditions of investment, continuously invest more than 50% of their value or of their gross assets in equity capital investments.

If the fund meets the tax prerequisites for partial exemption of a balanced fund, 15% of the advance income estimates are tax exempt. Balanced funds are investment funds that, according to their terms and conditions of investment, continuously invest at least 25% of their value or of their gross assets in equity capital investments.

If the fund does not meet the tax prerequisites for either an equity fund or a balanced fund, no partial exemption is applicable to the advance income estimate.

A tax classification for partial exemption purposes of the fund or funds or sub-funds can be found in the Annex to this summary of tax regulations of importance to German investors. The classification may change for the future. In such a case, the fund unit is treated as sold for tax purposes and subsequently acquired on the following day with a new tax classification for partial exemption purposes; any resulting notional capital gain, however, is only taken into account once the units are actually sold or, in certain cases, are deemed to have been sold for tax purposes.

The taxable advance income estimates are generally subject to the 25% withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge and, where applicable, church tax).

Tax will not be withheld if the investor is a German tax resident and submits an exemption form, provided the taxable income components do not exceed EUR 1,000 for separate assessment or EUR 2,000 for joint assessment of spouses.

A corresponding exemption also applies if a certificate for persons who are not expected to be assessed for income tax (the "non-assessment certificate") is submitted.

If a domestic investor has units held in domestic custody, the institution maintaining the custody account, acting as the paying agent, will not withhold tax provided that, prior to the aforementioned receipt date, it is presented with either an exemption form conforming to the official sample document and covering an adequate amount or a non-assessment certificate issued by the tax office for a maximum of three years. No tax is withheld in this case. Otherwise, the investor must provide the domestic institution maintaining the custody account with the amount of tax to be withheld. For this purpose, the institution maintaining the custody account may withdraw the amount of tax to be withheld from a cash account held at the institution in the name of the investor without the consent of the investor. If

the investor does not object before the advance income estimate is deemed received, the institution maintaining the custody account may also withdraw the amount of tax to be withheld from a cash account in the name of the investor to the extent that an overdraft facility agreed with the investor for this account has not been utilized. If the investor fails to comply with its obligation to provide the domestic institution maintaining the custody account with the amount of tax to be withheld, the institution maintaining the custody account must inform its competent tax office accordingly. In this case, the unreported advance income estimate must be declared in the investor's income tax return.

3. Capital gains at investor level

If units of the fund are sold, a capital gain is taxable as a rule.

If the fund meets the tax prerequisites for partial exemption of an equity fund, 30% of the capital gains are tax exempt. Equity funds are investment funds that, according to their terms and conditions of investment, continuously invest more than 50% of their value or of their gross assets in equity capital investments. If the fund meets the tax prerequisites for partial exemption of a balanced fund, 15% of the capital gains are tax-exempt. Balanced funds are investment funds that, according to their terms and conditions of investment, continuously invest at least 25% of their value or of their gross assets in equity capital investments.

In the event of a loss on a sale, the loss amount corresponding to the respective applicable partial-exemption rate is not tax deductible at investor level.

If the fund does not meet the tax prerequisites for either an equity fund or a balanced fund, no partial exemption is applicable to the capital gains.

A tax classification for partial exemption purposes of the fund or funds or sub-funds can be found in the Annex to this summary of tax regulations of importance to German investors. The classification may change for the future. In such a case, the fund unit is treated as sold for tax purposes and subsequently acquired on the following day with a new tax classification for partial exemption purposes; any resulting notional capital gain, however, is only taken into account once the units are actually sold or, in certain cases, are deemed to have been sold for tax purposes.

If the units are held in a domestic custody account, the institution maintaining the custody account withholds the tax, taking into account any applicable partial exemptions. The 25% withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge and, where applicable, church tax) can be avoided by submitting an exemption form covering an adequate amount or a non-assessment certificate. If such units are sold by an individual investor at a loss, the amount of that loss – less any reduction

based on a partial exemption – may be offset against other positive income from capital assets. If the units are held in a custody account at a domestic institution, and positive income from capital assets was generated at the same institution in the same calendar year, the institution maintaining the custody account will offset the loss.

When determining the capital gain for tax purposes, the gain must be reduced by the advance income estimates applied during the holding period.

4. Negative income for tax purposes

Negative income for tax purposes of the fund cannot be allocated to the investor.

5. Settlement taxation

During the winding-up of the fund, distributions in a calendar year are deemed to be a tax-free capital repayment if the last redemption price determined in this calendar year is less than the amortized cost. This applies for a maximum period of ten calendar years after the calendar year in which settlement begins.

6. Exit taxation

The fund units are deemed to have been sold for tax purposes if an investor's unlimited tax liability ends as a result of giving up their residence or habitual abode in the Federal Republic of Germany, if the units are transferred free of charge to a person who does not have unlimited tax liability or if the Federal Republic of Germany's right to tax the gain from the sale of the fund units is excluded or restricted for other reasons. In these cases, the increase in value accrued up to that point is taxed. Exit taxes can only be charged if the investor has directly or indirectly held at least 1% of the issued units of the respective fund in the last five years prior to the notional sale or if the investor directly or indirectly holds fund units with an acquisition cost of at least EUR 500,000 at the time of the notional sale; the holdings in different investment funds must be considered separately and the acquisition costs must not be added together, and the total taxable gains from all fund units are positive. Taxation must take place as part of the assessment.

II Units held as business assets (German tax residents)

1. Tax-exempt unit class (unit class for "tax-privileged" investors)

As explained above, the fund is partially subject to corporate income tax on certain income.

However, a unit class is tax exempt if the units in a unit class may only be acquired or held by such tax-privileged investors that are a domestic corporate entity, association of persons or estate that, according to its respective Articles of Incorporation, foundation deed of trust or other founding instrument, solely and directly serves non-profit, charitable or religious purposes, and is

actually administered accordingly, or if it is a foundation under public law that solely and directly serves non-profit or charitable purposes, or if it is a legal entity under public law that solely and directly serves religious interests; no such refunding shall take place, however, if the units are held in a for-profit business operation. The same applies to comparable foreign investors with registered offices and administrations in a foreign country that provides official legal and recovery assistance.

A unit class is also tax exempt if the units are held solely or in addition to the above-mentioned tax-privileged investors within the framework of individual retirement arrangements or basic pensions that have been certified in accordance with the German Pension Contracts Certification Act.

The prerequisites for tax exemption of a unit class are that the investors furnish proof of their tax exemption to the fund and that the investment conditions only permit the redemption of units in such a unit class to the investment fund and that the transfer of units in such unit class is excluded.

Furthermore, exemption from the corporate income tax paid at fund level on German dividends and on income from German dividend rights similar to equities also essentially requires that German equities and German dividend rights similar to equities were held by the fund as beneficial owner for 45 days without interruption within a period of 45 days before and after the investment income was payable, and that the minimum risk of changes in value was 70% throughout that entire 45-day period.

The tax exemption for income that is generally taxable at fund level does not apply if the investor has granted a usufruct to the investment income or has entered into any other obligation to pay the investment income in full or in part, directly or indirectly, to other persons. In such cases, the investor has an obligation to make a subsequent tax payment. This means that the investor must notify the responsible tax office of the loss of their tax exemption and pay investment income tax of 15% on the relevant investment income.

Tax exemption amounts that the Company receives in connection with the administration of the fund and that are attributable to income from the unit classes described above must generally be paid out to investors in those unit classes. Notwithstanding the preceding, the Company shall be entitled to transfer exemption amounts directly to the fund for the benefit of the investors in this unit class; new units will not be issued on the basis of this transfer.

Information about tax-exempt unit classes, if any, is provided in the special section of this Sales Prospectus and in the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment.

2. Refund of corporate income tax imposed on the fund

The corporate income tax incurred at fund level may be reimbursed to the fund for forwarding to an investor if the investor is a domestic corporate entity, association of persons or estate that, according to its respective Articles of Incorporation, foundation deed of trust or other founding instrument, solely and directly serves non-profit, charitable or religious purposes, and is actually administered accordingly, or if it is a foundation under public law that solely and directly serves non-profit or charitable purposes, or if it is a legal entity under public law that solely and directly serves religious interests; no such refunding shall take place, however, if the units are held in a for-profit business operation. The same applies to comparable foreign investors with registered offices and administrations in a foreign country that provides official legal and recovery assistance.

The prerequisite for this is that such an investor submits a corresponding application and that the corporate income tax is prorated over the investor's holding period. In addition, the investor must be the legal and beneficial owner of the units for a period of at least three months before receiving the income of the fund subject to corporate income tax, and there must be no obligation to transfer the units to another person. Furthermore, a usufruct to the investment income may not have been granted and no other obligation may have existed to pay the investment income in full or in part, directly or indirectly, to other persons. Furthermore, with regard to the corporate income tax paid at fund level on German dividends and on income from German dividend rights similar to equities, such refunding also essentially requires that German equities and German dividend rights similar to equities were held by the fund as beneficial owner for 45 days without interruption within a period of 45 days before and after the investment income was payable, and that the minimum risk of changes in value was 70% throughout that entire 45-day period ("45-day rule").

The refund application must be accompanied by documentation of tax-exempt status and by a statement of investment fund unit holdings issued by the institution maintaining the custody account. The statement of investment fund unit holdings is a certificate conforming to the official sample document documenting the extent to which units were held by the investor during the entire calendar year, as well as the timing and extent of any purchases and sales of units during the calendar year.

The corporate income tax incurred at the fund level may also be refunded to the fund for forwarding to an investor if the units in the fund are held within the framework of individual retirement arrangements or basic pensions that have been certified in accordance with the German Pension Contracts Certification Act. This requires the provider of an individual retirement

arrangement or basic pension contract to inform the fund within one month of the fund's fiscal year-end at which points in time and in what amounts units were acquired or sold. The aforementioned 45-day rule must additionally be taken into account.

There is no obligation on the part of the fund or the Company to have the corresponding corporate income tax refunded for forwarding to the investor. In particular, the fund or the Company can make the application for such a refund dependent on a minimum expected refund amount and/or on an agreement for reimbursement of expenses by the investor.

Given the elevated complexity of this rule, it may be beneficial to consult with a tax advisor.

3. Distributions

Distributions of the fund are generally subject to individual or corporate income tax and to trade tax.

If the fund meets the tax prerequisites for partial exemption of an equity fund, 60% of the distributions are tax exempt for income tax purposes, and 30% for trade tax purposes, if the units are held by natural persons as business assets. For taxable corporate entities, 80% of the distributions are generally tax exempt for corporate income tax purposes, and 40% for trade tax purposes. For corporate entities that are life or health insurers or pension funds and in which the units are attributable to investments, and for those that are credit institutions and in which the units are allocable to the trading book as defined by article 340e (3) HGB or that at the time of addition to the business assets are to be carried as current assets, 30% of the distributions are tax exempt for corporate income tax purposes, and 15% for trade tax purposes. Equity funds are investment funds that, according to their terms and conditions of investment, continuously invest more than 50% of their value or of their gross assets in equity capital investments.

If the fund meets the tax prerequisites for partial exemption of a balanced fund, 30% of the distributions are tax exempt for income tax purposes, and 15% for trade tax purposes, if the units are held by natural persons as business assets. For taxable corporate entities, 40% of the distributions are generally tax exempt for corporate income tax purposes, and 20% for trade tax purposes. For corporate entities that are life or health insurers or pension funds and in which the units are attributable to investments, and for those that are credit institutions and in which the units are allocable to the trading book as defined by article 340e (3) HGB or that at the time of addition to the business assets are to be carried as current assets, 15% of the distributions are tax exempt for corporate income tax purposes, and 7.5% for trade tax purposes. Balanced funds are investment funds that, according to their terms

and conditions of investment, continuously invest at least 25% of their value or of their gross assets in equity capital investments.

If the fund does not meet the tax prerequisites for either an equity fund or a balanced fund, no partial exemption is applicable to the distributions.

A tax classification for partial exemption purposes of the fund or funds or sub-funds can be found in the Annex to this summary of tax regulations of importance to German investors. The classification may change for the future. In such a case, the fund unit is treated as sold for tax purposes and subsequently acquired on the following day with a new tax classification for partial exemption purposes; any resulting notional capital gain, however, is only taken into account once the units are actually sold or, in certain cases, are deemed to have been sold for tax purposes.

The distributions are generally subject to the 25% withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge).

If the tax prerequisites for an equity or balanced fund are met, the partial-exemption rate applicable for individual investors, i.e., 30% in the case of an equity fund and 15% in the case of a balanced fund, is applied consistently for withholding purposes.

4. Advance income estimates

The advance income estimate ("Vorabpauschale") is the amount by which the fund's distributions within a calendar year fall short of the baseline return for that calendar year. The baseline return is determined by multiplying the redemption price of the unit at the beginning of a calendar year by 70% of the baseline interest rate, which in turn is derived from long-term government bond market yields. The baseline return is limited to the amount exceeding the difference between the first and last redemption prices determined in the calendar year plus the distributions paid during the calendar year. For the year in which the units were acquired, the advance income estimate is reduced by one-twelfth for each full month preceding the month of acquisition. The advance income estimate is deemed to have accrued on the first workday of the following calendar year.

Advance income estimates are generally subject to individual or corporate income tax and to trade tax.

If the fund meets the tax prerequisites for partial exemption of an equity fund, 60% of the advance income estimates are tax exempt for income tax purposes, and 30% for trade tax purposes, if the units are held by natural persons as business assets. For taxable corporate entities, 80% of the advance income estimates are generally tax exempt for corporate income tax purposes, and 40% for trade tax purposes. For corporate entities that are life or health insurers or pension funds and in which the units are attributable to investments, and for those that are credit

institutions and in which the units are allocable to the trading book as defined by article 340e (3) HGB or that at the time of addition to the business assets are to be carried as current assets, 30% of the advance income estimates are tax exempt for corporate income tax purposes, and 15% for trade tax purposes. Equity funds are investment funds that, according to their terms and conditions of investment, continuously invest more than 50% of their value or of their gross assets in equity capital investments.

If the fund meets the tax prerequisites for partial exemption of a balanced fund, 30% of the advance income estimates are tax exempt for income tax purposes, and 15% for trade tax purposes, if the units are held by natural persons as business assets. For taxable corporate entities, 40% of the advance income estimates are generally tax exempt for corporate income tax purposes, and 20% for trade tax purposes. For corporate entities that are life or health insurers or pension funds and in which the units are attributable to investments, and for those that are allocable to the trading book as defined by article 340e (3) HGB or that at the time of addition to the business assets are to be carried as current assets, 15% of the advance income estimates are tax exempt for corporate income tax purposes, and 7.5% for trade tax purposes. Balanced funds are investment funds that, according to their terms and conditions of investment, continuously invest at least 25% of their value or of their gross assets in equity capital investments.

If the fund does not meet the tax prerequisites for either an equity fund or a balanced fund, no partial exemption is applicable to the advance income estimate.

A tax classification for partial exemption purposes of the fund or funds or sub-funds can be found in the Annex to this summary of tax regulations of importance to German investors. The classification may change for the future. In such a case, the fund unit is treated as sold for tax purposes and subsequently acquired on the following day with a new tax classification for partial exemption purposes; any resulting notional capital gain, however, is only taken into account once the units are actually sold or, in certain cases, are deemed to have been sold for tax purposes.

The advance income estimates are generally subject to the 25% withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge).

If the tax prerequisites for an equity or balanced fund are met, the partial-exemption rate applicable for individual investors, i.e., 30% in the case of an equity fund and 15% in the case of a balanced fund, is applied consistently for withholding purposes.

5. Capital gains at investor level

Gains on the sale of the units are generally subject to individual or corporate income tax and to trade tax. When determining the capital gain for tax purposes, the gain must be reduced by the advance income estimates applied during the holding period.

If the fund meets the tax prerequisites for partial exemption of an equity fund, 60% of the capital gains are tax exempt for income tax purposes, and 30% for trade tax purposes, if the units are held by natural persons as business assets. For taxable corporate entities, 80% of the capital gains are generally tax exempt for corporate income tax purposes, and 40% for trade tax purposes. For corporate entities that are life or health insurers or pension funds and in which the units are attributable to investments, and for those that are credit institutions and in which the units are allocable to the trading book as defined by article 340e (3) HGB or that at the time of addition to the business assets are to be carried as current assets, 30% of the capital gains are tax exempt for corporate income tax purposes, and 15% for trade tax purposes. Equity funds are investment funds that, according to their terms and conditions of investment, continuously invest more than 50% of their value or of their gross assets in equity capital investments.

If the fund meets the tax prerequisites for partial exemption of a balanced fund, 30% of the capital gains are tax exempt for income tax purposes, and 15% for trade tax purposes, if the units are held by natural persons as business assets. For taxable corporate entities, 40% of the capital gains are generally tax exempt for corporate income tax purposes, and 20% for trade tax purposes. For corporate entities that are life or health insurers or pension funds and in which the units are attributable to investments, and for those that are credit institutions and in which the units are allocable to the trading book as defined by article 340e (3) HGB or that at the time of addition to the business assets are to be carried as current assets, 15% of the capital gains are tax exempt for corporate income tax purposes, and 7.5% for trade tax purposes. Balanced funds are investment funds that, according to their terms and conditions of investment, continuously invest at least 25% of their value or of their gross assets in equity capital investments.

In the event of a loss on a sale, the loss amount corresponding to the respective applicable partial-exemption rate is not tax-deductible at investor level.

If the fund does not meet the tax prerequisites for either an equity fund or a balanced fund, no partial exemption is applicable to the capital gains.

A tax classification for partial exemption purposes of the fund or funds or sub-funds can be found in the Annex to this summary of tax regulations of importance to German investors. The classification may change for the future. In such a

case, the fund unit is treated as sold for tax purposes and subsequently acquired on the following day with a new tax classification for partial exemption purposes; any resulting notional capital gain, however, is only taken into account once the units are actually sold or, in certain cases, are deemed to have been sold for tax purposes.

The gains on the sale of the units are generally not subject to withholding of investment income tax.

6. Negative income for tax purposes

Negative income for tax purposes of the fund cannot be allocated to the investor.

7. Settlement taxation

During the winding-up of the fund, distributions in a calendar year are deemed to be a tax-free capital repayment if the last redemption price determined in this calendar year is less than the amortized

cost. This applies for a maximum period of ten calendar years after the calendar year in which settlement begins.

8. Simplified overview for the taxation of regular business investor groups

German investors	Distributions	Advance income estimates	Capital gains
Sole proprietorships	<p><u>Investment income tax:</u> 25% (the partial exemption for equity funds of 30%, or 15% for balanced funds, is taken into account)</p> <p><u>Substantive taxation:</u> Individual income tax and trade tax, taking into account partial exemptions where applicable (equity funds: 60% for individual income tax / 30% for trade tax; balanced funds: 30% for individual income tax / 15% for trade tax)</p>	<p><u>Investment income tax:</u> No withholding</p>	
Regularly taxed corporations (typically industrial companies; banks, unless units are held in their trading portfolio; property insurers)	<p><u>Investment income tax:</u> No withholding for banks, otherwise 25% (the partial exemption for equity funds of 30%, or 15% for balanced funds, is taken into account)</p> <p><u>Substantive taxation:</u> Corporate income tax and trade tax, taking into account partial exemptions where applicable (equity funds: 80% for corporate income tax / 40% for trade tax; balanced funds: 40% for corporate income tax / 20% for trade tax)</p>	<p><u>Investment income tax:</u> No withholding</p>	
Life and health insurance companies and pension funds with which the fund units are attributable to investments	<p><u>Investment income tax:</u> No withholding</p> <p><u>Substantive taxation:</u> Corporate income tax and trade tax, unless the commercial accounts contain a provision for premium refunds that is also recognized for tax purposes, taking into account partial exemptions where applicable (equity funds: 30% for corporate income tax / 15% for trade tax; balanced funds: 15% for corporate income tax / 7.5% for trade tax)</p>		
Banks that hold the fund units for trading	<p><u>Investment income tax:</u> No withholding</p> <p><u>Substantive taxation:</u> Corporate income tax and trade tax, taking into account partial exemptions where applicable (equity funds: 30% for corporate income tax / 15% for trade tax; balanced funds: 15% for corporate income tax / 7.5% for trade tax)</p>		
Tax-exempt charitable, benevolent or religious investors (in particular, churches and charitable foundations)	<p><u>Investment income tax:</u> No withholding</p> <p><u>Substantive taxation:</u> Tax-exempt – in addition, the corporate income tax paid at fund level can be refunded on request under certain conditions.</p>		
Other tax-exempt investors (in particular, pension funds, burial funds and provident funds, provided that the requirements provided for in the Corporate Tax Act are met)	<p><u>Investment income tax:</u> No withholding</p> <p><u>Substantive taxation:</u> Tax-exempt</p>		

It is assumed that units are held in custody in Germany. A surtax called the “solidarity surcharge” is levied on investment income tax, individual income tax and corporate income tax. To obtain exemption from withholding of investment income tax, it may be necessary to submit certificates to the institution maintaining the custody account in sufficient time.

III Non-resident taxpayers

If a non-resident taxpayer has the fund units held in custody by a domestic institution, no tax will be withheld on distributions, advance income

estimates and the from the sale of the units, provided that the taxpayer submits proof of non-resident status. If the institution maintaining the custody account is not aware of the investor’s

non-resident status, or if such status is not verified in time, the foreign investor has no option but to apply for a refund of the tax withheld as provided for by the German Fiscal Code.² The tax office of

the institution maintaining the custody account will be responsible for processing such a refund application. Where a non-resident taxpayer is comparable to a domestic investor who can be refunded the corporate income tax paid at fund level, a refund is also possible in principle. Please refer to the above statements about German tax residents. Another prerequisite is that the foreign investor has its registered offices and administrations in a foreign country that provides official legal and recovery assistance.

IV Solidarity surcharge

A solidarity surcharge of 5.5% is levied on the amount of tax to be withheld from distributions, advance income estimates and gains on the sale of units.

V Church tax

Provided that income tax is already being withheld by a domestic institution maintaining the custody account (withholding agent), the attributable church tax is regularly levied as a surcharge on the tax withheld at the church tax rate of the religious group to which the church tax payer belongs. The deductibility of the church tax as a special expense is taken into account and used to reduce withholding.

VI Foreign withholding tax

Local withholding tax is in some cases retained at source on fund income generated abroad. Such withholding tax cannot be taken into account to reduce the tax liability of investors.

VII Consequences of merging investment funds

In cases where a domestic investment fund is merged into another domestic investment fund to which the same partial-exemption rate is applicable, unrealized gains will not be disclosed either at the level of the investors or at the level of investment funds involved, i.e., such a transaction is tax neutral. If the investors in the transferring investment fund receive a cash payment³ as provided for in the merger plan, such payment shall be treated like a distribution.

If the applicable partial-exemption rate of the transferring investment fund is different from that of the receiving investment fund, the unit of the transferring investment fund is treated as sold for tax purposes, and the unit of the receiving investment fund is treated as acquired. The gain on the notional sale is only deemed to have accrued once the unit of the receiving investment fund is actually sold or, in certain cases, deemed to have been sold for tax purposes.

VIII Special notice for German tax residents using foreign custody accounts

Particular circumstances must be taken into account by German investors holding units of the fund in a foreign custody account. In particular, the foreign institution maintaining the custody account will not withhold tax, which means that German tax residents must declare in their tax returns all distributions, advance income estimates and gains realized on the sale of units (regarding the calculation of capital gains, see points I. 3 and II. 5 above, respectively). It must be noted here that distributions and advance income estimates must be declared in the tax return every year.

Given the transitional provisions to the legal situation applicable since January 1, 2018, a large number of particular circumstances must be considered (e.g., any inflow of taxable capital gains on the sale of units applicable as of December 31, 2017, in the context of the actual unit sale).

If foreign custody accounts are to be used, we recommend that, prior to acquiring units of the fund described in this Sales Prospectus, investors consult their tax advisor and individually clarify any possible tax consequences arising from the acquisition of units.

IX Tax effects of an investment in a master fund at the level of the feeder fund

At the level of a domestic fund serving as a feeder fund that acquires units of a Luxembourg fund serving as the master fund, the following applies:

No withholding tax is levied on investment income as defined by article 16 InvStG (distributions, advance income estimates and gains realized on the redemption/sale of units to the master fund) transferred to the feeder fund from the master fund or on investment income attributable to the feeder fund.

A refund of any corporate income tax incurred at the level of the master fund on domestic income from equity investments and on other domestic income in the sense of the limited income tax liability, not including gains on the sale of units in corporations (a reverse exception, see "General information" above), is not possible for investors in the feeder fund.

X Automatic exchange of information in tax matters

The importance of automatic exchange of information as a means to combat cross-border tax fraud and tax evasion has greatly increased in recent years at international level. In response, the OECD published its Common Reporting Standard (hereinafter "CRS"), a global standard for

automatic exchange of financial account information in tax matters. The CRS was integrated into EU law at the end of 2014 by way of Council Directive 2014/107/EU of December 9, 2014, amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation. The participating jurisdictions (all EU member states and a number of third countries) are now applying the CRS. Germany has transposed the CRS into German law with the Financial Account Information Exchange Act of December 21, 2015.

Under the CRS, reporting financial institutions (primarily credit and securities institutions) are required to collect specific information about their clients. If these clients (natural persons or legal entities) are reportable persons (not including, for example, corporations or financial institutions listed on a stock exchange) resident in other participating jurisdictions, their cash and custody accounts are classified as reportable accounts. Reporting financial institutions will then communicate certain information to their home tax authorities for each reportable account. These then communicate the information to the home tax authority of the client.

The information to be communicated is essentially the personal data of the reportable client (name; address; tax identification number or tax number; date and place of birth (for natural persons); jurisdiction of residence), as well as information about the cash and custody accounts (e.g., account number; account balance or value; total gross amount of interest, dividend or investment fund distribution income; total gross proceeds from the sale or redemption of financial assets (including fund units)).

Specifically affected, therefore, are reportable investors holding a cash and/or custody account with a financial institution established in a participating jurisdiction. German financial institutions will therefore report information about investors resident in other participating jurisdictions to the Federal Tax Office, which in turn will forward the information to the respective tax authorities of the investors' jurisdictions of residence. Conversely, financial institutions in other participating jurisdictions will report information about investors resident in Germany to their respective home tax authority, which in turn will forward the information to the Federal Tax Office. It is ultimately conceivable that financial institutions established in other participating jurisdictions will report information about investors who are resident in yet other participating jurisdictions to their respective home tax authority, which in turn will forward the information to the respective tax authorities of the investors' jurisdictions of residence.

2 Article 37 (2) of the German Fiscal Code

3 Article 190 (2), no. 2, KAGB

General note

The information provided here is based on our understanding of current tax laws. It 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.

ANNEX – Tax classification overview of all German funds for partial exemption purposes (as of: November 17, 2025)

Fund	Classification for partial exemption purposes
AL GlobalDynamik	Balanced funds
Albatros Fonds	Balanced funds
Baloise-Aktienfonds DWS	Equity funds
Baloise ESG International DWS	Balanced funds
Baloise-Rentenfonds DWS	Funds without partial exemption
Best Managers Concept I	Funds without partial exemption
Capital Growth Fund	Equity funds
Champions Select Balance	Balanced funds
Champions Select Dynamic	Balanced funds
DB Generationen Invest	Funds without partial exemption
DB US Dynamic Growth	Equity funds
DeAM-Fonds WOP 2	Funds without partial exemption
DEGEF-Bayer-Mitarbeiter-Fonds	Balanced funds
DWS Aktien Schweiz	Equity funds
DWS Aktien Strategie Deutschland	Equity funds
DWS Artificial Intelligence	Equity funds
DWS CIO View Balance	Balanced funds
DWS CIO View Defensive	Funds without partial exemption
DWS CIO View Dynamic	Equity funds
DWS Concept DJE Globale Aktien	Equity funds
DWS Concept GS&P Food	Equity funds
DWS Covered Bond Fund	Funds without partial exemption
DWS Deutschland	Equity funds
DWS ESG Akkumula	Equity funds
DWS ESG Biotech	Equity funds
DWS ESG Convertibles	Funds without partial exemption

Fund	Classification for partial exemption purposes
DWS ESG Dynamic Opportunities	Equity funds
DWS ESG Investa	Equity funds
DWS ESG Qi LowVol Europe	Equity funds
DWS ESG Stiftungsfonds	Funds without partial exemption
DWS ESG Top Asien	Equity funds
DWS ESG Top World	Equity funds
DWS Euro Bond Fund	Funds without partial exemption
DWS Euro Flexizins	Funds without partial exemption
DWS European Net Zero Transition	Equity funds
DWS European Opportunities	Equity funds
DWS Eurovesta	Equity funds
DWS Eurozone Bonds Flexible	Funds without partial exemption
DWS Fintech	Equity funds
DWS-Fonds ESG BKN-HR	Funds without partial exemption
DWS Future Trends	Equity funds
DWS German Equities Typ O	Equity funds
DWS German Small/Mid Cap	Equity funds
DWS Global Communications	Equity funds
DWS Global Emerging Markets Equities	Equity funds
DWS Global Growth	Equity funds
DWS Global Hybrid Bond Fund	Funds without partial exemption
DWS Global Materials and Energy	Equity funds
DWS Internationale Renten Typ O	Funds without partial exemption
DWS-Merkur-Fonds 1	Equity funds
DWS Nomura Japan Growth	Equity funds

Fund	Classification for partial exemption purposes
DWS Qi European Equity	Equity funds
DWS Qi Eurozone Equity	Equity funds
DWS Qi Extra Bond Total Return	Funds without partial exemption
DWS Sachwerte	Balanced funds
DWS SDG Global Equities	Equity funds
DWS SDG Multi Asset Dynamic	Equity funds
DWS Smart Industrial Technologies	Equity funds
DWS Systematic European Equity	Equity funds
DWS Systematic Global Equity	Equity funds
DWS Top Dividende	Equity funds
DWS Top Europe	Equity funds
DWS US Growth	Equity funds
DWS Vermögensbildungsfonds I	Equity funds
DWS Vorsorge AS (Dynamik)	Equity funds
DWS Vorsorge AS (Flex)	Equity funds
DWS WellCare	Equity funds
Dynamic Global Balance	Funds without partial exemption
E.ON Aktienfonds DWS	Equity funds
E.ON Rentenfonds DWS	Funds without partial exemption
FOS Focus Green Bonds	Funds without partial exemption
FOS Rendite und Nachhaltigkeit	Funds without partial exemption
FOS Strategie-Fonds Nr. 1	Balanced funds
Gottlieb Daimler Aktienfonds DWS	Equity funds
LEA-Fonds DWS	Equity funds
Löwen-Aktienfonds	Equity funds

Fund	Classification for partial exemption purposes
Multi-Index Equity Fund	Equity funds
Noris-Fonds	Equity funds
Renten Strategie K	Funds without partial exemption
Strategiekonzept I	Funds without partial exemption
Vermögensmanagement Chance	Equity funds
Vermögensmanagement Rendite	Funds without partial exemption
ZinsPlus	Funds without partial exemption

Management and Administration

Asset Management Company

DWS Investment GmbH
60612 Frankfurt/Main
Own funds
on December 31, 2024: EUR 364.1 million
Subscribed and paid-in capital
on December 31, 2024: EUR 115 million

Supervisory Board

Manfred Bauer
Chairman
Managing Director of
DWS Management GmbH,
(personally liable partner of
DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA),
Frankfurt/Main

Christof von Dryander
Vice- Chairman
Senior Counsel at
Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP,
Frankfurt/Main

Hans-Theo Franken
Chairman of the Supervisory Board of
Deutsche Vermögensberatung
Aktiengesellschaft DVAG,
Frankfurt/Main

Dr. Karen Kuder
Managing Director of DWS Management GmbH,
(personally liable partner of DWS Group GmbH & Co.
KGaA),
Frankfurt/Main

Holger Naumann
Senior Consultant, DWS Group

Gerhard Wiesheu
Chief Executive Officer of Bankhaus
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. AG,
Frankfurt/Main

Management

Dr. Matthias Liermann
Speaker of the Management
Speaker of the Management of
DWS International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main
Managing Director of
DWS Beteiligungs GmbH, Frankfurt/Main
Member of the Supervisory Board of
DWS Investment S.A., Luxembourg

Nicole Behrens
Managing Director
Managing Director of
DWS Beteiligungs GmbH, Frankfurt/Main

Vincenzo Vedita
Managing Director
Managing Director of
DWS Beteiligungs GmbH, Frankfurt/Main
Member of the Supervisory Board of
MorgenFund GmbH, Frankfurt/Main

Christian Wolff
Managing Director
Managing Director of
DWS Beteiligungs GmbH, Frankfurt/Main

Henning Potstada
Managing Director
Managing Director of
DWS Beteiligungs GmbH, Frankfurt/Main

Custodian

State Street Bank International GmbH
Hansastraße 29a
81373 Munich
Own funds
on December 31, 2024: EUR 3,870 million
(as defined by article 72 of Regulation (EU)
No. 575/2013 (CRR))
Subscribed and paid-in capital
on December 31, 2024: EUR 109 million

Shareholder of DWS Investment GmbH

DWS Beteiligungs GmbH,
Frankfurt/Main

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 Global Emerging Markets Equities

Legal entity identifier: 549300GU0DFD43JNWO76

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

 No

<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: __% <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: __%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 2% of sustainable investments <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments
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What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

Through this fund, the Company promotes environmental and social characteristics in that it generally considers ESG criteria, for example, by excluding investments in companies with the lowest score with respect to norm-related controversies and/or investments in companies whose activities in controversial sectors generate more than a specific revenue threshold.

In addition, through this fund the Company promotes a minimum proportion of sustainable investments as defined in article 2 (17) of Regulation (EU) on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (SFDR).

For this fund, the Company has not designated a reference benchmark for the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

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?

Attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics as well as the sustainability of the investments is assessed by applying an internal ESG assessment methodology and ESG-specific exclusion threshold values as described in more detail in the section entitled "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?". With this methodology, various assessment categories are used as sustainability indicators:

- The **Assessment of norm controversies** serves as an indicator for the extent to which norm-related controversies with respect to international standards arise at a company.
- The **Freedom House Status** serves as an indicator for the political rights and civil liberties of a country.
- The **Exclusion Assessment for controversial sectors** serves as an indicator for determining the extent of a company's involvement in controversial sectors.
- **Exposure to controversial weapons** serves as an indicator for determining the extent of a company's exposure to controversial weapons.
- The **Sustainability Investment Assessment** serves as an indicator for measuring the proportion of sustainable investments as defined in article 2 (17) SFDR.

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 sustainable investments contribute to at least one of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) that have environmental and/or social objectives, such as Good health and well-being or Climate action, and/or to at least one other environmental objective, such as climate change adaptation or climate change mitigation (as defined in the EU taxonomy).

The extent of the contribution to the individual sustainable investment objectives varies depending on the actual investments in the portfolio.

The Company determines the contribution to a sustainable investment objective on the basis of the proprietary Sustainability Investment Assessment, which uses data from one or more ESG data providers, public sources and/or internal assessments. The positive contribution of an investment to an environmental and/or social objective is measured based on the revenues that a company generates with the actual economic activities that make this contribution (activity-based approach). Where a contribution is determined to be positive, the investment is deemed sustainable if the issuer is positively rated in the DNSH assessment (Do No Significant Harm) and the company follows good governance practices.

The proportion of sustainable investments as defined by article 2 (17) SFDR in the portfolio is thus calculated in proportion to the issuers' economic activities that are classed as sustainable (activity-based approach). In a departure from the above, in the event of use-of-proceeds bonds that are classed as sustainable investments, the value of the entire bond is counted towards the proportion of sustainable investments in the portfolio.

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 sustainable investments that are made for this fund are assessed to determine that they do not cause significant harm to an environmental or social sustainable investment objective. To this end, the indicators for the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (by relevance) described below are considered. Where significant harm is identified, the investment cannot be classed as sustainable.

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

With the Sustainability Investment Assessment, the mandatory PAI indicators (by relevance) from Table 1 and the relevant indicators from Tables 2 and 3 in Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Disclosure Regulation are systematically integrated. Taking these principal adverse impacts into account, the Company has set quantitative thresholds and/or defined qualitative values to determine whether environmental or social sustainable investment objectives are significantly harmed. These values are defined based on various external and internal factors, such as data availability or market trends, and may be adjusted over time.

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

Sustainable investments' compliance with, for example, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is evaluated using the Assessment of norm controversies (described in more detail below). Companies with the lowest score ("F") in norm controversies 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?

- Yes, for the fund the Company considers the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Disclosure Regulation:
- Greenhouse gas emissions (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)
 - Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14)

The above principal adverse impacts are taken into account through the application of exclusions, as described in more detail in the section entitled "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 investment strategy does not provide for a dedicated control mechanism for the values of the PAI indicators at overall portfolio level.

Further information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be disclosed in an annex to the annual report of the fund.

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 a strategy based on equities.

Further details of the investment strategy can be found in the special section of the sales prospectus and the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment.

At least 68% of the fund's assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics and/or the criteria for sustainable investments described in the following sections. The portfolio's compliance with the binding elements of the investment strategy for the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continually examined within the framework of the monitoring of the investment guidelines of the 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?

ESG assessment methodology

The Company seeks to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics for the fund by assessing potential investments with a proprietary ESG assessment methodology irrespective of their economic prospects of success and by applying exclusion criteria based on this assessment.

The ESG assessment methodology uses a proprietary data processing program that uses the data from one or multiple ESG data providers, public sources and/or internal assessments to derive combined scores. The methodology for determining these combined scores may be based on various approaches. For example, a particular data provider may be prioritized. Alternatively, the assessment may be based on the lowest value (“worst-of” principle) or on an average approach. The internal assessments may take into account factors such as an issuer’s expected future ESG development, the plausibility of the data with respect to past or future events, the willingness to engage in dialogue on ESG matters and/or a company’s ESG-related decisions. In addition, internal ESG assessments for investee companies may consider the relevance of the exclusion criteria for the company’s specific market sector.

The data processing program uses, for example, the following assessment categories to evaluate compliance with the promoted ESG characteristics and to determine whether the investee companies follow good governance practices. The assessment categories include, for example, the use of exclusions on the basis of the revenue earned from controversial sectors or on the basis of the exposure to these controversial sectors. With some assessment categories, issuers receive one of six possible scores, with “A” being the highest score and “F” being the lowest score on the scale. If one of the assessment categories results in the exclusion of an issuer, the Company may not invest in this issuer.

Depending on the investment universe, the portfolio composition and the positioning in certain sectors, the assessment categories described below may be more or less relevant; this is reflected in the number of actually excluded issuers.

• **Exclusion Assessment for controversial sectors**

Companies that are active in particular branches of industry and are exposed to business activities in controversial areas (“controversial sectors”) are excluded as follows, depending on the proportion of total revenues that the companies generate in controversial sectors:

- a. Production and/or sale of civil handguns or munition: 5% or more,
- b. Production of tobacco products: 5% or more,
- c. Mining of oil sands: 5% or more,
- d. Companies that generate 25% or more of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and from coal-based power generation as well as companies with thermal coal expansion plans, such as additional coal generation, production or use. Companies with thermal coal expansion plans are excluded based on an internal identification methodology. In the event of exceptional circumstances, such as measures imposed by a government to overcome challenges in the energy sector, the Company may decide to temporarily suspend applying the coal-related exclusions to individual companies/geographical regions.

• **Assessment of norm controversies**

The assessment of norm controversies involves evaluating the behavior of companies with regard to generally accepted international standards and principles for responsible business practices, including in relation to the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights, the standards of the International Labour Organization, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Among other things, these standards and principles address human rights violations, workers’ rights violations, child or forced labor, negative environmental impacts, and ethical business conduct. The assessment of norm controversies evaluates reported infringements of the international standards mentioned above. Companies with the lowest score (“F”) in norm controversies are excluded as an investment.

• **Freedom House Status**

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

• **Exclusion Assessment for controversial weapons**

Companies are excluded if they are identified as being involved in the manufacture or distribution of controversial weapons or key components of controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and/or chemical and biological weapons). The exposures within a Group structure may also be taken into account for the exclusions.

• **Assessment of use-of-proceeds bonds**

This assessment is specially designed for this type of financial instrument. An investment in use-of-proceeds bonds is only permitted if the following criteria are complied with. Firstly, all use-of-proceeds bonds are checked for compliance with the Climate Bonds Standards, comparable industry standards for green bonds, social bonds or sustainability bonds, such as the ICMA Principles, or the EU standard for green bonds, or for whether the bonds have undergone an independent audit. Secondly, certain ESG criteria are applied in relation to the issuer of the bond. This may result in issuers and their bonds being excluded as an investment.

[In particular, investments in use-of-proceeds bonds are prohibited if the following criteria apply to the issuers:

- a. Sovereign issuers classed as “not free” by Freedom House;
- b. Companies with the lowest score (“F”) in norm controversies, as stated above;
- c. Companies that produce tobacco products: 5% or more;
- d. Companies that have an exposure to controversial weapons, as stated above; or
- e. Companies with identified thermal coal expansion plans, as stated above.

• **Assessment of investment fund units (target fund)**

Target funds are assessed based on the companies within the target fund and are permitted if these companies meet the criteria for the assessment of norm issues and the exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and/or chemical and biological weapons). Investments in companies with the lowest score (“F”) in norm controversies are permitted up to a certain threshold. In view of the tolerance threshold, the variety of data providers and methods, the available data coverage and the regular rebalancing of the target fund portfolio, this fund may have an indirect position in certain assets that would be excluded from direct investment or for which there is no data coverage or incomplete data coverage.

Sustainability Investment Assessment

In addition, the Company measures the contribution to one or multiple UN SDGs and/or other environmentally sustainable objectives in order to determine the proportion of sustainable investments. This is carried out via the proprietary Sustainability Investment Assessment, with which potential investments are assessed on the basis of various criteria regarding whether an investment can be classed as sustainable, as described in more detail in the section entitled “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 ESG investment strategy used does not provide for a mandatory 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 good governance practices of the investee companies (including assessments with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance) is a component of the assessment of norm controversies that evaluates whether the behavior of a company complies with generally accepted international standards and principles for responsible business practices. More information is provided in the section entitled “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?”. Companies with the lowest score (“F”) in norm controversies are excluded as an investment.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This fund invests at least 68% of its assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics and/or comply with the criteria for sustainable investments (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 32% of the fund's assets may be invested in assets that are not assessed with the ESG assessment methodology or for which ESG data coverage is not complete (#2 Other), as described in more detail in the section entitled "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".

Please refer to the special section of the sales prospectus and the Special Terms and Conditions of Investment for a more detailed description of the exact asset allocation of this fund.

Asset allocation

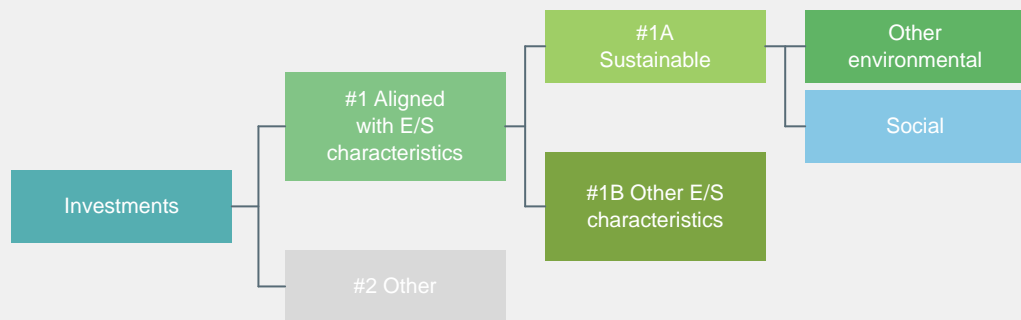
describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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 not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund.



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

For the fund, the Company does not commit to targeting a minimum percentage of E/S investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of E/S investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the fund's assets. However, some of the economic activities that the investments are based on may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy¹ related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?

Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

For the fund, the Company does not take into account the Taxonomy alignment of companies that are active in the fossil gas and nuclear energy sectors. Further information on such investments, where relevant, will be disclosed in the annual report.

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.

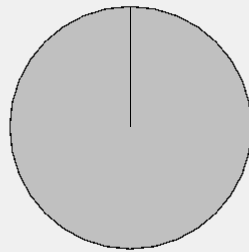
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

¹ 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.

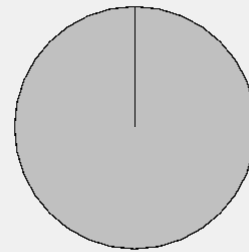
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



<input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas	0.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear	0.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas and nuclear)	0.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy-aligned	0.00%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Taxonomy-aligned	100.00%

2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



<input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas	0.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear	0.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas and nuclear)	0.00%
<input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy-aligned	0.00%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?

For the fund, the Company does not commit to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional activities and enabling activities.



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?

For the fund, the Company has not defined a minimum percentage for environmentally or socially sustainable investments. The total proportion of environmentally and socially sustainable investments should, however, amount to at least 2% of the fund's assets.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

For the fund, the Company has not defined a minimum percentage for environmentally or socially sustainable investments. The total proportion of environmentally and socially sustainable investments should, however, amount to at least 2% of the fund's assets.



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

At least 68% of the fund's assets are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics and/or comply with the criteria for sustainable investments (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 32% of the fund's assets may be invested in assets that cannot be assessed via the ESG assessment methodology or for which ESG data coverage is not complete (#2 Other). Complete ESG data coverage is required to assess direct investments in companies with respect to good governance practices.

The investments under “#2 Other” may comprise all the asset classes provided for in the relevant investment policy, such as bank balances and derivatives. These investments may be used by the portfolio management to optimize the investment performance and for risk diversification, liquidity and hedging purposes.

For the fund's investments classified as “#2 Other”, environmental or social minimum safeguards are not taken into account or are only taken into account partially.



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?

For this fund, the Company has not defined a reference benchmark for establishing whether it is aligned with the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://www.dws.de/aktienfonds/DE0009773010/> as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

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