DWS Strategic

Prospectus

An investment company with variable capital (SICAV)
incorporated under Luxembourg law

June 08, 2026

DWS

Additional Information for Unitholders / Shareholders in Belgium

The Sales Prospectus, key information document, articles of incorporation or management regulations, 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 Belgium pursuant to Article 92 of Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended by Article 1(4) of Directive 2019/1160:

Tasks	**Information about the facilities**
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:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg 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:	Deutsche Bank AG, Brussels Branch Investment Tribe Avenue Marnixlaan 13-15 1000 Brussels Belgium Tel: +32 2-5516210
Facilitating the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements for the handling of **investor complaints**:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Tel: +352 4 21 01 - 1 dws.lu@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:	Deutsche Bank AG, Brussels Branch Investment Tribe Avenue Marnixlaan 13-15 1000 Brussels Belgium Tel: +32 2-5516210
Provision of relevant information to investors on a durable medium about the tasks performed by the facility:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg info@dws.com

Additional Information for Unitholders / Shareholders in the Czech Republic

The Sales Prospectus, key information document, articles of incorporation or management regulations, 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 the Czech Republic pursuant to Article 92 of Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended by Article 1(4) of Directive 2019/1160:

Tasks	**Information about the facilities**
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:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg 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 S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg info@dws.com
Facilitating the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements for the handling of **investor complaints**:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg Tel: +352 4 21 01 - 1 dws.lu@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 S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg info@dws.com
Provision of relevant information to investors on a durable medium about the tasks performed by the facility:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg info@dws.com

Country Supplement
Additional Information for Shareholders in Ireland

This Supplement contains specific information for Shareholders in Ireland investing in a sub-fund of DWS Strategic (the **Company**), an umbrella type open-ended investment company with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds of the Company (the **Sub-Funds**) governed by the laws of Luxembourg and authorised by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier of Luxembourg as a UCITS pursuant to the Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the general description of the Company contained in the Prospectus dated June 8, 2026 (the Prospectus).

The Directors of the Company, whose names appear in the **Management and Administration** section of the Prospectus, accept responsibility for the information contained in the Prospectus and this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) such information is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning when used in this Supplement.

A UCITS which intends to market its units in the State shall make available in the State facilities to perform a number of tasks as set out in legislation.

Facilities

The institutions or persons listed below will provide the facilities to Irish investors.

Issue and Redemption of Shares, Subscription and Payment Procedure

1. Process subscriptions, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to unit-holders relating to the units of the UCITS:

   The facilities to Shareholders shall be provided by State Street Bank International GmbH at Solmsstr. 83, Frankfurt am Main, Germany and DWS Investment S.A. (Register Funds only) at 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 1115 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

2. Provide investors with information on how orders can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid:

   The facilities to Shareholders shall be provided by DWS Investment S.A. at 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 1115 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, +352 4 21 01-1, dws.lu@dws.com

3. Facilitate the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements referred to in Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC relating to investors' exercise of their rights arising from their investment in the UCITS in the Member State where the UCITS is marketed:

   The facilities to Shareholders shall be provided by DWS Investment S.A. at 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 1115 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, complaints.am-lu@db.com

4. Make the information and documents required pursuant to Chapter IX of Directive 2009/65/EC available to investors in the English language to be inspected free of charge and copies to be obtained free of charge:

   (i) the current Prospectus, supplements or key investor information document, as applicable, and any addenda or amendments thereto of the Company;

   (ii) the annual and half-yearly reports of the Company most recently prepared and published; and

(iii) any other documents required to be made available in accordance with applicable laws and r egulations of Ireland:

The facilities to Shareholders shall be provided by DWS Investment S.A. at
2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 1115 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg,
+352 4 21 01-1, dws.lu@dws.com

5. Provide investors with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable medium:

The facilities to Shareholders shall be provided by DWS Investment S.A. at
2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 1115 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg,
+352 4 21 01-1, dws.lu@dws.com

6. Act as a contact point for communicating with the competent authorities:

The facilities to Shareholders shall be provided by DWS Investment GmbH at
Mainzer Landstraße 11-17, 60329 Frankfurt am Main, Germany, ldm.mutualfunds@db.com

Marketing in Ireland

It is the current intention of the Company to market its shares to institutional clients such as asset managers, private banks, family offices, stockbrokers, wealth managers and advisers. At present, it is not intended to market directly to retail investors, however retail investors may invest through their brokers or wealth advisers.

Publications

The Company may arrange for the publication of the Net Asset Value per Share on the following website: www.dws.com

Irish Taxation

The following information is based on the law in force in Ireland as of the date of this Supplement. This summary deals only with Shares held as capital assets by Irish resident Shareholders and does not address special classes of Shareholders such as dealers in securities or persons that may be exempt from tax such as Irish pension funds and charities. This summary is not exhaustive and Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the taxation consequences of the ownership or disposition of Shares.

The Company

It is the intention of the Directors to conduct the affairs of the Company so that it is neither resident in Ireland for tax purposes nor carrying on a trade in Ireland through a branch or agency. Accordingly, the Company should not be subject to Irish corporation tax.

Irish Shareholders

(a) Tax generally

Shares in the Company are likely to constitute a "material interest" in an offshore fund for the purposes of Chapter 4 of Part 27 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997.

(b) Reporting of acquisition

An Irish resident or ordinarily resident person acquiring Shares in the Company is required to disclose details of the acquisition in his annual tax return. Where an intermediary in the course of carrying on a business in Ireland acquires Shares in the Company it must report details of the acquisition to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

(c) Income and capital gains

An Irish resident corporate Shareholder will be liable to corporation tax at 25% on income distributions received from the Company except where the corporate Shareholder holds the Shares as part its trading activities in which case the rate of corporation tax applicable will be that applicable to trading income.

An Irish resident corporate Shareholder which disposes of Shares in the Company will be liable for corpora tion tax at a rate of 25% on the amount of any gain arising except where the corporate Shareholder holds the Shares as part its trading activities in which case the rate of corporation tax applicable will be that applicable to trading income. It should be noted that no indexation allowance is available in respect of the gain.

Where an Irish resident or ordinarily resident person who is not a company holds Shares in the Company and receives an income distribution from the Company, that Shareholder will be liable to Irish tax at 41%, on the amount of such distribution.

Where an Irish resident or ordinarily resident person who is not a company disposes of a Share, a liability to Irish tax at the 41% will arise on the amount of the gain. No indexation allowance is available and the death of a Shareholder would constitute a deemed disposal of a Share.

There is a deemed disposal and reacquisition at market value for the purposes of Irish tax of Shares held by an Irish resident or ordinarily resident investor on a rolling eight year basis where the Shares are acquired on or after January 1, 2001. This deemed disposal takes place at market value so that Irish resident or ordinarily resident Shareholders will be subject to tax at the rate of 41% for individuals or 25% for a corporate Share holder on the increase in value of their Shares at eight year intervals commencing on the 8th anniversary of the date of acquisition of the Shares.

To the extent that any tax arises on such a deemed disposal such tax will be taken into account to ensure that any tax payable on the subsequent encashment, redemption, cancellation or transfer of the relevant Shares does not exceed the tax that would have arisen had the deemed disposal not occurred.

Anti-avoidance provision

There is an anti-avoidance provision imposing higher rates of tax on Irish resident investors in "personal portfolio investment undertakings" (**PPIU**). A PPIU is a fund in which the investor, or a person connected with the investor, has a right under the terms of the fund or any other agreement, to influence the selection of the assets of the fund. If a fund is treated as a PPIU the Irish resident investor can suffer tax at rates of up to 60% on amounts received from the fund where an income tax return has been filed (or 80% where no income tax return is filed), or on the rolling eight year deemed disposal.

Specific exemptions apply where the ability to select the property invested in has been clearly identified in the offshore fund's marketing and promotional literature and the investment is widely marketed to the public.

Withholding obligation on paying agents

If any dividend is paid through an encashment agent established in Ireland such an agent would be obliged to deduct tax from such dividend at the rate of 25% and account for this to the Revenue Commissioners. The

recipient of the dividend would be entitled to claim a credit for the sum deducted by the paying agent against his tax liability for the relevant year.

Stamp duty

Transfers for cash of Shares in the Company will not be subject to Irish stamp duty.

Gift and inheritance tax

A gift or inheritance of Shares in the Company received from a person who is resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland or received by such a person will be within the charge to Irish capital acquisitions tax. Capital acquisitions tax is charged at a rate of 33% above a tax free threshold which is determined by the amount of the benefit and of previous benefits within the charge to capital acquisitions tax, and the relationship between the person treated as disposing of such shares and the successor or donee. Tax chargeable on a gain arising on a deemed disposal by an individual on their death shall be treated as an amount paid in respect of capital gains tax for the purposes of crediting such amount paid against gift or inheritance tax arising on such death.

Transfers between Sub-Funds

The Directors have been advised that in the Republic of Ireland the exchange of Shares in one Sub-Fund for shares in another Sub-Fund of an umbrella scheme will not in itself constitute a disposal of such Shares and will not give rise to a charge to tax.

FATCA/CRS

To the extent that the Company may be a financial institution for the purposes of FATCA and/or CRS it may require shareholders to provide information to the Company to comply with its obligations under those automatic exchange of information regimes. (Further information on FATCA and CRS can be found in the Prospectus.)

Additional Information for Unitholders / Shareholders in Italy

The Sales Prospectus, key information document, articles of incorporation or management regulations, 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 Italy pursuant to Article 92 of Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended by Article 1(4) of Directive 2019/1160:

Tasks	Information about the facilities
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:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg 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:	Allfunds Bank S.A.U. Milan Branch Via Bocchetto, 6 20123 Milano Italy milan.staticdata.lta@allfunds.com productservicesitaly@allfundsbank.com CACEIS Bank, Italy Branch Piazza Cavour, 2 20121 Milan Italy Milan.LPA.Customer@caceis.com Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena Piazza Salimbeni, 3 Siena Italy gestione.bancacorrispondente@mps.it SGSS S.p.A. Via Benigno Crespi, 19A Milan MAC2 Italy fundservice@socgen.com State Street Bank S.p.A. Via Ferrante Aporti, 10 20125 Milan Italy LPA_SSBITALY_TA@statestreet.com ssbmilan.BancaCorrispondente@statestreet.com

Facilitating the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements for the handling of **investor complaints**:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Tel: +352 4 21 01 - 1 dws.lu@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 S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Tel: +352 4 21 01 - 1 info@dws.com
Provision of relevant information to investors on a durable medium about the tasks performed by the facility:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg info@dws.com

Additional Information for Unitholders / Shareholders in the Netherlands

The Sales Prospectus, key information document, articles of incorporation or management regulations, 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 the Netherlands pursuant to Article 92 of Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended by Article 1(4) of Directive 2019/1160:

Tasks	**Information about the facilities**
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:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg 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 S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg info@dws.com
Facilitating the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements for the handling of **investor complaints**:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg Tel: +352 4 21 01 - 1 dws.lu@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 S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg info@dws.com
Provision of relevant information to investors on a durable medium about the tasks performed by the facility:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg info@dws.com

Additional Information for Unitholders / Shareholders in Spain

The Sales Prospectus, key information document, articles of incorporation or management regulations, 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	**Information about the facilities**
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:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg 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 S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg info@dws.com
Facilitating the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements for the handling of **investor complaints**:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg Tel: +352 4 21 01 - 1 dws.lu@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 S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg info@dws.com
Provision of relevant information to investors on a durable medium about the tasks performed by the facility:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg info@dws.com

Additional Information for Investors in the UK
Dated May 2026

This section contains information specific to investors in the United Kingdom in relation to DWS Strategic (the "Fund"), a société d'investissement à capital variable with segregated liability between sub-funds formed in Luxembourg under the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment.

The Fund and its sub-funds are registered with the Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés de Luxembourg whose address is 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 1115 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Fund is authorised and regulated by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF") whose address is 110, route d'Arlon, 2991 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Potential investors in the UK should read this section in conjunction with the Prospectus and the relevant key investor information documents ("KIIDs").

1. Recognised Scheme
The Fund and the sub-funds are established in Luxembourg and are authorised EEA UCITS (in accordance with the EU UCITS Directive). The following sub-funds are recognised under the Overseas Funds Regime ("OFR") as collective investment schemes for the purposes of Section 271A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "Act"):

- DB Balanced SAA (EUR)
- DB Balanced SAA (EUR) Plus
- DB Balanced SAA (USD)
- DB Balanced SAA (USD) Plus
- DB Conservative SAA (EUR)
- DB Conservative SAA (EUR) Plus
- DB Conservative SAA (USD)
- DB Conservative SAA (USD) Plus
- DB Growth SAA (EUR)
- DB Growth SAA (USD)
- DB StepIn Global Equities
- DB StepIn Global Equities II
- DB Strategic Income Allocation EUR (SIA) Balanced Plus
- DB Strategic Income Allocation EUR (SIA) Conservative Plus
- DB Strategic Income Allocation USD (SIA) Balanced Plus

(each a "Sub-Fund" and together, the "Sub-Funds").

2. Representative in the UK
The Management Company acting on behalf of the Fund has appointed DWS Investments (UK) Limited to act as the representative of the Fund in the UK (the "UK Representative"). The address of the UK Representative is 21 Moorfields, London, EC2Y 9DB, United Kingdom.

The UK Representative is authorised and regulated in the UK by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and is registered with the FCA under the number 429806.

At the above address, during normal business hours (9:00 am to 5:00 pm Monday to Friday) investors may inspect and obtain English language copies of:

- the articles of incorporation of the Fund;
- the latest Prospectus (dated June 8, 2026);
- the relevant KIID;
- the latest annual and interim reports relating to the Fund.

No charge is made for inspecting and obtaining copies of these documents. The UK Representative also acts as the sales and paying agent in the UK.

The Net Asset Value per Share for each Share Class shall be made available on the internet at www.dws.com/fundinformation or such other website as may be notified to Shareholders in advance from time to time and

updated following each calculation of the Net Asset Value. In addition, the Net Asset Value per Share for each Share Class may be obtained from the office of the UK Representative during normal business hours on any business day.

Particulars of the procedure to be followed in connection with the subscription and purchase and with the redemption and sale of shares are set out in the Prospectus.

In addition, the latest Prospectus, KIIDs and annual and semi-annual reports are also available in electronic format on the internet at www.dws.com.

3. Complaints and Compensation
UK investors are advised that the rules made by the FCA under the Act do not in general apply to the Fund in relation to its investment business. In particular the rules made under the Act for the protection of private customers (for example, those conferring rights to cancel or withdraw from certain investment agreements) do not apply, and the Financial Services Compensation Scheme will not be available, in connection with an investment in the Fund. In addition, the protections available under the Financial Ombudsman Service will not be available with an investment in the Fund.

A UK Shareholder will be able to make a complaint to the Fund and the Management Company, and some Shareholders will have a right to access the alternative dispute resolution scheme in Luxembourg. A UK Shareholder will not have a right to access a compensation scheme in Luxembourg in the event that either the Management Company or the Depositary should become unable to meet its liabilities to Shareholders.

UK Shareholders may contact the UK Representative which will provide details on request of how to make a complaint, and what rights if any are available to them under an alternative dispute resolution scheme or a compensation scheme.

4. Details of the Management Company
Further to Section 2 of the Prospectus (*Management and Administration of the Fund*), the Management Company has been established under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in the form of a "Société Anonyme" on 15 April 1987.

At the date of this section, the issued and paid-up share capital of the Management Company is EUR 30,677,400 divided into 30,000 Class A registered shares and 30,000 Class B registered shares of EUR 511.29 each.

The Management Company acts as the management company for other regulated collective investment schemes: Xtrackers, Xtrackers II, Xtrackers (IE) PLC, DWS Invest (IE) ICAV, DWS Concept, DWS Invest, DB PWM and Xtrackers UCITS Common Contractual Fund. Certain sub-funds of these regulated collective investment schemes are recognised schemes under the OFR, further details of which can be found on the FCA Register, available here: https://register.fca.org.uk/s/fund-search.

5. Details of the Sub-Fund Manager
Details of the Sub-Fund Manager of the Sub-Funds can be found in the Special Section of the relevant Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund Manager's principal activity is the provision of collective portfolio management services.

The investment management agreements entered into between the Management Company and the Sub-Fund Manager (the "Investment Management Agreements") may be terminated at any time by either party upon 90 days' prior notice or unilaterally with immediate effect by the Management Company at any time where the interests of Shareholders so require.

6. Details of the Depositary Agreement
Further to Section 2.6 of the Prospectus (Depositary and sub-depositaries), the Depositary provides its services under the terms of a depositary agreement between the Fund and the Depositary dated 19 January 2018 as amended from time to time (the "Depositary Agreement"). The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by

not less than 90 days' notice given by either the Fund or the Depository, provided that the Depositary may not retire voluntarily except on the appointment of a new depositary.

7. Eligible Markets
To comply with the relevant UCITS investment restriction, the Sub-Fund may only invest or deal in certain markets which are deemed eligible. The eligible markets for the Sub-Funds are detailed in Appendix 1.

8. Assessment of Performance
Each benchmark listed in Table 1 below has been chosen as a performance target (the "Target Benchmark") as the Management Company considers outperformance of it to set a reasonable performance target for the Sub-Fund to achieve, taking into account a number of factors including (for instance) the investment strategy pursued by the Management Company and the assets in which the Sub-Fund will principally invest.

Each Sub-Fund listed in Table 1 aims to outperform the respective Target Benchmark and investors can therefore measure the Sub-Fund's performance against the Target Benchmark.

The Sub-Funds are actively managed and are not managed in reference to a benchmark. Each Sub-Fund aims to achieve its investment objective as set out in in the Prospectus. Investors should measure the absolute performance of each Sub-Fund on a rolling basis over the recommended holding periods detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Sub-Fund	Recommended holding period
DB Balanced SAA (EUR)	4 years
DB Balanced SAA (EUR) Plus	4 years
DB Balanced SAA (USD)	4 years
DB Balanced SAA (USD) Plus	4 years
DB Conservative SAA (EUR)	4 years
DB Conservative SAA (EUR) Plus	4 years
DB Conservative SAA (USD)	4 years
DB Conservative SAA (USD) Plus	4 years
DB Growth SAA (EUR)	4 years
DB Growth SAA (USD)	4 years
DB StepIn Global Equities	5 years
DB StepIn Global Equities II	5 years
DB Strategic Income Allocation EUR (SIA) Balanced Plus	5 years
DB Strategic Income Allocation EUR (SIA) Conservative Plus	5 years
DB Strategic Income Allocation USD (SIA) Balanced Plus	5 years

9. Historical Performance
The historical performance of the Sub-Funds are detailed in the KIIDs of the Sub-Funds, available upon request from the UK Representative and available at this link: https://funds.dws.com/en-gb/.

10. Unclaimed Dividends
Any distribution which has not been claimed within five years from their due date will lapse and revert to the Sub-Funds.

11. Income Equalization
Further to Section 7 of the Prospectus (*Calculation and publication of the NAV*), the Management Company applies an income equalization procedure for the Share Classes. This prevents the proportion of distributable

income in the share price from fluctuating as a result of cash inflows and outflows due to the issue and redemption of shares.

Otherwise, each cash inflow into a Share Class during the financial year would result in less income per share being available for distribution on the distribution dates than would be the case with a constant number of circulating shares. Cash outflows, on the other hand, would result in more income per share being available for distribution than would be the case with a constant number of circulating shares.

To avoid this, the distributable income that the purchaser of shares has to pay as part of the issue price and the seller of shares receives as part of the redemption price is calculated on an ongoing basis during the financial year and is included as a distributable position in the income statement.

This considers the fact that investors who acquire shares shortly before the distribution date, for example, will receive back the proportion of distributable income in the share price in the form of a distribution, even though their paid-in capital has not contributed to the generation of income.

12. Transfer of Shares
Details on the conditions that must be satisfied in order to effect the transfer via an electronic communication can be found in Section 5 of the Prospectus (*Shares of the Fund*).

13. Risk of Capital Erosion and detailed risks
Further to Section 8 of the Prospectus (*Fees and expenses*), Shareholders should note that certain fees and expenses will be charged to the capital of the Sub-Fund. This will have the effect of lowering the capital value of an Shareholder's investment, and the capital of the Sub-Fund may be eroded.

14. Pricing Basis
Further to the respective Special Section of the Prospectus, the Management Company deals on a forward pricing or same day pricing basis. A forward price is the price calculated at the next valuation date after the subscription or redemption is deemed to be accepted. A same day pricing is the price calculated on the same date after the subscription or redemption is deemed to be accepted. Details of the pricing mechanism of the respective Sub-Fund can be found in the Special Section of the Prospectus. Shares are single priced, meaning that there must be only a single NAV for any Share as determined from time to time by reference to a particular valuation date.

15. Deferred sales charge
A deferred sales charge may arise where a Sub-Fund incurs pre-paid distribution costs (placement fees) and shareholders redeem their shares prior to the end of the applicable amortisation period. In such cases, the redemption may result in a reduction in the value of the Sub-Fund if the portion of the placement fee that has not yet been amortised is not borne by the redeeming shareholders.

Further to Section 8.7 of the Prospectus (Fees and expenses), in order to mitigate the potential dilutive effect of such redemptions on the Sub-Fund and the remaining shareholders, the Management Company may impose a deferred sales charge to Share Classes of the Sub-Fund with a "PF" denominator. UK investors should note that, as at the date of this section, no Share Classes of the Sub-Fund with a "PF" denominator are made available to UK investors. Whilst Section 11 of the Prospectus (Liquidity management tools of the Fund to manage temporary constrained market liquidity) entitles the Management Company to impose an Swing Pricing mechanism, UK investors should note that the Management Company's policy is that the Sub-Funds do not apply the Swing Pricing mechanism. However, as from 2nd February 2026, Swing Pricing may be applied where deemed appropriate. In such case, the application of Swing Pricing will be disclosed in the respective Special Section of the Prospectus.

16. UK's Sustainable Disclosure Regime
The Sub-Funds are based overseas and are not subject to the UK's sustainable investment labelling and disclosure requirements.

Summary of the Tax Regulations in the United Kingdom

The tax consequences for each shareholder of acquiring, holding, redeeming or disposing of shares depend upon the relevant laws of any jurisdiction(s) to which the shareholder is subject. Prospective shareholders and shareholders in the Company should seek their own professional advice as to this, as well as to any relevant exchange control or other relevant laws and regulations.

The statements below are intended to be a general guide to certain aspects of the anticipated tax treatment in the UK of the Company, the sub-funds and their shareholders. The statements relate to shareholders holding shares as an investment (as opposed to as a dealer) and who are not subject to special tax rules. They are based on the law and practice in force as at 6 April 2025. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position prevailing at the time when an investment in a Fund is made will continue indefinitely (and tax law may change with retrospective effect).

Prior to 6 April 2025, UK resident individuals who were not domiciled or deemed domiciled in the UK had the choice to pay tax on the remittance basis (meaning that UK tax is only paid on foreign income and gains to the extent that these are brought to the UK in the tax year) or on an arising basis (meaning UK tax is payable on worldwide income and gains arising in the tax year). From 6 April 2025 onwards, the concept of domicile has been abolished for tax purposes, and as a consequence the remittance basis of taxation also ends for relevant income and gains arising on or after that date (although may still be relevant to amounts arising before that date).

The Company

As the Company is an undertaking for collective investments in transferable securities authorised and regulated in Luxembourg under Article 5 of Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council it does not fall to be treated as resident in the UK for tax purposes.

The Sub-funds

If a sub-fund should invest directly or indirectly in UK investments, any UK-source income and certain other amounts arising may be subject to UK withholding or other taxes, depending on the nature of those investments.

The Shareholders

Income

Dividends and other distributions of an income nature paid (and any undistributed income reported by reporting a fund (see below)) by the sub-funds will be deemed for UK income tax purposes to be dividends, except where over 60% of a sub-fund's investments are invested at any time in an accounting period in interest-paying and economically-equivalent assets, in which case its distributions will be deemed for UK income tax purposes to be interest when received by UK individuals. Undistributed amounts reported to shareholders by a reporting fund are taxable in the same way as if they had been distributed (as either dividends or interest).

UK-resident individual investors in equity sub-funds

Dividends paid (and any undistributed income reported by share classes with reporting fund status) by the sub-funds listed below under the heading "Equity and other sub-funds" are expected to be treated for UK income tax purposes as dividends.

The first £500 of dividends paid (or reported) to an individual in the tax year 2025/26 will be tax -free (the dividend allowance) Where total dividends from all sources paid to an individual (or retained in a sub-fund and reported in respect of a share class with reporting status) are more than the dividend allowance in a tax year then the amount over the allowance will be taxable at dividend tax rates which depend on individual circumstances. These rates are (in2025/26); 0% for an individual with unused personal allowance, 8.75% for a basic rate taxpayer, 33.75% for a higher rate taxpayer, or 39.35% for an additional rate taxpayer. Dividends received within the dividend allowance will count towards total income and so may still affect the rate of tax paid on all types of income received in excess of the allowance.

In any case where a sub-fund holds over 60% of its assets in interest-paying and economically-equivalent assets at any time in an accounting period of the Company, then the tax treatment for individual shareholders will be as set out for bond sub-funds below.

UK-resident corporate investors in equity sub-funds

UK taxpaying corporate shareholders are generally exempt from tax on any dividends paid or reported, unless the income falls within anti-avoidance legislation.

If a UK corporate investor holds shares in a sub-fund and during the corporate investor's accounting period the balance of the sub-fund's aggregated investment holdings changes so that interest-paying and economically-equivalent investments begin to exceed 60% of its total investments, then that investor must apply the loan relationship rules to its holding as from the beginning of that accounting period. Any chargeable gain on the holding computed for the period up to the end of the previous accounting period will be taxable only when the holding is actually realised. If a sub-fund that has exceeded the 60% floor in the corporate investor's accounting period or periods should cease to do so in a subsequent one, then corporation tax on chargeable gains will apply as if that corporate investor's shares were acquired for their fair value at the beginning of the first accounting period in which it does not breach the 60% test.

Equity and other sub-funds

Based on their investment objective, the following sub-fund(s) is/are expected to qualify as equity and other sub-funds and not as bond sub-funds:

DB Growth SAA (EUR)
DB Growth SAA (USD)
DB StepIn Global Equities
DB StepIn Global Equities II

UK-resident individual investors in bond sub-funds

Dividends and other distributions of an income nature paid (and any undistributed income reported by a reporting fund (see below)) to UK resident individuals by share classes with reporting fund status of the sub-funds listed below under the heading "Bond sub-funds" will be treated for UK income tax purposes as if they were gross interest payments, ie payments of interest from which no tax has been withheld. This treatment applies where a sub-fund's investments in interest-paying and economically-equivalent investments exceed 60% of the market value of all its investments at any time during an accounting period of the Company.

Individual UK taxpayers are entitled to a personal savings allowance in each tax year. For basic rate taxpayers, the first £1,000 of aggregate interest receipts (including deemed interest distributions) are free of tax. For higher rate taxpayers, the allowance is £500, and for additional rate taxpayers the allowance is nil. For amounts in excess of the personal savings allowance then individuals with unused personal allowance and/or liable to UK income tax at the starting rate on savings income will be exempt from tax, basic rate taxpayers will be liable to 20% income tax, higher rate taxpayers to 40% income tax, and additional rate taxpayers to 45% income tax. UK investors who are exempt from tax will not be liable to tax on the income (rates for2025/26).

UK-resident corporate investors in bond sub-funds

UK resident corporate investors in a bond sub-fund should treat their holding as a creditor loan relationship and account for it on a fair value basis (including distributions received). This treatment applies where a sub-fund's investments in interest-paying and economically-equivalent investments exceed 60% of the market value of all its investments at any time during an accounting period of the investing company.

Sub-funds that may be either equity and other sub-funds or bond sub-funds reflecting the sub-funds' investments for the relevant period

Based on their investment objective, the treatment of the following sub-fund(s) as equity and other sub-funds or bond sub-funds is expected to change from period to period:
DB Balanced SAA (EUR)
DB Balanced SAA (EUR) Plus
DB Balanced SAA (USD)
DB Balanced SAA (USD) Plus
DB Conservative SAA (EUR)
DB Conservative SAA (EUR) Plus
DB Conservative SAA (USD)
DB Conservative SAA (USD) Plus
DB Strategic Income Allocation EUR (SIA)
Balanced Plus

DB Strategic Income Allocation EUR (SIA) Conservative Plus
DB Strategic Income Allocation USD (SIA) Balanced Plus

Gains
For UK taxpayers to benefit from capital gains tax treatment on the disposal of their holdings in a share class or sub-fund, that share class or sub-fund must be recognised as a "reporting fund" throughout the relevant investor's period of ownership (and previously also certified as a "distributing fund", depending on the period of ownership). Very broadly, a share class or sub-fund must report all its income to investors and to HM Revenue & Customs and comply with certain other obligations each year in order to be recognised by HM Revenue & Customs as a "reporting fund" or have distributed substantially all of its income each year and complied with certain other obligation in order to have been certified annually as a "distributing fund" for accounting periods up to December 31, 2009.

A different tax regime applies to UK corporation tax paying investors in the circumstances described above under the subheading 'UK-resident corporate investors in bond sub-funds'.

Reporting Funds
Several share classes in the sub-funds listed above under the subheadings 'Equity and other sub-funds' and 'Bond sub-funds' and 'Sub-funds that may be either equity and other sub-funds or bond sub-funds' have been recognised by HM Revenue & Customs as reporting funds from January 1, 2010 (or their launch, where later) and it is intended that they continue to qualify as reporting funds. HM Revenue & Customs maintains a list of offshore funds with reporting status at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offshore-funds-list-of-reporting-funds. Assuming that this such status is obtained and maintained through an investor's relevant period of ownership (and where distributing fund status has been certified in respect of all relevant prior periods), UK taxpaying individuals will be liable to capital gains tax on gains realised on disposals of their shares depending on their personal circumstances, and UK corporation tax-paying companies will similarly be subject to corporation tax on their chargeable gains.

Reporting funds must each provide information, including the amounts distributed (and any undistributed income) per share for each accounting period, to shareholders as well as to HM Revenue & Customs.

Undistributed amounts reported to shareholders are taxable in the same way as if they had been distributed (as either dividends or interest).

The Company does not intend to apply for recognition as a reporting fund under the offshore funds legislation in respect of any other share class.

Accordingly, any gain made on the disposal of shares in any share classes that have not been recognised (including a deemed disposal on death) by a UK-resident taxpayer will be taxable as offshore income gains and be subject to income tax or, in the case of a UK taxpaying company, corporation tax on income, unless the provisions explained under the subheading 'UK-resident corporate investors in bond sub-funds' above applies. As a consequence, individual investors will not be able to benefit from the 18% and 24% rates of capital gains tax or capital gains tax exemptions or reliefs, while corporate investors will not be able to benefit from indexation allowance for holding periods before 2018.

Anti-avoidance provisions
The UK tax rules contain a number of anti-avoidance codes that can apply to UK investors in offshore funds in particular circumstances. It is not anticipated that they will normally apply to investors. Any UK taxpaying investor who (together with connected persons) holds over 25% of a sub-fund should take specific advice.

International tax reporting (including FATCA and the CRS)

In order to comply with legislation implementing Luxembourg's obligations under various intergovernmental agreements and EU Directives relating to the automatic exchange of information to improve international tax compliance (including under Luxembourg legislation implementing the United States provisions commonly known as FATCA and the OECD Common Reporting Standard), the Company (or its agent) may collect and report information about Shareholders (and in certain circumstances their controlling persons) for this purpose, including information to verify their identity and tax status.

When requested to do so by the Company or its agent, Shareholders must provide all required information and documentation to be passed on to the Luxembourg tax authority, who may in turn pass it to other relevant tax authorities including (where relevant) HM Revenue & Customs in the United Kingdom.

Appendix 1 – Eligible Markets

Subject to the provisions of the UCITS Regulations and with the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities, over-the-counter derivative instruments or in units of open-ended collective investment schemes, the Investment Company will only invest in securities listed or traded on the following stock exchanges and regulated markets which meets with the regulatory criteria (regulated, operate regularly, be recognised and open to the public):

(i) any stock exchange which is:-

located in any Member State of the European Union (except Malta); or

located in any Member State of the European Economic Area (EEA) (except Liechtenstein and Malta); or

located in any of the following countries:-

- Australia
- Canada
- Japan
- Hong Kong
- New Zealand
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

(ii) any of the following stock exchanges or markets:-

Argentina	–	Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires
Argentina	–	Bolsa de Comercio de Cordoba
Argentina	–	Bolsa de Comercio de Rosario
Bahrain	–	Bahrain Stock Exchange
Bangladesh	–	Dhaka Stock Exchange
Bangladesh	–	Chittagong Stock Exchange
Botswana	–	Botswana Stock Exchange
Brazil	–	Bolsa de Valores do Rio de Janeiro
Brazil	–	Bolsa de Valores de Sao Paulo
Chile	–	Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago
Chile	–	Bolsa Electronica de Chile
Chile	–	Bolsa de Valparaiso
Peoples' Rep. of China	–	Shanghai Securities Exchange
Peoples' Rep. of China	–	Shenzhen Stock Exchange
Colombia	–	Bolsa de Bogota
Colombia	–	Bolsa de Medellin
Colombia	–	Bolsa de Occidente
Croatia	–	Zagreb Stock Exchange
Egypt	–	Alexandria Stock Exchange
Egypt	–	Cairo Stock Exchange
Ghana	–	Ghana Stock Exchange
India	–	Bangalore Stock Exchange
India	–	Delhi Stock Exchange
India	–	Mumbai Stock Exchange
India	–	National Stock Exchange of India
Indonesia	–	Jakarta Stock Exchange
Indonesia	–	Surabaya Stock Exchange
Israel	–	Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange
Jordan	–	Amman Financial Market
Kazakhstan (Rep. Of)	–	Central Asian Stock Exchange
Kazakhstan (Rep. Of)	–	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange

Kenya	–	Nairobi Stock Exchange
Kuwait	–	Kuwait Stock Exchange
Lebanon	–	Beirut Stock Exchange
Malaysia	–	Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange
Mauritius	–	Stock Exchange of Mauritius
Mexico	–	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores
Mexico	–	Mercado Mexicano de Derivados
Morocco	–	Societe de la Bourse des Valeurs de Casablanca
New Zealand	–	New Zealand Stock Exchange
Nigeria	–	Nigerian Stock Exchange
Pakistan	–	Islamabad Stock Exchange
Pakistan	–	Karachi Stock Exchange
Pakistan	–	Lahore Stock Exchange
Peru	–	Bolsa de Valores de Lima
Philippines	–	Philippine Stock Exchange
Qatar	–	Qatar Stock Exchange
Russia	–	Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS
Russia	–	Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange
Saudi Arabia	–	Saudi Arabian Stock Exchange
Singapore	–	Singapore Stock Exchange
South Africa	–	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
South Africa	–	South African Futures Exchange
South Africa	–	Bond Exchange of South Africa
South Korea	–	Korea Stock Exchange/KOSDAQ Market
Sri Lanka	–	Colombo Stock Exchange
Taiwan (Republic of China)	–	Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation
Taiwan (Republic of China)	–	Gre Tai Securities Market
Taiwan (Republic of China)	–	Taiwan Futures Exchange
Thailand	–	Stock Exchange of Thailand
Thailand	–	Market for Alternative Investments
Thailand	–	Bond Electronic Exchange
Thailand	–	Thailand Futures Exchange
Tunisia	–	Bourse des Valeurs Mobilieres de Tunis
Turkey	–	Istanbul Stock Exchange
Turkey	–	Turkish Derivatives Exchange
UAE	–	Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange
UAE	–	Dubai Financial market
UAE	–	NASDAQ Dubai
Ukraine	–	Ukrainian Stock Exchange
United Kingdom	–	London Stock Exchange
Uruguay	–	Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo
Uruguay	–	Bolsa Electronica de Valores del Uruguay SA
Vietnam	–	Hanoi Stock Exchange
Vietnam	–	Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange
Zambia	–	Lusaka Stock Exchange

(iii) any of the following:

Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS (equity securities that are traded on level 1 or level 2 only);

the market organised by the International Capital Market Association;

the market conducted by the listed money market institutions, Bank of England publication The Regulation of the Wholesale Cash and OTC Derivatives Markets in (Sterling, foreign currency and bullion);

AIM - the Alternative Investment Market in the UK, regulated and operated by the London Stock Exchange;

The over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan;

NASDAQ in the United States;

The market in US government securities conducted by primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York;

The over-the-counter market in the United States regulated by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (also described as the over-the-counter market in the United States conducted by primary and secondary dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchanges Commission and by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (and by banking institutions regulated by the US Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation);

The French market for Titres de Créances Négotiables (over-the-counter market in negotiable debt instruments);

NASDAQ Europe (is a recently formed market and the general level of liquidity may not compare favourably to that found on more established exchanges);

the over-the-counter market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada.

SESDAQ (the second tier of the Singapore Stock Exchange.)

(iv) All derivatives exchanges on which permitted FDIs may be listed or traded:

in a Member State;

in a Member State in the European Economic Area to include European Union, Norway and Iceland;

in the United States of America, on the

- Chicago Board of Trade;
- Chicago Board Options Exchange;
- Chicago Mercantile Exchange;
- Eurex US;
- New York Futures Exchange;
- New York Board of Trade;
- New York Mercantile Exchange;

in China, on the Shanghai Futures Exchange;

in Hong Kong, on the Hong Kong Futures Exchange;

in Japan, on the

- Osaka Securities Exchange;
- Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange;
- Tokyo Stock Exchange;

in New Zealand, on the New Zealand Futures and Options Exchange;

in Singapore, on the

- Singapore International Monetary Exchange;
- Singapore Commodity Exchange.

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A. Prospectus – General Section

1. General

1.1 Glossary

Articles of Incorporation	The articles of incorporation of the Fund, as amended.
Benchmark Regulation	Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014, as amended.
Board of Directors	The board of directors of the Fund, whose members are further identified in section 1.4 "Organisation of the Fund".
Bank Business Day	A bank business day is any day on which banks are open for business and payments are processed.
Share Class	A class of shares of a Sub-Fund created by the Fund having a specific distribution policy, sales and redemption mechanism, fee structure, holding requirements, currency and hedging policy or other specific characteristics.
CoCos	Contingent convertible bonds.
CRD IV	Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013, on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC (Capital Requirements Directive IV), as amended.
CRR	Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013, on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 646/2012 (Capital Requirements Regulation), as amended.
CRS Law	Law of December 18, 2015, on the obligation to automatically exchange information in tax matters, as amended.
CSSF	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg supervisory authority of the financial sector.
CSSF Circular 08/356	CSSF Circular 08/356 of June 4, 2008, determining the rules applicable to undertakings for collective investment when they employ certain techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments, as amended.
CSSF Circular 11/512	CSSF Circular 11/512 of May 30, 2011, determining the presentation of the main regulatory changes in risk management following the publication of CSSF Regulation 10-04 and ESMA clarifications, further clarifications from the CSSF on risk management rules and the definition of the content and format of the risk management process to be communicated to the CSSF, as amended.
CSSF Circular 14/592	CSSF Circular 14/592 of September 30, 2014, on the guidelines of the ESMA on exchange traded funds (ETFs) and other UCITS issues, as amended.
CSSF Regulation 10-04	CSSF Regulation 10-04 of December 20, 2010, transposing Commission Directive 2010/43/EU of July 1, 2010, implementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organizational requirements, conflicts of interest, conduct of business, risk management and content of the agreement between a depositary and a management company, as amended.
Cut-Off	The day and time by which subscription, redemption or conversion orders must be received, as defined in the Special Section of the Prospectus.
Depositary	The depositary bank appointed by the Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010 and the depositary agreement, as identified in section 1.4 "Organisation of the Fund".
Main Distributor	The Management Company acts as main distributor of the shares of the Fund.
ESMA	The European Securities and Markets Authority, an independent EU Authority that contributes to safeguarding the stability of the European Union's financial system by enhancing the protection of investors and promoting stable and orderly financial markets.
ESMA/2014/944	Statement issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority of July 31, 2014, on "Potential Risks Associated with Investing in Contingent Convertible Instruments".
EU Law	European Union Law, including without limitation EU Treaties, EU Directives, EU Regulations, delegated acts, implementing acts and case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and any other legal instrument creating EU Law.
Exchange Trading Day	Exchange trading day means any day on which the relevant stock exchange, as specified in the Special Section of the Prospectus, is open for trading and on which normal trading activities take place.
FATCA	The provisions of the United States Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act of 18 March 2010, commonly referred to as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.

Fund	Designation of the fund named on the cover page qualifying as société d'investissement à capital variable, an investment company with variable capital subject to Part I of the Law of 2010 which has adopted the legal corporate form of a société anonyme governed by the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies.
General Section of the Prospectus	Means the general section of the Prospectus outlining the general UCITS framework, investment restrictions, risk factors, governance structure and other specifics applicable to the Fund and its Sub-Funds.
Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008	Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008, relating to certain definitions of the amended Law of December 20, 2002, on collective investment undertakings superseded by the Law of 2010, as amended.
Investment Advisor	The investment advisor appointed by the Management Company and/or the Fund Manager, as the case may be, with the consent of the Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010 and the investment advisory agreement, as defined in the Special Section of the Prospectus, as the case may be.
KID	Key Information Document (pursuant to Regulation (EU) 1286/2014 on key information documents for PRIIPs) or Key Investor Information Document (pursuant to Commission Regulation (EU) 583/2010 (for example for Share Classes distributed into the United Kingdom)), providing information on each Share Class of a Sub-Fund.
Law of 2010	The Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended.
Law of 2019	Law of January 13, 2019, establishing a register of beneficial owners and 1. transposing Article 30 of Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of May 20, 2015, on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC; and 2. amending the amended Law of December 19, 2002, on the trade and companies register as well as on company accounting and annual accounts, as amended.
Management Company	The management company appointed by the Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010 and the management company agreement, as identified in section 1.4 "Organisation of the Fund".
Member State	A state that is a contracting party to the treaty creating the European Union. The states that are contracting parties to the treaty creating the European Economic Area, other than the member states of the European Union, within the limits set forth by such agreement and related acts, are considered as equivalent to member states of the European Union.
MIFID II Directive	Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU, as amended.
NAV	Net Asset Value, in relation to any Share Class in a Sub-Fund, is the value of the net assets of that Sub-Fund attributable to that Share Class and calculated in accordance with the provisions described in section 7 "Calculation and publication of the NAV".
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
OTC	Over-The-Counter, which refers to the process of how securities are traded via a broker-dealer network as opposed to on a centralised exchange.
Prospectus	This prospectus including all appendices and supplements, as may be amended.
RCS	Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg trade and company register.
RESA	The Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Electronic Compendium of Companies and Associations.
Register of Shareholders	An investment company with variable capital shall keep a register of shareholders. This register contains the name of each shareholder, their residence or registered office, the number of shares held and, where applicable, the class of such shares.
SFDR	Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, as amended.
SFTR	Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, as amended.
Share(s)	The share(s) issued by the Fund from time to time within a specific Sub-Fund or within a Share Class relating to a Sub-Fund.
Shareholder(s)	A person who is the holder of shares of the Fund.
Special Section of the Prospectus	The supplement(s) to this Prospectus with Sub-Fund specific information for each Sub-Fund, which form an integral part of this Prospectus.

Sub-Fund(s)	One or several of the sub-funds of the Fund.
Sub-Fund Manager(s)	The Sub-Fund Manager is appointed by the Management Company with the consent of the Fund, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010 and the investment management agreement. For each Sub-Fund, the Management Company delegates the investment management function to DWS Investment GmbH, which may (i) perform the investment management itself, (ii) further delegate it to one or more Sub-Fund Managers, or (iii) jointly perform the investment management function together with an additional Sub-Fund Manager. The Sub-Fund Manager(s) appointed for each Sub-Fund are disclosed in Special Section of the Prospectus.
Third Country	Means a state other than a Member State.
Other UCI	Undertaking for Collective Investment other than UCITS, i.e. not covered by Part I of the Law of 2010.
UCI Administrator	The entity, as identified in section 1.4 "Organisation of the Fund", performing the activity of UCI administration. This activity may cover one, two or all of three function(s) of the UCI administration function as further described in section 2.7 "UCI administration activity".
UCITS	Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities in accordance with Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 relating to collective investment or the UCITS Directive.
UCITS Directive	Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to UCITS, as amended.
UCITS Regulation	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of December 17, 2015, supplementing the UCITS Directive with regard to obligations of depositaries, as amended.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day as of which a Sub-Fund's assets and liabilities are valued as further described in section 7.1 "Calculation of the NAV".
VaR	Value-at-Risk, a method of calculation of global exposure approach as detailed in applicable laws and regulations including but not limited to Circular CSSF 11/512, as amended, and further described in section 4.4 "Global exposure approach".

1.2 Preface

DWS Strategic is authorised in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as an UCITS under Part I of the Law of 2010 and qualifies as an UCITS for the purpose of the UCITS Directive and the UCITS Regulation.

The Fund is structured as an umbrella investment fund with a view to providing investors with one or more Sub-Funds invested in specific assets, as further detailed in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

The Fund has appointed DWS Investment S.A. as its management company, as further detailed in section 1.4 "Organisation of the Fund".

Prospectus and other Fund documents

This Prospectus is valid only if accompanied by the latest KID, the latest annual report, and also the latest semi-annual report if this was published after the latest annual report. These documents shall be deemed to form part of this Prospectus. Prospective investors shall be provided with the latest version of the KID in good time before their proposed subscription for shares. Depending on applicable legal and regulatory requirements (including but not limited to MIFID II) in the countries of distribution, additional information on the Fund, the Sub-Funds and the shares may be made available to investors under the responsibility of local intermediaries/distributors.

This Prospectus has been prepared solely for, and is being made available to, investors for the purposes of evaluating an investment in shares. Investors should only consider investing in the Fund if they understand the risks involved including the risk of losing all capital invested. Potential investors should thus read and consider the risk factors in section 4 "Risk management systems and risk factors", before investing in the Fund, and also inform themselves as to the possible tax consequences, the legal requirements and any foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements which they might encounter under the laws of the countries of their citizenship, residence or domicile and which might be relevant to the subscription, holding, conversion, redemption or disposal of shares. Further tax considerations are set out in section 9 "Tax considerations".

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation to subscribe for shares by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is thus the responsibility of any persons in possession of this Prospectus and any persons wishing to apply for subscription for shares pursuant to this Prospectus to inform themselves of and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction. Further selling restrictions considerations are set out below.

All the statements made in this Prospectus are based on the law and regulatory practice currently in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and are subject to changes in such law and regulatory practice. For the avoidance of doubt, the authorisation and qualification of the Fund as UCITS does not imply any positive appraisal by the CSSF and any other Luxembourg authority of the contents of this Prospectus or the portfolio of assets held by the Sub-Fund(s). Any representation to the contrary is unauthorised and unlawful.

Prospective investors who are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus should consult their bank, broker, tax or legal advisor, accountant or other professional financial advisor.

This Prospectus has been prepared in English but may be translated into other languages. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the Prospectus in English version and a version in another language, the Prospectus in English version shall prevail, unless stipulated otherwise

by the laws of any jurisdiction in which the shares are sold.

United States of America

The shares being offered hereby have not been approved by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or any other United States governmental authority and neither the SEC nor any such other authority has passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. The shares will be offered and sold outside of the United States in accordance with Regulation S promulgated under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Any person that is a United States Person (as defined in Regulation S of the Securities Act) is not eligible to invest in the shares. The Fund has not and will not be registered as an investment company under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), and therefore, the Fund will not be subject to the provisions of the Investment Company Act designed to protect investors in registered investment companies. The shares may not be sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, pledged, charged, hypothecated, encumbered, granted a participation in, or made subject to, any derivatives contract, swap, structured note or any other arrangement, directly, indirectly or synthetically (each, a "Transfer") to a United States Person and any such Transfer to a United States Person will be void. This Prospectus may not be distributed in the United States of America. The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of the shares may also be restricted in certain other jurisdictions.

Investors rights

The Fund draws the investors' attention to the fact that any investor will only be able to fully exercise his investor rights directly against the Fund, notably the right to participate in general meetings of Shareholders if the investor is registered himself and in his own name in the Register of Shareholders of the Fund. In cases where an investor invests in the Fund through an intermediary investing into the Fund in its own name but on behalf of the investor, (1) it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain Shareholder rights directly against the Fund and (2) an investor's right to indemnification in the event of NAV errors/non-compliance with the investment rules applicable to a Sub-Fund may be impacted and only exercisable indirectly. Investors are recommended to take advice on their rights.

1.3 General data protection

The Fund and the Management Company as well as their service providers will hold and process personal data of investors in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, as amended (the "GDPR"), along with any implementing legislation and available guidance from competent data protection and financial authorities.

Further information is available in the data protection information on website: https://www.dws.com/en-lu/footer/legal-resources/privacy-notice/ (the "Data Protection Information").

The Fund, the Management Company and its service providers may transfer personal data of investors to their supporting parties and/or delegates.

1.4 Organisation of the Fund

Registered Office

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

Board of Directors of the Fund

Niklas Seifert
Chairperson and Director
DWS Investment S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Oliver Bolinski
Director
DWS Investment S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Stefan Robert Kreuzkamp
Director
Trier, Germany

Jan-Oliver Meissler
Director
DWS International GmbH,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Thilo Hubertus Wendenburg
Director
Medius Capital,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Elena Wichmann
Director
DWS Investment S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Julia Witzemann
Director
DWS Investment GmbH,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Christoph Zschätzsch
Director
DWS International GmbH,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Jessica Dyckmans
Director
DWS Investment GmbH,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Florian Kutzer
Director
DWS Investment S.A.
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Management Company

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

Management Board of the Management Company

Nathalie Bausch
Chairwoman
DWS Investment S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Leif Bjurstroem
DWS Investment S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Dr. Stefan Junglen
DWS Investment S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Michael Mohr
DWS Investment S.A.,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Supervisory Board of the Management Company

Manfred Bauer
Chairman
DWS Management GmbH,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Dr. Matthias Liermann
DWS Investment GmbH,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Holger Naumann
DB Management Support GmbH,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Corinna Orbach
DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Auditor of the Management Company

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

Administration, Service Providers and other Main Parties

Depositary Bank

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

Domiciliary Agent

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

UCI Administrator

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

- Registrar function
- NAV calculation and accounting function, delegated to State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch
- Client communication function

Sub-Fund Manager

DWS Investment GmbH
Mainzer Landstr. 11-17
60329 Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Information about further delegated Sub-Fund Manager(s) and any Investment Advisor is specified in the Special Section of the Prospectus of the respective Sub-Fund.

Main Distributor

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

Statutory auditor of the Fund

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

As of: June, 8 2026

1.5 Other fund structure related information

The Fund
The Fund is an open-ended UCITS in the legal form of an investment company with variable capital (société d'investissement à capital variable; SICAV), subject to Part I of the Law of 2010.

The Fund has been incorporated as a public limited liability company (société anonyme; S.A.) on December 6, 2017 for an unlimited time. The Fund's Articles of Incorporation have been deposited with the RCS under number B220359 and a mention of their deposit with the RCS has been published in the RESA.

A mention of deposit of any amendments of the Articles of Incorporation is made with the RCS and has been published in the RESA. The legally binding version of the Articles of Incorporation is deposited with the RCS where they are available for inspection and where copies thereof may be obtained. A copy of the Fund's Articles of Incorporation and of its most recent financial statements may also be obtained free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Fund during normal business hours and on the Management Company's website.

The share capital of the Fund corresponds to the total NAV of the Fund and must at any time after six months after registration as a UCITS exceed one million two hundred and fifty thousand euro (EUR 1,250,000).

The Board of Directors
The Board of Directors shall, based upon the principle of risk diversification, have power to determine the corporate and investment policy for the investments relating to each Sub-Fund and the course of conduct of the management and business affairs of the Fund.

The Management Company
The Fund has appointed DWS Investment S.A as Management Company. In this capacity, the Management Company is vested with the investment management, administration and marketing functions in relation to the Fund in accordance with the Law of 2010.

Further details on the Management Company and the manner according to which it performs and/or has delegated the above-mentioned functions in relation to the Fund are specified in section 2 "Management and administration of the Fund".

The Sub-Funds
The Fund has an umbrella structure and therefore consists of at least one Sub-Fund. Each Sub-Fund represents a portfolio containing different assets and liabilities and is considered to be a separate entity in relation to the Shareholders and third parties. The rights of Shareholders and creditors concerning a Sub-Fund or which have arisen in relation to the establishment, operation or liquidation of a Sub-Fund are limited to the assets of that Sub-Fund. No Sub-Fund will be liable with its assets for the liabilities of another Sub-Fund.

The list of the existing individual Sub-Funds, their denomination and reference currency is provided in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

The Board of Directors of the Fund may at any time establish new Sub-Funds with shares having similar or other characteristics to the shares in the existing Sub-Funds. If the Board of Directors establishes a new Sub-Fund, the corresponding details shall be set out in this Prospectus.

The classes of shares
The shares in the Sub-Funds may be allocated to several classes of shares. Each class of shares may be vested with different characteristics, for example in relation to the allocation of income, hedged or un-hedged classes, different investment currencies and/or other characteristics.

Some of the classes of shares hares may be listed on the Luxembourg stock exchange or other stock exchanges.

The Board of Directors may at any time create and issue new classes of shares within any Sub-Fund. Section 5.7 "Share Classes" of the Prospectus details the classes of shares that the Board of Directors can create within a Sub-Fund. A new class of shares may have different characteristics than the currently existing classes of shares.

Further information about the characteristics and the rights attached to each possible class of shares and of any offering of new classes of shares is provided in section 5 "Shares" and the Special Section of the Prospectus. Information about the performance of the classes of shares is contained in the KID and on the website of the Management Company www.dws.com/fundinformation.

1.6 Financial year
The financial year of the Fund starts on 1. January of each year and ends on 31. December of each year.

The audited annual reports of the Fund will be published within four (4) months after the financial year-end and the unaudited semi-annual reports of the Fund will be published within two (2) months after the end of the relevant period to which they refer. Such reports will be made available to investors on request and free of charge at the registered office of the Fund during normal business hours as well as on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

1.7 Accounting standards
The Fund's financial statements will be prepared and the NAV will be calculated in accordance with Luxembourg Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (LUX GAAP).

1.8 Reference currency
The reference currency of the Fund is EUR.

The reference currency in which the performance and the NAV of a Sub-Fund or a Share Class of a given Sub-Fund is calculated and expressed may differ from the Fund's reference currency and is specified in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

2. Management and Administration of the Fund

2.1 Management Company
The Board of Directors of the Fund has designated DWS Investment S.A. to act as its management company.

The Management Company was incorporated on 15 April 1987 in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as a société anonyme (public limited company) for an indefinite period and is registered with the RCS, under RCS number B 25.754. The Management Company has its registered office at 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 1115 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The subscribed and fully paid-up capital of the Management Company amounts to EUR 30,677,400.

The Management Company is authorised as a management company in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010 and is supervised by the CSSF. It is registered on the official list of Luxembourg management companies governed by Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010.

Under the supervision of the Board of Directors of the Fund, the Management Company is responsible on a day-to-day basis for providing investment management, administration and marketing services in respect of all Sub-Funds of the Fund.

Subject to the requirements set forth by the Law of 2010, the Management Company is authorised to delegate under its responsibility and supervision part or all of its functions and duties to third parties.

2.2 Other funds managed by Management Company
As of the date of the Prospectus, the Management Company manages in addition to the Fund other UCI, the list of which is available at the registered office of the Management Company and on its website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

2.3 Remuneration policy
The Management Company as a subsidiary of DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA is included in the remuneration strategy of the DWS Group (DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA and its subsidiaries). All matters related to remuneration, as well as compliance with regulatory requirements, are

monitored by the relevant governing bodies of the DWS Group. The DWS Group pursues a total remuneration approach that comprises fixed and variable remuneration components and contains portions of deferred remuneration, which are linked both to individual future performance and the sustainable corporate development. Under the remuneration strategy, employees at the level of senior management in particular receive a portion of the variable remuneration in the form of deferred remuneration elements, which are largely linked to the long-term performance of the DWS share or of the investment products.

In addition, the remuneration policy applies the following guidelines:

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

Further details on the current remuneration policy are published on the website at https://download.dws.com/download?elib-assetguid=c05fac94a9004a968154a521c7fa6ec4. This includes the description of the remuneration system for employees, including the principles related to granting the variable remuneration, the consideration of sustainability and sustainability risks, and the description of the remuneration committee established below the management board of DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA. The Management Company shall provide this information free of charge in paper form upon request. Moreover, the Management Company provides additional information on employee remuneration in the annual report.

2.4 Investment management

The Board of Directors has designated the Management Company to perform the investment management function. The Management Company may, however, at its own expense and under its responsibility, control and supervision, and subject to the approval of its competent authority appoint one or more Sub-Fund Managers to perform the investment management function and implement the investment policy of one or several Sub-Funds. In this respect, the appointed Sub-Fund Managers will perform the day-to-day management of the assets of one or more Sub-Funds and take the related investment and divestment decisions.

The Sub-Fund Manager may at its own expense and in accordance with the provisions of the investment management agreement, and subject to the approval of its competent authority, appoint one or more additional Sub-Fund Managers to perform the day-to-day management of the assets of a Sub-Fund and take the related investment and divestment decisions.

The Sub-Fund Managers appointed per Sub-Fund are disclosed in the respective Special Section of the Prospectus.

2.5 Investment Advisors

The Management Company or the Sub-Fund Manager may, under its responsibility, control and supervision appoint one or more Investment Advisors to provide investment related information and recommendations regarding prospective and existing investments of the Sub-Funds. Any investment proposal or recommendation given by the Investment Advisor will be analysed critically and independently by the Management Company or the Sub-Fund Manager before it takes the investment or divestment decision.

The role of the Investment Advisor is limited to the provision of investment and divestment related information and recommendations. The Management Company or the Sub-Fund Manager is not bound by such information and recommendations and will take the investment and divestment decision.

The Investment Advisor(s) and sub-investment advisor(s) (if any) appointed per Sub-Fund are indicated in the respective Special Section of the Prospectus.

If there is a performance fee that applies and the Investment Advisor is entitled to receive a part of this performance fee, that Investment Advisor and its portion of the performance fee must be disclosed in the respective Special Section of the Prospectus.

2.6 Depositary and sub-depositaries

2.6.1 The Depositary

The Fund has appointed State Street Bank International GmbH, acting through State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, as Depositary within the meaning of the Law of 2010 pursuant to the depositary agreement.

State Street Bank International GmbH is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Germany, having its registered office at Hansastraße 29a, 81373 Munich, Germany, and registered with the commercial register court, Munich, under number HRB 42872. It is a credit institution supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the German Federal Financial Services Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and the German Central Bank.

State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, is authorized by the CSSF in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to act as depositary and is specialized in depositary, fund administration, and related services. State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, is registered in the RCS under number B148186. State Street Bank International GmbH is a member of the State Street group of companies having as their ultimate parent State Street Corporation, a U.S. publicly listed company.

2.6.2 Depositary's functions

The relationship between the Fund and the Depositary is subject to the Law of 2010 and the terms of the depositary agreement. Under the terms of the depositary agreement, the Depositary is entrusted with following main functions:

- ensuring that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of shares are carried out in accordance with applicable law and the Articles of Incorporation;
- ensuring that the value of the shares is calculated in accordance with applicable law and the Articles of Incorporation;
- carrying out the instructions of the Fund and the Management Company unless they conflict with applicable law and the Articles of Incorporation;
- ensuring that in transactions involving the assets of a Sub-Fund any consideration is remitted within the usual time limits;
- ensuring that the income of a Sub-Fund is applied in accordance with applicable law and the Articles of Incorporation;
- monitoring of a Sub-Fund's cash and cash flows;
- safe-keeping of a Sub-Fund's assets, including the safekeeping of financial instruments to be held in custody and ownership verification and record keeping in relation to other assets.

2.6.3 Depositary's liability

In the event of a loss of a financial instrument held in custody, determined in accordance with the UCITS Directive, and in particular article 19 of the Law of 2010, the Depositary shall return financial instruments of identical type or the corresponding amount to the Fund without undue delay.

The Depositary shall not be liable if it can prove that the loss of a financial instrument held in custody has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary pursuant to the UCITS Directive and the UCITS Regulation.

In case of a loss of financial instruments held in custody, the Shareholders may invoke the liability of the Depositary directly or indirectly through

the Fund provided that this does not lead to a duplication of redress or to unequal treatment of the Shareholders.

The Depositary will be also liable to the Fund for all other losses suffered by the Fund as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the UCITS Directive.

2.6.4 Delegation

The Depositary has full power to delegate the whole or any part of its safe-keeping functions but its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any delegation of its safe-keeping functions under the depositary agreement.

The Depositary has delegated those safekeeping duties set out in article 22 (5) (a) of the UCITS Directive to State Street Bank and Trust Company with registered office at One Congress Street, Suite 1, Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2016, USA, whom it has appointed as its global sub-depositary. State Street Bank and Trust Company as global sub-depositary has appointed local sub-depositaries within the State Street Global Custody Network.

Information about the safe-keeping functions which have been delegated and the identification of the relevant delegates and sub-delegates are available at the registered office of the Management Company or at the following website: https://www.statestreet.com/disclosures-and-disclaimers/lu/subcustodians.

2.6.5 Conflicts of interest between the Depositary and the Fund

The Depositary is part of an international group of companies and businesses (State Street) that, in the ordinary course of their business, act simultaneously for a large number of clients, as well as for their own account, which may result in actual or potential conflicts. Conflicts of interest arise where the Depositary or its affiliates engage in activities under the depositary agreement or under separate contractual or other arrangements. Such activities may include:

i. providing nominee, administration, registrar and transfer agency, research, agent securities lending, fund management, financial advice and/or other advisory services to the Fund;
ii. engaging in banking, sales and trading transactions including foreign exchange, derivative, principal lending, broking, market making or other financial transactions with the Fund either as principal and in the interests of itself, or for other clients.

The Depositary or its affiliates:

i. will seek to profit from such activities and are entitled to receive and retain any profits or compensation in any form and, except as required by law, the Depositary is not bound to disclose to the Fund any such profits or compensation in any form earned by the Depositary or its affiliates when acting in any other capacity;
ii. may buy, sell, issue, deal with or hold, securities or other financial products or instruments as principal acting in its own interests, the interests of its affiliates or for its other clients;
iii. may trade in the same or opposite direction to the transactions undertaken, including based upon information in its possession that is not available to the Fund;
iv. may provide the same or similar services to other clients including competitors of the Fund and the fee arrangements it has in place will vary;
v. may be granted creditors' and other rights by the Fund, e.g. indemnification which it may exercise in its own interest. In exercising such rights the Depositary or its affiliates may have the advantage of an increased knowledge about the affairs of the Fund relative to third party creditors thus improving its ability to enforce and may exercise such rights in a way that may conflict with the Fund's strategy.

The Fund may use an affiliate of the Depositary to execute foreign exchange, spot or swap transactions for the account of the Fund. In such instances the affiliate shall be acting in a principal capacity and not as a broker, agent or fiduciary of the Fund. The affiliate will seek to profit from these transactions and is entitled to retain any profit. The affiliate shall enter into such transactions on the terms and conditions agreed with the Fund. The Depositary will not, except required by law, disclose any profit made by such affiliates.

Where cash belonging to the Fund is deposited with an affiliate being a bank, cash is not segregated from its own assets and a conflict arises in relation to the interest (if any) which the affiliate may pay or charge to such account and the fees or other benefits which it may derive from holding such cash as banker.

The Fund may also be a client or counterparty of the Depositary or its affiliates and a conflict may arise where the Depositary refuses to act if the Fund directs or otherwise instructs the Depositary to take certain actions that might be in direct conflict with the interests of the investors in a Fund.

The types and levels of risk that the Depositary is willing to accept may conflict with the Fund's preferred investment policy and strategy.

Conflicts that may arise in the Depositary's use of sub-depositaries include the following broad categories:

i. The global depositary and sub-depositaries seek to make a profit as part of or in addition to their custody services. Examples include profit through the fees and other charges for the services, profit from deposit taking activities, revenue from sweeps and repo arrangements, foreign exchange transactions, contractual settlement, error correction (where consistent with applicable law) and commissions for sale of fractional shares;
ii. The Depositary will typically only provide depositary services where global custody is delegated to an affiliate of the Depositary. The global depositary in turn appoints a network of affiliated and non-affiliated sub-depositaries. Multiple factors influence the determination of our global depositary to engage a particular sub-depositary or allocate assets to them, including their expertise and capabilities, financial condition, service platforms and commitment to the custody business as well as the negotiated fee structure (which may include terms that result in fee reductions or rebates to the global depositary), significant business relationships and competitive considerations;
iii. sub-depositaries, both affiliated and non-affiliated, act for other clients and in their own proprietary interest, which might conflict with clients' interests and the fee arrangements they have in place will vary;
iv. sub-depositaries, both affiliated and non-affiliated, have only indirect relationships with clients and look to the Depositary as its counterparty, which might create incentive for the Depositary to act in its self-interest, or other clients' interests to the detriment of clients; and
v. sub-depositaries may have creditors' rights against client assets and other rights that they have an interest in enforcing.

The Depositary has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks. The system of internal controls, the different reporting lines, the allocation of tasks and the management reporting allow potential conflicts of interest to be properly identified, managed and monitored. Additionally, in the context of the Depositary's use of sub-depositaries, the Depositary imposes contractual restrictions to address some of the potential conflicts and maintains due diligence and oversight of sub-depositaries. The Depositary makes available frequent reporting on clients' activity and holdings, with the underlying sub-depositaries subject to internal and external control audits. Finally, the Depositary segregates the Fund's assets from the Depositary's proprietary assets and follows a standard of conduct that requires employees to act ethically, fairly and transparently with clients.

2.6.6 Global conflicts of interest policy

State Street has implemented a global policy laying down the standards required for identifying, assessing, recording and managing all conflicts of interest which may arise in the course of business. Each State Street business unit,

including the Depositary, is responsible for establishing and maintaining a Conflicts of Interest program for the purpose of identifying and managing organizational conflicts of interest that may arise within the business unit in connection with providing services to its clients or in delivering its functional responsibilities.

Up-to-date information on the Depositary, its duties, any conflicts that may arise, the safe-keeping functions delegated by the Depositary, the list of delegates and sub-delegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such a delegation will be made available to Shareholders on request.

2.7 UCI administration activity

The responsibilities of the Management Company include, amongst others, the UCI administration activity. It may be split into three main functions: (1) the registrar function, (2) the NAV calculation and accounting function, and (3) the client communication function.

The registrar function encompasses all tasks necessary to the maintenance of the Register of Shareholders, as well as tasks related to the maintenance of the global certificate, and performs the registrations, alterations or deletions necessary to ensure regular update and maintenance. In addition, it covers the reception and execution of subscription, redemption, transfer and cancellation orders, the application of the relevant prices, and the reconciliation of such orders with related cash flows, as well as the distribution of income.

The NAV calculation and accounting function is responsible for the correct and complete recording of transactions to adequately keep the Fund's books and records in compliance with applicable legal, regulatory and contractual requirements as well as corresponding accounting principles. It is also responsible for the calculation and production of the NAV of the Fund in accordance with the applicable regulation in force.

The client communication function is comprised of the production and delivery of the confidential documents intended for investors.

The Management Company may, under its responsibility and at its own expense, delegate individual functions to third parties. In case one or several functions are delegated, the name of the appointed entities can be found in section 1.4 "Organisation of Fund".

The Management Company is responsible for and carries out the following two functions of the UCI administration activity: (1) the registrar function and (2) the client communication function. When performing the tasks relating to the registrar function, the Management Company receives support from State Street Bank International GmbH and MorgenFund GmbH, Luxembourg Branch. State Street Bank International GmbH assumes, in particular, the task of administering the global certificate deposited with Clearstream Europe AG. MorgenFund GmbH, Luxembourg branch, assumes, in particular, the tasks of maintaining the Register of Shareholders. For the purpose of performing KYC (Know Your Client) and AML (Anti Money Laundering) related tasks, MorgenFund GmbH, Luxembourg branch, transfers information related to investors to its supporting party located in Germany. When performing the tasks relating to the client communication function, the Management Company receives support from DWS Beteiligungs GmbH and MorgenFund GmbH, Luxembourg Branch.

In addition, the Management Company receives support from CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch in performing the tasks relating to the registrar function and the client communication function.

The Management Company has delegated the NAV calculation and accounting function to State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch.

2.8 Main Distributor and sub-distributors

The Management Company acts as the Main Distributor of the Fund. The Main Distributor is entitled to delegate all or part of its duties to one or several sub-distributors. The Main Distributor may enter into sub-distribution agreements with any professional agent, particularly banks, insurance companies, fund platforms, independent managers, brokers, management companies or any other institution whose primary or secondary activity is the distribution of investment funds and customer service.

The Main Distributor and sub-distributors are authorised to receive subscription orders, redemption orders and conversion orders for each Sub-Fund and will send them to the relevant entity in charge of the registrar function.

The Main Distributor and/or sub-distributors shall only sell shares of Sub-Fund(s) in countries where these shares are authorised for sale.

2.9 Selling restrictions

The shares of the Sub-Funds 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. Provided that no permit for public distribution issued by the local supervisory authorities has been acquired by the Fund or a third party commissioned by the Fund and is available to the Fund, this Prospectus must not be regarded as a public offer for the acquisition of Sub-Fund shares and/or this Prospectus must not be used for the purpose of such a public offer.

This Prospectus may be used for sales purposes only by persons who possess an explicit written permit from the Fund (either directly or indirectly via correspondingly commissioned sales agents).

2.10 Statutory auditor

The approved statutory auditor of the Fund´s annual financial statements as appointed by the general meeting of Shareholders is KPMG Audit S.à r.l., an entity subject to the supervision of the CSSF.

3. Investment objectives, policies and restrictions

Each Sub-Fund's assets shall be invested in compliance with the principle of risk-spreading in transferable securities and other assets as specified in article 41 of the Law of 2010 and set out in this chapter pursuant to the investment objective and policy laid down in the respective Special Section of the Prospectus.

3.1 Investments

a) A Sub-Fund may invest in transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market within the meaning of the MiFID II Directive, i. e. a market on the list of regulated markets prepared by each Member State, that functions regularly characterised by the fact that the regulations issued or approved by the competent authorities set out the conditions of operation and access to the market, as well as the conditions that a given financial instrument must meet in order to be traded on the market, compliance with all information and transparency obligations prescribed in Directive 2014/65/EU, as well as any other regulated, recognised market open to the public that operates regularly.

b) A Sub-Fund may invest in transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on another market in a Member State which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public.

c) A Sub-Fund may invest in transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-member state of the European Union or dealt in on another market in a non-member state of the European Union, which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised, open to the public and the choice of the stock exchange or market has been provided for in the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund.

d) A Sub-Fund may invest in recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that:

- the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or to another regulated market and the choice of the stock exchange or market has been provided for in the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund; and

– the admission is secured within one year of issue.

e) A Sub-Fund may invest in units of UCITS and/or other UCIs within the meaning of article 1 (2) (a) and (b) of the UCITS Directive, whether or not established in a Member State, provided that

– such other UCIs are authorized under laws, which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in EU Law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
– the level of protection for unitholders in the other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for unitholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the UCITS Directive;
– the business of the other UCIs is reported in semi-annual and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
– no more than 10% of the net assets of the UCITS or of the other UCIs whose acquisition is contemplated can, according to its contract terms or articles of incorporation, be invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

f) A Sub-Fund may invest in deposits with a credit institution which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than twelve months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a Third Country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU Law.

g) A Sub-Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a regulated market referred to in article 41 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of the Law of 2010 and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter (OTC derivatives), provided that:

– the underlying consists of instruments covered by article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Sub-Fund may invest according to its investment policy;
– the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF; and
– the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Fund`s initiative.

h) A Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments other than those dealt in on a regulated market that are usually traded on the money market, are liquid and have a value that can be accurately determined at any time, if the issue or issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that these instruments are:

– issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a Third Country or, in the case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong; or
– issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on regulated markets referred to in points (a), (b) or (c) above; or
– issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision in accordance with the criteria defined by EU Law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as stringent as those laid down by EU Law; or
– issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF, provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million euro (EUR 10,000,000) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the Fourth Council Directive 78/660/EEC, is an entity which, within a group of companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitization vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

i) **Notwithstanding the principle of risk-spreading, a Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a non-member state of the European Union (in principle, but not limited to, member states of the EEA, the OECD, the G20, Singapore or Hong Kong) or by public international bodies to which one or more Member States belong, provided that the Sub-Fund concerned holds securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue shall not account for more than 30% of the total net assets of the Sub-Fund.**

j) A Sub-Fund shall not acquire either precious metals or certificates representing them;

if the investment policy of a Sub-Fund contains a special reference to this clause, this restriction does not apply for 1:1 certificates whose underlying are single commodities/precious metals and that meet the requirements of transferable securities as determined in article 1 (34) of the Law of 2010.

3.2 Investment limits

The following investment limits and investment guidelines apply to the investment of the Fund`s assets held in the individual Sub-Funds. Differing investment limits may apply to individual Sub-Funds, as specified in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

a) No more than 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body.

b) No more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in deposits made with the same body.

c) The risk exposure to a counterparty in OTC derivative transactions may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution as defined in article 41 (1) (f) of the Law of 2010, or 5% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in other cases.

d) The total value of transferable securities and money market instruments of issuers in which the Sub-Fund respectively invests more than 5% of its net assets shall not exceed 40% of the value of its net assets.

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

Notwithstanding the individual upper limits specified in article 43 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund shall not combine, where this would lead to investment of more than 20% of its net assets in a single body, any of the following:

– investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by that body; and/or
– deposits made with that body; and/or
– exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with that body.

e) The limit of 10% specified in the first sentence of article 43 (1) of the Law of 2010 rises to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by

– a Member State or its public local authorities; or
– a Third Country; or

– public international bodies of which one or more Member States belong.

f) The limit specified in the first sentence of article 43 (1) of the Law of 2010 rises from 10% to 25% for

– the covered bonds (obligations guaranties) as defined in point 1 of article 3 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 the UCITS Directive and Directive 2014/59/EU, and
– for certain bonds if they are issued before July 8, 2022 by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders.

In particular, sums deriving from the issue of those bonds shall be invested in accordance with the law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in case of bankruptcy of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest.

If a Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in the bonds referred to in the first subparagraph which are issued by a single issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.

g) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in article 43 (3) and (4) of the Law of 2010 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in article 43 (2) of the Law of 2010.

h) The limits set out in article 43 (1), (2), (3) and (4) of the Law of 2010 shall not be combined, and thus investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body or in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body carried out in accordance with article 43 (1), (2), (3) and (4) of the Law of 2010 shall not exceed in total 35% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

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

The Sub-Fund may cumulatively invest up to a limit of 20% of its assets in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.

i) A Sub-Fund shall not invest more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments other than those specified in section 3.1 "Investments".

j) Unless otherwise provided for in the Special Section of the Prospectus, a Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS and/or other UCIs as defined in article 41 (1) (e) of the Law of 2010.

However, by way of derogation and in accordance with the provisions and requirements of chapter 9 of the Law of 2010, a Sub-Fund may be structured as a feeder fund as detailed in section 3.9 "Master/feeder structure".

k) If the investment policy of a Sub-Fund in the Special Section of the Prospectus allows it to invest more than 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS and/or other UCIs as defined in article 41 (1) (e) of the Law of 2010, the following shall apply by way of derogation from point (j) above:

– the Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in a single UCITS and/or other UCI;
– each Sub-Fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as a separate issuer, provided that the principle of segregation of liabilities per Sub-Fund is ensured;
– investments in other UCIs other than UCITS shall not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total;
– the assets held by the target UCITS and/or other UCIs shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limits set out in article 43 of the Law of 2010;
– where a Sub-Fund invests in UCITS and/or other UCIs that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the same Management Company or by any other company with which the Management Company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, (regarded as more than 10% of the voting rights or share capital or any other possibility to exercise a significant influence over the management of this company), that management company or other company may not charge subscription or redemption fees on account of such investment;
– the maximum level of management fees that may be charged both to the Sub-Fund and at the level of the target UCITS and/or other UCIs shall be disclosed in the respective Special Section of the Prospectus;
– the annual report shall indicate for each Sub-Fund the maximum proportion of management fees charged both to the Sub-Fund and to the UCITS and/or other UCIs in which the Sub-Fund invests.

l) If admission to one of the markets defined under article 41 (1) (a), (b) or (c) of the Law of 2010 is not obtained within the one-year deadline, new issues shall be considered unlisted transferable securities and money market instruments and counted towards the investment limit stated there.

m) The Fund or the Management Company acting in connection with all of the common funds which it manages and which fall within the scope of Part I of the UCITS Directive, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of the issuing body.

The respective Sub-Fund may acquire no more than

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

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

n) The investment limits specified in article 48 (1) and (2) of the Law of 2010 are waived as regards:

– transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;
– transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-member state of the European Union;
– transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more member states of the European Union are members;
– units held by the Sub-Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a third country of the European Union, which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered office in that state, where under the legislation of that state, such a holding represents the only way in which the Sub-Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that state. This derogation, however, shall apply only if in its investment policy the company from the third country of the European Union complies with the limits set in article 43, 46 and article 48 (1) and (2) of the Law of 2010. Where the limits set in article 43 and 46 of the Law of 2010 are exceeded, article 49 of the Law of 2010 shall apply accordingly;
– units held by one or more investment companies in the capital of subsidiary companies which, carry on the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is established, in regard to the repurchase of units at the request of unitholders exclusively on its or their behalf.

o) Notwithstanding the limits laid down in article 48 of the Law of 2010, the maximum limits specified in article 43 of the Law of 2010 are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in units and/or debt securities issued by the same body when, the aim of the investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or debt securities index or a leveraged index, which is recognised by the CSSF, on the following basis:

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

The limit specified in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010 is raised to 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions, in particular in regulated markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

p) The Sub-Fund shall ensure that its global exposure relating to derivative instruments does not exceed the total net value of its portfolio. The exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

The Sub-Fund may invest, as a part of its investment policy and within the limits laid down in article 43 (5) of the Law of 2010 in financial derivative instruments, provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in article 43 of the Law of 2010.

If the Sub-Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, those investments are not required to be combined for the purposes of the limits laid down in article 43 of the Law of 2010.

When a transferable security or a money market instrument embeds a derivative instrument, the latter shall be taken into account when complying with the requirements of article 42 of the Law of 2010.

q) In addition, the Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in ancillary liquid assets.

Ancillary liquid assets are limited to bank deposits at sight to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of Shareholders.

3.3 Exceptions to the investment limits

a) A Sub-Fund is not required to comply with the limits when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of its assets.

b) While ensuring observance of the principle of risk spreading, a newly authorised Sub-Fund may derogate from articles 43, 44, 45 and 46 of the Law of 2010 for six months provided that such deviation is in compliance with applicable regulations and/or regulatory practice.

3.4 Cross-investments between Sub-Funds

A Sub-Fund (the cross investing Sub-Fund) may subscribe for, acquire and/or hold securities to be issued or issued by one or more other Sub-Funds of the same Fund. Any acquisition of units of another Sub-Fund (the target Sub-Fund) by the cross-investing Sub-Fund is subject to the following conditions (and such other conditions as may be applicable in accordance with the terms of this Prospectus):

a) the target Sub-Fund does not, in turn, invest in the cross-investing Sub-Fund;

b) no more than 10% of the assets of the target Sub-Fund, whose acquisition is contemplated, may be invested pursuant to the Articles of Incorporation in UCITS (including other Sub-Funds) or other UCIs;

c) voting rights, if any, attaching to the relevant securities are suspended for as long as they are held by the Sub-Fund concerned and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and

d) in any event, for as long as these securities are held by the relevant Sub-Fund, their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Fund for the purpose of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets imposed by the Law of 2010.

3.5 Credit restrictions

No borrowing may be undertaken by the Fund for the account of the Sub-Fund. A Sub-Fund may, however, acquire foreign currency by means of a "back-to-back" loan.

By way of derogation from the preceding paragraph, a Sub-Fund may borrow

- up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets, provided that such borrowing is on a temporary basis;
- up to the equivalent of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets, provided that the borrowing is to enable the acquisition of immovable property essential for the direct pursuit of its business; in this case the borrowing and that referred to in the preceding subparagraph shall not in any case in total exceed 15% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The Fund shall not grant loans for the account of a Sub-Fund, nor shall it act as guarantor on behalf of third parties.

This shall not prevent a Sub-Fund from acquiring transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in article 41 (1) (e), (g) and (h) of the Law of 2010 which are not fully paid.

3.6 Uncovered sales

The Fund shall not engage in uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in article 41 (1) (e), (g) and (h) of the Law of 2010 for the account of a Sub-Fund.

3.7 Encumbrance

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

3.8 Acquisition of operational assets

The Fund may acquire movable and immovable property which is essential for the direct pursuit of its business.

3.9 Master/feeder structure

Under the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Law of 2010 the Fund can, to the widest extent permitted by Luxembourg laws and regulations, create one or more Sub-Funds that qualify as a master UCITS or as a feeder UCITS, or can designate any existing Sub-Fund a master UCITS or a feeder UCITS in which case further details in this respect are provided in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

A feeder UCITS is a Sub-Fund which has been approved to invest at least 85% of its net assets in units of another fund set up as a UCITS or in a sub-fund thereof. A feeder UCITS may hold up to 15% of its net assets in ancillary liquid assets or financial derivative instruments which must only be used for hedging purposes. In measuring its global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments, and in order to be compliant with article 42 (3) of the Law of 2010, the feeder UCITS must combine its own direct exposure with either:

- the master UCITS' actual exposure to financial derivative instruments in proportion to the feeder Sub-Fund's investment into the master UCITS or
- the master UCITS' potential maximum global exposure to financial derivative instruments provided for in the master UCITS' management regulations or articles of incorporation in proportion to the feeder UCITS' investment into the master UCITS.

In case the Fund decides to put in place a feeder structure, the set up shall be subject to the prior approval of the CSSF and details are specifically disclosed in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

The master UCITS and the feeder UCITS must have the same Bank Business Days, share Valuation Dates and the Cut-Off times for order processing must be coordinated so that orders for shares of the feeder UCITS can be processed and the resulting orders for shares of the master UCITS can be placed before the master UCITS's Cut-Off time of the same day.

3.10 Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks at one or more stages of the respective Sub-Fund's investment process, such as in the investment decision and risk monitoring. This may also comprise in-house ESG-integrated issuer analysis depending on the investment strategy of the respective Sub-Fund.

The consideration of sustainability risks is primarily based on a proprietary software tool that combines information from one or several ESG data providers, public sources and/or internal assessments.

Sustainability risks can arise from multiple factors including but not limited to the impact of climate change or the violation of internationally recognized standards and principles of responsible business conduct. These internationally recognized guidelines include, in particular, the framework of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the United Nations Guiding Principles, the standards of the International Labour Organization and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

If a Sub-Fund's approach for the consideration of sustainability risks differs from the approach described above, the respective Special Section of the Prospectus or, where applicable, the annex to this Prospectus (Precontractual information) discloses the approach used by the Sub-Fund management for including sustainability risks in its investment process.

3.11 Principal adverse impacts

The Management Company considers the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors as described in its disclosed statement following article 4 of the SFDR.

Information on the consideration of principal adverse impacts on Sub-Fund level can be found in the Special Section of the Prospectus or, where applicable, the annex to this Prospectus.

3.12 Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of efficient portfolio management techniques

A Sub-Fund may, subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down in the Luxembourg laws and regulations and the provisions of this Prospectus:

- invest in all kinds of financial derivative instruments for investment purposes, for efficient portfolio management or to provide protection against risks (market, securities, interest rate, credit and other risks) and/or
- enter into securities financing transactions (i.e. (reverse) repurchase transactions and securities lending transactions) as efficient portfolio management transaction as covered by SFTR,

as further described for each Sub-Fund in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

Other securities financing transactions, such as buy-sell back transactions, sell-buy back transactions are currently not used by the Sub-Funds. Should the Fund decide to provide for such possibility, the Prospectus will be updated prior to the use of these types of securities financing transactions.

Choice of counterparty

The conclusion of OTC derivative transactions (including, for example, total return swaps), securities lending and (reverse) repurchase transactions, is only permitted with credit institutions or financial services institutions on the basis of standardized master agreements. The counterparties, independent of their legal form, must be subject to ongoing supervision by a public body, be financially sound and have an organizational structure and the resources they need to provide the services. In general, all counterparties have their headquarters in member states of the OECD, the G20 or Singapore. In addition, either the counterparty itself or its parent company must have an investment grade rating by one of the leading rating agencies. The counterparty risk vis-à-vis a single counterparty (which, for the avoidance of doubt, may be reduced by the use of collateral) arising from one or more OTC derivative transactions (including, for example, total return swaps), securities lending and (reverse) repurchase transaction(s) may not exceed 10% of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund when the counterparty is a financial institution falling within article 41 (1) (f) of the Law of 2010, or 5% of its assets in all other cases.

3.12.1 Financial derivative instruments

A Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments for the purposes and to the extent further disclosed in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

Financial derivative instruments may include, but are not limited to futures, forwards, options, swaps (including, but not limited to total return swaps, credit and credit-default swaps, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, inflation swaps and equity swaps), swaptions, forward foreign currency contracts and synthetic dynamic underlyings (SDUs). New financial derivative instruments may be developed which may be suitable for use by the Sub-Funds and the Sub-Funds may employ such financial derivative instruments in accordance with the applicable regulations and collateral received will be in accordance with the Fund's collateral policy.

The conditions of use and the limits applicable shall in all circumstances comply with the provisions laid down in the Law of 2010, in the Luxembourg law and regulations and the Prospectus.

Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Fund and its Sub-Funds to diverge from its investment policies and restrictions.

Swaps

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

Total return swaps

Total return swaps are financial derivative instruments in which one counterparty transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to another counterparty. Further information on total return swaps is included below.

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.

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 (the protection buyer) pays a premium to its counterparty.

Synthetic dynamic underlyings

Synthetic Dynamic Underlyings (SDUs) are structured financial instruments that enable UCITS to gain exposure to synthetic portfolios

through derivatives, certificates and notes. These portfolios are not traditional financial indices, but dynamically composed baskets of eligible securities. All of these instruments can be used to participate in the performance of such portfolios, provided that the underlying assets comply with article 41(1) of the Law of 2010 and article 2 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

The respective Sub-Fund may use SDUs, if (1) an appropriate risk management system is in place and (2) such investment is in compliance with the relevant investment policy and the investment restrictions of such Sub-Fund. In such case the relevant Sub-Fund may participate via specific instruments in accordance with article 41 (1) g) of the Law of 2010, such as swaps and forwards in the performance of a synthetic portfolio notionally comprised of certain cash instruments, credit derivative transactions and other investments. Should the synthetic portfolio comprise of any derivative components, it will be ensured that the relevant underlying of such derivative components will only contain eligible assets for an investment fund compliant with the UCITS Directive. The synthetic portfolio will be managed by a first-class financial institution who determines the composition of the synthetic portfolio and who is bound by clearly defined portfolio guidelines. The valuation of the synthetic assets will be ensured at or after Cut-Off time of the respective Sub-Fund and risk reports will be issued. Furthermore, these investments are subject to article 43 (1) of the Law of 2010 and to article 8 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

Financial instruments certificated in securities
The respective Sub-Fund may also acquire the financial instruments described above if they are certificated in securities. The transactions pertaining to financial instruments may also be just partially contained in such securities (e.g., warrant-linked bonds). The statements on opportunities and risks apply accordingly to such certificated financial instruments, but with the condition that the risk of loss in the case of certificated instruments is limited to the value of the security.

OTC derivative transactions
The respective Sub-Fund may conduct both, derivative transactions admitted for trading on an exchange or included in another regulated market as well as OTC transactions. It shall include a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivative instruments.

3.12.2 Use of securities financing transactions and total return swaps

In order to reduce risks or costs or to procure capital gains or revenues, a Sub-Fund may use techniques and instruments (including securities lending, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase transactions) relating to transferable securities and money market instruments for the purpose of efficient portfolio management where this is in the best interest of the Sub-Fund and in line with its investment objective.

Under no circumstances shall these operations cause a Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objectives or result in additional risk higher than its risk profile as described in its Special Section of the Prospectus.

Such techniques and instruments will be conducted in compliance with the rules specified in:

- Article 11 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008 relating to certain definitions of the Law of 20 December 2002 on undertakings for collective investment;
- Circular CSSF 08/356 relating to the rules applicable to undertakings for collective investments when they use certain techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments;
- Circular CSSF 14/592;
- SFTR and
- any other applicable laws and regulations.

Risks linked to such techniques and instruments will be adequately covered by the Management Company's risk management process. For further information on risks linked to such techniques and instruments and the effect on investors' returns are described in section 4.6 "Risk factors". There can be no guarantee that the objective of the use of such techniques and instruments will be achieved.

The risk exposure to a counterparty generated through efficient portfolio management techniques and OTC financial derivative instruments must be combined when calculating counterparty risk limits.

Further information on the use of such techniques (or not) shall be provided for each Sub-Fund in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

The Management Company has appointed DWS Investment GmbH for initiating, preparing and executing securities lending as well as (reverse) repurchase transactions on behalf of the Fund (Securities Lending Agent).

Information on the fees and charges related to such transactions are included in section 8 "Fees and expenses".

3.12.2.1 Securities lending transactions

If indicated for a Sub-Fund in its Special Section of the Prospectus, the Fund may more specifically enter into securities lending transactions in relation to a Sub-Fund provided that the following rules are complied with in addition to the above-mentioned conditions:

- the borrower in a securities lending transaction must be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by EU Law;
- the Fund may only lend securities to a borrower either directly or through a standardised system organised by a recognised clearing institution or through a lending system organised by a financial institution subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those provided by EU Law and specialised in this type of transaction;
- the Fund may only enter into securities lending transactions provided that it is entitled at any time under the terms of the agreement to request the return of the securities lent or to terminate the agreement.

Where a Sub-Fund enters into securities lending transactions, it is expected that, depending on market conditions and market demand, up to 70% of the Sub-Fund's securities can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions. However, if there is an increased market demand, the Fund reserves the right to transfer a maximum of up to 100% of a Sub-Fund's securities to counterparties as a loan.

Securities lending may also be conducted synthetically (synthetic securities lending). In a synthetic securities loan, a security contained in a Sub-Fund is sold to a counterparty at the current market price. This sale is, however, subject to the condition that the Sub-Fund simultaneously receives from the counterparty a securitized unleveraged option giving the Sub-Fund the right to demand delivery at a later date of securities of the same kind, quality and quantity as the sold securities. The price of the option (the "option price") is equal to the current market price received from the sale of the securities less (1) the securities lending fee, (2) the income (e.g., dividends, interest payments, corporate actions) from the securities that can be demanded back upon exercise of the option and (3) the exercise price associated with the option. The option will be exercised at the exercise price during the term of the option. If the security underlying the synthetic securities loan is to be sold during the term of the option in order to implement the investment strategy, such a sale may also be executed by selling the option at the then prevailing market price less the exercise price.

The collateral received shall comply with the requirements set out in sub-section 3.12.3 "Management of collateral and collateral policy". Further details regarding such transactions are disclosed in the Fund's annual report. The risks related to the use of securities lending transactions and the effect on investors returns are described in section 4.6 "Risk factors".

3.12.2.2 Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

If indicated for a Sub-Fund in its Special Section of the Prospectus, the Fund may enter into:

- repurchase agreements that consist of forward transactions at the maturity of which the Fund (seller) has the obligation to repurchase the assets sold and the counterparty (buyer) the obligation to return the assets purchased under the transactions; and/or;
- reverse repurchase agreements that consist of forward transactions at the maturity of which the counterparty (seller) has the obligation to repurchase the asset sold and the Fund (buyer) the obligation to return the assets purchased under the transactions.

The Fund's involvement in such transactions is, however, subject to the following rules:

- the counterparty to these transactions must be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by EU Law;
- the value of a transaction is maintained at a level that allows the Fund to meet its redemption obligations at any time; and
- the Fund may only enter into repurchase agreement and/or reverse repurchase agreement transactions provided that it is able, at any time, (1) to recall the full amount of cash in a reverse repurchase agreement or any securities subject to a repurchase agreement or (2) to terminate the agreement in accordance with applicable regulations. However, fixed-term transactions that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Fund.

Where a Sub-Fund may enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, the underlying assets and investment strategies to which exposure will be gained are those allowed as per the Sub-Fund's investment policy and objectives specified in its Special Section of the Prospectus.

Where a Sub-Fund enters into repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, it is expected that, depending on market conditions and market demand, up to 50% of the securities held by a Sub-Fund may be transferred to a transferee (in the case of repurchase agreement transactions); moreover, within the limits of the applicable investment terms, securities may be received in exchange for cash (in the case of reverse repurchase agreement transactions).

However, if there is an increased market demand, the Fund reserves the right to transfer a maximum of up to 100% of a Sub-Fund's securities to a transferee (in the case of repurchase agreement transaction) or to receive securities in exchange for cash (in the case of reverse repurchase agreement transactions) within the limits of the applicable investment policy.

The collateral received shall comply with the requirements set out in sub-section 3.12.3 "Management of collateral and collateral policy". Further details regarding such transactions are disclosed in the Fund's annual report. The risks related to the use of (reverse) repurchase transactions and the effect on investors returns are described in section 4.6 "Risk factors".

3.12.2.3 Total return swaps

To the extent disclosed in the Special Section of the Prospectus, a Sub-Fund may use total return swaps in order to achieve its investment objective.

Total return swaps are financial derivative instruments in which one counterparty transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to another counterparty.

The Fund will enter into total return swaps on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund by private agreement (OTC) with counterparties as further defined below.

Where a Sub-Fund uses total return swaps, the underlying assets and investment strategies to which exposure will be gained are those allowed as per the Sub-Fund's investment policy and objectives set out in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

In any case, such total return swaps and other financial derivative instruments that display the same characteristics may have underlying assets such as currencies, interest rates, transferable securities, a basket of transferable securities, indices, or UCI.

Where a Sub-Fund enters into total return swaps, the maximum and the expected proportion of such Sub-Fund's net assets that could be subject to total return swaps will be specified in its Special Section of the Prospectus.

Further information on the use of total return swaps (or not) shall be provided in the Special Section of the Prospectus. If a Sub-Fund uses total return swaps, the Special Section of the Prospectus will include further information with respect to investments in total return swaps. The risk of counterparty default and the effect on investor's returns are described in section 4.6 "Risk factors".

3.12.3 Management of collateral and collateral policy

3.12.3.1 General

In the context of OTC financial derivative instruments (in particular, total return swaps) and efficient portfolio management techniques, each Sub-Fund concerned may receive collateral with a view to reduce its counterparty risk. This section sets out the collateral policy applied by the Fund in such case. All assets received by a Sub-Fund in the context of efficient portfolio management techniques shall be considered as collateral for the purposes of this section.

3.12.3.2 Eligible collateral

Collateral received by the Sub-Fund may be used to reduce its counterparty risk exposure if it complies with the criteria set out in the regulations notably in terms of liquidity, valuation, issuer credit quality, correlation, risks linked to the management of collateral and enforceability. In particular, collateral should comply with the following conditions:

- any collateral received other than cash should be of high quality, highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received should also comply with the provisions of article 56 of the UCITS Directive;
- it should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;
- any collateral received other than cash or shares/units of a UCI/UCITS should be issued by an entity not affiliated to the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;
- it should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure of 20% of the concerned Sub-Fund's NAV to any single issuer on an aggregate basis, taking into account all collateral received. By way of derogation, a Sub-Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a Third Country or a public international body to which one or more Member Sates belong. In such an event, the relevant Sub-Fund should receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the concerned Sub-Fund's NAV;
- risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, are identified, managed and mitigated by the risk management process;
- where there is a title transfer, the collateral received will be held by the Depositary. For other types of collateral arrangement, the collateral will be held by a third-party depositary which is subject to prudential supervision and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral; and
- it should be capable of being fully enforced by the relevant Sub-Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

Subject to the abovementioned conditions, collateral received by the Sub-Funds may consist of:

- cash and cash equivalents, including short-term bank certificates and money market instruments, letters of credit, and guarantees at first demand issued by a first-class credit institution not affiliated with the counterparty;
- bonds issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD or by their local public authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with European Union, regional or worldwide scope;
- shares or units issued by money market undertakings for collective investment calculating a daily NAV and being assigned a rating of AAA or its equivalent;
- shares or units issued by UCITS investing mainly in bonds/shares mentioned in the following two indents;
- bonds, irrespective of their residual term, issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering adequate liquidity;
- shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a member state of the European Union or on a stock exchange of a member state of the OECD, on the condition that these shares are included in a main index.

3.12.3.3 Level of collateral

With respect to securities lending transactions, the relevant Sub-Fund will generally require the borrower to post collateral representing a certain value of the security lent at any time during the lifetime of the agreement. The applicable collateralization ratio for collateral received in relation to securities lending and (reverse) repurchase transactions as well as OTC derivative transactions can be found in the table below.

3.12.3.4 Collateral valuation and haircut policy

The Fund pursues a strategy for the assessment of haircuts applied to financial assets which are accepted as collateral (haircut policy).

Collateral will be valued, on a daily basis, using available market prices and taking into account appropriate discounts which will be determined based on the haircut policy. The haircut policy takes into account a variety of factors, depending on the nature of the collateral received, such as the issuer's credit standing, the maturity, currency, price volatility of the assets and, where applicable, the outcome of liquidity stress tests carried out by a Sub-Fund under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions. No haircut will generally be applied to cash collateral.

The value of collateral will correspond to the market value of the relevant securities reduced by at least the applicable haircut percentage specified in the table below. Subject to specific disclosure to the contrary in its Special Section of the Prospectus, the collateral haircut policy applicable to each Sub-Fund applies as follows:

Collateralization ratio for	**at least**
Cash	100%
Fixed Income (depended upon credit rating and instrument type)	102%
Equity (depended upon liquidity)	104%
ETF	102%
Convertible Bonds	104%

The above collateralization table is applicable for collateral received in relation to securities lending and (reverse) repurchase transactions as well as OTC derivative transactions.

Collateral is held by the Depositary or a sub-depositary of the Depositary. Cash collateral in the form of bank deposits may be held in blocked accounts by the Depositary of the Fund or by another credit institution with the Depositary's consent, provided that this other credit institution is subject to supervision by a regulatory authority and has no link to the provider of the collateral. It shall be ensured that the Fund is able to claim its rights on the collateral in case of the occurrence of an event requiring the execution thereof, meaning that the collateral shall be available at all times, either directly or through the intermediary of a first class financial institution or a wholly-owned subsidiary of this institution, in such a manner that the Fund is able to appropriate or realise the assets given as collateral, without delay, if the counterparty does not comply with its obligation to return the securities lent.

A Sub-Fund receiving collateral for at least 30% of its assets should assess the risk involved through regular stress tests carried out under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions to assess the consequences of changes to the market value and the liquidity risk attached to the collateral. The liquidity stress testing policy should prescribe the following:

- design of stress test scenario analysis including calibration, certification and sensitivity analysis;
- empirical approach to impact assessment, including back-testing of liquidity risk estimates;
- reporting frequency and limit/loss tolerance threshold/s; and
- mitigation actions to reduce loss including haircut policy and gap risk protection.

3.12.3.5 Re-investment policy

The Sub-Fund management determines for each Sub-Fund the required level of collateral for OTC financial derivative instruments and efficient portfolio management techniques, taking into account the nature and characteristics of the transactions, the creditworthiness and identity of counterparties and prevailing market conditions.

Cash collateral received by a Sub-Fund in relation to any of these transactions may be reinvested in a manner consistent with the investment objective of such Sub-Fund in:

- shares or units issued by short-term money market undertakings for collective investment as defined in the CESR Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (Ref. CESR/10-049);
- short-term bank deposits;
- high-quality government bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State, Switzerland, Canada, Japan or the United States or by their local authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with European Union, regional or world-wide scope; and
- reverse repurchase agreement transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the UCITS is able to recall, at any time, the full amount of cash on accrued basis. Such reinvestment will be taken into account for the calculation of each concerned Sub-Fund's global exposure, in particular if it creates a leverage effect.

Re-invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral. Following reinvestment of collateral received in cash, all risks associated with a normal investment will apply.

Non-cash collateral received by a Sub-Fund may not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

3.12.4 Information in the annual report

The following information will be disclosed in the Fund's annual report:

- the exposure of each Sub-Fund obtained through techniques for efficient portfolio management and total return swaps;
- the identity of the counterparties for these techniques for efficient portfolio management and total return swaps;
- the relationship of these counterparties with the Management Company, the Fund Manager, the relevant Sub-Fund Manager or the Depositary;
- the type and amount of collateral received by the Sub-Funds to decrease exposure to counterparty risk;
- the revenues deriving from efficient portfolio management techniques and total return swaps for the whole reporting period, with the direct and indirect operational costs and fees borne;
- the identity of the entities to which such costs and fees are paid; and
- any other information required by SFTR.

3.13 Execution of buy and sell orders; selection of brokers and use of research services

The Management Company submits buy and sell orders for securities and financial instruments directly to brokers and traders for the account of the respective Sub-Fund. The Management Company concludes agreements with these

brokers and traders under customary market conditions that comply with first-rate execution standards. When selecting the broker or trader, the Management Company takes into account all relevant factors, such as the credit rating of the broker or trader and the execution capacities provided. A prerequisite for the selection of a broker is that the Management Company always ensures that transactions are executed under the best possible conditions, taking into account the specific market at the specific time for the specific type and size of transaction (**best execution principle**).

The Management Company may conclude agreements with selected brokers, traders and other research and analysis service providers, whereby these service providers acquire market information and research. These services are used by the Management Company for the purpose of managing the respective Sub-Fund of the Fund. When the Management Company uses these services, it adheres to all applicable regulatory requirements and industry standards. In particular, the Management Company does not require any services if the aforementioned agreements according to prudent judgement do not support the Management Company in its investment decision-making process.

4. Risk management systems and risk factors

4.1 Permanent risk management function

In accordance with CSSF Regulation 10-04, the Management Company must establish and maintain a permanent risk management function. This permanent risk management function is hierarchically and functionally independent from operating units.

The Management Company ensures that appropriate safeguards against conflicts of interest have been adopted so as to allow an independent performance of risk management activities, and that its risk management process satisfies the requirements of article 42 of the Law of 2010.

The permanent risk management function is responsible for:

- implementing the risk management policy and procedures;
- ensuring compliance with the Fund's risk limit system concerning global exposure and counterparty risk in accordance with articles 46, 47 and 48 of CSSF Regulation 10-04;
- providing advice to the Board of Directors of the Fund as regards the identification of the risk profile of the Fund / Sub-Fund;
- providing regular reports to the Board of Directors of the Fund and, where it exists, the supervisory function, on:
  - the consistency between the current levels of risk incurred by the Fund and its risk profile,
  - the compliance of the Fund with relevant risk limit systems,
  - the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management process, indicating in particular whether appropriate remedial measures have been taken in the event of any deficiencies;
- providing regular reports to senior management outlining the current level of risk incurred by the Fund and any actual or foreseeable breaches of their limits, so as to ensure that prompt and appropriate action can be taken;
- reviewing and supporting, where appropriate, the arrangements and procedures for the valuation of OTC financial derivatives as referred to in article 49 of CSSF Regulation 10-04.

The permanent risk management function has the necessary authority and access to all relevant information necessary to fulfil the tasks set out above.

4.2 Concept of risk profile

Article 13 (3) (c) of CSSF Regulation 10-04 requires the permanent risk management function of management companies to provide advice to the management board of the Management Company as regards the definition of the risk profile of each managed UCITS. Circular CSSF 11/512, as amended from time to time, specifies that the management board of the Management Company must define, for each managed UCITS, a risk profile resulting from a process of risk identification which considers all risks that may be material for the managed UCITS. This risk profile must then be approved by the management board of the Management Company before launching the UCITS.

In accordance with article 45 (2) (d) of CSSF Regulation 10-04, the Management Company must also establish, implement and maintain a documented system of internal limits concerning the measures used to manage and control the relevant risks to which the Fund is exposed, considering all risks which may be material to the Fund as referred to in article 43 of said regulation and ensuring consistency with the Fund risk profile.

The risk profile must be updated in the context of a decision of the management board of the Management Company, whenever it is impacted by a material modification.

4.3 Risk management policy

In accordance with the Law of 2010 and CSSF Regulation 10-04 as regards risk management, the Management Company must employ a risk management policy which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions in the Sub-Funds' portfolios and their contribution to the overall risk profile of these portfolios.

The Management Company has accordingly implemented a risk management policy which will be followed in relation to the Fund and its Sub-Funds. The risk management policy enables the Management Company to assess the exposure of the Sub-Funds to market, liquidity and counterparty risks, and to all other risks, including operational risks and sustainability risks, which are material for each Sub-Fund. The management board of the Management Company will review such risk management policy at least annually and on other occurrence.

The Management Company deploys a risk management policy which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of each individual Sub-Fund. Furthermore, the Management Company deploys a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC financial derivative instruments which is communicated to the CSSF on a regular basis in accordance with Luxembourg law.

Upon request of investors, the Management Company can provide supplementary information relating to the risk management policy.

4.4 Global exposure approach

The Management Company will deploy a risk-management policy which enables them to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of each Sub-Fund. The Management Company will deploy, if applicable, a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of any OTC financial derivative instruments.

There are three possible risk measurement approaches, as described below. The Management Company chooses which approach each Sub-Fund will use, based on the Sub-Fund's investment strategy.

The management board of the Management Company can require a Sub-Fund to use an additional approach (for reference only, however, not for purposes of determining compliance), and can change the approach if it believes the current method no longer adequately expresses the Sub-Fund's overall market exposure.

Approach	Description
Absolute Value-at-Risk (Absolute VaR)	The Management Company estimates the level which the loss on the Sub-Fund's NAV over a 1-month time frame (meaning 20 trading days) may exceed with a 1% probability in normal market conditions. This estimated level should not be higher than 20%.
Relative Value-at-Risk (Relative VaR)	The ratio of the Sub-Fund's VaR over the VaR of a chosen benchmark (typically an appropriate market index or combination of indices) should not exceed 200%.
Commitment	The Management Company calculates all derivatives exposures of the Sub-Fund as if they were direct investments in the underlying positions. This allows the Management Company to include the effects of any hedging or offsetting positions as well as some positions taken for efficient portfolio management where applicable. The exposure calculated using this approach should not exceed 100% of total assets.

The risk measurement approach used for the respective Sub-Fund is indicated in the special section of the Prospectus.

4.5 Concept of leverage

The expected / maximum level of leverage per Sub-Fund for which a VaR risk measurement approach is used for the Sub-Fund's global risk exposure and which is calculated by using the "Sum of Notionals" of the derivatives used is maximum twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets unless otherwise set out in Special Section of the Prospectus.

The "Sum of Notionals" calculation shows the absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio, whereas the commitment calculation converts each financial derivative instrument position into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that financial derivative instrument, including applicable netting and/or hedging arrangements.

Investors should note that the expected level of leverage is an estimate only and there is possibility of higher leverage levels in certain circumstances, e.g., where the Sub-Fund management may make more extensive use of financial derivative instruments for investment purposes (within the limits of each Sub-Fund's investment objective) as opposed to a more limited use for hedging purposes. Such circumstances are further detailed in Special Section of the Prospectus. The disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

An expected level of leverage does not necessarily represent an increase of risk in the Sub-Fund as some of the derivative instruments used may even reduce the risk. Shareholders should note that the "Sum of Notionals" calculation method of the expected level of leverage does not make a distinction as to the intended use of a derivative e.g., being either hedging or investment purposes.

The "Sum of Notionals" calculation typically results in a higher leverage figure than for the commitment approach calculation predominantly due to the exclusion of any netting and/or hedging arrangements.

This may be varied within applicable limits if considered to be in the best interests of the Sub-Fund.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that such methodology is different to the risk measurement approaches described herein and that as a consequence, in some instances, this could result in a Sub-Fund having a more restrictive use of financial derivative instruments than what it is allowed, based on the limits outlined above. However, the maximum expected exposure is not expected to impact the achievement of the investment objectives of the relevant Sub-Funds.

4.6 Risk factors

All investments involve risks and the risks involved when investing in a Sub-Fund may vary depending on the investment policy and strategies of the Sub-Fund.

The risk information in this Prospectus is intended to give an overview of the main and material risks associated with each Sub-Fund.

Any of these risks could cause a Sub-Fund to lose money, to perform less well than similar investments, to experience high volatility (ups and downs in NAV), or to fail to meet its objective over any period of time. Shareholders could lose part or even all of the capital invested in a Sub-Fund. Appreciation of capital cannot be guaranteed.

Investors should also carefully consider all of the information set out in this section as well as the information provided in the respective Special Section of the Prospectus before making an investment decision in any Sub-Fund. This section does not purport to be a complete explanation of all risks involved in an investment in any Sub-Fund or Share Class and other risks may also be or become relevant from time to time.

4.6.1 Risk of investing in the Fund

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

4.6.1.1 Fluctuation of a Sub-Fund´s NAV per share

The NAV per share is calculated as the value of a Sub-Fund divided by the number of shares in circulation. The value of a Sub-Fund is equal to the sum of the market values of all assets held in the Sub-Fund, less the market values of all liabilities of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's NAV per share is thus dependent on the assets held in the Sub-Fund and on the amount of the Sub-Fund's liabilities. If the value of these assets declines, or if the value of the liabilities rises, the Sub-Fund's NAV per share falls.

4.6.1.2 Impact of tax aspects on individual results

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

4.6.1.3 Suspension of the redemption of shares

The Fund may temporarily suspend the redemption of shares 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 NAV per share. In addition, the CSSF can order the Fund to suspend the redemption of shares if that is necessary in the interests of the investors or the public. The investor cannot return shares during such periods. The NAV per share can fall even when the redemption of shares is suspended, as would be the case if the Fund were forced to sell assets below market value during a suspension of the redemption of shares. The NAV per share after resumption of the redemption of shares can be lower than the NAV per share before suspension of redemption.

A suspension without subsequent resumption of the redemption of shares can lead directly to a liquidation of the Sub-Fund, for example, when the Fund decides to liquidate the Sub-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.

4.6.1.4 Amendment of the Prospectus

The Fund can change the Prospectus with the approval of the CSSF. This may have an effect on the investor's rights. The Fund may, for example, amend the investment policy or increase the costs to be charged to the respective Sub-Fund. This can result in a change to the risk associated with the respective Sub-Fund.

4.6.1.5 Liquidation and merger of a Sub-Fund

The Fund may decide to liquidate or merge a Sub-Fund if this appears necessary or appropriate, taking into account the interests of the investors, to protect the interests of the Fund or in the interest of investment policy.

4.6.1.6 Transfer of the Fund to another asset management company

The Fund can decide to entrust its management 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 shares held by the investor must be returned. Income taxes may be incurred in this case.

4.6.1.7 Profitability and fulfilment of the investor´s investment objectives

No assurance can be given that the investor will achieve the desired investment performance. The NAV per share of the Sub-Fund can fall and lead to investor losses. There are no guarantees from the Fund, the Management Company or from third parties concerning a particular minimum payment commitment upon redemption or a particular investment performance of a Sub-Fund unless otherwise provided for in the Special Section of the Prospectus. A subscription fee paid in a purchase of shares, or a redemption fee paid in a sale of shares, 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.

4.6.2 Risk of negative performance of the Fund (market risk)

The risks described below can affect the performance of a Sub-Fund or of the assets held in the Sub-Fund and can thus also adversely affect the NAV per share and the capital invested by the investor.

4.6.2.1 Risks of changes in value

The assets in which the Management Company and the Sub-Fund management invests for the account of the respective Sub-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.

4.6.2.2 Risk of negative interest on deposits

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

4.6.2.3 Capital market risk

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

Irrational factors such as sentiment, opinions and rumours 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.

4.6.2.4 Capital market risk related to sustainability risks

Environmental, social or corporate 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.

4.6.2.5 Company-specific risk

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

4.6.2.6 Risk of changes in interest rates

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

4.6.2.7 Risk of price changes in convertible and warrant-linked bonds

Convertible and warrant linked bonds securitise 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.

4.6.2.8 Risks associated with derivative transactions

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

- Using derivatives can result in losses that may even exceed the amounts invested for the derivative transaction.
- Price changes in the underlying can cause a decrease in the value of the option or future. If the value decreases and the derivative thus becomes worthless, the Fund may be forced to allow the rights acquired to expire. Changes in the value of the asset underlying a swap or a total return swap can also result in losses for the Sub-Fund.
- The leverage effect of options may alter the value of a Sub-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 Sub-Fund loses the option premium it paid. If options are sold, there is the risk that the Sub-Fund may be obligated to buy assets at a price that is higher than the current market price, or obliged to deliver assets at a price that is lower than the current market price. In that case, the Sub-Fund suffers a loss amounting to the price difference less the option premium received.
- In futures contracts, there is a risk that the Fund will be obligated, for the account of the Sub-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 Sub-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 Fund 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 favourable time; conversely, it may be necessary to buy or sell them at an unfavourable time.

The following risks can occur in OTC transactions:

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

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

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

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

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

4.6.2.10.1 Risks in securities lending transactions

If the Fund grants a loan of securities for the account of the respective Sub-Fund, it transfers the securities to a borrower, which returns securities of the same kind, quantity, and quality at the end of the transaction (securities loan). For the duration of the transaction, the Fund has no right to use securities lent. If the security loses value during the transaction and the 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 respective Sub-Fund.

4.6.2.10.2 Risks in repurchase agreement transactions

If the 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 is set when the agreement is entered into. If the securities sold under a repurchase agreement should lose value during the term of the agreement, and if the 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 respective Sub-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 Fund generated, for the account of the respective Sub-Fund, through reinvestment of the cash received as the purchase price.

4.6.2.10.3 Counterparty risks

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

4.6.2.10.4 Operational risks

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

4.6.2.10.5 Liquidity risks

The respective Sub-Fund is subject to liquidity risks which arise when a particular instrument is difficult to dispose of.

4.6.2.10.6 Custody risks

Custody risk is the risk of loss of securities held with a Depositary as a result of insolvency, negligence or fraudulent action by the Depositary.

Custody risk is influenced by a variety of factors including the legal status of the securities, the accounting practices and safekeeping procedures employed by the Depositary, the Depositary's choice of sub-depositaries and other intermediaries, and the law governing the custody relationship.

4.6.2.10.7 Risks in securities lending transactions

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

4.6.2.10.8 Risks associated with the acceptance of collateral

The Fund receives collateral for the account of a Sub-Fund 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 Fund's delivery or retransfer claim against the counterparty.

The Fund can for the account of a Sub-Fund 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 Fund for the respective Sub-Fund in the amount originally granted. The respective Sub-Fund would then have to bear the losses suffered on the collateral.

4.6.2.10.9 Risks associated with the management of collateral

The Fund receives collateral for the account of a Sub-Fund 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 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 Fund's delivery or retransfer claim for the relevant Sub-Fund with respect to the counterparty.

4.6.2.11 Risk of change in the regulatory admissibility of securities

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

4.6.2.12 Inflation risk

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

4.6.2.13 Currency risk

Assets of the respective Sub-Fund can be invested in a currency other than the respective Sub-Fund's currency. The respective Sub-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 respective Sub-Fund's currency, the value of such investments, and thus also the value of the respective Sub-Fund's assets, is reduced.

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

4.6.2.14 Concentration risk

If investment is concentrated on particular assets or markets, the respective Sub-Fund becomes particularly heavily dependent on the performance of these assets or markets.

4.6.2.15 Risks associated with investment in investment fund units / shares

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

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

4.6.2.16 Risks arising from the investment spectrum

In observance of the investment principles and limits stipulated in the law and in the investment conditions, which provide the respective Sub-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.

4.6.2.17 Risks of investing in contingent convertibles

Contingent convertibles (CoCos) are a form of hybrid financial instrument. From the perspective of the issuer, they act as a capital buffer and contribute to the fulfilment of certain regulatory capital requirements. Under their terms and conditions of issue, CoCos are either converted into equity or their principal amount is written down upon the occurrence of certain trigger events linked to regulatory capital thresholds.

The conversion event can also be triggered by the supervisory authorities, independently of the trigger events and outside of the control of the issuer, if the supervisory authorities call into question the long-term viability of the issuer, or of companies related to the issuer, as a going concern (conversion/write-down risk).

Following a trigger event, the recovery of the capital invested depends essentially on the configuration of the CoCo. CoCos can use one of the following three methods to recover their fully or partially written-down nominal value: conversion into equity, temporary write-down or permanent write-off. In the case of a temporary write-down, the write-down is completely discretionary, taking into account certain regulatory restrictions. Any coupon payments after the trigger event are based on the reduced nominal value.

A CoCo investor may therefore, under certain circumstances, incur losses ahead of equity investors and other holders of debt instruments in respect of the same issuer.

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

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

4.6.2.17.1 Risk of falling below the specified trigger (trigger level risk)

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

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

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

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

4.6.2.17.2 Risk of suspension of the coupon payment (coupon cancellation risk)

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

4.6.2.17.3 Risk of a change of coupon (coupon resetting risk)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the case of conversion to equity, CoCo investors become Shareholders when the trigger occurs. In the event of insolvency, claims of Shareholders have subordinate priority and are dependent on the remaining funds available.

Therefore, a conversion of the CoCo may lead to a total loss of capital. Under certain circumstances, CoCo investors may even incur the initial losses when the trigger occurs, even before the holders of equity.

4.6.2.17.7 Risk of concentration on a sector

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

4.6.2.17.8 Liquidity risk

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

4.6.2.17.9 Income valuation risk

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

4.6.2.17.10 Unknown risk

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

For further information, please refer to ESMA/ 2014/944.

4.6.3 Risks of restricted or elevated liquidity of the respective Sub-Fund and risks associated with increased subscription or increased redemption (liquidity risk)

In the following, the risks that may adversely affect the liquidity of the respective Sub-Fund are presented. This may result in the respective Sub-Fund being temporarily or permanently unable to meet its payment obligations, and in the Fund being temporarily or permanently unable to meet the redemption requests of investors. The investor may not be able to realise 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 realisation of the liquidity risks could also cause the value of the respective Sub-Fund's assets, and thus the NAV per share, to decline in cases where, for instance, the Management Company is forced, if legally permissible, to sell assets for the respective Sub-Fund at less than market value. If the Fund is unable to meet the redemption requests of investors, this may additionally lead to the suspension of redemptions and, in extreme cases, to the subsequent liquidation of the respective Sub-Fund.

4.6.3.1 Risk from investing in assets

It is also permitted to acquire assets for the respective Sub-Fund that are neither admitted to a stock exchange nor admitted to or included in another regulated market. A potential sale of these assets may be possible only with high price

discounts or with delays, or not at all. Even for assets admitted to a stock exchange, a potential sale might not be possible or might only be possible with high price discounts, depending on the market situation, the volume, the time frame and planned costs.

4.6.3.2 Risk from borrowing

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

4.6.3.3 Risks from increased redemptions or subscriptions

Buy and sell orders from investors cause liquidity to flow into and out of a Sub-Fund, respectively. The inflows and outflows, after netting, can result in either a net inflow or a net outflow of the respective Sub-Fund's liquid assets. This net inflow or net outflow can cause the Fund 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 Fund for the respective Sub-Fund as a result of the inflows or outflows.

The resulting transaction costs are charged to the respective Sub-Fund and can adversely affect the respective Sub-Fund's performance. In the case of inflows, an increased Sub-Fund liquidity can diminish the performance of the respective Sub-Fund if the Fund cannot invest the funds under adequate conditions, or cannot do so in a timely manner.

4.6.3.4 Risk associated with public holidays in specific regions / countries

According to the investment strategy, investments for the respective Sub-Fund are to be made in specific regions and countries in particular. Local public holidays in these regions or countries may result in differences between stock exchange trading days of these regions or countries and the Valuation Dates of the respective Sub-Fund. The respective Sub-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 respective Sub-Fund might be prevented from selling assets in the time required. This can adversely affect the ability of the respective Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests or other payment obligations.

4.6.3.5 Counterparty risk

The respective Sub-Fund may incur risks in the context of a contractual relationship with another party (a "counterparty"). Here there is a risk that the counterparty might no longer be able to meet its contractual obligations. These risks can affect the performance of the respective Sub-Fund and can thus also adversely affect the NAV per share and the capital invested by the investor.

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

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

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

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

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

4.6.3.6 Credit risk

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

4.6.3.7 Risk of default / Counterparty risks (except central counterparties)

The default of an issuer or of a contracting party against which the respective Sub-Fund has claims can lead to losses for the respective Sub-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 respective Sub-Fund may default in whole or in part (counterparty risk). This applies to all contracts that are entered into for the account of the respective Sub-Fund.

4.6.3.8 Risk from central counterparties

A central counterparty (CCP) acts as an intermediary institution in particular transactions for the respective Sub-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 partner not being able to provide the agreed services. These protective measures enable the CCP at all times to offset losses from the transactions entered

into (e.g., through the use of collateral). Regardless these protective measures, it cannot be ruled out that a CCP might itself become overindebted and default, which would also affect claims of the Fund for the respective Sub-Fund. This may give rise to losses for the respective Sub-Fund.

4.6.3.9 Risks of default in repurchase agreement transactions

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

4.6.3.10 Risks of default in securities lending transactions

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

4.6.4 Operational and other risks of the Fund

In the following, the risks that can arise, for example, from inadequate internal processes and from human error or system failures at the Management Company, the Fund or at external third parties are presented. These risks can affect the performance of the respective Sub-Fund and can thus also adversely affect the NAV per share and the capital invested by the investor.

4.6.4.1 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. A Sub-Fund may suffer losses due to errors by employees of the Management Company, the Fund or of external third parties, or be damaged by outside events such as natural disasters or pandemics.

These events may be caused or exacerbated by failure to take sustainability into account. The Management Company strives to minimise operational risks and possible associated financial consequences that could adversely affect the value of a Sub-Fund's assets as much as reasonably possible, and has set up processes and procedures to identify, manage and minimise such risks.

4.6.4.2 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 Fund is entitled for the account of the respective Sub-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.

4.6.4.3 Geopolitical risks

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

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

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

4.6.4.4 Investments in Russia

If provided for in the Special Section of the Prospectus for a particular Sub-Fund, Sub-Funds may, within the scope of their respective investment policies, invest in securities that are traded on the Moscow Exchange (MICEX-RTS). The exchange is a recognized and regulated market as defined by article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010. Additional details are specified in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

4.6.4.5 Custody and registration risk in Russia

- Even though commitments in the Russian equity markets are well covered through the use of GDRs and ADRs, individual Sub-Funds may, in accordance with their investment policies, invest in securities that might require the use of local depositary and/or custodial services. At present, the proof of legal ownership of equities in Russia is delivered in book-entry form.
- The Shareholder Register is of decisive importance in the custody and registration procedure. Registrars are not subject to any real government supervision, and the Sub-Fund could lose its registration through fraud, negligence or just plain oversight. Moreover, in practice, there was and is no really strict adherence to the regulation in Russia under which companies having more than 1,000 Shareholders must employ their own independent registrars who fulfil the legally prescribed criteria. Given this lack of independence, the management of a company may be able to exert potentially considerable influence over the compilation of the Shareholders of the Fund.
- Any distortion or destruction of the register could have a material adverse effect on the interest held by the Sub-Fund in the corresponding shares of the Fund or, in some cases, even completely eliminate such a holding. Neither the Sub-Fund nor the fund manager nor the Depositary nor the Management Company nor the Board of Directors of the Fund nor any of the sales agents is in a position to make any representations or warranties or provide any guarantees with respect to the actions or services of the registrar. This risk is borne by the Sub-Fund.

At present, Russian law does not provide for the concept of the "good-faith acquirer" as it is usually the case in western legislation. As a result of this, under Russian law, an acquirer of securities (with the exception of cash instruments and bearer instruments), accepts such securities subject to possible restrictions of claims and ownership that could have existed with respect to the seller or previous owner of these securities. The Russian Federal Commission for Securities and Capital Markets is currently working on draft legislation to provide for the concept of the "good-faith acquirer". However, there is no assurance that such a law will apply retroactively to purchases of shares previously undertaken by the Sub-Fund. Accordingly, it is possible at this point in time that the ownership of equities by a Sub-Fund could be contested by a previous owner from whom the equities were acquired;

such an event could have an adverse effect on the assets of that Sub-Fund.

4.6.4.6 Investments in People´s Republic of China (PRC)

4.6.4.6.1 Political, economic and social risks

Any political changes, social instability and unfavourable diplomatic developments, which may take place in or in relation to the PRC could result in the imposition of additional governmental restrictions including expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxes or nationalisation of some of the constituents of the Reference Index. Investors should also note that any change in the policies of the PRC may adversely impact on the securities markets in the PRC as well as the performance of the Sub-Fund.

4.6.4.6.2 PRC economic risks

The economy in the PRC has experienced rapid growth in recent years. However, such growth may or may not continue, and may not apply evenly across different sectors of the PRC economy. The PRC government has also implemented various measures from time to time to prevent overheating of the economy. Furthermore, the transformation of the PRC from a socialist economy to a more market-oriented economy has led to various economic and social disruptions in the PRC and there can be no assurance that such transformation will continue or be successful. All these may have an adverse impact on the performance of the Sub-Fund.

4.6.4.6.3 Legal system of the PRC

The legal system of the PRC is based on written laws and regulations. However, many of these laws and regulations are still untested and the enforceability of such laws and regulations remains unclear. In particular, the PRC regulations, which govern currency exchange in the PRC are relatively new and their application is uncertain. Such regulations also empower the CSRC and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) to exercise discretion in their respective interpretation of the regulations, which may result in increased uncertainties in their application.

4.6.4.6.4 Risks relating to the depositary in the PRC (PRC Depositary) and other agents

Onshore PRC assets will be maintained by the PRC Depositary in electronic form via securities accounts with the CSDCC, CCDC or SCH and cash accounts with the PRC Depositary.

The Management Company or the Sub-Fund manager also appoints agents (such as brokers and settlement agents) to execute transactions for the Sub-Fund in the PRC markets. Should, for any reason, the Sub-Fund's ability to use the relevant agent be affected, this could disrupt the operations of the Sub-Fund and affect the ability of the Sub-Fund to implement the desired investment strategy. The Sub-Fund may also incur losses due to the acts or omissions of either the relevant agent or the PRC Depositary in the execution or settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of any funds or securities. Subject to the applicable laws and regulations in the PRC, the Depositary will make arrangements to ensure that the PRC Depositary has appropriate procedures to properly safe-keep the Sub-Fund's assets.

For investments under the CIBM Program, applied by the Management Company or the Fund for any Sub-Fund directly, the securities and cash accounts for the Sub-Fund in the PRC are maintained in the name of "the Management Company – the name of the Sub-Fund".

Investors should note that cash deposited in the cash accounts of the Sub-Fund with the PRC Depositary will not be segregated but will be a debt owing from the PRC Depositary to the Sub-Fund as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of the PRC Depositary. In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the PRC Depositary, the Sub-Fund will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash accounts, and the Sub-Fund will become an unsecured creditor, ranking pari passu with all other unsecured creditors, of the PRC Depositary. The Sub-Fund may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the Sub-Fund will suffer losses.

4.6.4.6.5 Shenzhen-Hong Kong and Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect (Stock Connect) risks

With Stock Connect, foreign investors (including the Sub-Fund) may directly trade certain eligible A-shares through the Northbound Trading Link, subject to published laws and regulations in their respective applicable version. Stock Connect currently comprises the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect. The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing links program developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEx), China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (China Clear) and Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Similarly, the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing links program developed by HKEx, ChinaClear and Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE) with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between Shenzhen and Hong Kong.

Stock Connect comprises two Northbound Trading Links (for investment in A-shares), one between SSE and the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (SEHK), and the other between SZSE and SEHK. Investors may place orders to trade eligible A-shares listed on SSE (such securities, "SSE Securities") or on SZSE (such securities, SZSE Securities, and SSE Securities and SZSE Securities collectively, Stock Connect Securities) through their Hong Kong brokers, and such orders will be routed by the relevant securities trading service company established by the SEHK to the relevant trading platform of SSE or SZSE, as the case may be, for matching and execution on SSE or SZSE, as the case may be.

Further information about Stock Connect is available online at the website: https://www.hkex.com.hk/Mutual-Market/Stock-Connect?sc_lang=en.

Investment through Stock Connect is subject to additional risks as described below:

Quota limitations risk

Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations on investment, which may restrict the Sub-Fund's ability to invest in A-shares through Stock Connect on a timely basis, and the Sub-Fund may not be able to effectively pursue its investment policies.

Suspension risk

SEHK, SSE and SZSE reserve the right to suspend trading if necessary, for ensuring an orderly and fair market and managing risks prudently which would adversely affect the Sub-Fund's ability to access the PRC market.

Differences in trading day

Stock Connect operates on days when both the relevant PRC market and the Hong Kong market are open for trading and when banks in both the relevant PRC market and the Hong Kong market are open on the corresponding settlement days. It is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the relevant PRC market, but Hong Kong and overseas investors (such as the Sub-Fund) cannot carry out any A-shares trading via Stock Connect. As a result, the Sub-Fund may be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in A-shares during the time when Stock Connect is not trading.

Restrictions on selling imposed by front-end monitoring

PRC regulations require that before an investor sells any share, there should be sufficient shares in the account; otherwise SSE or SZSE (as the case may be) will reject the sell order concerned. SEHK will carry out pre-trade checking on A-shares sell orders of its participants (i.e. the stock brokers) to ensure there is no over-selling.

Clearing, settlement and custody risks

The Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (the "HKSCC"), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of HKEx and ChinaClear establish the clearing links and each is a participant of each other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-boundary trades. As the national central counterparty of the PRC's securities market, ChinaClear operates a comprehensive network of clearing, settlement and stock holding

infrastructure. ChinaClear has established a risk management framework and measures that are approved and supervised by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC). The chances of a ChinaClear default are considered to be remote. Should the remote event of a ChinaClear default occur and ChinaClear be declared as a defaulter, HKSCC will in good faith, seek recovery of the outstanding stocks and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels or through ChinaClear's liquidation. In that event, the Sub-Fund may suffer delay in the recovery process or may not be able to fully recover its losses from ChinaClear.

A-shares are issued in scripless form, so there will be no physical certificates of title representing the interests of the Sub-Fund in any A-shares. Hong Kong and overseas investors, such as the Sub-Fund, who have acquired Stock Connect Securities through Northbound Trading Links should maintain the Stock Connect Securities with their brokers' or depositaries' stock accounts with the central clearing and settlement system operated by HKSCC for the clearing securities listed or traded on SEHK. Further information on the custody set-up relating to Stock Connect is available upon request at the registered office of the Management Company.

Operational risk
Stock Connect is premised on the functioning of the operational systems of the relevant market participants. Market participants are able to participate in this program subject to meeting certain information technology capability, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant exchange and/or clearing house.

The securities regimes and legal systems of the two markets differ significantly and in order for the trial program to operate, market participants may need to address issues arising from the differences on an on-going basis.

Further, the "connectivity" in the Stock Connect program requires routing of orders across the border. This requires the development of new information technology systems on the part of the SEHK and exchange participants (i.e. a new order routing system (China Stock Connect System) to be set up by SEHK to which exchange participants need to connect). There is no assurance that such systems will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both markets. If the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in both markets through the program could be disrupted. The Sub-Fund's ability to access the A-share market (and hence to pursue their investment strategy) will be adversely affected.

Nominee arrangements in holding A-shares
HKSCC is the "nominee holder" of the Stock Connect Securities acquired by overseas investors (including the Sub-Fund) through Stock Connect. The CSRC Stock Connect Rules expressly provide that investors enjoy the rights and benefits of the Stock Connect Securities acquired through Stock Connect in accordance with applicable laws. CSRC has also made statements dated May 15, 2015 and September 30, 2016, that overseas investors that hold Stock Connect Securities through HKSCC are entitled to proprietary interests in such securities as Shareholders. However, it is possible that the courts in the PRC may consider that any nominee or depositary (as registered holder of Stock Connect Securities) would have full ownership thereof, and that even if the concept of beneficial ownership is recognized under PRC law, those Stock Connect Securities would form part of the pool of assets of such entity available for distribution to creditors of such entities and/or that a beneficial owner may have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof. Consequently, the Sub-Fund and the Depositary cannot ensure that the Sub-Fund's ownership of these securities or title thereto is assured in all circumstances.

Under the rules of the central clearing and settlement system operated by HKSCC for the clearing of securities listed or traded on SEHK, HKSCC as nominee holder shall have no obligation to take any legal action or court proceeding to enforce any rights on behalf of the investors in respect of the Stock Connect Securities in the PRC or elsewhere. Therefore, although the relevant Sub-Fund's ownership may be ultimately recognised, the Sub-Fund may suffer difficulties or delays in enforcing their rights in A-shares.

To the extent that HKSCC is deemed to be performing safekeeping functions with respect to assets held through it, it should be noted that the Depositary and the Sub- Fund will have no legal relationship with HKSCC and no direct legal recourse against HKSCC in the event that the Sub-Fund suffers losses resulting from the performance or insolvency of HKSCC.

Investor compensation
Investments of the Sub-Fund through northbound trading under Stock Connect will not be covered by Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund as the shares are not considered listed or traded in SEHK or Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited. The investments are also not protected by the China Securities Investor Protection Fund in the PRC as trading is done through securities brokers in Hong Kong and not PRC brokers.

Trading costs
In addition to paying trading fees and stamp duties in connection with A-share trading, the Sub-Fund may be subject to new portfolio fees, dividend tax and tax concerned with income arising from stock transfers, which are yet to be determined by the relevant authorities.

Regulatory risk
The CSRC Stock Connect rules are departmental regulations having legal effect in the PRC. However, the application of such rules is untested, and the PRC courts may not recognize such rules, e.g. in liquidation proceedings of PRC companies. Stock Connect is relatively novel in nature and is subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities and implementation rules made by the stock exchanges in the PRC and Hong Kong. Further, new regulations may be promulgated in connection with operations and cross-border legal enforcement of cross-border trades under Stock Connect. The regulations are untested so far and it is uncertain how they will be applied. Moreover, the current regulations are subject to change. There is no assurance that Stock Connect will not be abolished. The Sub-Fund, which may invest in the PRC markets through the Stock Connect may be adversely affected as a result of such changes.

4.6.4.6.6 Bond Connect risks

The CIBM has opened up to global investors through the Mainland China-Hong Kong mutual access program called Bond Connect. Bond Connect allows overseas and Mainland China investors to trade in each other's bond markets through a connection between Mainland China and Hong Kong based financial infrastructure institutions and improves the flexibility and efficiency of the investing process in the CIBM.

Trading link
Participants to Bond Connect register with Tradeweb, the Bond Connect offshore electronic trading platform that links directly into China Foreign Exchange Trade System (CFETS). This platform will allow trading with designated onshore Bond Connect market makers using the Request for Quotation (RFQ) protocol. The Bond Connect market makers provide tradable prices through CFETS. The quote will include the full amount with the clean price, yield to maturity and effective period for the response. The market makers can decline to respond to the RFQ and can decline, amend or withdraw the quote as long as the potential buyer has not accepted it. Upon acceptance of the quote by the potential buyer, all other quotes automatically become invalid. CFETS then generates a trade confirmation on which the market maker, buyers, CFETS and depository will use to process the settlement.

Bonds purchased through Bond Connect will be held onshore with the CCDC in the name of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA). Investors will be the beneficial owners of the bonds via a segregated account structure in the Central Moneymarket Unit (CMU) In Hong Kong.

Further information about Bond Connect is available online at the website: http://www.chinabondconnect.com/en/index.html.

Volatility and liquidity risk
Low trading volume of certain debt securities in the CIBM caused by market volatility and potential lack of liquidity may result in significant fluctuating prices. Accordingly, the investing Sub-

Funds are subject to volatility and liquidity risks. The bid and offer spreads of the prices of such securities may be large, and the relevant Sub-Funds may incur significant trading and realisation costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments. It may be difficult or impossible to sell the debt securities traded in the CIBM, and this could affect the relevant Sub-Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of such securities at their intrinsic value.

Asset segregation
Under Bond Connect, assets are distinctly segregated into three levels across the onshore and offshore central depositories (CSD). It is mandatory for investors using Bond Connect to hold their bonds in a segregated account at the offshore depository in the name of the end investor.

Clearing and settlement risks
CCDC and CMU established the clearing links, and each is a participant of each other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-boundary trades. For cross-boundary trades initiated in a market, the clearing house of that market will on one hand clear and settle with its own clearing participants, and on the other hand undertake to fulfil the clearing and settlement obligations of its clearing participants with the counterparty clearing house.

As the national central counterparty of the PRC's securities market, CCDC operates a comprehensive network of clearing, settlement and bond holding infrastructure. CCDC has established a risk management framework and implemented measures that are approved and supervised by the PBOC. The chances of a default by CCDC are considered to be remote. Should the remote event of a default by CCDC occur and CCDC is declared as a defaulter, CMU will in good faith, seek recovery of the outstanding bonds and monies from CCDC through available legal channels or through CCDC's liquidation. In the remote event of a CCDC default, CMU's liabilities in Bond Connect bonds under its market contracts with clearing participants will be limited to assisting clearing participants in pursuing their claims against CCDC. In the event, the relevant Sub-Fund may suffer delay in the recovery process or may not be able to fully recover its losses from CCDC.

Regulatory risk
The Bond Connect is novel in nature. The current regulations governing Bond Connect are untested so far, and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied. There is no assurance that PRC courts will recognize such rules, e.g. in liquidation proceedings of PRC companies. In addition, Bond Connect is subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities and implementation rules in the PRC and Hong Kong. Further, new regulations may be promulgated from time to time by the regulators in connection with operations and cross-border legal enforcement in connection with cross-border trades under the Bond Connect. The current regulations are subject to change, which may have potential retrospective effects and there can be no assurance that Bond Connect will not be abolished. The Sub-Fund, which may invest in the PRC markets through the Bond Connect, may be adversely affected as a result of such changes.

Taxation Risks
PRC tax authorities do not currently have specific formal guidance on the treatment of income tax and other tax categories payable in respect of trading in CIBM by eligible foreign institutional investors via Bond Connect. Any changes in PRC tax law, future clarifications thereof, and/or subsequent retroactive enforcement by the PRC tax authorities of any tax may result in a material loss to the relevant Sub-Funds. The Management Company will keep the provisioning policy for tax liability under review. The Management Company may make a provision for potential tax liabilities in its discretion, if in their opinion such provision is warranted or as further clarified by the PRC authorities in notifications.

Operational risk for Bond Connect
As Bond Connect utilizes newly developed trading platforms and operational systems, there is no assurance that such systems will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in the market. In the event of relevant system failures, trading via Bond Connect may be disrupted. This might (temporarily) restrict the respective Sub-Fund´s ability to pursue its investment strategy and/or the ability to acquire or dispose of securities at their intrinsic value. Furthermore, Sub-Funds investing in the CIBM via Bond Connect may be subject to risks of delays in the order placing and/or settlement systems.

Risk of Agents Default
For investments via the Bond Connect, the relevant filings, registration with PBOC and account opening have to be carried out via an onshore settlement agent, offshore custody agent, registration agent or other third parties. As such, relevant Sub-Funds are subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of such third parties.

4.6.4.6.7 Government control of currency conversion and future movements in exchange rates

Since 1994, the conversion of CNY into USD has been based on rates set by the People's Bank of China, which are set daily based on the previous day's PRC interbank foreign exchange market rate. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government introduced a managed floating exchange rate system to allow the value of CNY to fluctuate within a regulated band based on market supply and demand and by reference to a basket of currencies. There can be no assurance that the CNY exchange rate will not fluctuate widely against the USD or any other foreign currency in the future. Any appreciation of CNY against USD is expected to lead to an increase in the NAV of the Sub-Fund which will be denominated in USD.

4.6.4.6.8 Onshore versus offshore renminbi differences risk

While both onshore renminbi (CNY) and offshore renminbi (CNH) are the same currency, they are traded in different and separated markets. CNY and CNH are traded at different rates and their movement may not be in the same direction. Although there has been a growing amount of renminbi held offshore (i.e. outside the PRC), CNH cannot be freely remitted into the PRC and is subject to certain restrictions, and vice versa. Investors should note that subscriptions and redemptions will be in USD and will be converted to/from CNH and the investors will bear the forex expenses associated with such conversion and the risk of a potential difference between the CNY and CNH rates. The liquidity and trading price of the Sub-Fund may also be adversely affected by the rate and liquidity of the renminbi outside the PRC.

4.6.4.6.9 Dependence upon trading market for A-shares

The existence of a liquid trading market for the A-shares may depend on whether there is supply of, and demand for, A-shares. Investors should note that the Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange on which A-shares are traded are undergoing development and the market capitalisation of, and trading volumes on, those exchanges may be lower than those in more developed financial markets. Market volatility and settlement difficulties in the A-share markets may result in significant fluctuation in the prices of the securities traded on such markets and thereby changes in the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

4.6.4.6.10 Interest rate risk

Sub-funds investing in PRC fixed-income securities are subject to interest rate risk.

Sub-funds investing in bonds issued by the government of the PRC (PRC Government Bonds) are additionally subject to policy risk as changes in macro-economic policies in the PRC (including monetary policy and fiscal policy) may have an influence over the PRC's capital markets and affect the pricing of the bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio, which may in turn adversely affect the return of such Sub-Fund.

4.6.4.6.11 Dependence upon trading market for PRC bonds

The existence of a liquid trading market for PRC Bonds may depend on whether there is supply of, and demand for, PRC Bonds. Investors should note that the Shanghai Stock Exchange, Shenzhen Stock Exchange and PRC inter-bank-bond market on which PRC Bonds are traded are undergoing development and the market capitalisation of, and trading volumes on, those markets may be lower than those in more developed financial markets. Market volatility and settlement difficulties in the PRC Bond markets may result in significant fluctuation in the prices of the securities traded on such markets and thereby changes in the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

4.6.4.6.12 Liquidity risk

The Sub-Fund is subject to liquidity risk as continued regular trading activity and active secondary market for PRC securities (including PRC Bonds) is not guaranteed. The Sub-Fund may suffer losses in trading in such instruments. The bid and offer spread of the price of PRC securities may be large, so that the Sub-Fund may incur significant trading and realisation costs and may suffer losses accordingly.

4.6.4.6.13 Issuer counterparty risk

Investment in bonds by the Sub-Fund is exposed to the credit/insolvency risk of the issuers which may be unable or unwilling to make timely payments on principal and/or interest. PRC Bonds held by the Sub-Fund are issued on an unsecured basis without collateral. An issuer suffering an adverse change in its financial condition could lower the credit quality of a security, leading to greater price volatility of the security. A lowering of the credit rating of a security or its issuer may also affect the security's liquidity, making it more difficult to sell. In the event of a default or credit rating downgrading of the issuers of the bonds, the bonds and the Sub-Fund's value may be adversely affected, and investors may suffer a substantial loss as a result. The Sub-Fund may also encounter difficulties or delays in enforcing its rights against the issuer of bonds as the issuer is located in the PRC and is subject to PRC laws and regulations.

4.6.4.6.14 Valuation risk

Where the trading volumes of an underlying security is low, it may be more difficult to achieve fair value when purchasing or selling such underlying security because of the wider bid-ask spread. The inability to transact at advantageous times or prices may result in a reduction in the Sub-Fund's returns. Further, changing market conditions or other significant events, such as credit rating downgrades affecting issuers, may also pose valuation risk to the Sub-Fund as the value of the Sub-Fund's portfolio of fixed income instruments may become more difficult or impossible to ascertain. In such circumstances, valuation of the Sub-Fund's investments may involve uncertainties as there is a possibility that independent pricing information may at times be unavailable.

If such valuations should prove to be incorrect, the NAV of the Sub-Fund may need to be adjusted and may be adversely affected. Such events or credit rating downgrades may also subject the Sub-Fund to increased liquidity risk as it may become more difficult for the Sub-Fund to dispose of its holdings of bonds at a reasonable price or at all.

4.6.4.6.15 Restricted markets risk

The Sub-Fund may invest in securities in respect of which the PRC imposes limitations or restrictions on foreign ownership or holdings. Such legal and regulatory restrictions or limitations may have adverse effects on the liquidity and performance of the Sub-Fund holdings as compared to the performance of the Reference Index. This may increase the risk of tracking error and, at the worst, the Sub-Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective and/or the Sub-Fund may have to be closed for further subscriptions.

4.6.4.6.16 A-share market trading hours difference risk

Differences in trading hours between foreign stock exchanges (e.g. Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange) and the relevant stock exchange may increase the level of premium/discount of the Share price to its NAV because if a PRC stock exchange is closed while the relevant stock exchange is open, the Reference Index level may not be available.

The prices quoted by the relevant stock exchange market maker would therefore be adjusted to take into account any accrued market risk that arises from such unavailability of the Reference Index level and as a result, the level of premium or discount of the Share price of the Sub-Fund to its NAV may be higher.

4.6.4.6.17 A-share market suspension risk

A-shares may only be bought from, or sold to, the Sub-Fund from time to time where the relevant A-shares may be sold or purchased on the Shanghai Stock Exchange or the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, as appropriate. Given that the A-share market is considered volatile and unstable (with the risk of suspension of a particular stock or government intervention), the subscription and redemption of shares may also be disrupted. An Authorised Participant is unlikely to redeem or subscribe Shares if it considers that A-shares may not be available.

4.6.4.6.18 Operational and settlement risk

Settlement procedures in the PRC are less developed and may differ from those in countries that have more developed financial markets. The Sub-Fund may be subject to a risk of substantial loss if an appointed agent (such as a broker or a settlement agent) defaults in the performance of its responsibilities. The Sub-Fund may incur substantial losses if its counterparty fails to pay for securities the Sub-Fund has delivered, or for any reason fails to complete its contractual obligations owed to the Sub-Fund. On the other hand, significant delays in settlement may occur in certain markets in registering the transfer of securities. Such delays could result in substantial losses for the Sub-Fund if investment opportunities are missed or if the Sub-Fund is unable to acquire or dispose of a security as a result.

Trading in the PRC inter-bank bond market may expose investors to certain risks associated with settlement procedures and the default of counterparties. Much of the protection afforded to investors in securities listed on more developed exchanges may not be available in connection with transactions on the PRC inter-bank bond market which is an over-the-counter market. All trades settled through CCDC, the central clearing for the PRC inter-bank bond market, are settled on a delivery versus payment basis i.e. if the Sub-Fund is buying certain securities, the Sub-Fund will only pay the counterparty upon receipt of such securities. If a counterparty defaults in delivering the securities, the trade may be cancelled, and this may adversely affect the value of the Sub-Fund.

4.6.4.6.19 Changes in PRC taxation risk

The PRC Government has implemented a number of tax reform policies in recent years. The current tax laws and regulations may be revised or amended in the future. Any revision or amendment in tax laws and regulations may affect the after-taxation profit of PRC companies and foreign investors in such companies.

4.6.4.6.20 Government intervention and restriction risk

Governments and regulators may intervene in the financial markets, such as by the imposition of trading restrictions, a ban on "naked" short selling or the suspension of short selling for certain stocks. This may affect the operation and market making activities of the Sub-Fund and may have an unpredictable impact on the Sub-Fund.

Furthermore, such market interventions may have a negative impact on the market sentiment, which may in turn affect the performance of the Reference Index and/or the Sub-Fund.

4.6.4.6.21 PRC taxation risk

Any changes in tax policies may reduce the after-taxation profits of the investments in PRC Bonds to which the performance of the Sub-Fund is linked. Whilst it is clear that interests on PRC Bonds are specifically exempted from PRC Corporate Income Tax pursuant to the prevailing Corporate Income Tax Law, uncertainties remain on PRC indirect tax treatment on interest from PRC Bonds, as well as PRC Corporate Income Tax and Indirect Tax treatments on capital gains derived by the Sub-Fund from investments in PRC Bonds.

In light of the uncertainties on the PRC tax treatments on PRC Bonds and in order to meet any such potential PRC tax liabilities that may arise from investments in PRC Bonds, the Board of Directors reserves the right to put in place a tax provision (Capital Gains Tax Provision or CGTP) on the relevant gains or income and withhold the tax for the account of the Sub-Fund. The Board of Directors determines at present not to make any provision for the account of the Sub-Fund in respect of any potential tax on capital gains from investments of the Sub-Fund in PRC Bonds. In the event that actual tax is collected by the SAT and the Sub-Fund is required to meet actual PRC tax liabilities, the NAV of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected. Further, there is

a possibility of the tax rules being changed and taxes being applied retrospectively. As such, any provision for taxation made by the Board of Directors may be excessive or inadequate to meet final PRC tax liabilities.

Consequently, Shareholders may be advantaged or disadvantaged depending upon the final tax liabilities, the level of provision and when they subscribed and/or redeemed their shares.

4.6.4.6.22 Accounting and reporting standards

Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices applicable to companies in the PRC may differ from those in countries that have more developed financial markets. These differences may lie in areas such as different valuation methods of the properties and assets, and the requirements for disclosure of information to investors.

4.6.4.7 Legal and political risks

Investments for the respective Sub-Fund may be undertaken in jurisdictions in which Luxembourg law does not apply, or where, in the case of disputes, the place of jurisdiction is outside Luxembourg. Any resulting rights and obligations of the Fund for the account of a Sub-Fund may differ from those in Luxembourg to the detriment of the respective Sub-Fund or the investor.

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

Furthermore, changes or handling of existing laws by the authorities in the US, the UK, Germany and, where appropriate, other investment states, as well as future legislative changes, can have negative consequences for the Fund and its investors. Such changes may concern, for example, the tax treatment of the income of the Fund or its Sub-Funds and the income of its investors.

4.6.4.8 Changes in the tax framework, tax risk

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

4.6.4.9 Key individual risk

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

4.6.4.10 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 Depositary, or from force majeure.

4.6.4.11 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 respective Sub-Fund.

4.6.4.12 Creditworthiness risk

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

4.6.4.13 Assets in emerging markets

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

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

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

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

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

4.6.4.14 Risks relating to investments in ETF share classes

Investing in exchange traded fund ("ETF") share classes ("ETF Share Classes" or "ETF Shares" where the context so requires) can entail additional risks, which are detailed below.

4.6.4.14.1 Costs of buying or selling ETF Shares

Investors subscribing or redeeming ETF Shares in the secondary market may pay brokerage commissions or other charges determined and imposed by the applicable broker. The secondary market is a market on which the ETF Shares of a sub-fund are traded between investors rather than the Fund itself, which may either take place on a relevant stock exchange or over-the-counter (the "**Secondary Market**"). Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of ETF Shares. Due to the costs of buying or selling ETF Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of ETF Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in ETF Shares may not be advisable for investors who wish to trade regularly in relatively small amounts.

4.6.4.14.2 Trading day risk

As foreign exchanges can be open on days which are not valuation date or days when a sub-fund may have suspended calculation of its net asset value and the subscription and redemption of shares and, therefore, shares in the sub-fund are not priced, the price of the ETF Shares on the Secondary Market may not be representative of the net asset value of the ETF Shares in the sub-fund.

4.6.4.14.3 Authorised Participant concentration and liquidity issues

Only an authorised participant may subscribe or redeem shares directly with the Fund. "Authorised Participant" means an institutional investor, market maker or broker entity authorised by the Fund for the purposes of directly subscribing and/or redeeming ETF Shares in a sub-fund with the Fund (the "**Authorised Participant**"). A market maker means any financial institutions that are members of the relevant stock exchanges on which ETF Shares of a sub-fund have been listed or traded and who

have signed a market-making contract with the Fund or its delegate(s) or that are registered as such with the relevant stock exchanges (the "**Market Maker**"). The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorised Participants. To the extent that Authorised Participant(s) are unable or do not desire to proceed with subscription or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorised Participant(s) are able or willing to do so, ETF Shares may trade at a premium or discount to net asset value and this may lead to liquidity issues or delisting.

4.6.4.14.4 Listing

There can be no certainty that a listing on any stock exchange applied for by the Fund will be achieved and/or maintained or that the conditions of listing will not change. Further, trading in ETF Shares on a stock exchange may be halted pursuant to that stock exchange's rules due to market conditions and investors may not be able to sell their ETF Shares until trading resumes.

4.6.4.14.5 Financial intermediary arrangements

Where an investor invests in shares via a Distributor and/or a financial intermediary or holds interests in shares through a clearing agent, such investor will typically not appear on the Register of the Fund and may not therefore be able to exercise voting or other rights available to those persons appearing on the Register.

4.6.4.14.6 Fluctuation of net asset value and market pricing risk

The net asset value per share changes with the market value of a Sub-Fund's securities. It cannot be predicted whether ETF Shares will trade below, at, or above the NAV per share. During periods of market volatility, the market price of ETF Shares may deviate from the net asset value per share. The creation/redemption feature is designed to keep ETF Shares trading close to the net asset value per share, but disruptions or suspensions can cause trading prices to differ significantly from the net asset value per Share. Losses may occur, or profits may be reduced, if ETF shares are bought when the market price is above the net asset value per share or sold when the market price is below the net asset value per share.

ETF Share Classes within a Sub-Fund are invested collectively with all other share classes of that Sub-Fund in line with the investment objectives of such Sub-Fund. The ETF Share Classes within this Fund do not track an index but have the same investment objective and policy as all other share classes of the relevant Sub-Fund which are all actively managed. Consequently, price fluctuations of an ETF Share class in this Fund are subject to the same fluctuations than other share classes within the same Sub-Fund (i.e. no protection) increased by potential difference in bid/ ask price. In particular the fluctuations and potential underperformance of the ETF Share Classes within this Fund are not limited to those of an index.

4.6.4.14.7 Secondary Market trading risk

Although the ETF Shares of a Sub-Fund will be listed for trading on the relevant listing stock exchange(s), there is no guarantee that an active trading market for such ETF Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in ETF Shares on a stock exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons deemed appropriate by the stock exchange. Trading in ETF Shares is also subject to halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to stock exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There is no guarantee that the requirements to maintain a Sub-Fund's listing on an exchange will continue to be met or will remain unchanged, or that ETF Shares will trade in significant volumes, or at all, on any stock exchange. Furthermore, listed securities can be bought or sold by stock exchanges members among themselves or with third parties at agreed prices in over-the-counter transactions and can also be traded on other platforms. The Fund has no control over the terms of these trades. There is no guarantee that once shares are listed or traded on an exchange, they will remain listed or traded there.

4.6.4.14.8 Volatility

The value of the ETF Shares may be affected by market volatility and/or the volatility of the Sub-Funds' assets. Market volatility reflects the degree of instability and expected instability of the securities or other eligible assets in which a Sub-Fund invests, the performance of the ETF Shares, or the techniques used to link the net proceeds of any issue of ETF Shares to OTC derivatives underlying asset(s), where applicable. The level of market volatility is not purely a measurement of the actual volatility but is largely determined by the prices for instruments which offer investors protection against such market volatility. Forces of supply and demand in the options and derivatives markets determine the prices of these instruments generally. These forces are, themselves, affected by factors such as actual market volatility, expected volatility, macro-economic factors and speculation.

The foregoing risk factors do not purport to be a complete explanation of the risks involved in investing in the ETF Shares. Prospective investors should read the entire Prospectus and consult with their legal, tax and financial advisors before making any decision to invest in the Fund.

4.6.4.15 Sustainability risks

Sustainability risk is defined by SFDR 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 relate, among others, to the following factors:

- Environmental factors, such as greenhouse gas emissions, energy sources and usage, water consumption
- Social factors, such as human rights, labour standards and principles of responsible business conduct
- Governance-related factors, such as anti-bribery and anti-corruption measures

Sustainability risk can either represent a risk on its own or have an impact on other risks and contribute significantly to those other risks, such as market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk or counterparty risk.

Sustainability risks can lead to a significant deterioration in the financial profile, liquidity, profitability or reputation of the underlying investment. Unless the sustainability risk was already reflected in the valuation of the investment, it may have a significant negative impact on the expected/estimated market price and/or the liquidity of the investment and thus on the return of the Sub-Funds.

4.7 Investor profiles

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

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

"Income-oriented" investor profile
The Sub-Fund is intended for the income-oriented investor seeking higher returns through dividend distributions and interest income from bonds and money market instruments. Return expectations are offset by risks in the equity, interest rate and currency areas, as well as by credit risks and the possibility of incurring losses up to and including the total loss of capital invested. The investor is also willing and able to bear a financial loss and is not concerned with capital protection.

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

"Risk-tolerant" investor profile
The Sub-Fund is intended for the risk-tolerant investor who, in seeking investments with strong returns, can tolerate the substantial fluctuations in the values of investments, and the very high risks this entails. Strong price fluctuations and high credit risks result in temporary or permanent reductions of the NAV per share. Expectations of high returns and tolerance of risk by the investor are offset by the possibility of incurring significant losses up to and including the total loss of capital invested. The investor is willing and able to bear such a financial loss and is not concerned with capital protection.

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

Performance
Past performance is not a guarantee of future results for the respective Sub-Fund. The returns and the principal value of an investment may rise or fall, so investors must take into account the possibility that they will not get back the original amount invested.

Data on current performance can be found on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation, in the KID, or in the Fund's semi-annual and annual reports.

Additional Classification

In addition to the investor profiles mentioned above, the following sub-funds are classified and named according to the profiles described in the table below:"

DB Balanced SAA (EUR)
DB Balanced SAA (EUR) Plus
DB Balanced SAA (USD)
DB Balanced SAA (USD) Plus
DB Conservative SAA (EUR)
DB Conservative SAA (EUR) Plus
DB Conservative SAA (USD)
DB Conservative SAA (USD) Plus
DB Growth SAA (EUR)
DB Growth SAA (USD)
DB Strategic Income Allocation EUR (SIA) Balanced Plus
DB Strategic Income Allocation EUR (SIA) Conservative Plus
DB Strategic Income Allocation USD (SIA) Balanced Plus

Profile	**Short description**
Cautious	Low expected return, Low risk tolerance
Conservative	Increased expected return, increased risk tolerance
Balanced	Substantially increased expected return, substantially increased risk tolerance
Growth	High expected return, high risk tolerance
Max Growth	Very high expected return, very high/highest risk tolerance

5. Shares of the Fund

5.1 General Provisions

The capital of the Fund shall at any time be equal to the total net assets of the Fund's various Sub-Funds, and it is represented by fully paid-up shares of no par value. The shares may be issued as registered shares and/or as bearer shares represented by global share certificates. Shareholders are not entitled to the delivery of physical share certificates.

(1) Registered shares
The Fund may resolve to issue registered shares.

If shares are issued as registered shares, the entry of the Shareholder's name in the Register of Shareholders constitutes definitive proof of ownership of these shares. The Register of Shareholders is maintained by the entity supporting the registrar function in connection with the maintenance of the Register of Shareholders. Registered shares are issued without share certificates. Instead of a physical share certificate, Shareholders of registered shares receive a confirmation of their shareholding.

Each Shareholder whose holding has been entered in the Register of Shareholders must provide the entity supporting the registrar function in connection with the maintenance of the Register of Shareholders with an address, to which all notices and announcements by the Management Company of the Fund may be delivered. This address is also recorded in the Register of Shareholders. In the case of joint ownership of shares (joint ownership is restricted to a maximum of four persons), only the address of the first-named joint owner is entered, and all notices are sent exclusively to that address.

If a Shareholder does not provide an address, the respective entity supporting the registrar function may enter a remark to this effect in the Register of Shareholders. In this case, the address of the registered office of the entity supporting the registrar function in connection with the maintenance of the Register of Shareholders or another address entered in each instance by the entity supporting the registrar function in connection with the maintenance of the Register of Shareholders is deemed to be the address of the Shareholder until the Shareholder provides the entity supporting the registrar function with another address. The Shareholder may, at any time, change the address recorded in the Register of Shareholders by way of written notice, which must be sent to the entity supporting the registrar function in connection with the maintenance of the Register of Shareholders or to another address, specified for each instance, by the entity supporting the registrar function in connection with the maintenance of the Register of Shareholders.

A transfer of registered shares takes place by written declaration of transfer to be registered in the Register of Shareholders, recorded by the entity supporting the registrar function in connection with the maintenance of the Register of Shareholders upon receipt of the necessary documentation and upon fulfilment of all other preconditions for transfer, as required by the entity supporting the registrar function in connection with the maintenance of the Register of Shareholders.

(2) Bearer shares represented by global share certificates
The Fund may resolve to issue bearer shares that are always deposited in a securities settlement system and represented by one or several global share certificates.

Global share certificates are issued in the name of the Fund and are deposited with the clearing agent(s). Investors receive the bearer shares represented by a global share certificate when they are posted to the securities accounts of their financial intermediaries, which in turn are held directly or indirectly by the clearing agents. Bearer shares are always deposited in a securities settlement system and represented by a global share certificate, thereby losing their bearer securities nature.

Bearer shares represented by a global share certificate are transferable according to and in compliance with the provisions contained in this

Prospectus, the laws and regulations that apply to the respective exchange (if any) and/or the clearing agent undertaking the transfer. Shareholders that do not participate in such a system can transfer bearer shares represented by a global share certificate only via a financial intermediary participating in the settlement system of the corresponding clearing agent.

Payments of distributions for bearer shares represented by global share certificates take place by way of credits to the accounts at the relevant clearing agent of the financial intermediaries of the Shareholders.

The Fund may issue fractional shares. Unless otherwise provided for a particular Sub-Fund or Share Class, fractional shares are rounded, in accordance with commercial practice, to up to three places after the decimal point. Such rounding may be to the benefit of either the respective Shareholder or the Sub-Fund.

All shares within a Share Class have the same rights. The rights of Shareholders in different Share Classes within a Sub-Fund can differ, provided that such differences have been detailed for the respective Share Class. The differences between the various Share Classes are explained in section 5.7 "Share Classes" and specified in the respective Special Section of the Prospectus.

Shares of a Sub-Fund may be listed or traded on an official stock exchange or on other markets.

Shares are issued and redeemed through the Management Company, by the entity supporting the registrar function and through all paying agents.

5.2 Subscription and issuance of shares

Shares are issued on each Valuation Date at the issue price. The issue price is (1) the initial subscription price during the initial subscription period or (2) after the initial subscription period, the NAV per share, calculated in accordance with section 7 "Calculation and publication of the NAV", plus a subscription fee and/or commissions and/or any adjustment to avoid dilution, if applicable. Such fees and commissions are generally paid to the Main Distributer, sub-distributors, intermediaries and agents active in the placing of the shares as compensation for their services. The Special Section of the Prospectus contains precise provisions for individual Sub-Funds or Share Classes with respect to the timing of the payment of the issue price.

The subscription fee is expressed as a percentage of the NAV and, if a subscription fee is payable, the maximum amount of same is disclosed for each Share Class in the respective Special Section of the Prospectus. The Fund is free to charge a lower subscription fee.

Certain additional fees and other costs may be charged in some distribution countries.

The number of shares to be issued is determined by subtracting any subscription fee from the gross investment amount (i.e., the total amount invested by the investor) and dividing the result by the applicable NAV per share. For illustrative purposes this is shown by a sample calculation below:[1]

gross investment	EUR	10,000.00
– subscription fee (e.g., 5%)	EUR	500.00
= net investment	EUR	9,500.00
÷ NAV per share	EUR	100.00
= number of shares		95

Alternative calculation methods may be applied through specific distribution partners or channels. These methods may affect the way the subscription amount is processed. However, the determination of the number of shares to be issued in proportion to the total amount invested by the investor remains unaffected.

Registered shares are issued on the basis of subscription orders received by the entity supporting the registrar function in connection with the maintenance of the Register of Shareholders. Bearer shares certified in the form of global share certificates are issued on the basis of subscription orders forwarded by the entity, at which the subscriber holds his custody account, to the entity supporting the registrar function in connection with the maintenance of the global share certificate.

If the subscription order is incorrect or incomplete, the subscription order will be rejected and will have to be re-submitted.

The Fund reserves the right to reject any order for the subscription of shares at its absolute discretion.

Orders received after the Cut-Off time on a Valuation Date will be treated as having been received on the following Valuation Date. The respective Special Section of the Prospectus may contain different Cut-Off times applicable to individual Sub-Funds and to individual Share Classes.

Subscribed shares are issued to the investor upon receipt of payment by the Depositary or the approved correspondent banks. From a bookkeeping standpoint, however, the corresponding shares are already taken into account in the calculation of the NAV on the Valuation Date following the corresponding securities settlement and can be cancelled up until the receipt of payment. Insofar as an investor's shares must be cancelled due to failure to pay or delayed payment of these shares, it is possible for the respective Sub-Fund to incur a loss in value.

In case of a temporary suspension of the NAV calculation, the Fund is obliged to temporarily suspend the issue and subscription of shares. Further information on the possibility of such a suspension can be found in section 12 "Temporary suspension of the issue, redemption and conversion of shares and of the calculation of the NAV per share".

The Fund may, at its own discretion, reject any and all securities offered as payment for a subscription, without having to give reasons.

If the Fund determines that it would be detrimental to the existing Shareholders to accept a subscription application that exceeds a certain level determined by the Fund, the Fund may postpone the acceptance of such subscription application and, in consultation with the incoming Shareholder, may require such incoming Shareholder to stagger their proposed subscription over an agreed period of time.

Regular savings or withdrawal plans are offered in certain countries in which the respective Sub-Fund has been authorized.

5.3 Redemption of shares

Shares are redeemed on each Valuation Date at the redemption price. The redemption price is the NAV per share, calculated in accordance with section 7 "Calculation and publication of the NAV", less any redemption fee and/or any adjustment to avoid dilution, if applicable. The Special Section of the Prospectus will contain more precise regulations for individual Sub-Funds or Share Classes with respect to the timing of the payment of the redemption price.

The redemption fee is expressed as a percentage of the NAV and, if a redemption fee is payable, the maximum amount of same is disclosed for each Share Class in the respective Special Section of the Prospectus. The Fund is free to charge a lower redemption fee.

Certain additional fees and other costs may be charged in some distribution countries.

The amount paid out to the investor is determined by subtracting any redemption fee from the NAV per share and multiplying the result by the applicable number of shares to be redeemed. For illustrative purposes this is shown by a sample calculation below:[2]

1 Note: The sample calculations are simplified and intended for illustrative purposes only. The calculations do not take into account fractions of shares and do not permit any conclusions to be drawn concerning the performance of the NAV per share of any Sub-Fund.

2 Note: The sample calculations are intended for illustrative purposes only and do not permit any conclusions to be drawn concerning the performance of the NAV per share of any Sub-Fund.

NAV per shares	EUR	100.00
- redemption fee (e.g., 5%)	EUR	5.00
= **net redemptionprice per share**	EUR	95.00
x number of redeemed shares (e.g., 100)		100
= **total redemption price** (excl. any taxes)	EUR	9,500.00

Registered shares are redeemed on the basis of redemption orders received by the entity supporting the registrar function. Bearer shares certified in the form of global share certificates are redeemed on the basis of redemption orders forwarded by the entity, at which the subscriber holds his custody account, to the entity supporting the registrar function in connection with the maintenance of the global share certificate.

The time of receipt of the redemption order by the entity supporting the registrar function shall be decisive with respect to processing the order. If the redemption order is incorrect or incomplete, the redemption order will be rejected and will have to be re-submitted.

Orders received after the Cut-Off time on a Valuation Date will be treated as having been received on the following Valuation Date. The respective Special Section of the Prospectus may contain different Cut-Off times applicable to individual Sub-Funds and to individual Share Classes.

Redeemed shares are cancelled upon payment of the redemption price. Payment of the redemption price, as well as any other payments to the Shareholders, shall be made via the Depositary and the paying agents, if any. The Depositary is only obliged to make payment insofar as there are no legal provisions, such as exchange control regulations or other circumstances beyond the Depositary's control, prohibiting the transfer of the redemption price to the country of the applicant.

Shareholders should also consider section 11 "Liquidity management tools of the Fund to manage temporary constrained market liquidity" to be informed on specific measures the Fund may apply in case of redemptions under temporary constrained liquidity conditions.

In case of a temporary suspension of the NAV calculation, the Fund is obliged to temporarily suspend the redemption of shares. Further information on the possibility of such a suspension can be found in section 12 "Temporary suspension of the issue, redemption and conversion of shares and of the calculation of the NAV per share".

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

The Fund has the right to carry out substantial redemptions only once the corresponding assets of the Sub-Fund have been sold. In general, redemption requests valued above 10% of the NAV of a Sub-Fund are considered as substantial redemptions and the Fund is under no obligation to immediately execute substantial redemption requests. Further information on deferrals with respect to redemption requests can be found in section 11.1 "Redemption gate".

5.4 Specific rules for ETF Share Classes

Certain share classes are ETF Share Classes since they are traded on the relevant stock exchanges. For those share classes, certain Market Makers and brokers are authorised by the Fund to subscribe and redeem directly with the Fund in the primary market and they are referred to as "Authorised Participants". Such Authorised Participants generally have the capability to deliver the shares of the ETF Share Classes within the clearing systems relevant to the Relevant stock exchange. Authorised Participants usually sell ETF Shares they subscribe to on one or more stock exchanges, the Secondary Market, where such ETF Shares become freely tradable. Potential investors who are not Authorised Participants can purchase and sell the ETF Shares of the Sub-Funds on the Secondary Market through a broker/dealer on a recognised stock exchange or over-the-counter.

5.4.1 The primary market

The primary market is the market on which ETF Shares are issued by the Fund to Authorised Participants or redeemed by the Fund from Authorised Participants (the "Primary Market"). The Fund has, directly or indirectly, entered into agreements with the Authorised Participants, determining the conditions under which the Authorised Participants may subscribe for and redeem ETF Shares. An Authorised Participant may submit a dealing request to subscribe or redeem ETF Shares in a Sub-Fund by an electronic order entry facility or by submitting a dealing form (such dealing form as the Board of Directors may prescribe for the purposes of dealing in ETF Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund) (the "Dealing Form") via facsimile to State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch. The use of the electronic order entry facility is subject to the prior consent of the State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg and must be in accordance with and comply with applicable law. Subscription and redemption orders placed electronically are subject to the specific order acceptance time which will then be specified in the Special Section of Prospectus for the respective Sub-Fund. Dealing Forms may be obtained from State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg.

All applications are at the Authorised Participant's own risk. Dealing Forms and electronic dealing requests, once accepted, shall (save as determined by the Fund or the Management Company, as applicable) be irrevocable. The Fund, the Management Company and State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch shall not be responsible for any losses arising in the transmission of Dealing Forms or for any losses arising in the transmission of any dealing request through the electronic order entry facility.

The Fund has absolute discretion to accept or reject in whole or in part any subscription for ETF Shares without assigning any reason thereto. The Fund also has absolute discretion (but shall not be obliged) to reject or cancel in whole or in part any subscription for ETF Shares prior to the issue of ETF Shares to an Authorised Participant in the event that an insolvency event occurs to the Authorised Participant and/or to minimise the exposure of the Fund to an Authorised Participant's insolvency event. The Fund also has the right to determine whether it will only accept redemptions from an Authorised Participant in kind or in cash (or a combination of both cash and in kind) on a case by case basis: (i) upon notification to the relevant Authorised Participant where an insolvency event occurs to the relevant Authorised Participant, or the Fund reasonably believes that the relevant Authorised Participant poses a credit risk, or (ii) in all other cases, with the relevant Authorised Participant's consent (where relevant). Redemption requests will be processed only where the payment is to be made to the Authorised Participant's account of record. In addition, the Fund may impose such restrictions as it believes necessary to ensure that no ETF Shares are acquired by Authorised Participants who are Prohibited Persons.

The Board of Directors may also, in its sole and absolute discretion, determine that in certain circumstances, it is detrimental for existing shareholders to accept an application for ETF Shares in cash or in kind (or a combination of both cash and in kind), representing more than 5% of the net asset value of a Sub-Fund. In such case, the Board of Directors may postpone the application and, in consultation with the relevant Authorised Participant, require such Authorised Participant to stagger the proposed application over an agreed period of time. The Authorised Participant shall be liable for any costs or reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition of such ETF Shares.

State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch and/or the Fund and its delegates reserve(s) the right to request further details from an Authorised Participant. Each Authorised Participant must notify State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch of any change in their details and furnish the Fund with any additional documents relating to such change as it may request. Amendments to an Authorised Participant's registration details and payment/settlement instructions will only be effected upon receipt by State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch of original documentation. Measures aimed at the prevention of money laundering may require an

Authorised Participant to provide verification of identity to the Fund or its delegates).

The Fund will specify what proof of identity is required, including but not limited to a passport or identification card duly certified by a public authority such as a notary public, the police, or the ambassador in their country of residence, together with evidence of the Authorised Participant's address, such as a utility bill or bank statement. In the case of corporate applicants, this may require production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name), by-laws, memorandum, and articles of association (or equivalent), and the names and addresses of all directors and beneficial owners.

It is further acknowledged that the Fund, the Management Company and State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch shall be held harmless by the Authorised Participant against any loss arising as a result of a failure to process the subscription if information that has been requested by the Fund has not been provided by the Authorised Participant.

5.4.2 General information

ETF Shares may be subscribed for by Authorised Participants on each valuation date at the net asset value thereof plus any applicable subscription fee and Primary Market transaction costs in relation to such subscription. Shares may be redeemed on each valuation date at the net asset value thereof less any applicable redemption fee and Primary Market transaction costs in relation to such redemption.

Primary Market transaction costs are costs which may be charged to Authorised Participants, which may include: part or all of any transaction costs; all stamp and other duties; taxes; governmental charges; brokerage; bank charges; foreign exchange spreads; interest; custodian charges (relating to sales and purchases); transfer fees; registration fees and other duties and charges whether in connection with the original acquisition or increase of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund or the creation, issue, sale, conversion or redemption of shares or the sale or purchase of investments or otherwise which may have become or may be payable in respect of or prior to or in connection with or arising out of or upon the occasion of the transaction or dealing in respect of which such duties and charges are payable (the "**Primary Market Transaction Costs**"). For the avoidance of doubt, this may include a provision for the difference between the price at which assets were valued for the purpose of calculating the net asset value and the estimated or actual price at which such assets shall be bought as a result of a subscription or sold as a result of a redemption. It shall not include any commission payable to agents on sales and purchases of shares or any commission, taxes, charges, or costs which may have been taken into account in ascertaining the net asset value of ETF Shares in the relevant Sub-Fund.

Applications for subscriptions or redemptions received after the order acceptance time will be rejected and will have to be re-submitted on the next valuation date.

Settlement of the transfer of investments and/or cash payments in respect of subscriptions and redemptions will take place within the business days specified in the relevant Special Section of the Prospectus, after the valuation date (or such earlier time as the Board of Directors may determine). The Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to require the applicant to indemnify the Fund against any losses arising as a result of a Sub-Fund's failure to receive payment within stated settlement times.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the payment of the redemption proceeds may be delayed if there are any specific local statutory provisions or events of force majeure which are beyond the Fund's control and which makes it impossible to transfer the redemption proceeds or to proceed to such payment within the respective settlement time. This payment shall be made as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter but without interest.

5.4.3 Dealings in kind and in cash on the Primary Market

The Fund may accept subscriptions from and pay redemptions to Authorised Participants either in kind or in cash (or a combination of both in cash and in kind).

Subscription (in kind or in cash) and redemption (in kind or in cash) orders will normally be accepted in multiples of the minimum initial subscription amount, minimum subsequent subscription amount or minimum redemption amount.

The minimum initial subscription amount means the minimum number of ETF Shares or net asset value per ETF Share (as appropriate) which must be subscribed/converted for by an Authorised Participant during the offering period and up to but excluding the launch date (if applicable) (the "**Minimum Initial Subscription Amount**").

The minimum subsequent subscription amount means the minimum number of ETF Shares or net asset value per ETF Share (as appropriate) which must be subscribed/converted for on or after the launch date (the "**Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount**").

The minimum redemption amount means the minimum number of ETF Shares or net asset value for which ETF Shares may be redeemed (the "**Minimum Redemption Amount**").

Such minimums (as detailed below) may be reduced in any case at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Fund.

Minimum Initial Subscription Amount	20,000 shares (+ subscription fee/redemption fee + Primary Market Transaction Costs)
Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount	20,000 shares (+ subscription fee/redemption fee + Primary Market Transaction Costs)
Minimum Redemption Amount	20,000 shares (+ subscription fee/redemption fee + Primary Market Transaction Costs)

Authorised Participants should refer to the electronic order entry facility or to the Management Company for details of the minimum subscription and redemption amounts for the respective share classes.

Minimum Initial Subscription Amounts, Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amounts and Minimum Redemption Amounts are unrelated to the sizes of the Portfolio Composition Files.

The portfolio composition file is the file setting out the investments and/or cash component of the Sub-Fund, which may be delivered (a) by Authorised Participants in the case of subscriptions or (b) by the Fund in the case of redemptions (the "**Portfolio Composition File**").

The cash component means the cash component of the Portfolio Composition File (the "**Cash Component**"). The Cash Component will be made up of three elements, namely: (i) the accrued dividend attributable to shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund (generally dividends and interest earned less fees and expenses incurred since the previous distribution); (ii) cash amounts representing amounts arising as a result of rounding down the number of ETF Shares to be delivered, capital cash held by the relevant Sub-Fund or amounts representing differences between the weightings of the Portfolio Composition File and the relevant Sub-Fund; and (iii) any Primary Market Transaction Costs which may be payable.

For Authorised Participants, the Minimum Initial Subscription Amounts, Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amounts and Minimum Redemption Amounts may be higher than the amounts disclosed herein. Minimum Portfolio Composition File sizes, Minimum Initial Subscription Amounts, Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amounts and

Minimum Redemption Amounts will be available upon request from State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch.

If any single application for cash redemption with respect to ETF Shares is received in respect of any one valuation date which represents more than 10% of the net asset value of any one Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors may ask such shareholder to accept payment in whole or in part by an in kind distribution of the portfolio securities in lieu of cash.

In the event that a redeeming Authorised Participant requests or accepts payment in whole or in part by a distribution in kind of portfolio securities held by the relevant Sub-Fund, the Fund may, but is not obliged to, establish an account outside the structure of the Fund into which such portfolio securities can be transferred. Any expenses relating to the opening and maintenance of such an account will be borne by the shareholder. Once such portfolio assets have been transferred into the account, the account will be valued, and a valuation report will be obtained from the Fund 's auditor when required by and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Any expenses for the establishment of such a report shall be borne by the shareholders concerned or any third party unless the Board of Directors considers that the dealing in kind is in the interest of the Fund (or the Sub-Fund concerned) or made to protect the interests of the Fund (or the Sub-Fund concerned). The account will be used to sell such portfolio securities in order that cash can then be transferred to the redeeming shareholder. Investors who receive such portfolio securities in lieu of cash upon redemption should note that they may incur brokerage and/or local tax charges on the sale of such portfolio securities. In addition, the redemption proceeds from the sale by the redeeming shareholder of the ETF shares may be more or less than the redemption price due to market conditions and/or the difference between the prices used to calculate the net asset value and bid prices received on the sale of such portfolio securities.

5.4.4 In kind dealings

The Fund will publish the Portfolio Composition File for the relevant Sub-Fund setting out the form of investments and/or the Cash Component to be delivered (a) by Authorised Participants in the case of subscriptions of ETF Shares; or, (b) by the Fund in the case of redemptions, in return for ETF Shares. The Fund's current intention is that the Portfolio Composition File will normally stipulate that investments must be in the form and weightings of the constituents of the relevant portfolio positions. Only investments which form part of the investment objective and policy of a Sub-Fund will be included in the Portfolio Composition File.

The Fund will publish the full portfolio holdings, including information on the identities and quantities of holdings held by the Sub-Fund at least once a month, with a maximum delay of one month on the website of the Management Company www.dws.com/fundinformation.

In the case of in-kind redemptions, the transfer of investments and Cash Component by the Fund will normally take place not later than the bank business days stated in the Special Section of the Prospectus after ETF Shares have been returned to the Fund's account at the clearing agent.

5.4.5 Cash dealings

The Fund may accept subscription and redemption requests which consist wholly of cash.

Authorised Participants wishing to make a cash redemption should notify the Fund, care of State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch in writing and make arrangements for the transfer of their ETF Shares into the Fund's account at the clearing agent by the relevant redemption settlement time. The proceeds for a cash redemption shall be the net asset value per ETF Share calculated as at the valuation date for the relevant Sub-Fund, less any applicable redemption charges and Primary Market Transaction Costs.

Redemption proceeds will be paid in the denomination currency of the relevant share class. Depending on whether a multi-currency net asset value is published or not, the currency conversion will be proceeded. If necessary, the relevant agent will effect a currency transaction at the Authorised Participant's cost, to convert the redemption proceeds from the reference currency of the relevant ETF Share Class into the relevant authorised payment currency. Any such currency transaction will be effected with the relevant agent at the investor's risk and cost. Such currency exchange transactions may delay any transaction in ETF Shares.

5.4.6 Directed cash dealings

If any request is made by an Authorised Participant to execute underlying security trades and/or foreign exchange in a way that is different than normal and customary convention, State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch will use reasonable endeavours to satisfy such request if possible but State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch will not accept any responsibility or liability if the execution request is not achieved in the way requested for any reason whatsoever.

If any Authorised Participant submitting a cash subscription or redemption requests to have the investments traded with a particular designated broker, the relevant Sub-Fund manager may, at its sole discretion (but shall not be obliged to), transact for investments with the designated broker. Authorised Participants that wish to select a designated broker are required, prior to the relevant Sub-Fund manager transacting investments, to contact the relevant portfolio trading desk of the designated broker to arrange the trade.

The Fund, the Management Company and/or the Sub-Fund management will not be responsible, and shall have no liability, if the execution of the underlying securities with the designated broker and, by extension, the Authorised Participant's subscription or redemption, is not carried out due to an omission, error, failed or delayed trade or settlement on the part of the Authorised Participant or the designated broker. Should the Authorised Participant or the designated broker default on, or change the terms of, any part of the underlying securities transaction, the Authorised Participant shall bear all associated risks and costs. In such circumstances, the Fund, the Management Company and/or the Sub-Fund management have the right to transact with another broker and amend the terms of the Authorised Participant's subscription or redemption to take into account the default and the changes to the terms.

5.4.7 Failure to deliver

In the event an Authorised Participant fails to deliver (i) the required investments and Cash Component in relation to an in kind subscription; or (ii) cash in relation to a cash subscription in the stated settlement times for the relevant Sub-Funds (as set out in the respective Special Section of the Prospectus) the Fund reserves the right to cancel the relevant subscription order and the Authorised Participant shall indemnify the Fund for any loss suffered by the Fund as a result of a failure by the Authorised Participant to deliver the required investments and Cash Component or cash in a timely fashion. The Fund reserves the right to cancel the provisional allocation of the relevant ETF Shares in those circumstances.

The Board of Directors may, in their sole discretion where they believe it is in the best interests of a Sub-Fund, decide not to cancel a subscription and provisional allocation of ETF Shares where an Authorised Participant has failed to deliver the required investments and Cash Component or cash, as applicable, within the stated settlement times. In this event, the Fund may temporarily borrow an amount equal to the subscription and invest the amount borrowed in accordance with the investment objective and policies of the relevant Sub-Fund. Once the required investments and Cash Component or cash, as applicable, have been received, the Fund will use this to repay the borrowings. The Fund reserves the right to charge the relevant Authorised Participant for any interest or other costs incurred by the Fund as a result of this borrowing. If the Authorised Participant fails to reimburse the Fund for those charges, the Fund, the Management Company and/or the Sub-Fund management will have the right to sell all or part of the applicant's holdings of ETF Shares in the relevant Sub-Fund or any other Sub-Fund of the Fund in order to meet those charges.

5.4.8 Form of the shares and register

ETF Shares are only issued in the form of registered shares. For registered shares, if issued, the entry of the shareholder's name in the Register of Shareholders constitutes definitive proof of ownership of these shares, as described in section 5. "Shares of the Fund".

5.4.9 The Secondary Market

Trades, whether on a stock exchange or over-the-counter, which are not between an Authorised Participant and the Fund in the Primary Market but are between an Authorised Participant and a non-Authorised Participant entity or between two non-Authorised Participant entities are described as trades in the Secondary Market. For the avoidance of doubt, neither the Fund not the Management Company have control on the acquisition of ETF Shares by Prohibited Persons on the Secondary Market.

5.4.10 Listing on a stock exchange

It is the intention of the Fund for some of its Sub-Fund's share classes, through having respective shares listed on one or more relevant stock exchanges, to qualify as an exchange traded fund share class. As part of those listings there is an obligation on one or more members of the relevant stock exchange to act as market makers offering prices at which the ETF Shares can be purchased or sold by investors. The spread between those purchase and sale prices may be monitored and regulated by the relevant stock exchanges authority.

If stated in the Special Section of the Prospectus for the relevant Sub-Fund, it is contemplated that application will be made to list share classes of such Sub-Fund on one or more of the relevant stock exchanges. If the Board of Directors decides to create additional share classes in a Sub-Fund, they may in their discretion apply for the shares of such share classes to be listed on one or more of the relevant stock exchanges. For so long as the shares of such share classes are listed on any relevant stock exchange, the Sub-Fund shall endeavour to comply with the requirements of the relevant stock exchange relating to those shares. For the purposes of compliance with the national laws and regulations concerning the offering and/or listing of the shares, this Prospectus may have attached to it one or more documents setting out information relevant for the jurisdictions in which the shares are offered for subscription.

The approval of any listing particulars pursuant to the listing requirements of the relevant stock exchanges does not constitute a warranty or representation by such relevant stock exchanges as to the competence of the service providers or as to the adequacy of information contained in the listing particulars or the suitability of the ETF Shares for investment or for any other purpose.

Certain Authorised Participants who subscribe for ETF Shares may act as market makers; other Authorised Participants are expected to subscribe for ETF Shares in order to be able to offer to buy ETF Shares from or sell ETF Shares to their customers as part of their broker/dealer business. Through such Authorised Participants being able to subscribe for or redeem ETF Shares, a liquid and efficient Secondary Market may develop over time on one or more relevant stock exchanges as they meet Secondary Market demand for such ETF Shares. Through the operation of such a Secondary Market, persons who are not Authorised Participants will be able to buy shares from or sell shares to other Secondary Market investors or market makers, broker/dealers, or other Authorised Participants. Investors should be aware that on days other than business days or valuation date of a Sub-Fund when one or more markets are trading ETF Shares but the underlying market(s) on which the constituents of the Sub-Fund are traded are closed, the spread between the quoted bid and offer prices in the ETF Shares may widen and the difference between the market price of an ETF Share and the last calculated net asset value per ETF Share may, after currency conversion, increase.

5.4.11 Intra-day net asset value

The Fund may at its discretion make available or may designate other persons to make available on its behalf, on each business day, an intra-day net asset value (the "**iNAV**"). The values are intended to provide investors and market participants with a continuous indication of an ETF Share Class's value. If the Fund or its designee makes such information available on any business day, the iNAV will be calculated based upon information available during the trading day or any portion of the trading day, and will ordinarily be based upon the current value of the assets/exposures of the relevant Sub-Fund in effect on such business day, together with any cash amount in the relevant Sub-Fund as at the previous business day. The Fund or its designee will make available an iNAV if this is required by any relevant stock exchange.

An iNAV is not and should not be taken to be or relied on as being, the value of an ETF Share or the price at which ETF Shares may be subscribed for or redeemed or purchased or sold on any relevant stock exchanges. In particular, any iNAV provided for any relevant Sub-Fund where the portfolio constituents are not actively traded during the time of publication of such iNAV may not reflect the true value of an ETF Share, may be misleading and should not be relied on.

Investors should be aware that the calculation and reporting of any iNAV may reflect time delays in the receipt of the prices of the relevant constituent portfolio securities in comparison to other calculated values based upon the same constituent securities. Investors interested in subscribing for or redeeming ETF Shares on a relevant stock exchange should not rely solely on any iNAV which is made available in making investment decisions but should also consider other market information and relevant economic and other factors.

The iNAV for the "UCITS ETF" share classes can be accessed on the stock exchanges where the share classes are listed.

5.4.12 Title to shares and settlement

To the extent that ETF Shares are held in bearer form and held in the Primary Market settlement systems represented by a global share certificate, investors in ETF Shares will directly or indirectly have their interests in the ETF Shares credited by book-entry in the accounts of the Primary Market settlement systems. No individual certificates representing the ETF Shares will be issued. Authorised Participants who subscribe for or redeem ETF Shares will hold for settlement purposes an account in a Primary Market settlement system or have access to such an account through another settlement system which links into a Primary Market settlement system. Investors will receive ETF Shares by book entry to the securities accounts of their financial intermediary held, directly or indirectly, in a Primary Market settlement system, or a settlement system that interfaces with a Primary Market settlement system.

5.4.13 Holding of shares and settlement by investors who are not Authorised Participants

If ETF Shares are held in bearer form and held in the Primary Market settlement systems represented by a global share certificate, investors in ETF Shares who purchase or who are transferred ETF Shares and who are not themselves participants in a Primary Market settlement system or a linking settlement system will have their interests in the ETF Shares credited by book-entry in the internal accounts of a financial intermediary (who may also be an Authorised Participant) as the investor's financial intermediary. The financial intermediary will be a participant itself in such a system or will have indirect access to such settlement systems through another financial intermediary (which may also be an Authorised Participant), such as a bank, a depositary, a broker, a dealer or a trust company which clears through or maintains a custodial relationship with participants in such settlement systems.

5.4.14 Redemption of shares by Secondary Market investors

ETF Shares purchased on the Secondary Market cannot usually be sold directly back to the Fund. Investors must purchase and redeem their ETF Shares on the Secondary Market with the assistance of an intermediary (e.g. a Market Maker or a stock broker) and may incur fees for doing so as further described above in this section "The Secondary Market". In addition, investors may pay more than the current net

asset value when buying ETF Shares on the Secondary Market and may receive less than the current net asset value when selling them on the Secondary Market.

If on a business day the stock exchange value of the ETF Shares significantly varies from the net asset value due to, for example market disruption caused by the absence of Market Makers (as described above under "Listing on a stock exchange"), investors who are not Authorised Participants may apply directly to the Management Company for the redemption of their ETF Shares via the depositary or financial intermediary through which they hold the ETF Shares, such that State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch is able to confirm the identity of such investor, the number of ETF Shares and the details of the relevant Sub-Fund and ETF Share Class held by such investors wishing to redeem. In such situations, information shall be communicated to the relevant stock exchange indicating that such direct redemption procedure is available to investors on the Secondary Market. Applications for redemption shall be made in accordance with the procedure described in the "The Primary Market" section of the Prospectus, and the redemption fees (if any) disclosed in the Special Section of the Prospectus in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund shall apply.

5.4.15 Liquidity Management Tools

ETF Share Classes may apply different liquidity management tools. Certain tools are based on actual transaction costs (e.g. an anti-dilution levy), while others rely on estimated costs derived from financial models (e.g. swing pricing). As a result, the level of costs impacting investors may differ between Share Classes within the same Sub-Fund depending on the liquidity management tool applied at Share Class level. In particular, investors in Shares that cannot be acquired on stock markets and ETF Share Classes within the same Sub-Fund may be impacted differently since these Share Classes exhibit different trading structures and cost drivers.

5.5 Conversion of shares

Shareholders may on each Valuation Date request the conversion of some or all of their shares into shares of a different Share Class of the same Sub-Fund. The Fund reserves the right to reject any conversion request in whole or in part at its absolute discretion. Conversions between different Sub-Funds are prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the Fund, which may accept or reject such conversions at its sole discretion.

Conversions are subject to a conversion fee, which is calculated on the amount to be invested in the target Share Class or Sub-Fund. The fee is charged for the benefit of the Management Company, which may waive or pass it on at its discretion. The conversion fee may amount to:

- up to 1% of the NAV of the target Share Class or Sub-Fund for Share Classes or Sub-Funds denominated in USD, SGD, HKD or RMB; or
- the applicable subscription fee minus 0.5% for Share Classes or Sub-Funds denominated in EUR, GBP, CHF, AUD, NZD, CAD, JPY, NOK, SEK, PLN, CZK or Russian rouble;

unless shares are converted from a Share Class or Sub-Fund without a subscription fee into one with a subscription fee, in which case the conversion fee may correspond to the full subscription fee.

If the Shareholder holds shares via a financial institution, that institution may charge additional fees and charges in excess of the conversion fee.

The conversion fee is payable on or immediately after the corresponding Valuation Date. The Fund may apply a lower conversion fee. Certain fees and other costs may apply in specific distribution countries.

The number of shares to be issued in a conversion is based on the respective NAV of the Share Classes on the Valuation Date, on which the conversion order was executed, in consideration of any applicable conversion fees, and is calculated as follows:

$$A = \frac{B \times C \times (1-D)}{E}$$

where

A = the number of shares of the new Share Class to which the Shareholder will be entitled;
B = the number of shares of the original Share Class whose conversion the Shareholder has requested;
C = the NAV per share of the shares to be converted;
D = conversion fee in % (if applicable);
E = the NAV per share of the shares to be issued as a result of the conversion.

In case of a conversion, the characteristics of the chosen Share Class (e.g., minimum initial investment amount, institutional character of the investor) must be fulfilled. In terms of the minimum initial investment amount the Fund reserves the right to deviate from this rule at its own discretion.

Registered shares are converted on the basis of conversion orders by the entity supporting the registrar function. Bearer shares certified in the form of global share certificates are converted on the basis of conversion orders forwarded to the entity supporting the registrar function in connection with the maintenance of the global share certificate by the entity with whom the Shareholder holds his custody account.

The time of receipt of the conversion order by the entity supporting the registrar function shall be decisive with respect to processing the order. If the conversion order is incorrect or incomplete, the conversion order will be rejected and will have to be re-submitted.

The Fund reserves the right to reject any order for the conversion of shares in whole or in part at its absolute discretion.

Orders received after the Cut-Off time on a Valuation Date will be treated as having been received on the following Valuation Date. The respective Special Section of the Prospectus may contain different Cut-Off times applicable to individual Sub-Funds and to individual Share Classes.

In case of a temporary suspension of the NAV calculation, the Fund is obliged to temporarily suspend the conversion of shares. Further information on the possibility of such a suspension can be found in section 12 "Temporary suspension of the issue, redemption and conversion of shares and of the calculation of the NAV per share".

Restriction to the conversion of shares:

- Conversions between Share Classes that are denominated in different currencies are not permitted.
- Conversions between Share Classes set-up as registered shares and bearer shares represented by a global share certificate are not permitted. This restriction does not prevent Shareholders from asserting their rights pursuant to article 430-8 of the Law of 1915.
- Conversions between Sub-Funds and/or Share Classes with deviating settlement cycles are not permitted.
- Shareholders of Share Classes with the "PF" designator cannot, at any time, convert any of their shares into shares of a different Sub-Fund or shares of a different Share Class of the same Sub-Fund. After a pre-defined amortization period as defined in the Special Section of the Prospectus, commencing on the date of subscription or the immediately following Valuation Date, pre-paid expenses assigned to a subscribed share of a placement fee Share Class are fully amortized and the relevant number of placement fee shares will be converted into a corresponding number of shares of the corresponding Share Class of the same Sub-Fund to avoid prolonged amortization. In this case, neither a conversion fee nor a deferred sales charge is charged.

The following applies for the exchange of ETF Shares:

Notwithstanding the terms of this Prospectus, Shareholders are not entitled to convert their ETF Shares in a Sub-Fund into non-ETF shares in the same Sub-Fund or another Sub-Fund or vice versa.

5.6 Restriction of the issue of shares and compulsory redemption of shares

5.6.1 Restriction of the issue of shares at the Fund´s discretion

The Fund may, at any time and at its sole and absolute discretion, reject any direct or indirect subscription application or temporarily limit, suspend or permanently discontinue the issue of shares towards any subscribing investor, if such action should appear necessary in consideration of the interests of the Shareholders or the public, or to protect the Fund or its Shareholders.

The issuance of shares as part of existing regular savings plans is not necessarily affected. In general, all existing regular savings plans will be continued even during the suspension of share issuance, except if the issuance of shares is discontinued for savings plans by the Fund. The Fund will promptly refund payments on subscription applications (without any interest payments) that have not yet been executed.

5.6.2 Limited permit for public distribution

The shares of the Sub-Funds 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. Provided that no permit for public distribution issued by the local supervisory authorities has been acquired by the Fund or a third party commissioned by the Fund and is available to the Fund, this Prospectus must not be regarded as a public offer for the acquisition of Sub-Fund shares and/or this Prospectus must not be used for the purpose of such a public offer.

The information contained herein, and the shares of the Sub-Funds are not intended for distribution in the United States of America or to U.S. persons (as defined in section 1 "General"). Correspondingly, shares are neither offered nor sold in the United States of America nor for the account of U.S. persons. Subsequent transfers of shares into the United States of America or to U. S. persons are prohibited.

This Prospectus may not be distributed in the United States of America. The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of the shares may also be subject to restrictions in other legal systems.

Investors that are considered "restricted persons", as defined in Rule 5130 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority in the United States (FINRA Rule 5130), must report their holdings in the Sub-Funds to the Management Company without delay.

This Prospectus may be used for sales purposes only by persons who possess an explicit written permit from the Fund (either directly or indirectly via correspondingly commissioned sales agents).

5.6.3 Compulsory redemption of shares

The Fund reserves the right to redeem shares unilaterally against payment of the redemption price if this is deemed necessary in the interests of the Shareholders or for the protection of the Shareholders or a Sub-Fund.

The Fund may unilaterally redeem a Shareholder's holding in a Share Class or convert the holding to another Share Class if the Shareholder no longer meets the qualifying characteristics required to hold the Share Class.

If the Fund believes that a Shareholder is no longer an eligible investor, the Shareholder may be requested to prove his/her eligibility, but the Fund can at its discretion proceed to a redemption without consent of the Shareholder.

The Fund cannot be held liable for any gain and losses resulting from such compulsory redemptions.

5.7 Prohibited Persons

The Fund may at any time and in its sole discretion, restrict or prevent the ownership of shares in the Fund by a Prohibited Person.

"Prohibited Person" means any person, firm or corporate entity, determined in the sole discretion of the Fund as being not entitled to subscribe for or hold shares in the Fund or, as the case may be, in a specific Sub-Fund or Share Class, (1) if in the opinion of the Fund such holding may be detrimental to the Fund, (2) it may result in a breach of any law or regulation, whether Luxembourg or foreign, (3) if as a result thereof the Fund may become exposed to disadvantages of a tax, legal or financial nature that it would not have otherwise incurred or (4) if such person, firm or corporate entity would not comply with the eligibility criteria of any existing Share Class.

If, at any time, it shall come to the Fund's attention that shares are beneficially owned by a Prohibited Person, either alone or with any other person, and the Prohibited Person fails to comply with the instructions of the Fund to sell its shares and to provide the Fund with evidence of such sale within 30 calendar days after being so instructed by the Fund, the Fund may in its sole discretion compulsorily redeem such shares at the redemption amount immediately after the close of business specified in the notice given by the Fund to the Prohibited Person of such compulsory redemption. The shares will be redeemed in accordance with their respective terms and such investor will cease to be the owner of such shares.

5.8 Share Classes

The Fund may at any time decide to launch new Share Classes and offer investors one or more Share Classes at its discretion. Share Classes designate various categories of Sub-Fund shares and have the characteristics described below determined by the Fund and indicated by the corresponding alphabetical denominator.

All Share Classes of a Sub-Fund shall be invested collectively in accordance with the investment objective and investment policy of the respective Sub-Fund, but may differ from each other, in particular with regard to their fee structure, minimum investment amount for initial and/or subsequent subscriptions, the currency, the distribution policy, the conditions to be met by investors or other specific characteristics, such as hedging features, as determined in each case by the Fund. Country-specific regulatory requirements may additionally determine Share Class characteristics.

All shares within a Share Class have the same rights. The rights of investors in different Share Classes within a Sub-Fund can differ, provided that such differences have been detailed for the respective Share Class.

The NAV is calculated individually for each Share Class issued for the respective Sub-Fund.

The Fund reserves the right to offer only certain Share Classes for purchase to investors in certain jurisdictions in order to comply with the applicable laws, customs or business practices there. Furthermore, the Fund reserves the right to adopt principles that apply to certain investor categories or transactions in respect of the acquisition of certain Share Classes.

The Share Classes offered as of the date of the Prospectus are listed in the respective Special Section of the Prospectus. Share Classes can be launched at any time. The Prospectus will be updated accordingly on a regular basis. Current information on the Share Classes launched will be published on the Management Company's website at www.dws.com/fundinformation.

5.8.1 Description of the denominators

The Share Class characteristics and the associated denominators are listed in the following table and are explained in more detail below:

5.8.1.1 General characteristics

Investor type	Institutional investors	I
	Semi-institutional investors	F
	Retail investors	L, N
	Master-Feeder	MF
	Mutual investment funds under Japanese Law	J
	Trailer Fee Free	TF
Distribution policy	Capitalization/accumulation	C
	Distribution	D
Distribution Frequency	Annual	-
	Semi-Annual	B
	Quarterly	Q
	Monthly	M
Hedging	No Hedging	-
	Hedging	H
	Portfolio Hedging	H (P)
	Currency Exposure	CE
Other	Insurances	V
	Early Bird	EB
	Seeding	X
	Separate Agreement Share Classes	Z
	Exchange Traded Fund	UCITS ETF
	Placement Fee	PF
	Restricted	R, ADV
	Wealth Advisory	WAM
	Deutsche Bank	DPM
	Country specific Share Classes in the UK:	DS (Distributor Status), RD (Reporting Fund Status).
	Special	S
	Pension plan	AV

5.8.1.2 Investor type

The denominators "I", "DPM", "F", "L", "N", "WAM", "J", "MF" and "TF" indicate the investor type for which the Share Classes are intended.

Shares of Share Classes with the denominator

- "I" and "DPM" are exclusively reserved for institutional investors as defined by article 174 (2) of the Law of 2010. These Share Classes are only offered in form of registered shares, unless otherwise provided for the respective Sub-Fund in the Special Section of the Prospectus.
- "F" are open to semi-institutional investors.
- "L", "N" and "WAM" are open to retail investors.
- "J" are only offered to schemes for mutual investment funds according to Japanese law.
- "MF" are only offered to UCI or their sub-funds, that invest at least 85% of their assets in units of other UCI or their sub-funds.
- "TF" (trailer fee free) are exclusively offered as follows:

a) through distributors and intermediaries that

   - due to prudential requirements (e.g. in relation to independent investment advisory services, discretionary portfolio management or specific local regulations) may not receive or collect trailer fees or any other fees, rebates or payments from the respective Sub-Fund; or
   - have entered into separate fee arrangements with their clients and do not receive and collect trailer fees or any other fees, rebates or payments from the respective Sub-Fund;

b) to other UCIs; or

c) to insurance-based investment products as defined by article 4 (2) of Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 26, 2014, on Key Information Documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products (PRIIP Regulation).

For the "TF" Share Class, the Sub-Fund does not pay any trailer fees to the distributors.

5.8.1.3 Distribution policy

Share Classes with the denominator "C" (capitalization/ accumulation) offer an accumulation of income. For Share Classes with the denominator "D" (distribution), income is distributed.

For the accumulating Share Classes, income is continuously reinvested in the assets of the Sub-Fund and allocated to the respective Share Classes. For the distributing Share Classes, the annual general meeting shall decide each year whether a distribution will be made and in what amount. The Board of Directors may elect to pay out special and interim dividends for each Share Class in accordance with Luxembourg law. No distribution will reduce the Fund's capital to a level below its minimum capital.

5.8.1.4 Distribution frequency

The denominators "B", "Q" and "M" describe the frequency of distribution of income. The

denominator "B" indicates distribution on a semi-annual basis, the denominator "Q" indicates distribution on a quarterly basis, while the denominator "M" indicates distribution on a monthly basis. Distributing shares without the "B", "Q" and "M" denominators offer annual distribution.

5.8.2 Currency-specific Share Classes

5.8.2.1 Share class currencies and initial issue price

The reference currency of the Share Classes offered is generally the EUR. Other currency-specific Share Classes are indicated by the addition of currency-specific denominators, e.g. USD for Share Classes denominated in U.S. dollars or CHF for Share Classes denominated in Swiss francs.

The initial NAV for each Share Class is typically as set out in the table below and will be published on the website of the Management Company. In exceptional cases, the initial NAV of certain Share Classes may differ from the amount stated.

Denominator	no denominator	USD	SGD	GBP	CHF	NZD	AUD
Currency	Euro	U.S. dollar	Singapore dollar	Great Britain pound	Swiss francs	New Zealand dollar	Australian dollar
Initial NAV	EUR 100	USD 100	SGD 10	GBP 100	CHF 100	NZD 100	AUD 100

Denominator	JPY	CAD	NOK	SEK	HKD	CZK	PLN	RMB
Currency	Japanese Yen	Canadian dollar	Norwegian krone	Swedish krona	Hong Kong dollar	Czech koruna	Polish zloty	Chinese renminbi
Initial NAV	JPY 10,000	CAD 100	NOK 100	SEK 1,000	HKD 100	CZK 1,000	PLN 100	RMB 100

5.8.2.2 Currency-specific characteristics

- The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders for Swedish krona, Hong Kong dollar and Chinese renminbi Share Classes may deviate by one day from the settlement date specified in the Special Section of the Prospectus of the respective Sub-Funds.
- The Chinese renminbi is currently traded on two different markets: Onshore in Mainland China (CNY) and offshore via Hong Kong (CNH).

CNY is a managed floating exchange rate currency that is currently not freely convertible and subject to exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions imposed by the Chinese government.

CNH is currently freely tradable without restrictions via Hong Kong. For this reason, the exchange rate used for Share Classes denominated in RMB is the rate of CNH (offshore renminbi).

5.8.2.3 Possible currency effects of Share Classes with a reference currency other than the Sub-Fund currency

Investors in Share Classes with a reference currency other than the Sub-Fund currency should note that

- possible currency effects on the NAV per share are not systematically hedged, except in the case of the Share Classes hedged against currency effects as described below.

These currency effects can arise due to the time lag between the necessary processing and posting steps for orders in a non-Sub-Fund currency, which can lead to exchange rate fluctuations. This applies in particular to redemption orders. The possible currency effects on the NAV per share may be positive or negative and are not limited to the particular Share Class with a reference currency other than the Sub-Fund currency, i.e. they may also affect the respective Sub-Fund and all of the Share Classes contained in it;

- the NAV per share is calculated in the Sub-Fund currency and then translated to the reference currency of the Share Classes at the exchange rate prevailing at the time the NAV per share is calculated.

Accordingly, investors in a Euro-denominated Share Class of a Sub-Fund whose Sub-Fund currency is the U.S. dollar, e.g., should note that the NAV per share of the Euro-denominated Share Class is initially calculated in the Sub-Fund currency (U.S. dollar) and then expressed in Euro at the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and Euro prevailing at the time the NAV per share is calculated.

Depending on the respective Sub-Fund currency, the same applies for investors in all other Share Classes denominated in a reference currency other than the respective Sub-Fund currency.

5.8.2.4 Hedging against currency risks and currency exposure

In order to limit the potential negative influence of exchange rate fluctuations on individual Share Classes as much as possible, the respective Sub-Fund may enter into hedges for individual Share Classes to hedge against currency risks.

If the currency of the hedged Share Class differs from the respective Sub-Fund currency, the hedge serves to reduce the risk of the hedged Share Class arising from exchange rate fluctuations between the currency of the hedged Share Class and its Sub-Fund currency. Share Classes for which such hedges are arranged are identified for investors with the denominator "H" (hedged).

If the currency of a position in the respective Sub-Fund assets differs from the currency of a hedged Share Class, the hedge serves to reduce the risk of the hedged Share Class resulting from exchange rate fluctuations between the reference currency of the hedged Share Class and the individual underlying currencies to which the hedged Share Class is exposed via the positions in the Sub-Fund assets. Share Classes for which such hedges are arranged are identified for investors with the denominator "H (P)" (portfolio hedged).

Unlike hedged Share Classes, CE Share Classes intentionally build up additional currency exposure and do not aim to reduce currency risk. Such Share Classes aim to create currency exposure equal to the currencies in which the assets in the Sub-Fund's portfolio may be denominated. Such Share Classes that build up an additional currency exposure to a basket of currencies are identified for investors with the denominator "CE" (currency exposure).

In the case of Share Classes hedged against currency effects (identified by the denominator "H" or "H (P)") and Share Classes that build up an additional currency exposure to a basket of currencies (identified by the denominator "CE"), the Sub-Fund may be subject to obligations arising from currency hedges or from currency positions entered into in favour of an individual Share Class. The assets of the Sub-Fund are liable for such obligations.

Under certain circumstances the currency exposure may not or only partially be implemented by unwinding currency hedging positions in the Sub-Fund (e.g., small Share Class volume or small residual currency positions in the Sub-Fund) or be imperfectly implemented (e.g., some currencies cannot be traded at any time or must be approximated by another currency). In addition, attached to the processing and booking of orders in these Share Classes, time lags in the exposure management process can lead to a delay in the adaptation of the currency exposure to the new Share Class volume. In case of exchange rate fluctuations this can impact the NAV of the Share Class.

The liabilities existing in a Share Class are only attributed to that Share Class. However, the creditors of a Sub-Fund are generally not limited to satisfying their claims only from a particular Share Class. A creditor could assert a claim for settlement against the entire Sub-Fund in the amount by which the liabilities exceed the value of the Share Class to which they are attributed to. Thus, if a creditor's claim in respect of a certain Share Class exceeds the value of the assets assigned to that Share Class, the remaining assets of the Sub-Fund may be subject to such claim.

5.8.3 Other share class characteristics

5.8.3.1 Insurance Share Classes

Share Classes with the "V" denominator are only offered to insurance companies and for insurance products.

5.8.3.2 Early bird Share Classes

Share Classes with the "EB" denominator are designed for early investors in a Sub-Fund, offering special benefits such as reduced fees or other incentives to encourage early participation. The Fund reserves the right to close any Share Class with the denominator "EB" to further investors upon reaching a certain amount of subscriptions. Such amount will be determined per Share Class per Sub-Fund.

5.8.3.3 Seeding Share Classes

Share Classes with the "X" denominator offer a rebate on the management fee that is granted to investors that subscribe to shares before a certain volume of investments is reached. Upon reaching the aforementioned volume, Share Classes with the "X" denominator will be closed.

5.8.3.4 Separate Agreement Share Classes

Share Classes with the "Z" denominator are offered to institutional investors in accordance with article 174 (2) of the Law of 2010, provided that they have entered into a separate agreement with the Management Company. Under this agreement, the fee for Sub-Fund Manager(s) is charged directly by the Management Company. Share Classes with the "Z" denominator are not transferable without prior written approval of the Management Company.

5.8.3.5 ETF Share Classes

Shares of Share Classes with the "UCITS ETF" denominator may be listed for trading on one or more stock exchanges and qualify as an exchange traded fund share class, as described in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

The shares of the "UCITS ETF" Share Classes are only made available directly to Authorised Participants in the primary market.

The "UCITS ETF" Share Class is available in the secondary market to securities trading companies that provide, amongst others, order routing services to investors, in relation to unsolicited orders, that route such orders to a market maker or to a trading venue where the UCITS ETF Share Class is available.

For the "UCITS ETF" Share Class, the Fund does not pay any trailer fee.

5.8.3.6 Placement fee Share Classes

Shares of Share Classes with the "PF" designator are subject to a placement fee (placement fee Share Classes) and are reserved for Italian investors subscribing through specific paying agents in Italy.

The placement fee for each subscribed share as defined in the Special Section of the Prospectus is multiplied by the NAV per share on the date of subscription or the immediately following Valuation Date, respective Sub-Fund's provisions for order acceptance. That calculated amount is levied on the relevant placement fee Share Class.

The placement fee for each subscribed share of the relevant placement fee Share Class is paid by the Sub-Fund as compensation for the distribution of the Share Class and at the same time booked as an accounting position (pre-paid expenses), reflected in the NAV per share of the relevant placement fee Share Class. The NAV per share of the placement fee Share Class on the respective Valuation Date is therefore not affected by the payment of the placement fee. In case prior day data is used for the NAV calculation, results will be monitored against same day data to avoid potential material differences. The overall position of pre-paid expenses is then amortized on a daily basis at a constant amortization rate which is applied to the NAV per share of the relevant placement fee Share Class and multiplied by the number of outstanding shares in this Share Class. The pre-paid expenses are defined relative to the NAV per share of the placement fee Share Class and, therefore, fluctuate with NAV movements and depend on the number of shares subscribed and redeemed in the relevant placement fee Share Class.

After a pre-defined amortization period as defined in the Special Section of the Prospectus commencing on the date of subscription or the immediately following Valuation Date, pre-paid expenses assigned to a subscribed share of a placement fee Share Class are fully amortized and the relevant number of shares will be converted into a corresponding number of shares of the corresponding L Share Class of the same Sub-Fund to avoid prolonged amortization. Shareholders wishing to redeem their placement fee Share Classes before such conversion takes place may need to pay a deferred sales charge as further detailed in section 8 "Fees and expenses" and disclosed for the respective Sub-Fund in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

5.8.3.7 Restricted Share Classes

Share Classes with the "R" denominator are restricted exclusively to investors who place their orders through a dedicated portfolio managed by a special group of exclusive sales and distribution partners.

5.8.3.8 Wealth advisory Share Classes

Share Classes with the "WAM" denominator are reserved exclusively for investors who have entered into a contract for fee-based advisory with Deutsche Bank AG or any of its affiliates. The individual fee-based contract may prohibit the receipt and/or retention of retrocessions.

5.8.3.9 Deutsche Bank Share Classes

Share Classes with the "DPM" denominator are reserved exclusively for institutional investors in accordance with article 174 (2) c) of the Law of 2010.

Share classes with the "DPM" denominator are restricted to Deutsche Bank entities, or such other entities who may be admitted from time to time at the discretion of the Fund or the Management Company, subscribing in their own name and either on their own behalf or on behalf of investors who (1) have entered into and maintain a discretionary management relationship with a Deutsche Bank entity, and (2) are not entitled to any direct claim against the Fund.

5.8.3.10 Special Share Classes

Share Classes with the "S" denominator are subject to a specific minimum investment amount, as detailed in sub-section 5.7.4 "Minimum investment".

5.8.3.11 Pension plan Share Classes

Share Classes with the denominator "AV" may only be purchased by investors within the framework of a pension plan within the meaning of the German Pension Plan Certification Act (AltZertG).

5.8.4 Minimum investment

Institutional investors	General rule for Share Class denominators without a numerical denominator: 10,000,000 in the currency of the respective Share Class (except for Japan: 1,500,000,000 JPY and except for Sweden: 100,000,000 SEK and for DPM share classes: no minimum investment amount.
Semi-institutional investors	General rule for Share Class denominators without a numerical denominator: 2,000,000 for investments in the currency of the respective Share Class (except for Japan: 250,000,000 JPY and except for Sweden: 20,000,000 SEK).
Numerical denominators for semi-institutional and institutional investors	A numerical denominator added to the Share Class denominator indicates the minimum investment applicable for semi-institutional and institutional investors in millions of the currency of the respective Share Class.
Seeding Share Classes	2,000,000 for each order in the Share Class-specific currency (except for Japan: 250,000,000 JPY and except for Sweden: 20,000,000 SEK).
Special Share Classes	500,000 in the currency of the respective Share Class, unless otherwise specified in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

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

Specific provisions will apply to ETF Share Classes as further detailed in section 5. "Shares of the Fund", 5.4. "Specific rules for ETF Share Classes", 5.4.3 "Dealings in Kind and in Cash".

5.8.5 Country-specific circumstances

5.8.5.1 Spain and Italy

The following restriction applies for distribution in Spain and Italy: Share Classes with the "F" denominator are reserved for professional investors as defined by the MiFID II Directive.

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

5.8.5.2 Japan

The Share Classes denominated in JPY offered hereby have not been, and will not be, registered under the financial instruments and exchange law of Japan and accordingly may not be offered or sold in Japan or to or for the account of any resident thereof, except either pursuant to registration thereunder or pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the financial instruments and exchange law of Japan. No registration has been made in accordance with article 4, paragraph 1 of the financial instruments and exchange law of Japan for the reason that the solicitation to subscribe for in JPY denominated Share Classes offered hereby in Japan constitutes a private placement of Share Classes denominated in JPY to qualified institutional investors only in accordance with article 2, paragraph 3, item 2 (i) of the financial instruments and exchange law of Japan. For these purposes, a notification under the law concerning investment trusts and investment corporations of Japan will be filed with the commissioner of the financial services agency of Japan. Accordingly, in Japan the Share Classes denominated in JPY will be offered only to qualified institutional investors in accordance with the financial instruments and exchange law of Japan. In addition, the Share Classes denominated in JPY are subject to the transfer restriction: no transfer of such Share Classes may be made to persons in Japan other than qualified institutional investors.

5.8.5.3 United Kingdom

Share Classes with the "DS" and "RD" denominator at the end of the Share Class code have reporting fund status, i.e., the characteristics of these Share Classes satisfy the prerequisites for qualifying for reporting fund status according to UK regulation. The Fund can also seek reporting fund status for other Share Classes. Further details on the tax-related specifics in relation to the reporting fund status are disclosed in section 9.7 "Share Class-specific taxation aspects" of the Prospectus.

6. Prevention of market timing and late trading risks

The Sub-Funds are not intended to be used as an excessive short-term trading vehicle. Whilst recognising that Shareholders may have legitimate needs to adjust their investments from time to time, the Fund may at its sole discretion take any action to prevent any activities deemed to adversely affect the interests of the Shareholders.

Market timing is generally understood as the technique of arbitrage whereby a Shareholder systematically subscribes, converts and/or redeems shares in a Sub-Fund within a short period by exploiting time differences and/or the imperfections or weaknesses in the valuation system for calculating the Sub-Fund's NAV. Such practices are considered abusive within the meaning of CSSF Circular 04/146, which requires the Management Company to take the appropriate protection and/or control measures to avoid such practices. The Management Company also reserves the right to reject, cancel or suspend an order from a Shareholder for the subscription or conversion of shares if the investor is suspected of engaging in market timing.

Late trading occurs when an order is accepted after the close of the relevant Cut-Off times on the respective Valuation Date but is executed at that same day's price based on the NAV. The practice of late trading is not permitted. The Management Company ensures that shares are issued and redeemed on the basis of a share value previously unknown to the Shareholder. If a Shareholder is suspected of engaging in late trading, the Management Company may reject the redemption or subscription order until the applicant has cleared up any doubts with regard to his order.

7. Calculation and publication of the NAV

7.1 Calculation of the NAV

The NAV of each Sub-Fund, including the NAV per share of each Sub-Fund and, where applicable, of each Share Class of a Sub-Fund is calculated on each Bank Business Day in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (Valuation Date) in accordance with this section and the Articles of Incorporation, unless otherwise specified in the Special Section of the Prospectus, which may define additional conditions for a Valuation Date. A Bank Business Day is any day on which banks are open for business and payments are processed.

The NAV per share will not be calculated on December 24 and December 31 of each year, nor on any day on which relevant markets are closed, no reliable prices can be obtained, or operational execution is materially impaired, as further specified in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

Any calculation of the NAV per share that deviates from this specification will be published on the website of the Management Company www.dws.com/fundinformation and, if required, in the official publication media of the respective jurisdictions in which the shares are offered for sale to the public.

The NAV of any Sub-Fund is calculated by subtracting the Sub-Fund´s liabilities from the Sub-Fund´s assets on the Sub-Fund´s respective Valuation Date. The NAV of each Sub-Fund is calculated in the reference currency of the Sub-Fund. The NAV of shares of each Share Class of each Sub-Fund in the Fund shall be expressed in the currency of the relevant Share Class of that Sub-Fund (except that when there exists any state of affairs which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, makes the determination in such currency either not reasonably practical or prejudicial to the Shareholders, the NAV may temporarily be determined in such other currency as the Board of Directors may determine) as a per share figure and shall be determined in respect of any Valuation Date by dividing the net assets of the Fund corresponding to each Sub-Fund (being the value of the assets of the Fund corresponding to such Sub-Fund less the liabilities attributable to such Sub-Fund) by the number of shares of the relevant Sub-Fund then outstanding. If more than one Share Class is issued for a particular Sub-Fund, the percentage of the Sub-Fund's net assets attributable to the individual Share Class is divided by the number of shares of that Share Class in circulation.

The NAV is rounded to two decimal places, unless otherwise foreseen for a Sub-Fund in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

7.2 Operational implementation of the NAV calculation

When information about the total NAV of the Fund is disclosed in the annual and semi-annual reports and other financial statistics due to legal regulations, or according to the rules specified in the Prospectus, the NAV of the respective Sub-Fund is converted into euro. The value of a share of the respective Sub-Fund is denominated in the currency specified for the particular Sub-Fund (or in the currency specified for the particular Share Class, if there is more than one Share Class within a Sub-Fund).

The calculation of the NAV is used to determine the issue and redemption price of shares, as detailed in section 5 “Shares of the Fund”.

The NAV may be adjusted when swing pricing is applied, as detailed in section 11.3 “Swing pricing”.

7.3 Valuation of the net assets

The value of the assets of the Fund held in each respective Sub-Fund is determined according to the following principles:

a) transferable securities and money market instruments listed on an exchange are valued at the most recent available price paid;

b) securities and money market instruments not listed on an exchange but traded on another regulated market are valued at a price no lower than the bid price and no higher than the ask price at the time of the valuation, and which the Management Company considers to be an appropriate market price;

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

d) the liquid assets are valued at their nominal value plus interest;

e) time deposits may be valued at their yield value if a contract exists between the Fund and a credit institution stipulating that these time deposits can be withdrawn at any time and that their yield value is equal to the realized value;

f) all assets denominated in a currency other than that of the Sub-Fund are converted into the Sub-Fund currency at the latest mean rate of exchange;

g) the prices of the derivatives employed by the Sub-Fund will be set in the usual manner, which is verifiable by the auditor and subject to systematic examination. The criteria that have been specified for pricing the derivatives shall remain in effect for the term of each individual derivative. By way of derogation, for Sub-Funds that use synthetic dynamic underlyings, the valuation of derivatives and their underlying instruments may be performed at a different time on the relevant valuation date of the respective Sub-Funds, if operationally required;

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

i) the target funds’ shares/units contained in the Sub-Fund are valued at the latest available NAV. If the target funds are traded on exchanges (ETFs), the shares/units contained in the Sub-Fund are valued at the last trade on the intraday.

In the event that the valuation of an asset in accordance with the above principles is rendered impossible, incorrect or not representative, the Board of Directors or its delegate is entitled to use other generally recognised and auditable valuation principles in order to reach a fair valuation of that asset.

An income equalization account is maintained in order to ensure a fair allocation of income between investors entering and exiting the Fund during the accounting period.

7.4 Allocation of assets

The assets are allocated as follows:

a) the proceeds from the issue of shares of each Sub-Fund shall be applied in the books of the Fund to the Sub-Fund established for the relevant Share Class and the assets and liabilities and income and expenditure attributable thereto shall be applied to such Sub-Fund, subject to the following paragraphs. If such assets, liabilities, income and expenses are identified in the provisions of the Prospectus as being allocated exclusively to certain specified Share Classes, they will increase or reduce the percentage of those Share Classes in the net assets of the Sub-Fund;

b) where any asset is derived from another asset, such derivative asset shall be applied in the books of the Fund to the same Sub-Fund as the asset from which it was derived and on each revaluation of an asset, the increase or decrease in value shall be applied to the relevant Sub-Fund;

c) where the Fund incurs a liability which relates to any asset of a particular Sub-Fund or a particular Share Class or to any action taken in connection with an asset of a particular Sub-Fund or a particular Share Class, such liability shall be allocated to the relevant Sub-Fund or Share Class;

d) in the case where any asset or liability of the Fund cannot be considered as being attributable to a particular Sub-Fund, such asset or liability shall be allocated to all the Sub-Funds in equal parts or, if the amounts so require, pro rata to the value of the respective net assets of each Sub-Fund or in such other manner as the Board of Directors shall determine in good faith. Because of this allocation, only the Sub-Fund shall generally be liable for a particular obligation, unless it has been agreed with creditors that the Fund as a whole shall be liable;

e) upon the payment of dividends to the Shareholders in any Sub-Fund, the NAV of

such Sub-Fund shall be reduced by the amount of such dividends.

The Board of Directors may reallocate any asset or liability previously allocated by them if in their opinion circumstances so require.

The Fund is one single entity; however, the rights of Shareholders and creditors regarding a Sub-Fund or raised by the constitution, operation or liquidation of a Sub-Fund are limited to the assets of this Sub-Fund, and the assets of a Sub-Fund will be answerable exclusively for the rights of the Shareholders relating to this Sub-Fund and for those of the creditors whose claim arose in relation to the constitution, operation or liquidation of this Sub-Fund. In the relations between the Fund's Shareholders, each Sub-Fund is treated as a separate entity.

In case where dividend shares and capitalisation shares are issued in a Sub-Fund, the NAV per share of each Share Class of the relevant Sub-Fund is computed by dividing the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund attributable to each Share Class by the number of shares of each Share Class then outstanding.

The percentage of net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund to be attributed to each Share Class, which has been initially the same as the percentage of the total number of shares represented by such Share Class, changes pursuant to dividends or other distributions with respect to dividend shares shall be accounted for in the following manner:

a) at the time of any dividend or other distribution with respect to dividend shares, the net assets attributable to such Share Class shall be reduced by the amount of such dividend or other distribution (thus decreasing the percentage of net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund attributable to the dividend shares) and the net assets attributable to the capitalisation shares shall remain the same (thus increasing the percentage of net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund attributable to the capitalisation shares);

b) at the time of any increase of the capital of the Fund pursuant to the issue of new shares of either Share Class, the net assets attributable to the corresponding Share Class shall be increased by the amount received with respect to such issue;

c) at the time of redemption by the Fund of shares of either Share Class, the net assets attributable to the corresponding Share Class shall be decreased by the amount paid for with respect to such redemption;

d) at the time of conversion of shares of one Share Class into shares of the other Share Class, the net assets attributable to such Share Class shall be decreased by the NAV of the shares converted and the NAV attributable to the corresponding Share Class shall be increased by such amount;

e) where the Fund incurs a liability which relates to any asset of a particular Share Class within a Sub-Fund or to any action taken in connection with an asset of a particular Share Class within a Sub-Fund, such liability shall be allocated to the relevant Share Class;

f) in the case where any asset or liability of the Fund cannot be considered as being attributable to a particular Share Class, such asset or liability shall be allocated to all the Share Classes pro rata to their respective NAV or in such other manner as determined by the Board of Directors acting in good faith, provided that (1) where assets, on behalf of several Sub-Funds, are held in one account and/or are co-managed as a segregated pool of assets by an agent of the Board of Directors, the respective right of each Share Class shall correspond to the prorated portion resulting from the contribution of the relevant Share Class to the relevant account or pool, and (2) the right shall vary in accordance with the contributions and withdrawals made for the account of the Share Class, as described in the Prospectus for the shares of the Fund, and finally (3) all liabilities, whatever Share Class they are attributable to, shall, unless otherwise agreed upon with the creditors, be binding upon the Fund as a whole.

7.5 Temporary suspension of the NAV

The Fund is authorised to temporarily suspend the calculation of the NAV in certain circumstances, as listed in section 12 "Temporary suspension of the issue, redemption and conversion of shares and of the calculation of the NAV per share".

The beginning and end of a period of suspension is communicated to the Luxembourg supervisory authority and to all foreign supervisory authorities at which the respective Sub-Fund has been registered in accordance with their respective regulations. Notice of suspension of the calculation of the NAV per share and its resumption will be published on the website of the Management Company www.dws.com/fundinformation and, if required, in the official publication media of the respective jurisdictions in which the shares are offered for sale to the public.

7.6 Publication of the NAV

The NAV per share of each Share Class and/or the issue, redemption and conversion price (if applicable) relating to each Share Class is published on each Valuation Date on the website of the Management Company and is also available at the registered office of the Management Company, the paying and information agents (if any) or the distributors during normal business hours.

7.7 Ensuring the integrity of the valuation process

The Management Company has adopted within its governance framework appropriate policies and procedures to ensure integrity of the valuation process and to determine the fair value of the assets under management.

The valuation of assets is ultimately governed by the Management Company´s governing body, which established pricing committees that assume valuation responsibility. This includes the definition, approval and regular review of pricing methods, the monitoring and control of the valuation process and the handling of pricing issues. In the exceptional case that a pricing committee cannot reach a decision, the issue may be escalated to the management board of the Management Company or the Board of Directors of the Fund for ultimate decision. The functions involved in the valuation process are hierarchically and functionally independent from the investment management function.

The valuation results are further monitored and checked for consistency as part of the price determination process and the calculation of the NAV by the responsible internal teams and the involved service providers.

8. Fees and expenses

8.1 The Sub-Funds pay the Management Company an all-in fee from the net assets of the Sub-Funds for each day of the financial year (in the amount of 1/365 (in a leap year 1/366) of the all-in fee specified in the Special Section of the Prospectus based on the NAV. In case of Sub-Funds with different Share Classes this applies on the share class level respectively.

On each day that is a Valuation Date, the all-in fee is calculated on the basis of the NAV of the previous Valuation Date and is taken into account as a liability in the NAV of the current Valuation Date.

On each day that is not a Valuation Date, the all-in fee is calculated on the basis of the NAV of the previous Valuation Date and is taken into account as a liability in the NAV of the next Valuation Date.

The all-in fee is deducted from the Sub-Funds for each calendar day of a month until the 10th calendar day of the following month. This all-in fee shall in particular serve as compensation for the Management Company and the fund management, and to pay for the distribution (if applicable) of the Fund and the services of the Depositary.

8.2 In addition to the aforementioned all-in fee, the following expenses may also be charged to the Sub-Funds:

- all of the taxes charged to the assets of a Sub-Fund and to a Sub-Fund itself (especially the taxe d'abonnement), as well as any taxes that may arise in connection with administrative and custodial costs.
- any costs that may arise in connection with the acquisition and disposal of assets (including transaction costs incurred by the Depositary that are not covered by the Depositary fee).
- extraordinary costs (e.g. court costs) that may be incurred in order to protect the interests of Shareholders of a Sub-Fund; the Board of Directors shall decide in each individual case whether or not to assume such costs and will report these separately in the annual report.
- costs for informing the Sub-Fund Shareholders by means of a durable medium, with the exception of costs for informing the Shareholders in the case of a fund merger and in the case of measures related to accounting errors in determining the NAV or when contravening investment limits.
- costs for the remuneration of the Board of Directors.

In addition, a performance fee may be payable, the amount of which is also specified in the respective Special Section of the Prospectus.

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

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

For simple reverse repurchase agreement transactions, i.e. those which are not used to reinvest cash collateral received under a securities lending transaction or repurchase agreement, the Sub-Fund retains 100% of the gross revenues, less the transaction costs that the respective Sub-Fund pays as direct costs to an external service provider. The Management Company is a related party to DWS Investment GmbH.

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

8.5 The Management Company may pass on some of its management fee to intermediaries. This is paid as remuneration for sales services performed on an agency basis. This may constitute a substantial amount. The annual report contains additional information on this.

The Management Company does not receive any reimbursement of the fees and expense reimbursements payable to the Depositary and third parties out of the Fund's assets.

8.6 In addition to the aforementioned costs, the Shareholder may incur additional costs that are connected to the tasks and services of local sales agents, paying agents or similar agents. These costs shall not be borne by the Fund's assets, but directly by the Shareholder.

8.7 The costs are allocated to the individual Sub-Fund. If such costs relate to several or all Sub-Funds, the costs are allocated in proportion with their NAV.

The specified costs are listed in the annual reports.

8.8 Shares of Share Classes with the "PF" designator are subject to a placement fee (placement fee Share Classes) charged to the respective Sub-Fund as compensation for the distribution of the Share Class. The placement fee is at the same time booked as an accounting position (pre-paid expenses) and reflected in the NAV per share of the relevant placement fee Share Class. The overall position of pre-paid expenses is then amortized at a constant amortization rate over a defined amortization period.

Shareholders in placement fee Share Classes redeeming their shares before the end of the applicable amortization period without paying the deferred sales charge would not compensate the Sub-Fund for the pre-paid expenses corresponding to the part of the placement fee which has not yet been amortized. Failure to pay the deferred sales charge would therefore negatively affect the NAV for those Shareholders holding the relevant shares until the applicable amortization period has passed. The deferred sales charge is a mechanism to ensure that the Sub-Fund's NAV is not negatively affected by the redemption of shares before the end of the applicable amortization period of the placement fee.

The amount of deferred sales charge depends on the holding period of the placement fee share(s) to be redeemed and will be specified in the Special Section of the Prospectus in the respective Sub-Fund. The deferred sales charge reflects the ongoing amortization of pre-paid expenses assigned to each issued placement fee share and therefore declines over time with the holding period approaching the end of the amortization period (see table below). The amount of the deferred sales charge reflects the portion of the placement fee that has not yet been amortized at the time of the redemption.

The applicable deferred sales charge is calculated by multiplying it with the NAV per share of the placement fee share to be redeemed on the date of redemption. The corresponding deferred sales charge per share may be levied on the gross redemption amount per share for the benefit of the Sub-Fund's assets.

For illustrative purposes the application of the deferred sales charge is shown by a sample calculation below:

Example of the reduction in the deferred sales charge of up to 3% over a three-year amortization period, based on the Shareholder's holding period

Holding period until redemption	Deferred sales charge
Redemption after up to 1 year:	up to 3%
Redemption after over 1 year up to 2 years:	up to 2%
Redemption after over 2 years up to 3 years:	up to 1%
Redemption after over 3 years:	0%

Number of shares to be redeemed	100 shares	
Holding period (= x)	50 shares: x = 1.5 years; and 50 shares: x = 2.5 years 1.5% (= 50/100*2% + 50/100*1%)	
Deferred sales charge		
NAV per share of placement fee Share Class	EUR	100.00
Gross redemption amount	EUR	10,000.00
– deferred sales charge amount (1.5%)	EUR	150.00
= net redemption amount	EUR	9,850.00

Considering the principle of equal treatment of the remaining Shareholders of the placement fee Share Class and whilst ensuring an adequate compensation for the Sub-Fund (if applicable), the Sub-Fund may, at its discretion, partially or completely dispense with the deferred sales charge.

8.9 Investment in shares of target funds

Investments in target funds may lead to double costs, since fees are incurred at the level of the Sub-Fund as well as at the level of the target fund. Regarding investments in shares of target funds the following costs are directly or indirectly borne by the Shareholders of the Sub-Fund:

- the management fee/all-in fee of the target fund;
- the performance fees of the target fund;
- the subscription and/or redemption fee of the target fund;
- reimbursements of expenses of the target fund;
- other costs.

The annual and semi-annual reports include disclosures of the amounts of the subscription and redemption fees that have been charged to the Sub-Fund, over the period covered by the reports, for the acquisition and redemption of shares of target funds. Furthermore, the annual and semi-annual reports include a disclosure of the total amount of management fees/all-in fees charged to the Sub-Fund by target funds.

If the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in shares of a target fund that is managed directly or indirectly by the Fund, the same Management Company or by another company that is affiliated with it by virtue of joint management or control, or by material direct or indirect shareholding, the Fund, the Management Company or the other company will not charge to the Sub-Fund's net assets any fees for the acquisition or redemption of shares of such other fund.

If a Sub-Fund invests a substantial proportion of its net assets in UCITS and/or other UCIs, the maximum level of the management fees that may be charged both to the Sub-Fund itself and to the UCITS and/or other UCI in which it intends to invest, shall be disclosed in the relevant Special Section of the Prospectus.

The amount of the management fee/all-in fee attributable to shares of a target fund associated to the Sub-Fund (double charging of costs or difference method) can be found in the Special Section of the Prospectus.

8.10 Costs related to the Primary and Secondary Market

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions on the Primary Market, Primary Market Transaction Costs may be charged to Authorised Participants.

The Fund does not charge any fee for purchases of ETF Shares on the Secondary Market. Orders to buy ETF Shares, including through the relevant stock exchange, can be placed via a member firm or stockbroker. Such orders to buy ETF Shares may incur costs to the investor over which the Fund has no control.

8.11 Total expense ratio and ongoing charges

The total expense ratio (TER) expresses the sum of all costs and fees (excluding transaction costs) as a percentage of the average net assets of the respective Sub-Fund or Share Class over a financial year. The effective TER is calculated annually and published in the annual report.

The ongoing charges figure disclosed in the KID is substantially equivalent to the TER, but may differ slightly due to regulatory calculation rules, the use of estimates for new Share Classes, or the treatment of certain cost items. Ongoing charges do not include portfolio transaction costs, which are disclosed separately in the KID.

8.12 Additional costs and third-party cost disclosures

If Shareholders are advised by third parties (in particular companies providing services related to financial instruments, such as credit institutions and investment firms) when acquiring shares, or if such third parties mediate the purchase, these third parties may provide the Shareholder with a breakdown of costs or expense ratios not included in the cost details of this Prospectus or the KID, which may overall exceed the cost figures disclosed in this Prospectus.

Such differences may result from regulatory requirements (e.g. MiFID II) governing how such third parties determine, calculate and report costs. For example, transaction costs at Sub-Fund level may be included in the third party's cost statement, even though the currently applicable requirements for the Management Company stipulate that they are not part of the cost figures disclosed in the KID or this Prospectus. The cost statement may also include additional fees charged by third parties (e.g. advisory or custody fees).

Deviations in the cost statement are not limited to pre-contractual cost information (i. e. before investing in the Sub-Fund) but may also arise if the third party provides regular cost information about the Shareholder's

current investments in the Fund in the context of an ongoing business relationship.

9. Tax considerations

The information below is based on the current Luxembourg law, regulations and administrative practice and may accordingly change in the future.

9.1 Tax treatment of the Fund

The Fund is not subject to any taxation on its income and profits in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Income received by the Fund and/or Sub-Fund (especially interest and dividends) may be subject to withholding tax or assessed tax in the countries in which the Fund's and/or Sub-Fund's assets are invested. In such cases, neither the Depositary nor the Management Company is required to obtain tax certificates. The Fund and/or Sub-Fund may also be taxed on realized or unrealised capital gains of its investments in the source country.

Distributions by the Fund as well as liquidation and disposal gains are not subject to withholding tax in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

For subscription tax, refer to section 9.6 "Taxe d'abonnement" below.

9.2 Tax treatment of Shareholders

Tax treatment varies depending on whether the Shareholder is an individual or a corporate structure.

Shareholders who are not or have not been tax resident in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and who do not maintain a permanent establishment or have a permanent representative there are not subject to any Luxembourg taxation of income in respect of income from or the capital gains on their shares.

Interested parties and investors are recommended to find out about the laws and regulations that apply to the taxation of the Fund's and/or Sub-Fund's assets and to the subscription, purchase, ownership, redemption or transfer of shares in their country of residence, and to seek the advice of external third parties, especially a tax advisor.

9.3 FATCA

FATCA was passed as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of March 2010 in the United States. FATCA requires financial institutions outside the United States of America (foreign financial institutions or FFIs) to send information on financial accounts that are held directly or indirectly by "specified US persons" or non-US entities with controlling person(s) who are specified US Person(s) on an annual basis to the US tax authorities (Internal Revenue Service or IRS). A withholding tax of 30% might be deducted from certain types of U. S. income from FFIs in case the reporting obligation is not met.

On 28 March 2014, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg entered into an intergovernmental agreement (IGA), in accordance with model 1, and a related memorandum of understanding with the United States of America. The IGA was transposed into Luxembourg law via the Law of 24 July 2015, as modified.

The Management Company and the Fund both comply with the FATCA regulations.

In any case, Shareholders and investors should take note and acknowledge that the Fund or the Management Company may be required to disclose to the Luxembourg tax authority certain confidential information in relation to the investor and the Luxembourg tax authority may be required to automatically exchange such information with the Internal Revenue Service.

For any questions concerning FATCA and the FATCA status of the Fund, Shareholders and potential investors are advised to contact their financial, tax and/or legal advisors.

9.4 OECD common reporting standard

The importance of the automatic exchange of information to combat cross-border tax fraud and tax evasion has increased significantly at the international level in recent years. For this purpose, the OECD has published, among other things, a global standard for the automatic exchange of information on financial accounts in tax matters (Common Reporting Standard, hereinafter CRS). The CRS was integrated into Directive 2011/16/EU at the end of 2014 with Council Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 regarding the obligation to automatically exchange information in the area of taxation. The participating states (all member states of the European Union and several third countries) apply the CRS. Luxembourg implemented the CRS into national law with the Law of 18 December 2015 as modified transposing the automatic exchange of financial account information in tax matters.

With the CRS, reporting financial institutions are obliged to obtain certain information about their clients and/or investors and potentially their controlling persons. If the clients/investors (natural persons or legal entities) are persons subject to reporting requirements and tax residents in other participating states, their financial accounts will be classified as reportable accounts. The reporting financial institutions will then annually transmit certain information for each reportable account to their home tax authority. The latter will then transmit the information tax authority of the reportable clients and/or investors and potentially of their controlling person(s).

The information to be transmitted is essentially the following:

- Family name, first name, address, tax identification number, countries of residence as well as the date and place of birth of each reportable person,
- register number,
- register balance or value,
- credited capital gains, including sales proceeds.

9.5 Country specific tax considerations

Interested parties and Shareholders are recommended to find out about the laws and regulations that apply to the taxation of the Fund's and/or Sub-Fund's assets and to the subscription, purchase, ownership, redemption or transfer of shares in the country of their residence, and to seek the advice of external third parties, especially a tax advisor.

9.6 Taxe d'abonnement

In the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Fund's and/or Sub-Fund's assets are only subject to the taxe d'abonnement (subscription tax), which is currently 0.05% per annum. A reduced taxe d'abonnement of 0.01% per annum of their net assets calculated and payable at the end of each quarter is applicable to (1) Sub-Funds or Share Classes whose shares are only issued to institutional investors within the meaning of article 174 of the Law of 2010, (2) Sub-Funds whose sole purpose is to invest in money market instruments, time deposits with credit institutions or both and (3) Sub-Funds whose purpose is to invest in micro finance.

A reduced rate from 0.01% to 0.04% per annum is applicable for the portion of net assets that is invested into sustainable investments as defined by the EU Taxonomy Regulation 2020/852.

The taxe d'abonnement is payable quarterly, based on the Fund's and/or Sub-Fund's net assets reported at the end of each quarter. The applicable rate of the taxe d'abonnement is specified for each Share Class in the Prospectus. An exemption from the taxe d'abonnement applies, inter alia, in relation to actively managed ETFs or to the extent that the Fund's and/or Sub-Fund's assets are invested in other Luxembourg investment funds which in turn are subject to a taxe d'abonnement.

9.7 Share Class-specific taxation aspects

The Fund intends to apply for reporting fund status in respect of certain Share Classes made available to UK investors.

The following information is a general guide to the anticipated UK tax treatment of UK-resident investors. Investors should be aware that UK tax law and practice can change. Prospective investors therefore need to consider their specific

position at the time they invest and should seek their own advice where appropriate.

The UK offshore funds regime is now contained in the Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 (Statutory Instrument 2009/3001). The separate Share Classes are "offshore funds" for the purposes of the UK offshore funds legislation. Under this legislation, any gain arising on the sale, redemption, or other disposal of shares in an offshore fund held by persons who are resident in the UK for tax purposes will be taxed at the time of such sale, disposal or redemption as income (offshore income gain) and not as a capital gain. This does not apply, however, where a Share Class is certified by HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) as a "reporting fund" (and previously, where relevant, a "distributing fund") throughout the period during which the shares have been held by that investor.

HMRC maintains a list of offshore funds with reporting fund status at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offshore-funds-list-of-reporting-funds.

Prospective investors are advised to check the status of the relevant Share Class before investing. In the case of a Share Class with reporting fund status, investors will be subject to tax on their share of the reportable income attributable to that share, whether or not the income is distributed to them. Where the reported income exceeds what has been distributed to investors, then that excess relevant to them will be liable to tax accordingly:

- Dividends paid (and any excess reportable income reported) by a Share Class with reporting fund status that has no more than 60% of their assets in interest-bearing form at all times in an accounting period to a UK resident individual will constitute a dividend for UK income tax purposes and will generally be taxable. Dividends paid (and any excess reportable income reported) to a UK resident company will also constitute dividend income in its hands and will generally be exempt from tax.
- Dividends paid (and any excess reportable income reported) by a Share Class with reporting fund status that holds more than 60% of their assets in interest-bearing, or economically similar, form at any time in an accounting period are treated as a payment of annual interest for UK resident individual Investors and will generally be taxable. Dividends paid (and any excess reportable income reported) to a UK resident company will usually be subject to tax under the loan relationship rules.

The UK tax rules contain a number of anti-avoidance codes that can apply to UK investors in offshore funds in particular circumstances. It is not anticipated that they will normally apply to investors. Any UK taxpaying investor who (together with connected persons) holds over 25% of a Sub-Fund should take specific advice.

The intended category of investors for the Share Class registered in the UK is retail investors.

10. Conflicts of interest

Within the scope of and in compliance with the applicable procedures and measures for conflict management, the Board of Directors, the Management Company, the members of the supervisory board as well as the management board of the Management Company, the management, the (respective Sub)-Fund management, the designated sales agents and persons appointed to carry out sales activities, the Depositary, if applicable the Investment Advisor, the UCI Administrator, the Shareholders, the Securities Lending Agent as well as all subsidiaries, affiliated companies, representatives or agents of the aforementioned entities and persons (Associated Persons) may:

a) conduct among themselves or on behalf of the Sub-Funds financial and banking transactions or other transactions, such as derivative transactions (including total return swaps), securities lending and securities repurchase agreement transactions, or enter into the corresponding contracts, including those that are directed at the Sub-Funds' investments in securities or at investments by an Associated Person in a company or undertaking, such investment being a constituent part of the respective Sub-Fund's assets, or be involved in such contracts or transactions;

b) for their own accounts or for the accounts of third parties, invest in shares, securities or assets of the same type as the components of the respective Sub-Fund's assets and trade in them;

c) in their own names or in the names of third parties, participate in the purchase or sale of securities or other investments in or from the respective Sub-Fund through or jointly with the (respective sub)-fund management, the designated sales agents and persons appointed to carry out sales activities, the Depositary, the Investment Advisor, or a subsidiary, an affiliated company, representative or agent of these.

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

In accordance with the respective terms agreed, DB Group Members may, in particular, act as directors, sales agents or sub-agents, Depositaries, Sub-Depositaries, (Sub-)Fund Manager or Investment Advisor, and may offer to provide financial and banking transactions to the Fund. The Board of Directors is aware that conflicts of interest may arise due to the functions that DB Group Members perform in relation to the Fund. In respect of such eventualities, each DB Group Member has undertaken to endeavour, to a reasonable extent, to resolve such conflicts of interest equitably (with regard to the Members' respective duties and responsibilities), and to endeavour to ensure that the interests of the Fund and of the Shareholders are not adversely affected. The Board of Directors is of the view that DB Group Members possess the required aptitude and competence to perform such duties.

The Board of Directors is of the view that the interests of the Fund and the above-mentioned entities may be in conflict with each other. The Fund has taken appropriate measures to avoid conflicts of interest. In the event of unavoidable conflicts of interest, the Management Company will endeavour to ensure that conflicts of interest are handled fairly and resolved in favour of the Sub-Fund(s). It is a principle of the Management Company to take all reasonable steps to establish organizational structures and to apply effective administrative measures to enable the identification, handling and monitoring of the conflicts in question. In addition, the management board of the Management Company 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.

For each Sub-Fund, transactions with or between Associated Persons may be conducted with respect to the respective Sub-Fund assets, provided that such transactions are in the best interests of the Shareholders.

Additional information on the handling of conflicts of interest is available on the website at www.dws.com/fundinformation in the section (Legal Resources).

Conflicts of interest between the Depositary and the Fund

The Depositary is part of an international group of companies and businesses (State Street) that, in the ordinary course of their business, act simultaneously for a large number of clients, as well as for their own account, which may result in actual or potential conflicts. Conflicts of interest arise where the Depositary or its affiliates engage in activities under the depositary agreement or under separate contractual or other arrangements. Such activities may include:

(i) providing nominee, administration, registrar and transfer agency, research, agent securities lending, fund management, financial advice and/or other advisory services to the Fund;

(ii) engaging in banking, sales and trading transactions including foreign exchange, derivative, principal lending, broking, market making or other financial transactions with the Fund either as principal and in the interests of itself, or for other clients.

The Depositary or its affiliates:

(i) will seek to profit from such activities and are entitled to receive and retain any profits or compensation in any form and, except as required by law, the Depositary is not bound to disclose to the Fund any such profits or compensation in any form earned by the Depositary or its affiliates when acting in any other capacity;

(ii) may buy, sell, issue, deal with or hold, securities or other financial products or instruments as principal acting in its own interests, the interests of its affiliates or for its other clients;

(iii) may trade in the same or opposite direction to the transactions undertaken, including based upon information in its possession that is not available to the Fund;

(iv) may provide the same or similar services to other clients including competitors of the Fund and the fee arrangements it has in place will vary;

(v) may be granted creditors' and other rights by the Fund, e.g. indemnification which it may exercise in its own interest. In exercising such rights, the Depositary or its affiliates may have the advantage of an increased knowledge about the affairs of the Fund relative to third party creditors thus improving its ability to enforce and may exercise such rights in a way that may conflict with the Fund's strategy.

The Fund may use an affiliate of the Depositary to execute foreign exchange, spot or swap transactions for the account of the Fund. In such instances the affiliate shall be acting in a principal capacity and not as a broker, agent or fiduciary of the Fund. The affiliate will seek to profit from these transactions and is entitled to retain any profit. The affiliate shall enter into such transactions on the terms and conditions agreed with the Fund. The Depositary will not, except required by law, disclose any profit made by such affiliates.

Where cash belonging to the Fund is deposited with an affiliate being a bank, cash is not segregated from its own assets and a conflict arises in relation to the interest (if any) which the affiliate may pay or charge to such account and the fees or other benefits which it may derive from holding such cash as bank.

The Fund may also be a client or counterparty of the Depositary or its affiliates and a conflict may arise where the Depositary refuses to act if the Fund directs or otherwise instructs the Depositary to take certain actions that might be in direct conflict with the interests of the investors in a Fund.

The types and levels of risk that the Depositary is willing to accept may conflict with the Fund's preferred investment policy and strategy.

Conflicts that may arise in the Depositary's use of sub-depositaries include the following broad categories:

(i) Our global depositary and sub-depositaries seek to make a profit as part of or in addition to their custody services. Examples include profit through the fees and other charges for the services, profit from deposit taking activities, revenue from sweeps and repo arrangements, foreign exchange transactions, contractual settlement, error correction (where consistent with applicable law) and commissions for sale of fractional shares;

(ii) The Depositary will typically only provide depositary services where global custody is delegated to an affiliate of the Depositary. The global depositary in turn appoints a network of affiliated and non-affiliated sub-depositaries. Multiple factors influence the determination of our global depositary to engage a particular sub-depositary or allocate assets to them, including their expertise and capabilities, financial condition, service platforms and commitment to the custody business as well as the negotiated fee structure (which may include terms that result in fee reductions or rebates to the global depositary), significant business relationships and competitive considerations;

(iii) sub-depositaries, both affiliated and non-affiliated, act for other clients and in their own proprietary interest, which might conflict with clients' interests and the fee arrangements they have in place will vary;

(iv) sub-depositaries, both affiliated and non-affiliated, have only indirect relationships with clients and look to the Depositary as its counterparty, which might create incentive for the Depositary to act in its self-interest, or other clients' interests to the detriment of clients; and

(v) sub-depositaries may have creditors' rights against client assets and other rights that they have an interest in enforcing.

The Depositary has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks. The system of internal controls, the different reporting lines, the allocation of tasks and the management reporting allow potential conflicts of interest to be properly identified, managed and monitored. Additionally, in the context of the Depositary's use of sub-depositaries, the Depositary imposes contractual restrictions to address some of the potential conflicts and maintains due diligence and oversight of sub-depositaries. The Depositary makes available frequent reporting on clients' activity and holdings, with the underlying sub-depositaries subject to internal and external control audits. Finally, the Depositary segregates the Fund's assets from the Depositary's proprietary assets and follows a standard of conduct that requires employees to act ethically, fairly and transparently with clients.

Global conflicts of interest policy

State Street has implemented a global policy laying down the standards required for identifying, assessing, recording and managing all conflicts of interest which may arise in the course of business. Each State Street business unit, including the Depositary, is responsible for establishing and maintaining a conflicts of interest program for the purpose of identifying and managing organizational conflicts of interest that may arise within the business unit in connection with providing services to its clients or in delivering its functional responsibilities.

Up-to-date information on the Depositary, its duties, any conflicts that may arise, the safe-keeping functions delegated by the Depositary, the list of delegates and sub-delegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such a delegation will be made available to Shareholders on request.

11. Liquidity management tools of the Fund to manage temporary constrained market liquidity

11.1 Redemption gate

The Fund can restrict the redemption of shares of a Sub-Fund if the net redemption requests of the Shareholders on any settlement date reach in

aggregate at least 10% of the NAV (activation threshold). If the activation threshold is reached or exceeded, the Fund decides in its sole discretion and 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 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 Shareholders due to the liquidity situation of the respective Sub-Fund. This may be the case, for example, if the liquidity of the assets of a Sub-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 Fund decides to restrict the redemption within a Sub-Fund, it shall apply the redemption gate uniformly to all Shareholders in the Sub-Fund and only redeem the shares on a pro rata basis at the redemption price applicable on the settlement date for an amount that corresponds to at least the level of the activation threshold. All redemption orders shall be treated equally, and no Shareholder or order shall receive preferential treatment. This means that each redemption order is executed only on a pro rata basis according to a ratio determined by the Fund (i.e. the percentage of each redemption request that will be executed based on available liquidity).

In the interests of the Shareholders, the Fund 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 to individual Shareholders on the settlement date. The part of the order that is not executed (remaining order) shall be cancelled and shall not be executed at a later date. Shareholders must submit a new redemption request should they wish to redeem the unexecuted portion (pro-rata approach with forfeiture of the remaining order).

The Fund decides on each valuation date whether and on the basis of which ratio it will restrict redemption. The possibility of suspending the redemption remains unaffected.

The Fund immediately publishes information on the restriction of the redemption of shares of a Sub-Fund as well as the lifting of such restriction on its website.

11.2 Temporary suspension of the issue, redemption and conversion of shares

In exceptional circumstances, the Fund is authorised to temporarily and simultaneously suspend the issue, redemption and conversion of shares of any Sub-Fund or any Share Class in certain circumstances, as listed in section 12 "Temporary suspension of the issue, redemption and conversion of shares and of the calculation of the NAV per share", in order to manage temporary constrained market liquidity and where justified having regard to the interests of its Shareholders.

11.3 Swing pricing (except ETF-Shares)

Swing pricing is a mechanism to protect Shareholders from the impact of transaction costs resulting from subscription and redemption activity. Substantial subscriptions and redemptions within a Sub-Fund may lead to a reduction of the Sub-Fund's assets, due to the fact that the NAV potentially does not entirely reflect all trading and other costs that occur if the Fund Manager has to buy or sell assets in order to manage large in- or outflows of the Sub-Fund. In addition to these costs, substantial order volumes could lead to market prices, which are considerably lower or respectively higher than market prices under normal circumstances. Partial swing pricing may be adopted to compensate for trading and other costs in cases where the aforementioned in- or outflows have a material impact on the Sub-Fund.

The Management Company will predefine thresholds for the application of the swing pricing mechanism, based – amongst others – on the current market conditions, given market liquidity and estimated dilution costs. In accordance with these thresholds, the adjustment itself will be initiated automatically. If net inflows/net outflows exceed the swing threshold, the NAV will be adjusted upward when there are large net inflows into the Sub-Fund and downward when there are large net outflows from the Sub-Fund; it will be applied to all subscriptions and redemptions on this trading day equally.

The Management Company has established a swing pricing committee which determines the swing factors individually for each of the respective Sub-Funds. Such swing factors measure the size of the NAV adjustment. The swing pricing committee considers especially the following factors:

a) The bid-ask spread (fixed cost component);

b) Market impact (price impact of transactions);

c) Additional costs arising through trading activities, including explicit transaction costs (such as brokerage fees, taxes, settlement fees) and, where appropriate, implicit transaction costs (such as significant market impact).

The swing factors, operational decisions about swing pricing, including the swing threshold, the extent of the adjustment and the scope of Sub-Funds affected are subject to a periodical review.

The swing pricing adjustment will in normal market environments not exceed 2% of the original NAV. The adjustment to the NAV is available on request from the Management Company. In a market environment with extreme illiquidity, the Management Company may increase the swing pricing adjustment above 2% of the original NAV to protect the interests of Shareholders. Notice on such increase will be published on the website of the Management Company www.dws.com/fundinformation.

Since the mechanism is only applied when significant in- and outflows occur and as it is not based on regular trading volumes, it is expected that the NAV adjustment will only be applied occasionally.

Where a performance fee applies to the respective Sub-Fund, the calculation will be based on the unswung NAV.
The swing pricing mechanism may be applied across all Sub-Funds. In Sub-Funds with ETF Share Classes, swing pricing may only be applied across all Share Classes that are not ETF Share Classes. If swing pricing is considered for a certain Sub-Fund, this will be disclosed in the Special Section of the Prospectus. If implemented, it will also be disclosed in the fund facts section on the website of the Management Company www.dws.com/fundinformation.

11.4 Anti-dilution levy for ETF Share Classes

An anti-dilution levy may be applied on the NAV of the ETF Share Classes, representing a provision for market spreads (the difference between the prices at which assets are valued and/or bought or sold), duties and charges and other dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of a Sub-Fund, in the event of receipt for processing of net subscription or redemption by the Authorised Participants in the Primary Market. Any such provision will be added to the price at which the ETF Shares are sold in the case of net subscription requests and deducted from the price at which ETF Shares are sold in the case of net redemption requests.

Such levy may vary dependent on the respective Sub-Fund in which the ETF Share Class is embedded and will not exceed 2% of the NAV per ETF Share (as being directly subscribed and/or redeemed by the Authorised Participants on the Primary Market) under normal market circumstances. The Management Company reserves the right from time to time to exceed the limit in exceptional market circumstances.

12. Temporary suspension of the issue, redemption and conversion of shares and of the calculation of the NAV per share

The Fund is authorised to temporarily suspend (1) the calculation of the NAV of shares of any Sub-Fund or any Share Class as well as (2) the issue, redemption and conversion of shares of any Sub-Fund or any Share Class, in the following circumstances:

a) during any period (other than ordinary holidays or customary weekend closings) when any market or stock exchange is closed or when trading on any market or stock exchange is restricted or suspended, if that market or stock exchange is the main market or stock exchange for a significant part of Sub-Fund's investments; or

b) during any period when an emergency exists, as a result of which it is impossible to dispose of investments, which constitute a substantial portion of the assets of a Sub-Fund; or it is impossible to transfer monies involved in the acquisition or disposition of investments at normal rates of exchange; or it is impossible to fairly determine the value of any asset in a Sub-Fund; or

c) during any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of any of a Sub-Fund's investments or of current prices on any stock exchange; or

d) if, for any reason, the prices of any investment owned by a Sub-Fund cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately determined; or

e) during any period when remittance of monies which will or may be involved in the purchase or sale of any of the Sub-Fund's investments cannot, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, be carried out at normal rates of exchange; or

f) following a decision to liquidate or dissolve the Fund/a Sub-Fund or a Share Class; or

g) in the case of a merger of the Fund/a Sub-Fund or a Share Class, if the Board of Directors deems this to be justified for the protection of the Shareholders; or

h) in the event that a Sub-Fund is a feeder fund, following a suspension of the calculation of the NAV of the master fund or any other suspension or deferral of the issue, redemption and/or conversion of shares in the master fund; or

i) in all other cases, in which the Board of Directors of the Fund considers a suspension to be in the best interest of the Shareholders.

Any such suspension shall be notified to investors submitting request for the issue, redemption or conversion of shares at the time of the application. The suspension shall be published by the Fund.

Requests for the issue, redemption or conversion will automatically lapse during the suspension period. Investors will be informed that, once the calculation of the NAV and the processing of subscriptions, redemptions and conversions resume, new requests must be submitted.

The suspension of the calculation of the NAV as well as the issue, redemption and conversion in relation to any Sub-Fund or Share Class shall have no effect on the NAV calculation and the issue, redemption and conversion of the shares of any other Sub-Fund or Share Class, except in case of cross-investment by a Sub-Fund or Share Class into another Sub-Fund or Share Class.

The beginning and end of a period of suspension is communicated to the Luxembourg supervisory authority and to all foreign supervisory authorities at which the respective Sub-Fund has been registered in accordance with their respective regulations. Notice of suspension of the calculation of the NAV per share and its resumption will be published on the website of the Management Company www.dws.com/fundinformation and, if required, in the official publication media of the respective jurisdictions, in which the shares are offered for sale to the public.

13. Shareholder meetings

The Shareholder meeting represents the entire body of Shareholders of the Fund, regardless of which particular Sub-Fund a Shareholder has invested in. It shall have the broadest powers to make decisions on all matters pertaining to the Fund. Resolutions passed at a Shareholder meeting on matters pertaining to the Fund, as a whole, shall be binding upon all Shareholders.

The annual general meeting takes place every year at the registered office of the Fund or at any other place determined in the invitation. It is generally held on every third Wednesday in April of each year at 11:00 a.m. CET. In those years, when such third Wednesday in April falls on a bank holiday, the annual general meeting will be held on the next Bank Business Day. Other Shareholder meetings may be held at other places and times, with appropriate approval and notification.

Shareholders may appoint proxies to represent them at a Shareholder meeting.

The Shareholders of a Sub-Fund can also hold a Shareholder meeting, at any time, in order to decide on actions pertaining exclusively to that Sub-Fund. Similarly, the Shareholders of a particular Share Class of a Sub-Fund can also hold a Shareholder meeting, at any time, in order to decide on actions pertaining exclusively to that Share Class.

Unless otherwise provided for by law, resolutions are passed by simple majority of the shares represented in person or by proxy and validly cast at the meeting. In all other aspects, the Law of 1915 applies. Each share of any Share Class is entitled to one vote, in accordance with Luxembourg law and the Articles of Incorporation. Fractional shares do not have voting rights.

Invitations to Shareholder meetings are published at least fifteen days before the meeting in the RESA, in a Luxembourg newspaper and in additional newspapers, if required by law or if considered appropriate by the Board of Directors, in each distribution country. Invitations may also be sent by mail to Shareholders holding registered shares at least eight days before the meeting. The invitations indicate the agenda, the date and time of the meeting and set out the quorum and majority vote requirements.

If all shares are issued in registered form, the Fund may, for any general meeting, communicate the invitation at least eight days before the meeting by registered letters only, or any other means of communication individually accepted by the Shareholders.

If all Shareholders are duly represented in person or by proxy and have confirmed that they are aware of the agenda, the requirement for a formal invitation may be waived entirely.

The Board of Directors may determine all other conditions that must be fulfilled by Shareholders in order to attend any meeting of Shareholders. To the extent permitted by law, the convening notice to a Shareholder meeting may provide that the quorum and majority requirements will be assessed against the number of shares issued and outstanding at midnight (Luxembourg time) on the fifth day prior to the relevant meeting (Record Date), in which case the right of any Shareholder to participate in the meeting will be determined by reference to his/her/its holding as at the Record Date.

14. Establishment, closing / liquidation and merger of Sub-Funds or Share Classes

14.1 Establishment of Sub-Funds and Share Classes

Resolutions to establish Sub-Funds or Share Classes are adopted by the Board of Directors.

14.2 Liquidation of Sub-Funds and closure of Share Classes

The Board of Directors may resolve to liquidate any Sub-Fund or close any Share Class of the Fund.

If the NAV of a Sub-Fund has decreased to an amount considered by the Board of Directors to be below the minimum level required for such Sub-Fund to be operated and managed in an economically efficient manner in the best interest of its Shareholders, or if the economic and/or political situation has changed significantly since the launch of the Sub-Fund so that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund can no longer be achieved, or if a product rationalisation or any other reason would justify such termination, or if the Sub-Fund is unable to meet a substantial redemption request without the Sub-Fund's net assets decreasing to an amount considered by the Board of Directors to be below the minimum level required for the Sub-Fund to be operated and managed in an economically efficient manner in the best interest of its Shareholders or if otherwise in the interest of the Shareholders or the Fund, the Board of Directors may resolve to place the Sub-Fund into liquidation. Following such decision, the subscription of shares of the relevant Sub-Fund will be ceased. If not otherwise decided by the Board of Directors, the redemption of shares remains possible provided that equal treatment of Shareholders can be ensured. The Board of Directors may, after initial decision to cease redemptions, resolve to temporarily re-open the Sub-Fund for redemptions, provided that equal treatment of Shareholders can be ensured.

On order of the Board of Directors the Depositary will distribute the proceeds of the liquidation less the liquidation related costs and less the transaction costs for unwinding of the portfolio among the Shareholders of the respective Sub-Fund according to their entitlement on the day of the closure of the liquidation. Liquidation proceeds which could not be paid to the Shareholders entitled thereto at the closure of the liquidation will be deposited with the Caisse de Consignation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The eligible Shareholders may claim their proceeds from the Caisse de Consignation any time within 30 years, or else these proceeds will pass into the ownership of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The closure of the liquidation of a Sub-Fund shall in principle take place within a period of nine (9) months starting from the decision to place the Sub-Fund into liquidation. The liquidation of the last remaining Sub-Fund will result in the dissolution and liquidation of the entire Fund as detailed in section 15.1 "Liquidation of the Fund".

The Board of Directors may resolve the closure of a Share Class within a Sub-Fund and to pay out to the Shareholders of this Share Class the NAV of their shares (considering the closure related costs and the transaction costs for unwinding a part of the portfolio (if any)) on the Valuation Date on which the decision takes effect.

Shareholders of the Sub-Fund or Share Class will be notified on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation as well as in accordance with the regulations of the country of distribution.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors may declare the cancellation of the issued shares in a Sub-Fund or Share Class if it considers this decision necessary, or where such action is required by law or to protect the interests of the Fund or its Shareholders. The Fund shall serve a notice in writing to the concerned Shareholders of the relevant class or Sub-Fund, which will indicate the reasons.

14.3 Merger of Sub-Funds and Share Classes

According to the definitions and conditions set out in the Law of 2010, any Sub-Fund may be merged, either as a merging sub-fund or as a receiving sub-fund, with another Sub-Fund of the Fund, with a foreign UCITS or a Luxembourg UCITS or Sub-Fund of a foreign UCITS or Luxembourg UCITS. The Board of Directors is competent to decide on such mergers.

Unless otherwise provided for in individual cases, the execution of the merger shall be carried out as if the merging Sub-Fund were dissolved without being liquidated and all assets were simultaneously taken over by the receiving sub-fund or UCITS, as the case may be, in accordance with applicable provisions. Shareholders in the merging Sub-Fund receive shares of the receiving sub-fund or UCITS, as the case may be, the number of which is based on the ratio of the NAV per share of the sub-funds or UCITS, as the case may be, involved at the time of the merger, with a provision for settlement of fractions if necessary.

The Board of Directors may resolve to merge Share Classes within a Sub-Fund. Such a merger means that the Shareholders in the merging Share Class receive shares of the receiving Share Class, the number of which is based on the ratio of the NAV per share of the Share Classes involved at the time of the merger, with a provision for settlement of fractions if necessary.

Shareholders of the Sub-Funds or Share Classes will be notified on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation as well as in accordance with the regulations of the country of distribution. Shareholders of the Sub-Funds or Share Classes may, within a period of at least thirty days request the redemption free of charge, as further disclosed in the relevant publication.

14.4 Division of Sub-Funds and Share Classes

The Board of Directors may, subject to regulatory approval, resolve the reorganisation of any Sub-Fund or Share Class by means of a division into two or more separate Sub-Funds or Share Classes within a Sub-Fund.

15. Liquidation or merger of the Fund

15.1 Liquidation of the Fund

The Fund will be liquidated in the cases provided for by law.

The Fund can be liquidated at any time by the Shareholder meeting. The quorum required by law is necessary for such resolution to be valid.

The liquidation of the Fund shall be announced in the RESA by the Fund and Shareholders will be further notified on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation, as well as in accordance with the regulations of the country of distribution.

Following the decision to place the Fund into liquidation, the subscription of shares will be ceased. If not otherwise decided by the Board of Directors, the redemption of shares remains possible provided that equal treatment of Shareholders can be ensured. The Board of Directors may, after initial decision to cease redemptions, resolve to temporarily re-open the Fund for redemptions, provided that equal treatment of Shareholders can be ensured.

On order of the liquidators appointed by the Shareholder meeting, the Depositary will distribute the proceeds of the liquidation less the liquidation related costs and less the transaction costs for unwinding of the portfolio among the Shareholders according to their entitlement. Liquidation proceeds which could not be paid to the Shareholders entitled thereto at the closure of the liquidation will be deposited with the Caisse de Consignation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The eligible Shareholders may claim their proceeds from the Caisse de Consignation any time within 30 years, or else these proceeds will pass into the ownership of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The closure of the liquidation of the Fund shall in principle take place within a period of nine (9) months starting from the decision to place the Fund into liquidation.

15.2 Merger of the Fund

According to the definitions and conditions set out in the Law of 2010, the Fund may be merged, either as merging UCITS or as receiving UCITS, with a foreign UCITS or a Luxembourg UCITS or Sub-Fund of a foreign UCITS or Luxembourg UCITS.

The Board of Directors is competent to decide on such a merger and on the effective date in case the Fund is the receiving UCITS. In case the Fund is the merging UCITS and thereby ceases to exist, the Shareholder Meeting, deciding by simple majority of the votes cast by Shareholders present or represented at the meeting, shall be competent to decide on such merger and on the effective date of such merger. The effective date of such merger shall be recorded by notarial deed.

Shareholders of the Fund will be notified on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation as well as in accordance with the regulations of the country of distribution. Shareholders of the Fund may, within a period of at least thirty days, request the redemption of shares free of charge, as further disclosed in the relevant publication.

16. Benchmarks

The Benchmark Regulation introduces a common framework to ensure the accuracy and integrity of indices used as benchmarks in the European Union, thereby contributing to the proper functioning of the internal market while achieving a high level of consumer and investor protection. To achieve this goal the Benchmark Regulation foresees, inter alia, that an EU-supervised entity may use a benchmark or a combination of benchmarks in the European Union if the benchmark is provided by an administrator located in the European Union which is included in the public register maintained by ESMA (ESMA register) or if the benchmark is a third country benchmark, which is included in the ESMA register.

16.1 Use of benchmarks

The Special Section of the Prospectus provides details on the use of benchmarks as defined under the Benchmark Regulation. A benchmark can, in principle, be used for the following purposes:

- Management in reference to a benchmark in order to define the asset allocation of a portfolio;
- Management in reference to a benchmark in order to track the performance of this benchmark;
- Management in reference to a benchmark in order to calculate the performance fee.

16.2 Plans setting out actions in the event that a benchmark materially changes

For each benchmark under the Benchmark Regulation, the Management Company has established robust, written plans, in which it has defined measures that it would take if the benchmark was to materially change or cease to be provided (contingency plan). Information about the contingency plan may be obtained, free of charge, and upon request at the registered office of the Management Company.

16.3 Benchmark Regulation & ESMA register

Under the Benchmark Regulation, ESMA publishes and maintains a public register that contains the consolidated list of EU administrators and third country benchmarks, in accordance with article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. A Sub-Fund may use a benchmark in the European Union if the EU administrator or if the benchmark itself appears in the ESMA register or if it is exempted according to article 2 (2) of the Benchmark Regulation, such as, for example, benchmarks provided by EU and non-EU central banks. Further, certain third country benchmarks are eligible even though they do not appear in the ESMA register as they benefit from a transitional provision under the Benchmark Regulation.

16.4 Information contained in the Special Section of the Prospectus

The Special Section of the Prospectus clarifies whether the Sub-Fund is actively or passively managed as well as whether the Sub-Fund replicates a benchmark index or is managed in reference to one, in which case the Sub-Fund will indicate the degree of freedom from the benchmark. If a benchmark index is used in accordance with the Benchmark Regulation, the Special Section of the Prospectus will indicate the administrator of the index and whether this administrator appears in the ESMA register or is exempted from this requirement. It will further indicate the purpose of the benchmark in relation to the Sub-Fund. If the Sub-Fund´s investment policy or objective follows or is measured against a benchmark index, the historical performance of the benchmark index will be published in the past performance section of the PRIIPs KID.

17. Prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism

17.1 Investor due diligence and sanctions screening requirements

In accordance with international regulations and Luxembourg laws and regulations in relation to the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing in force at the date of the Prospectus, obligations have been imposed on all professionals of the financial sector to prevent the use of undertakings for collective investment for money laundering and terrorism financing purposes.

Measures aimed towards the prevention of money laundering, as provided in these regulations, may require a detailed verification of a prospective investor's identity. For the sake of completeness, such verification also entails the mandatory and regular controls and screenings related to international sanctions and performed against targeted financial sanctions and politically exposes persons (PEP) lists.

The Fund, the Management Company and the UCI Administrator have the right to request any information as is necessary to verify the identity of a prospective investor. In the event of delay or failure by the prospective investor to produce any information required for identification or verification purposes, the Fund may refuse to accept the application and will not be liable for any interest, costs or compensation. Similarly, when shares are issued, they cannot be redeemed or converted until full details of registration and anti-money laundering documentation have been completed.

The Fund reserves the right to reject an application, for any reason, in whole or in part in which event the application monies or any balance thereof will be returned without unnecessary delay to the applicant by transfer to the applicant's designated account, provided the identity of the applicant can be properly verified pursuant to Luxembourg anti-money laundering regulations. In such event, the Fund, the Management Company and the UCI Administrator will not be liable for any interest, costs or compensation.

Failure to provide proper documentation may result in the withholding of distribution and redemption proceeds by the relevant Sub-Fund.

Furthermore, considering that money laundering, terrorism financing and proliferation financing risks also exist on the investment side, the Fund is required to due diligence and adequate sanctions screening when performing investments operations. For investment transactions, the Fund may ask for additional documents at any time if it considers it to be necessary and may delay the investment operation and any associated transaction requests until it receives and judges to be satisfactory all requested documents.

17.2 Fund RBO register

The Fund, or any delegate thereof, will further provide the Luxembourg beneficial owner register (the "RBO") created pursuant to the Law of 2019 establishing a register of beneficial owners with relevant information about any Shareholder or, as applicable, beneficial owner(s) thereof, qualifying as beneficial owner of the Fund within the meaning of the AML/CFT Rules. Such information will be made available within the RBO, as required by, and under the conditions set forth in the Luxembourg anti-money laundering laws and regulations. In addition, the investor acknowledges that failure by a Shareholder, or, as applicable, beneficial owner(s) thereof, to provide the Fund, or any delegate thereof, with any relevant information and supporting documentation necessary for the Fund to comply with its obligation until it receives and deems to

be satisfactory all requested documents to provide same information and documentation to the RBO is subject to criminal fines in Luxembourg.

18. Further information, notices and documents available for investors

As a general rule, publications are made available on the Management Company's website at www.dws.com/fundinformation.

The Prospectus, the KID, the Articles of Incorporation, and the annual and semi-annual financial statements are available free of charge to Shareholders at the registered office of the Fund and at all sales and paying agents.

If required in certain distribution countries, publications will also be made in a newspaper or in other means of publication required by law. In cases where it is required by law in Luxembourg, publications will additionally be made in at least one Luxembourg newspaper and, if applicable, in the RESA.

The description of the policies regarding the exercise of voting rights and engagement activities of the Management Company is available to Shareholders online at www.dws.com/footer/legal-resources. Information on the exercise of voting rights and on engagement activities carried out is published in aggregated form at the level of the DWS legal entities covered by those policies, which include DWS Investment S.A. as Management Company.

Additional information is made available by the Fund at its registered office, upon request, in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg laws and regulations.

18.1 Net Asset Value

The NAV per share of each Share Class may be obtained on the website of the Management Company and is also available at the registered office of the Management Company, the paying and information agents (if any) or the distributors during normal business hours. It also may be published in each distribution country through appropriate media (such as the internet, electronic information systems, newspapers, etc.). In order to provide better information for the investors and to satisfy different customary market practices, the Management Company may also publish an issue/redemption price in consideration of a subscription and redemption fee. Such information may be obtained from the Fund, the Management Company, the entity supporting the registrar function, or the sales agent on each day on which such information is published.

18.2 KID, semi-annual and annual financial statements

This Prospectus is one of the compulsory documents required by law together and in cooperation with the obligatory KID and the semi-annual and annual financial statements.

Investors are advised to read these documents to get informed about the structure, activities and investment proposals of the Fund and its Sub-Fund(s) they are invested in.

18.2.1 KID

A KID exists for each Share Class, consistent with the relevant Special Section of the Prospectus. The KID contains only the essential elements for making the investment decision. The nature of the information is harmonised, so as to provide standardised and consistent information in a non-technical language. The KID is a single document for each Sub-Fund or Share Class of limited length presenting the information in a specified sequence that should help to understand the nature, characteristics, the risks, costs and past performance of the Sub-Fund or Share Class.

18.2.2 Semi-annual and annual financial statements

The Fund produces an audited annual financial statement and a semi-annual financial statement according to the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg which are available for inspection at the registered office of the Fund.

The financial statements include, amongst other things, a balance sheet or a statement of assets and liabilities, a detailed income and expenditure account for the past financial or semi-annual year, a description of how the remuneration and the benefits have been calculated, a report on the activities of the past financial or semi-annual year as well as information which will enable investors to make an informed judgement on the development of the activities and the results of the Fund. Audited annual financial statements are available within four months after the end of the Fund's financial year. Unaudited semi-annual financial statements are available within two months after the end of the Fund's financial semi-annual year.

These documents about the Fund or a Sub-Fund can be accessed at the Management Company's website, www.dws.com/fundinformation.

18.3 Complaints handling and queries

The details of the Management Company's complaint handling procedures may be obtained free of charge during normal office hours at the registered office of the Fund or of the Management Company.

19. Exchanges and markets

The Fund may have the shares of the Sub-Funds admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded in regulated markets. The "UCITS ETF" Share Classes are intended solely to be listed on regulated markets, including Xetra.

The possibility of the shares also being traded in other markets without the Fund's consent cannot be excluded. A third party can, without the consent of the Fund, arrange for the shares to be included in the open market or in other OTC trading.

The market price underlying stock exchange trading or trading in other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the value of the assets held in the respective Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. The market price may therefore deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

B. Prospectus – Special Section

DB Balanced SAA (EUR)

Investor profile	Growth-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	EUR
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments, which take into account sustainability risks.
Launch date	30.04.2020 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	Portfolio excl. Derivatives
Leverage	Up to the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within three Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within three Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	LC10, SC, WAMC, DPMC, LC, PFC	EUR
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	LC10, SC WAMC, DPMC, PFC LC	up to 1% 0% up to 4%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	LC10, SC, WAMC, DPMC, LC, PFC	0%
All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	LC10 SC WAMC, DPMC LC PFC	up to 0.26% up to 0.46% up to 0.14% up to 1.23% up to 0.98%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	DPMC, LC, LC10, PFC, SC, WAMC	0.00%
Placement Fee and deferred sales charge**	The Sub-Fund pays for the Share Class(es) PFC a placement fee of up to 4% for the benefit of the distributor with an amortization period of 4 years. A deferred sales charge of up to 4% based on the gross redemption amount may be charged to Shareholders of such Share Class(es) redeeming their shares before the end of the amortization period. The level of the deferred sales charge is declining as follows: – Redemption after up to 1 year: up to 4% – Redemption after over 1 year up to 2 years: up to 3% – Redemption after over 2 years up to 3 years: up to 2% – Redemption after over 3 years up to 4 years: up to 1% – Redemption after over 4 years: 0% At the end of the respective amortization period, a Shareholder's shares within the placement fee Share Class will be converted into a corresponding number of shares of the corresponding L Share Class. Please refer to sub-section 5.8.3.6 "Placement fee Share Classes" and section 8 "Fees and expenses" for further information.	
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	LC10, SC, WAMC, LC, PFC DPMC	0.05% 0.01%
Launch date	LC10, SC, WAMC DPMC LC PFC	30.04.2020 14.10.2020 01.02.2021 31.03.2021

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.
** The Management Company may, at its discretion, partially or completely dispense with the deferred sales charge.

Due to its composition and the techniques applied by its Sub-Fund management, the Sub-Fund is subject to markedly **increased volatility**, which means that the price per share may be subject to **substantial** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB Balanced SAA (EUR), the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund name indicates a "Balanced" profile as described under "Additional classification" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DB Balanced SAA (EUR) is to achieve a mid to long-term capital growth.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund is a financial product that highlights environmental and social features according to article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure obligations in the financial services sector.

In order to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective, as further described below. The Sub-Fund Manager will implement the Sub-Fund's investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and

other UCIs. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

At least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Further information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund as well as the considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the annex to this Prospectus.

The Portfolios
The Sub-Fund 's investments will be indirectly allocated to each of the following Portfolios as described under Investment Process further below:

- Debt securities, including fixed and floating rate government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and money market instruments of issuers domiciled in, and governments of both developed and emerging market countries which may be of investment or non-investment grade (the Fixed Income Portfolio).
- Equities of large and mid-cap companies which are either listed and/or domiciled in both developed markets and emerging markets (the Equity Portfolio).
- Alternative investments comprising eligible indirect exposure to commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs (the Alternatives Portfolio).

The Sub-Fund's investments will be allocated in different proportions to the Portfolios by the Sub-Fund Manager on the basis of advice received from the Investment Advisor. How the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations is described under Portfolio Allocation Process below. How the Sub-Fund Manager may invest into the Portfolios is described under Investment Process below.

The Sub-Fund Manager will consider any proposed changes to the portfolio and may in its discretion overrule or reject any suggestions.

The Sub-Fund Manager is also responsible for risk and control monitoring in respect of the Sub-Fund, including but not limited to monitoring of market, credit and liquidity risks as well as some portfolio administration activities, including additional NAV checks and reporting.

The Investment Advisor may advise the Sub-Fund Manager in relation to changing the composition of each of the Portfolios and the allocation to each Portfolio periodically – expected to be yearly but may be more or less frequently where required in order to take into account changing market, economic, political and other related circumstances.

Portfolio Allocation Process
The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach (the Strategic Asset Allocation or SAA) in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments. The SAA is the basis upon which the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations both to, and also within, each of the Portfolios and it takes into account three fundamental parameters:

- The expected return of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this includes capital and income.
- The expected volatility of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this means the expected degree of variation in the return of the assets.
- The expected correlations between the assets in each Portfolio – this means how their respective returns move relative to each other. A high correlation would exist where the two assets move in the same direction (e.g. both move up in value over the same time period).

The analysis and predictions of the Investment Advisor under these parameters are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets). The aim of the SAA is to define the allocations to the various assets comprising each of the Portfolios based on a combined expected level of risk and return. Typically, a higher level of risk is associated with a higher potential level of return.

Allocations to the Portfolios
For a "balanced" portfolio, the Investment Advisor aims to suggest an allocation to provide the opportunity for a mid to long-term capital growth. In order to do so, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will always have an allocation to the Equity Portfolio since equities tend to offer the potential for capital appreciation. In addition, a smaller allocation to the Alternative Portfolio might be used for potential capital appreciation. It is also expected that the Sub-Fund will have an allocation to the Fixed Income Portfolio since fixed income assets tend to have lower volatility and so provide some protection against a fall in value of the Sub-Fund's investments. The expected range of allocations for a "balanced" portfolio is set out below:

- Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 75%
- Equity Portfolio: 25–60%
- Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%

Allocations within the Portfolios
Allocations within each of the Portfolios are made (i) in the case of the Equity Portfolio, geographically, for example, the United States, Japan or the Eurozone, (ii) in the case of the Fixed Income Portfolio to fixed income instruments of different types and issuers, for example, Euro corporate bonds, and (iii) in the case of the Alternatives Portfolio to indirect eligible baskets of commodities, single commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs.

The Sub-Fund will also aim to weight each of the Portfolios towards exposure to Eurozone assets, such that the Sub-Fund has a Eurozone focus in line with its Sub-Fund currency. It is not expected that the Sub-Fund will have significant exposure to non-investment grade debt securities or emerging markets. In any event, such exposure will not represent more than 30% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund for non-investment grade debt securities and 20% for emerging markets. The Sub-Fund's investments in closed-ended REITs will not represent more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

Investment Process
The Sub-Fund Manager will obtain exposure to the Portfolios predominantly through investment in exchange traded fund or funds (each an ETF) or other UCIs or, in the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations may be to debt securities linked to the performance of such individual commodities, which will be exchange traded notes or certificates (the ETCs). According section 3.1 j), investments in certificates are only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and UCIs, the Sub-Fund's investments will be listed on regulated markets.

ETFs and other UCIs
Where exposure is obtained through investment in ETFs or other UCIs, the allocation to each Portfolio will be expressed as an allocation recommended by the Investment Advisor to an ETF, for example a Eurozone stock market focused ETF or U.S. government bond focussed ETF, or a diversified commodity index, with the exception of individual commodities within the Alternatives Portfolio. To the extent that there is no suitable ETF tracking an index representative of the recommended allocation, the Sub-Fund may take exposure to a recommended financial index as further described below.

Such ETFs may include ETFs in relation to which DWS Investments S.A. also acts as Management Company (such an ETF, a DWS ETF). ETFs are selected on the basis of criteria such as cost, liquidity and tracking error, in the best interests of investors and in order to achieve the Investment Objective.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in other UCIs. Such UCIs will include UCITS (such as the ETFs) and, in accordance with the limits of the Law of 2010, AIFs. Such UCIs may be domiciled in the EEA, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man. Such UCIs may be constituted as corporates, including investment companies, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds and may be traded, listed or

dealt in on a stock exchange or other regulated market. The Sub-Fund will not invest in ETFs domiciled in the U.S. These investments will be in line with the investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

ETCs
In the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations will be to ETCs. These will be unleveraged debt securities listed or traded on regulated markets.

FDI
As an alternative to investing in an ETF, the Sub-Fund Manager may take exposure to a financial index through the use of FDI. Forward currency exchange contracts, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), currency futures, futures on indices, options or swaps, may be used by the Sub-Fund for investment purposes and also for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging). When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

When using an FDI, no MSCI ESG rating or minimum rating is required for the FDI counterparty nor the underlying of the FDI.

Liquid Asset Strategy
In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 20% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions and total return swaps under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act and in addition to the investment limits described in the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus at least 25% of the Sub-Fund´s gross assets (determined as being the value of the Sub-Fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) are invested in such equity capital investments as defined in article 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act that may be acquired for the Sub-Fund in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus (Mixed Fund).

Equity capital investments in this respect are

- equities admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market and which are not:

  (i) units of investment funds;
  (ii) 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 sub-/fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iii) iunits of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iv) 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;
  (v) 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.

- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest more than 50% of their value or more than 50% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 51% of their value; if the terms and conditions of an equity fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 51% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest at least 25% of their value or at least 25% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 25% of their value; if the terms and conditions of a balanced fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 25% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds that carry out a valuation at least once per week in the amount of the percentage of their assets published on each valuation date that they actually invest themselves, or as a fund of fund, in units of corporations.

Units of corporations as defined in indents 2 through 4 are

- units of corporations admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject there to corporate income tax and are not exempt from it;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a third country and are subject there to corporate income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it; and
- units of other investment funds, which in turn meet the requirements of indents 2 through 4 and of this sentence, in the respective amount specified there.

However, units of corporations are not those that correspond to the categories as defined in indent 1 (i) to (v) above or are held indirectly via partnerships.

Equity capital investments indirectly held by the Sub-Fund via partnerships are not equity capital investments.

Individual investment fund units may only be taken into consideration once for the purposes of determining the daily equity capital investment rate.

For the purpose of this investment policy and in accordance with the definition in the German Investment Code (KAGB), an organized market is a market which is recognized, open to the public and which functions correctly, unless expressly

specified otherwise. Such organized market also meets the criteria of article 50 of the UCITS Directive.

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every Sub-Fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per Sub-Fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The respective risks connected with investments in the Sub-Fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

Additional information

When using total return swaps to implement the investment strategy as described above, the following shall be noted:

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to total return swaps, expressed as the sum of notionals of the total return swaps divided by the Sub-Fund's NAV, is expected to be 0%, but depending on the respective market conditions, with the objective of efficient portfolio management and in the interest of the investors, it may reach up to 10%. The calculation is performed in line with the guidelines CESR/10-788. However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Additional information on total return swaps may be found in the General Section of the Prospectus, amongst others, in the section 3.12 "Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of efficient portfolio management techniques". The selection of counterparties to any total return swap is subject to the principles as described in the section "Choice of counterparty" in the General Section of the Prospectus. Further information on the counterparties is disclosed in the annual report. For special risk considerations linked to total return swaps, investors should refer to the section 4.6 "Risk factors", and in particular the section "Risks associated with derivative transactions" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.09% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

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.

Product name: DB Balanced SAA (EUR)

Legal entity identifier: 254900T6O412ETG7Q612

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

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

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.

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

Environmental and social characteristics are promoted by investing at least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets in investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have at least an MSCI ESG Rating of BBB. MSCI assigns an ESG rating from AAA (highest score) to CCC (lowest score). MSCI analyses various environmental and social criteria in order to assign a certain ESG rating. This MSCI ESG rating is intended to make ESG criteria more understandable and measurable. The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data as further described in the section headed "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?".

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the investment advisor and the sub-fund manager apply exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles (UNGC) and/or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that, according to MSCI data, are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt, the above exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries according to MSCI data are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the thresholds specified in the section headed “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”.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the aforementioned characteristics are further described in the section headed "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?"

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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data. The methodology applies a variety of different sustainability indicators to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, which are as follows:

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess at least a MSCI ESG Rating of BBB.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds investing into controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold, with the exception of investment funds that invest predominantly in investment instruments issued by sovereigns.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are direct investments in instruments issued by companies (if applicable) from controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product are further described in the section headed "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 EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

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

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

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

X Yes, the sub-fund management considers the following principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Table 1 in Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation:

• Carbon footprint (no. 2);

• GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);

• Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and

• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

Principal adverse impacts are considered for the sub-funds' assets by selecting investments that exclude (i) issuers active in the fossil fuel sector that exceed a predefined turnover threshold as described in the exclusions under "Thermal Coal" (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicators no. 2, 3 and 4), (ii) issuers that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 10) and (iii) issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 14).

For the avoidance of doubt besides the above-mentioned consideration of principal adverse impacts the investment strategy does not apply any dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Details on the respective exclusions are further described in the section headed "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?"

Further information on principal adverse impacts will be provided in a sub-fund specific 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 sub-fund pursues a strategy based on multiple asset classes as main investment strategy. The sub-fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios (Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 75%, Equity Portfolio: 25–60%, Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%) diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective. The sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the sub-fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

At least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continuously controlled via the sub-fund's investment guidelines monitoring.

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 sub-fund management and the investment advisor rely on data from MSCI, an external ESG (Environment, Social, (Corporate) Governance) data provider, when conducting fundamental analysis of the investment universe in order to take ESG criteria into account in the selection of target funds or the issuers of financial instruments. The sub- fund management incorporates the results of this analysis and the investment advisor's investment recommendations based on it when taking its own investment decisions.

At least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess an MSCI ESG rating of at least BBB and that meet defined ESG-specific exclusions. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The MSCI ESG ratings and exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

MSCI ESG ratings:

• **ESG rating for investment funds**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for an investment fund including an exchange traded fund based on the weighted average of the individual ESG scores of the financial instruments held in the investment fund - according to the investment fund's most recently published holdings. This excludes positions of deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives. The ESG rating of the investment fund may change either due to changes in the ESG ratings of the financial instruments held in the investment fund or due to a change in the composition of the analysed investment fund. MSCI will assign ESG ratings to investment funds if a certain coverage ratio of an investment fund's holdings has been rated by MSCI for ESG purposes.

• **ESG Rating for companies**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for companies by assessing the ESG performance of a company relative to its peers independently of its financial success on the basis of various ESG criteria. These ESG criteria relate to the following topics, among others:

Environmental

– Preservation of biodiversity

– Protection of natural resources

– Mitigation of climate change

– Avoidance of environmental pollution and waste

Social

– General human rights

– Ban on child labour and forced labour

– Mandatory non-discrimination

– Careful management of human capital

– Support for social opportunity

Corporate governance

– Corporate principles in accordance with the International Corporate Governance Network

– Principles of combating corruption in accordance with the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

• **ESG rating for sovereigns and affiliated issuers:**

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for issuers such as sovereigns, regional authorities and issuers affiliated with sovereigns with a view to the ESG risk factors in the value chain of the relevant country. The focus here is on the stewardship of resources, the entitlement to basic services and performance.

Natural, financial and human resources differ from country to country and therefore result in different starting points for the manufacture of productive goods and the provision of services. Other factors, such as a government and justice system that is recognized and effective from an ESG perspective, a low level of susceptibility to environmental impacts or other external factors, and a supportive economic environment can also influence the use of these resources.

The sub-fund management evaluates potential investments using the above MSCI ESG rating.

Exclusion criteria:

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the sub-fund manager applies exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund management excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies with a MSCI Low Carbon Transition Score of zero (0) or one (1). The assessment is made

by considering each company's current risk exposure and its efforts to reduce carbon intensity. MSCI assigns a Low Carbon Transition Score on a scale of 10 (highest score) to 0 (lowest score).

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House. Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their degree of political and civil liberties.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that according to MSCI data are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt the below exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

Exclusions for investment funds

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from civilian firearms;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco.

* These revenue thresholds apply to fund holdings as per MSCI data.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investment into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the threshold specified below.

Exclusions for companies

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues with the thermal coal-based power generation;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from unconventional oil and gas

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials;

- Companies that derive more than 10%* of their revenues from manufacturing and retailing of civilian firearms and ammunition;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;

- Companies involved in uranium mining;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from nuclear power supply;

- Companies involved in producing, directing, or publishing adult entertainment;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from distributing sexually explicit products and services;

- Companies with ties to palm oil from non-certified sources.

* These revenue thresholds apply to companies as per MSCI data.

For the avoidance of doubt, the sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in investment funds.

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

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

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

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

To the extent that the sub-fund invests directly into financial instruments other than investment funds, the following applies: The procedure to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies is based on the analysis of the corporate principles in accordance with OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises the principles of the UNGC principles and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

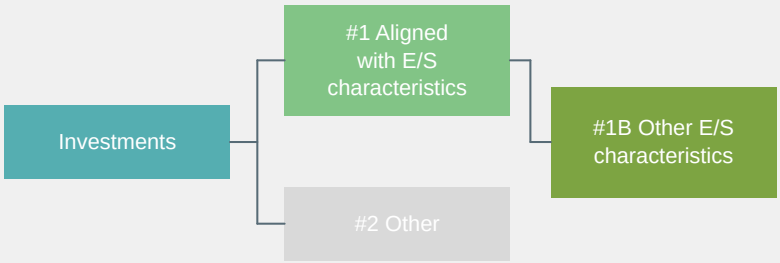
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 20% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other). A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this sub-fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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

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

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the sub-fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The sub-fund not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or 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.

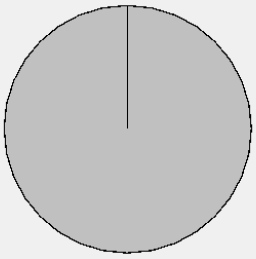
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

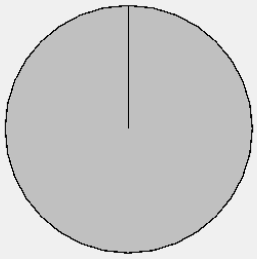
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

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



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The sub-fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or 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?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 20% of the sub-fund’s net assets may be invested into investments that are considered not aligned with the promoted characteristics (#2 Other). This includes investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have no MSCI ESG rating. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

These remaining investments can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy including deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives, which are classified in #2 Other.

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

This sub-fund does not consider any minimum environmental or social safeguards on these remaining investments.

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

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

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU2132880241/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

DB Balanced SAA (EUR) Plus

Investor profile	Growth-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	EUR
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments, which take into account sustainability risks.
Launch date	30.04.2020 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	Portfolio excl. Derivatives
Leverage	Up to twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within three Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within three Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	LC10, SC, WAMC, DPMC, LC, PFC	EUR
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	LC10, SC WAMC, DPMC, PFC LC	up to 1% 0% up to 4%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	LC10, SC, WAMC, DPMC, LC, PFC	0%
All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	LC10 SC WAMC, DPMC LC PFC	up to 0.38% up to 0.58% up to 0.185% up to 1.375% up to 1.125%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	DPMC, LC, LC10, PFC, SC, WAMC	0.00%
Placement Fee and deferred sales charge**	The Sub-Fund pays for the Share Class(es) PFC a placement fee of up to 4% for the benefit of the distributorwith an amortization period of 4 years. A deferred sales charge of up to 4% based on the gross redemption amount may be charged to Shareholders of such Share Class(es) redeeming their shares before the end of the amortization period. The level of the deferred sales charge is declining as follows: – Redemption after up to 1 year: up to 4% – Redemption after over 1 year up to 2 years: up to 3% – Redemption after over 2 years up to 3 years: up to 2% – Redemption after over 3 years up to 4 years: up to 1% – Redemption after over 4 years: 0% At the end of the respective amortization period, a Shareholder's shares within the placement fee Share Class will be converted into a corresponding number of shares of the corresponding L Share Class. Please refer to sub-section 5.8.3.6 "Placement fee Share Classes" and section 8 "Fees and expenses" for further information.	
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	LC10, SC, WAMC, LC, PFC DPMC	0.05% 0.01%
Launch date	LC10, SC, WAMC DPMC LC PFC	30.04.2020 17.06.2020 01.02.2021 31.03.2021

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.
** The Management Company may, at its discretion, partially or completely dispense with the deferred sales charge.

Due to its composition and the techniques applied by its fund management, the Sub-Fund is subject to markedly **increased volatility**, which means that the price per share may be subject to **substantial** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB Balanced SAA (EUR) Plus, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund name indicates a "Balanced" profile as described under "Additional classification" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DB Balanced SAA (EUR) Plus is to achieve a mid to long-term capital growth and aims to protect against losses of capital in excess of 18% on an annualised basis (as further described in more detail below).

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund is a financial product that highlights environmental and social features according to article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure obligations in the financial services sector.

In order to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that

are consistent with the Investment Objective, as further described below. The Sub-Fund Manager will implement the Sub-Fund's investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

At least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Further information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund as well as the considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the annex to this Prospectus.

The Portfolios
The Sub-Fund 's investments will be indirectly allocated to each of the following Portfolios, as described under Investment Process further below:

- Debt securities, including fixed and floating rate government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and money market instruments of issuers domiciled in, and governments of both developed and emerging market countries which may be of investment or non-investment grade (the Fixed Income Portfolio).
- Equities of large and mid-cap companies which are either listed and/or domiciled in both developed markets and emerging markets (the Equity Portfolio).
- Alternative investments comprising eligible indirect exposure to commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs (the Alternatives Portfolio).

The Sub-Fund's investments will be allocated in different proportions to the Portfolios by the Sub-Fund Manager on the basis of advice received from the Investment Advisor. How the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations is described under Portfolio Allocation Process below. How the Sub-Fund Manager may invest into the Portfolios is described under Investment Process below.

The Sub-Fund Manager will consider any proposed changes to the portfolio and may in its discretion overrule or reject any suggestions.

The Sub-Fund Manager is also responsible for risk and control monitoring in respect of the Sub-Fund, including but not limited to monitoring of market, credit and liquidity risks as well as some portfolio administration activities, including additional NAV checks and reporting.

The Investment Advisor may advise the Sub-Fund Manager in relation to changing the composition of each of the Portfolios and the allocation to each Portfolio periodically – expected to be yearly but may be more or less frequently where required in order to take into account changing market, economic, political and other related circumstances.

The Sub-Fund is designed for investors who want to maximize their exposure to higher-yielding asset classes, while containing downside risk beyond their risk tolerance through the implementation of a Risk Reduction Strategy.

Risk Reduction Strategy
In addition to the allocation to the Portfolios, the Sub-Fund Manager will seek to implement a strategy on the basis of the Investment Advisor's recommendation intended to preserve capital by limiting a fall in the value of the Sub-Fund's net assets not more than 18% on an annualised basis (the Risk Reduction Strategy). The Risk Reduction Strategy aims to limit the potential loss in the Sub-Fund during any 12-month period on a rolling basis – i.e. from any given day, the strategy is designed to try to limit any loss in the value of the Sub-Fund's net assets during the 12 months from that day to 18%.

The Risk Reduction Strategy involves investment in hedging instruments such as put options (the Hedge Portfolio) and/or other Financial Derivative Instruments (FDIs). Such put options and other FDIs may be used exclusively for Risk Reduction Strategy and will be intended to limit the risk of losses typically, in the Equity Portfolio, on the basis that equities tend to be more volatile than fixed income investments and are therefore more likely to suffer more significant falls in value. For example, the Investment Advisor may propose the purchase of a put option in respect of an equity or fixed income index regardless of whether the Sub-Fund is invested in these via an ETF or FDIs. If the value of such index declines then the put option will increase in value and may allow the Sub-Fund Manager to sell the put option at a price that is higher than the market price at which the put option was purchased and, as a result, limit the loss faced by the Sub-Fund as a result of the decline in the value of the index. When using a FDI, no MSCI ESG rating or minimum rating is required for the FDI counterparty nor the underlying of the FDI.

The Hedge Portfolio may be adjusted frequently, including, in exceptional circumstances, up to daily, to take into account changing circumstances including market or economic conditions. There can be no guarantee that an investment in the Hedge Portfolio will be successful and actual losses in the Sub-Fund may exceed 18% in any one year or other period. There is a cost associated with purchasing hedging instruments such as put options and so an investment in the Hedge Portfolio may negatively impact the value of the Sub-Fund since put options may not be exercised and so may expire unused.

Portfolio Allocation Process
The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach (the Strategic Asset Allocation or SAA) in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments. The SAA is the basis upon which the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations both to, and also within, each of the Portfolios and it takes into account three fundamental parameters:

- The expected return of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this includes capital and income.
- The expected volatility of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this means the expected degree of variation in the return of the assets.
- The expected correlations between the assets in each Portfolio – this means how their respective returns move relative to each other. A high correlation would exist where the two assets move in the same direction (e.g. both move up in value over the same time period).

The analysis and predictions of the Investment Advisor under these parameters are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets). The aim of the SAA is to define the allocations to the various assets comprising each of the Portfolios based on a combined expected level of risk and return. Typically, a higher level of risk is associated with a higher potential level of return.

Allocations to the Portfolios
For a "balanced" portfolio, the Investment Advisor aims to suggest an allocation to provide the opportunity for a mid to long-term capital growth. In order to do so, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will always have an allocation to the Equity Portfolio since equities tend to offer the potential for capital appreciation. In addition, a smaller allocation to the Alternative Portfolio might be used for potential capital appreciation. It is also expected that the Sub-Fund will have an allocation to the Fixed Income Portfolio since fixed income assets tend to have lower volatility and so provide some protection against a fall in value of the Sub-Fund's investments. The expected range of allocations for a "balanced" portfolio is set out below:

- Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 70%
- Equity Portfolio: 30–80%
- Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%

Allocations within the Portfolios
Allocations within each of the Portfolios are made (i) in the case of the Equity Portfolio, geographically, for example, the United States, Japan or the Eurozone, (ii) in the case of the Fixed Income Portfolio to fixed income instruments of different types and issuers, for example, Euro corporate bonds, and (iii) in the case of the Alternatives Portfolio to indirect eligible baskets of commodities, single

commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs.

The Sub-Fund will also aim to weight each of the Portfolios towards exposure to Eurozone assets, such that the Sub-Fund has a Eurozone focus in line with its Base Currency. It is not expected that the Sub-Fund will have significant exposure to non-investment grade debt securities or emerging markets. In any event, such exposure will not represent more than 30% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund for non-investment grade debt securities and 20% for emerging markets. The Sub-Fund's investments in closed-ended REITs will not represent more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

Investment Process
The Sub-Fund Manager will obtain exposure to the Portfolios predominantly through investment in exchange traded fund or funds (each an ETF) or other UCIs or, in the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations may be to debt securities linked to the performance of such individual commodities, which will be exchange traded notes or certificates (the ETCs). According to section 3.1 j), investments in certificates are only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and UCIs, the Sub-Fund's investments will be listed on regulated markets.

ETFs and other UCIs
Where exposure is obtained through investment in ETFs or other UCIs, the allocation to each Portfolio will be expressed as an allocation recommended by the Investment Advisor to an ETF, for example a Eurozone stock market focussed ETF or U.S. government bond focussed ETF, or a diversified commodity index, with the exception of individual commodities within the Alternatives Portfolio. To the extent that there is no suitable ETF tracking an index representative of the recommended allocation, the Sub-Fund may take exposure to a recommended financial index as further described below. Such ETFs may include ETFs in relation to which DWS Investments S.A. also acts as Management Company (such an ETF, a DWS ETF). ETFs are selected on the basis of criteria such as cost, liquidity and tracking error, in the best interests of investors and in order to achieve the Investment Objective.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in other UCIs. Such UCIs will include UCITS (such as the ETFs) and, in accordance with the limits of the Law of 2010, AIFs. Such UCIs may be domiciled in the EEA, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man. Such UCIs may be constituted as corporates, including investment companies, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds and may be traded, listed or dealt in on a stock exchange or other regulated market. The Sub-Fund will not invest in ETFs domiciled in the U.S. These investments will be in line with the investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

ETCs
In the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations will be to ETCs. These will be unleveraged debt securities listed or traded on regulated markets.

FDI
As an alternative to investing in an ETF, the Sub-Fund Manager may take exposure to a financial index through the use of FDI. Forward currency exchange contracts, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), currency futures, futures on indices, options or swaps, may be used by the Sub-Fund for investment purposes and also for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging). When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

When using an FDI, no MSCI ESG rating or minimum rating is required for the FDI counterparty nor the underlying of the FDI.

Liquid Asset Strategy
In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 20% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions and total return swaps under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act and in addition to the investment limits described in the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus at least 25% of the Sub-Fund´s gross assets (determined as being the value of the Sub-Fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) are invested in such equity capital investments as defined in article 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act that may be acquired for the Sub-Fund in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus (Mixed Fund).

Equity capital investments in this respect are

- equities admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market and which are not:

  (i) units of investment funds;
  (ii) 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 sub-/fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iii) units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iv) 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;
  (v) 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.

- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest more than 50% of their value or more than 50% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 51% of their value; if the terms and conditions of an equity fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 51% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by

way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest at least 25% of their value or at least 25% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund's assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 25% of their value; if the terms and conditions of a balanced fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 25% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds that carry out a valuation at least once per week in the amount of the percentage of their assets published on each valuation date that they actually invest themselves, or as a fund of fund, in units of corporations.

Units of corporations as defined in indents 2 through 4 are

- units of corporations admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject there to corporate income tax and are not exempt from it;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a third country and are subject there to corporate income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it; and
- units of other investment funds, which in turn meet the requirements of indents 2 through 4 and of this sentence, in the respective amount specified there.

However, units of corporations are not those that correspond to the categories as defined in indent 1 (i) to (v) above or are held indirectly via partnerships.

Equity capital investments indirectly held by the Sub-Fund via partnerships are not equity capital investments.

Individual investment fund units may only be taken into consideration once for the purposes of determining the daily equity capital investment rate.

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

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every Sub-Fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per Sub-Fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The respective risks connected with investments in the Sub-Fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

Additional information

When using total return swaps to implement the investment strategy as described above, the following shall be noted:

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to total return swaps, expressed as the sum of notionals of the total return swaps divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to be 0%, but depending on the respective market conditions, with the objective of efficient portfolio management and in the interest of the investors, it may reach up to 10%. The calculation is performed in line with the guidelines CESR/10-788. However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Additional information on total return swaps may be found in the General Section of the Prospectus, amongst others, in the section 3.12 "Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of efficient portfolio management techniques". The selection of counterparties to any total return swap is subject to the principles as described in the section "Choice of counterparty" in the General Section of the Prospectus. Further information on the counterparties is disclosed in the annual report. For special risk considerations linked to total return swaps, investors should refer to the section 4.6 "Risk factors", and in particular the section "Risks associated with derivative transactions" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.09% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

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

Product name: DB Balanced SAA (EUR) Plus

Legal entity identifier: 254900KM6BB867XGNX59

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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 __% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: __%**	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

Environmental and social characteristics are promoted by investing at least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets in investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have at least an MSCI ESG Rating of BBB. MSCI assigns an ESG rating from AAA (highest score) to CCC (lowest score). MSCI analyses various environmental and social criteria in order to assign a certain ESG rating. This MSCI ESG rating is intended to make ESG criteria more understandable and measurable. The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data as further described in the section headed "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?".

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the investment advisor and the sub-fund manager apply exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles (UNGC) and/or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that, according to MSCI data, are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt, the above exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries according to MSCI data are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the thresholds specified in the section headed “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”.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the aforementioned characteristics are further described in the section headed "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?"

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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data. The methodology applies a variety of different sustainability indicators to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, which are as follows:

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess at least a MSCI ESG Rating of BBB.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds investing into controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold, with the exception of investment funds that invest predominantly in investment instruments issued by sovereigns.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are direct investments in instruments issued by companies (if applicable) from controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold.

• %-share of the sub-fund’s net assets that are invested into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product are further described in the section headed "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 EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

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

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

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

X Yes, the sub-fund management considers the following principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Table 1 in Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation:

• Carbon footprint (no. 2);

• GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);

• Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and

• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

Principal adverse impacts are considered for the sub-funds' assets by selecting investments that exclude (i) issuers active in the fossil fuel sector that exceed a predefined turnover threshold as described in the exclusions under "Thermal Coal" (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicators no. 2, 3 and 4), (ii) issuers that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 10) and (iii) issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 14).

For the avoidance of doubt besides the above-mentioned consideration of principal adverse impacts the investment strategy does not apply any dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Details on the respective exclusions are further described in the section headed "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?"

Further information on principal adverse impacts will be provided in a sub-fund specific 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 sub-fund pursues a strategy based on multiple asset classes as main investment strategy. The sub-fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios (Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 70%, Equity Portfolio: 30–80%, Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%) diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective. The sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the sub-fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy. In addition to the allocation to the Portfolio, a risk reduction strategy will be implemented in order to preserve capital by limiting a fall in value of the sub-funds's assets. The risk reduction strategy will be implemented with derivative instruments.

Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

At least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continuously controlled via the sub-fund's investment guidelines monitoring.

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 sub-fund management and the investment advisor rely on data from MSCI, an external ESG (Environment, Social, (Corporate) Governance) data provider, when conducting fundamental analysis of the investment universe in order to take ESG criteria into account in the selection of target funds or the issuers of financial instruments. The sub- fund management incorporates the results of this analysis and the investment advisor's investment recommendations based on it when taking its own investment decisions.

At least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess an MSCI ESG rating of at least BBB and that meet defined ESG-specific exclusions. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted

environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The MSCI ESG ratings and exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

MSCI ESG ratings:

• **ESG rating for investment funds**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for an investment fund including an exchange traded fund based on the weighted average of the individual ESG scores of the financial instruments held in the investment fund - according to the investment fund's most recently published holdings. This excludes positions of deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives. The ESG rating of the investment fund may change either due to changes in the ESG ratings of the financial instruments held in the investment fund or due to a change in the composition of the analysed investment fund. MSCI will assign ESG ratings to investment funds if a certain coverage ratio of an investment fund's holdings has been rated by MSCI for ESG purposes.

• **ESG Rating for companies**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for companies by assessing the ESG performance of a company relative to its peers independently of its financial success on the basis of various ESG criteria. These ESG criteria relate to the following topics, among others:

Environmental

– Preservation of biodiversity

– Protection of natural resources

– Mitigation of climate change

– Avoidance of environmental pollution and waste

Social

– General human rights

– Ban on child labour and forced labour

– Mandatory non-discrimination

– Careful management of human capital

– Support for social opportunity

Corporate governance

– Corporate principles in accordance with the International Corporate Governance Network

– Principles of combating corruption in accordance with the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

• **ESG rating for sovereigns and affiliated issuers:**

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for issuers such as sovereigns, regional authorities and issuers affiliated with sovereigns with a view to the ESG risk factors in the value chain of the relevant country. The focus here is on the stewardship of resources, the entitlement to basic services and performance.

Natural, financial and human resources differ from country to country and therefore result in different starting points for the manufacture of productive goods and the provision of services. Other factors, such as a government and justice system that is recognized and effective from an ESG perspective, a low level of susceptibility to environmental impacts or other external factors, and a supportive economic environment can also influence the use of these resources.

The sub-fund management evaluates potential investments using the above MSCI ESG rating.

Exclusion criteria:

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the sub-fund manager applies exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund management excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies with a MSCI Low Carbon Transition Score of zero (0) or one (1). The assessment is made by considering each company's current risk exposure and its efforts to reduce carbon intensity. MSCI assigns a Low Carbon Transition Score on a scale of 10 (highest score) to 0 (lowest score).

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House. Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their degree of political and civil liberties.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that according to MSCI data are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt the below exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

Exclusions for investment funds

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from civilian firearms;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco.

* These revenue thresholds apply to fund holdings as per MSCI data.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investment into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the threshold specified below.

Exclusions for companies

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues with the thermal coal-based power generation;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from unconventional oil and gas

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials;

- Companies that derive more than 10%* of their revenues from manufacturing and retailing of civilian firearms and ammunition;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;

- Companies involved in uranium mining;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from nuclear power supply;

- Companies involved in producing, directing, or publishing adult entertainment;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from distributing sexually explicit products and services;

- Companies with ties to palm oil from non-certified sources.

* These revenue thresholds apply to companies as per MSCI data.

For the avoidance of doubt, the sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in investment funds.

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

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

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

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

To the extent that the sub-fund invests directly into financial instruments other than investment funds, the following applies: The procedure to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies is based on the analysis of the corporate principles in accordance with OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises the principles of the UNGC principles and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

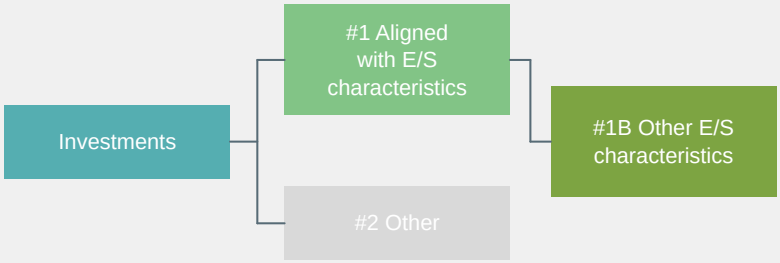
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 20% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other). A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this sub-fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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

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

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the sub-fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The sub-fund not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or 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.

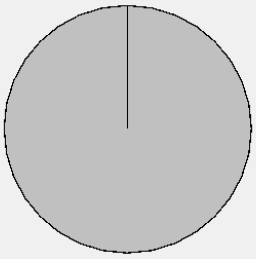
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

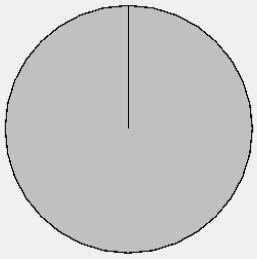
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

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



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The sub-fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or 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?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 20% of the sub-fund’s net assets may be invested into investments that are considered not aligned with the promoted characteristics (#2 Other). This includes investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have no MSCI ESG rating. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

These remaining investments can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy including deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives, which are classified in #2 Other.

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

This sub-fund does not consider any minimum environmental or social safeguards on these remaining investments.

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

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

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU2132879748/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

DB Balanced SAA (USD)

Investor profile	Growth-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	USD
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments, which take into account sustainability risks.
Launch date	26.05.2020 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	Portfolio excl. Derivatives
Leverage	Up to the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within three Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within three Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC, USD DPMC	USD
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	USD LC, USD LC10 USD WAMC, USD DPMC	up to 1% 0%
Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC, USD DPMC	0%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	USD LC USD LC10 USD WAMC, USD DPMC	up to 0.46% up to 0.26% up to 0.14%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	USD DPMC, USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC	0.00%
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC USD DPMC	0.05% 0.01%
Launch date	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC USD DPMC	26.05.2020 19.04.2021

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Due to its composition and the techniques applied by its fund management, the Sub-Fund is subject to markedly **increased volatility**, which means that the price per share may be subject to **substantial** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB Balanced SAA (USD), the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund name indicates a "Balanced" profile as described under "Additional classification" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DB Balanced SAA (USD) is to achieve a mid to long-term capital growth.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund is a financial product that highlights environmental and social features according to article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure obligations in the financial services sector.

In order to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective, as further described below. The Sub-Fund Manager will implement the Sub-Fund's investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

At least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Further information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund as well as the considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the annex to this Prospectus.

The Portfolios

The Sub-Fund's investments will be indirectly allocated to each of the following Portfolios as described under Investment Process further below:

- Debt securities, including fixed and floating rate government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and money market instruments of issuers domiciled in, and governments of both developed and emerging market countries which may be of investment or non-investment grade (the Fixed Income Portfolio).
- Equities of large and mid-cap companies which are either listed and/or domiciled in both developed markets and emerging markets (the Equity Portfolio).
- Alternative investments comprising eligible indirect exposure to commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs (the Alternatives Portfolio).

The Sub-Fund's investments will be allocated in different proportions to the Portfolios by the Sub-Fund Manager on the basis of advice received from the Investment Advisor. How the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations is described under Portfolio Allocation Process below. How the Sub-Fund Manager may invest into the Portfolios is described under Investment Process below.

The Sub-Fund Manager will consider any proposed changes to the portfolio and may in its discretion overrule or reject any suggestions.

The Sub-Fund Manager is also responsible for risk and control monitoring in respect of the Sub-Fund, including but not limited to monitoring of market, credit and liquidity risks as well as some portfolio administration activities, including additional NAV checks and reporting.

The Investment Advisor may advise the Sub-Fund Manager in relation to changing the composition of each of the Portfolios and the allocation to each Portfolio periodically – expected to be yearly but may be more or less frequently where required in order to take into account changing market and economic conditions.

Portfolio Allocation Process

The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach (the Strategic Asset Allocation or SAA) in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments. The SAA is the basis upon which the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations both to, and also within, each of the Portfolios and it takes into account three fundamental parameters:

- The expected return of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this includes capital and income.
- The expected volatility of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this means the expected degree of variation in the return of the assets.
- The expected correlations between the assets in each Portfolio – this means how their

respective returns move relative to each other. A high correlation would exist where the two assets move in the same direction (e.g. both move up in value over the same time period).

The analysis and predictions of the Investment Advisor under these parameters are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets). The aim of the SAA is to define the allocations to the various assets comprising each of the Portfolios based on a combined expected level of risk and return. Typically, a higher level of risk is associated with a higher potential level of return.

Allocations to the Portfolios
For a "balanced" portfolio, the Investment Advisor aims to suggest an allocation to provide the opportunity for a mid to long-term capital growth. In order to do so, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will always have an allocation to the Equity Portfolio since equities tend to offer the potential for capital appreciation. In addition, a smaller allocation to the Alternative Portfolio might be used for potential capital appreciation. It is also expected that the Sub-Fund will have an allocation to the Fixed Income Portfolio since fixed income assets tend to have lower volatility and so provide some protection against a fall in value of the Sub-Fund's investments. The expected range of allocations for a "balanced" portfolio is set out below:

- Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 75%
- Equity Portfolio: 25–60%
- Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%

Allocations within the Portfolios
Allocations within each of the Portfolios are made (i) in the case of the Equity Portfolio, geographically, for example, the United States, Japan or the Eurozone, (ii) in the case of the Fixed Income Portfolio to fixed income instruments of different types and issuers, for example, U.S. corporate bonds, and (iii) in the case of the Alternatives Portfolio to indirect eligible baskets of commodities, single commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs.

The Sub-Fund will also aim to weight each of the Portfolios towards exposure to USD denominated assets, such that the Sub-Fund has a U.S. focus. It is not expected that the Sub-Fund will have significant exposure to non-investment grade debt securities or emerging markets. In any event, such exposure will not represent more than 30% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund for non-investment grade debt securities and 20% for emerging markets. The Sub-Fund's investments in closed-ended REITs will not represent more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

Investment Process
The Sub-Fund Manager will obtain exposure to the Portfolios predominantly through investment in exchange traded fund or funds (each an ETF) or other UCIs or, in the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations may be to debt securities linked to the performance of such individual commodities, which will be exchange traded notes or certificates (the ETCs). According to section 3.1 j), investments in certificates are only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and UCIs, the Sub-Fund's investments will be listed on regulated markets.

ETFs and other UCIs
Where exposure is obtained through investment in ETFs or other UCIs, the allocation to each Portfolio will be expressed as an allocation recommended by the Investment Advisor to an ETF, for example a Eurozone stock market focussed ETF or U.S. government bond focussed ETF, or a diversified commodity index, with the exception of individual commodities within the Alternatives Portfolio. To the extent that there is no suitable ETF tracking an index representative of the recommended allocation, the Sub-Fund may take exposure to a recommended financial index as further described below.

Such ETFs may include ETFs in relation to which DWS Investments S.A. also acts as Management Company (such an ETF, a DWS ETF). ETFs are selected on the basis of criteria such as cost, liquidity and tracking error, in the best interests of investors and in order to achieve the Investment Objective.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in other UCIs. Such UCIs will include UCITS (such as the ETFs) and, in accordance with the limits of the Law of 2010, AIFs. Such UCIs may be domiciled in the EEA, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man. Such UCIs may be constituted as corporates, including investment companies, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds and may be traded, listed or dealt in on a stock exchange or other regulated market. The Sub-Fund will not invest in ETFs domiciled in the U.S. These investments will be in line with the investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

ETCs
In the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations will be to ETCs. These will be unleveraged debt securities listed or traded on regulated markets.

FDI
As an alternative to investing in an ETF, the Sub-Fund Manager may take exposure to a financial index through the use of FDI. Forward currency exchange contracts, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), currency futures, futures on indices, options or swaps, may be used by the Sub-Fund for investment purposes and also for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging). When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

When using an FDI, no MSCI ESG rating or minimum rating is required for the FDI counterparty nor the underlying of the FDI.

Liquid Asset Strategy
In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 20% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions and total return swaps under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act and in addition to the investment limits described in the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus at least 25% of the Sub-Fund´s gross assets (determined as being the value of the Sub-Fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) are invested in such equity capital investments as defined in article 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act that may be acquired for the Sub-Fund in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus (Mixed Fund).

Equity capital investments in this respect are

- equities admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market and which are not:

  (i) units of investment funds;
  (ii) 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 sub-/fund is not exempt from said taxation;

(iii) units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;

(iv) 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;

(v) 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.

- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest more than 50% of their value or more than 50% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund's assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 51% of their value; if the terms and conditions of an equity fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 51% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest at least 25% of their value or at least 25% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund's assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 25% of their value; if the terms and conditions of a balanced fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 25% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds that carry out a valuation at least once per week in the amount of the percentage of their assets published on each valuation date that they actually invest themselves, or as a fund of fund, in units of corporations.

Units of corporations as defined in indents 2 through 4 are

- units of corporations admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject there to corporate income tax and are not exempt from it;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a third country and are subject there to corporate income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it; and
- units of other investment funds, which in turn meet the requirements of indents 2 through 4 and of this sentence, in the respective amount specified there.

However, units of corporations are not those that correspond to the categories as defined in indent 1 (i) to (v) above or are held indirectly via partnerships.

Equity capital investments indirectly held by the Sub-Fund via partnerships are not equity capital investments.

Individual investment fund units may only be taken into consideration once for the purposes of determining the daily equity capital investment rate.

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

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every sub-fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per sub-fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The respective risks connected with investments in the Sub-Fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

Additional information

When using total return swaps to implement the investment strategy as described above, the following shall be noted:

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to total return swaps, expressed as the sum of notionals of the total return swaps divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to be 0%, but depending on the respective market conditions, with the objective of efficient portfolio management and in the interest of the investors, it may reach up to 10%. The calculation is performed in line with the guidelines CESR/10-788. However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Additional information on total return swaps may be found in the General Section of the Prospectus, amongst others, in the section 3.12 "Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of efficient portfolio management techniques". The selection of counterparties to any total return swap is subject to the principles as described in the section "Choice of counterparty" in the General Section of the

Prospectus. Further information on the counterparties is disclosed in the annual report. For special risk considerations linked to total return swaps, investors should refer to the section 4.6 " Risk factors", and in particular the section "Risks associated with derivative transactions" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.09% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

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

Product name: DB Balanced SAA (USD)

Legal entity identifier: 254900QEHR6EDH47SI43

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes	X No
It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments
in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	with a social objective
It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: __%**	X It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

Environmental and social characteristics are promoted by investing at least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets in investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have at least an MSCI ESG Rating of BBB. MSCI assigns an ESG rating from AAA (highest score) to CCC (lowest score). MSCI analyses various environmental and social criteria in order to assign a certain ESG rating. This MSCI ESG rating is intended to make ESG criteria more understandable and measurable. The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data as further described in the section headed "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?".

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the investment advisor and the sub-fund manager apply exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles (UNGC) and/or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that, according to MSCI data, are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt, the above exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries according to MSCI data are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the thresholds specified in the section headed “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”.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the aforementioned characteristics are further described in the section headed "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?"

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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data. The methodology applies a variety of different sustainability indicators to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, which are as follows:

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess at least a MSCI ESG Rating of BBB.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds investing into controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold, with the exception of investment funds that invest predominantly in investment instruments issued by sovereigns.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are direct investments in instruments issued by companies (if applicable) from controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold.

• %-share of the sub-fund’s net assets that are invested into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product are further described in the section headed "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 EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

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

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

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

X Yes, the sub-fund management considers the following principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Table 1 in Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation:

• Carbon footprint (no. 2);

• GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);

• Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and

• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

Principal adverse impacts are considered for the sub-funds' assets by selecting investments that exclude (i) issuers active in the fossil fuel sector that exceed a predefined turnover threshold as described in the exclusions under "Thermal Coal" (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicators no. 2, 3 and 4), (ii) issuers that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 10) and (iii) issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 14).

For the avoidance of doubt besides the above-mentioned consideration of principal adverse impacts the investment strategy does not apply any dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Details on the respective exclusions are further described in the section headed "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?"

Further information on principal adverse impacts will be provided in a sub-fund specific 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 sub-fund pursues a strategy based on multiple asset classes as main investment strategy. The sub-fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios (Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 75%, Equity Portfolio: 25–60%, Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%) diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective. The sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the sub-fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

At least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continuously controlled via the sub-fund's investment guidelines monitoring.

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 sub-fund management and the investment advisor rely on data from MSCI, an external ESG (Environment, Social, (Corporate) Governance) data provider, when conducting fundamental analysis of the investment universe in order to take ESG criteria into account in the selection of target funds or the issuers of financial instruments. The sub- fund management incorporates the results of this analysis and the investment advisor's investment recommendations based on it when taking its own investment decisions.

At least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess an MSCI ESG rating of at least BBB and that meet defined ESG-specific exclusions. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The MSCI ESG ratings and exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

MSCI ESG ratings:

• **ESG rating for investment funds**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for an investment fund including an exchange traded fund based on the weighted average of the individual ESG scores of the financial instruments held in the investment fund - according to the investment fund's most recently published holdings. This excludes positions of deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives. The ESG rating of the investment fund may change either due to changes in the ESG ratings of the financial instruments held in the investment fund or due to a change in the composition of the analysed investment fund. MSCI will assign ESG ratings to investment funds if a certain coverage ratio of an investment fund's holdings has been rated by MSCI for ESG purposes.

• **ESG Rating for companies**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for companies by assessing the ESG performance of a company relative to its peers independently of its financial success on the basis of various ESG criteria. These ESG criteria relate to the following topics, among others:

Environmental

– Preservation of biodiversity

– Protection of natural resources

– Mitigation of climate change

– Avoidance of environmental pollution and waste

Social

– General human rights

– Ban on child labour and forced labour

– Mandatory non-discrimination

– Careful management of human capital

– Support for social opportunity

Corporate governance

– Corporate principles in accordance with the International Corporate Governance Network

– Principles of combating corruption in accordance with the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

• **ESG rating for sovereigns and affiliated issuers:**

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for issuers such as sovereigns, regional authorities and issuers affiliated with sovereigns with a view to the ESG risk factors in the value chain of the relevant country. The focus here is on the stewardship of resources, the entitlement to basic services and performance.

Natural, financial and human resources differ from country to country and therefore result in different starting points for the manufacture of productive goods and the provision of services. Other factors, such as a government and justice system that is recognized and effective from an ESG perspective, a low level of susceptibility to environmental impacts or other external factors, and a supportive economic environment can also influence the use of these resources.

The sub-fund management evaluates potential investments using the above MSCI ESG rating.

Exclusion criteria:

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the sub-fund manager applies exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund management excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies with a MSCI Low Carbon Transition Score of zero (0) or one (1). The assessment is made by considering each company's current risk exposure and its efforts to reduce carbon intensity. MSCI assigns a Low Carbon Transition Score on a scale of 10 (highest score) to 0 (lowest score).

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House. Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their degree of political and civil liberties.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that according to MSCI data are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt the below exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

Exclusions for investment funds

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from civilian firearms;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco.

* These revenue thresholds apply to fund holdings as per MSCI data.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investment into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the threshold specified below.

Exclusions for companies

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues with the thermal coal-based power generation;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from unconventional oil and gas

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials;

- Companies that derive more than 10%* of their revenues from manufacturing and retailing of civilian firearms and ammunition;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;

- Companies involved in uranium mining;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from nuclear power supply;

- Companies involved in producing, directing, or publishing adult entertainment;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from distributing sexually explicit products and services;

- Companies with ties to palm oil from non-certified sources.

* These revenue thresholds apply to companies as per MSCI data.

For the avoidance of doubt, the sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in investment funds.

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

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

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

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

To the extent that the sub-fund invests directly into financial instruments other than investment funds, the following applies: The procedure to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies is based on the analysis of the corporate principles in accordance with OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises the principles of the UNGC principles and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

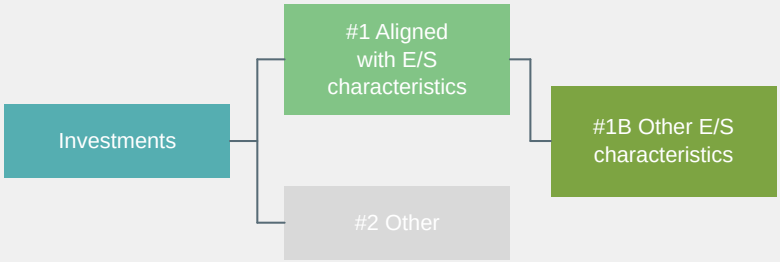
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 20% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other). A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this sub-fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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

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

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the sub-fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The sub-fund not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or 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.

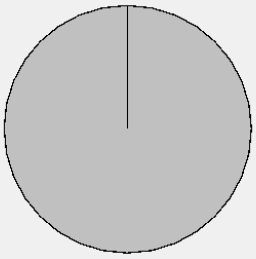
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

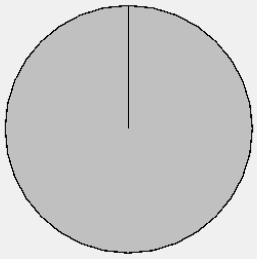
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

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



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The sub-fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or 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?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 20% of the sub-fund’s net assets may be invested into investments that are considered not aligned with the promoted characteristics (#2 Other). This includes investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have no MSCI ESG rating. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

These remaining investments can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy including deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives, which are classified in #2 Other.

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

This sub-fund does not consider any minimum environmental or social safeguards on these remaining investments.

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

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

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU2132882536/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

DB Balanced SAA (USD) Plus

Investor profile	Growth-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	USD
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments, which take into account sustainability risks.
Launch date	30.04.2020 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	Portfolio excl. Derivatives
Leverage	Up to twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within three Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within three Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC, USD DPMC GBP DPMCH	USD GBP
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	USD LC, USD LC10 USD WAMC, USD DPMC, GBP DPMCH	up to 1% 0%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC, USD DPMC, GBP DPMCH	0%
All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	USD LC USD LC10 USD WAMC, USD DPMC GBP DPMCH	up to 0.58% up to 0.38% up to 0.185% up to 0.215%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	GBP DPMCH, USD DPMC, USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC	0.00%
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC USD DPMC, GBP DPMCH	0.05% 0.01%
Launch date	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC USD DPMC GBP DPMCH	30.04.2020 17.06.2020 28.09.2020

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Due to its composition and the techniques applied by its fund management, the Sub-Fund is subject to markedly **increased volatility**, which means that the price per share may be subject to **substantial** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB Balanced SAA (USD) Plus, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund name indicates a "Balanced" profile as described under "Additional classification" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DB Balanced SAA (USD) Plus is to achieve a mid to long-term capital growth and aims to limit losses of capital to a maximum of 18% on an annualised basis (as further described in more detail below).

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund is a financial product that highlights environmental and social features according to article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure obligations in the financial services sector.

In order to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective, as further described below. The Sub-Fund Manager will implement the Sub-Fund's investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

At least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Further information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund as well as the considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the annex to this Prospectus.

The Portfolios

The Sub-Fund's investments will be indirectly allocated to each of the following Portfolios, as described under Investment Process further below:

- Debt securities, including fixed and floating rate government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and money market instruments of issuers domiciled in, and governments of both developed and emerging market countries which may be of investment or non-investment grade (the Fixed Income Portfolio).
- Equities of large and mid-cap companies which are either listed and/or domiciled in both developed markets and emerging markets (the Equity Portfolio).
- Alternative investments comprising eligible indirect exposure to commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs (the Alternatives Portfolio).

The Sub-Fund's investments will be allocated in different proportions to the Portfolios by the Sub-Fund Manager on the basis of advice received from the Investment Advisor. How the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations is described under Portfolio Allocation Process below. How the Sub-Fund Manager may invest into the Portfolios is described under Investment Process below.

The Sub-Fund Manager will consider any proposed changes to the portfolio and may in its discretion overrule or reject any suggestions.

The Sub-Fund Manager is also responsible for risk and control monitoring in respect of the Sub-Fund, including but not limited to monitoring of market, credit and liquidity risks as well as some portfolio administration activities, including additional NAV checks and reporting.

The Investment Advisor may advise the Sub-Fund Manager in relation to changing the composition of each of the Portfolios and the allocation to each Portfolio periodically – expected to be yearly but may be more or less frequently where required in order to take into account changing market, economic, political and other related circumstances.

The Sub-Fund is designed for investors who want to maximize their exposure to higher-yielding asset classes, while containing downside risk beyond their risk tolerance through the implementation of a Risk Reduction Strategy.

Risk Reduction Strategy
In addition to the allocation to the Portfolios, the Sub-Fund Manager will seek to implement a strategy on the basis of the Investment Advisor's recommendation intended to preserve capital by limiting a fall in the value of the Sub-Fund's net assets not more than 18% on an annualised basis (the Risk Reduction Strategy). The Risk Reduction Strategy aims to limit the potential loss in the Sub-Fund during any 12-month period on a rolling basis – i.e. from any given day, the strategy is designed to try to limit any loss in the value of the Sub-Fund's net assets during the 12 months from that day to 18%.

The Risk Reduction Strategy involves investment in hedging instruments such as put options (the Hedge Portfolio) and/or other Financial Derivative Instruments (FDIs). Such put options and other FDIs may be used exclusively for Risk Reduction Strategy and will be intended to limit the risk of losses typically, in the Equity Portfolio, on the basis that equities tend to be more volatile than fixed income investments and are therefore more likely to suffer more significant falls in value. For example, the Investment Advisor may propose the purchase of a put option in respect of an equity or fixed income index regardless of whether the Sub-Fund is invested in these via an ETF or FDIs. If the value of such index declines then the put option will increase in value and may allow the Sub-Fund Manager to sell the put option at a price that is higher than the market price at which the put option was purchased and, as a result, limit the loss faced by the Sub-Fund as a result of the decline in the value of the index.

When using an FDI, no MSCI ESG rating or minimum rating is required for the FDI counterparty nor the underlying of the FDI.

The Hedge Portfolio may be adjusted frequently, including, in exceptional circumstances, up to daily, to take into account changing circumstances including market or economic conditions. There can be no guarantee that an investment in the Hedge Portfolio will be successful and actual losses in the Sub-Fund may exceed 18% in any one year or other period. There is a cost associated with purchasing hedging instruments such as put options and so an investment in the Hedge Portfolio may negatively impact the value of the Sub-Fund since put options may not be exercised and so may expire unused.

Portfolio Allocation Process
The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach (the Strategic Asset Allocation or SAA) in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments. The SAA is the basis upon which the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations both to, and also within, each of the Portfolios and it takes into account three fundamental parameters:

- The expected return of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this includes capital and income.
- The expected volatility of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this means the expected degree of variation in the return of the assets.
- The expected correlations between the assets in each Portfolio – this means how their respective returns move relative to each other. A high correlation would exist where the two assets move in the same direction (e.g. both move up in value over the same time period).

The analysis and predictions of the Investment Advisor under these parameters are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets). The aim of the SAA is to define the allocations to the various assets comprising each of the Portfolios based on a combined expected level of risk and return. Typically, a higher level of risk is associated with a higher potential level of return.

Allocations to the Portfolios
For a "balanced" portfolio, the Investment Advisor aims to suggest an allocation to provide the opportunity for a mid to long-term capital growth. In order to do so, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will always have an allocation to the Equity Portfolio since equities tend to offer the potential for capital appreciation. In addition, a smaller allocation to the Alternative Portfolio might be used for potential capital appreciation. It is also expected that the Sub-Fund will have an allocation to the Fixed Income Portfolio since fixed income assets tend to have lower volatility and so provide some protection against a fall in value of the Sub-Fund's investments. The expected range of allocations for a "balanced" portfolio is set out below:

- Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 70%
- Equity Portfolio: 30–80%
- Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%

Allocations within the Portfolios
Allocations within each of the Portfolios are made (i) in the case of the Equity Portfolio, geographically, for example, the United States, Japan or the Eurozone, (ii) in the case of the Fixed Income Portfolio to fixed income instruments of different types and issuers, for example, U.S. corporate bonds, and (iii) in the case of the Alternatives Portfolio to indirect eligible baskets of commodities, single commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs.

The Sub-Fund will also aim to weight each of the Portfolios towards exposure to USD denominated assets, such that the Sub-Fund has a U.S. focus. It is not expected that the Sub-Fund will have significant exposure to non-investment grade debt securities or emerging markets. In any event, such exposure will not represent more than 30% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund for non-investment grade debt securities and 20% for emerging markets. The Sub-Fund's investments in closed-ended REITs will not represent more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

Investment Process
The Sub-Fund Manager will obtain exposure to the Portfolios predominantly through investment in exchange traded fund or funds (each an ETF) or other UCIs or, in the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations may be to debt securities linked to the performance of such individual commodities, which will be exchange traded notes or certificates (the ETCs). According to section 3.1 j), investments in certificates are only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and UCIs, the Sub-Fund's investments will be listed on regulated markets.

ETFs and other UCIs
Where exposure is obtained through investment in ETFs or other UCIs, the allocation to each Portfolio will be expressed as an allocation recommended by the Investment Advisor to an ETF, for example a Eurozone stock market focussed ETF or U.S. government bond focussed ETF, or a diversified commodity index, with the exception of individual commodities within the Alternatives Portfolio. To the extent that there is no suitable ETF tracking an index representative of the recommended allocation, the Sub-Fund may take exposure to a recommended financial index as further described below. Such ETFs may include ETFs in relation to which DWS Investments S.A. also acts as Management Company (such an ETF, a DWS ETF). ETFs are selected on the basis of criteria such as cost, liquidity and tracking error, in the best interests of investors and in order to achieve the Investment Objective.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in UCIs. Such UCIs will include UCITS (such as the ETFs) and, in accordance with the limits of the Law of 2010, AIFs. Such UCIs may be domiciled in the EEA, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man. Such UCIs may be constituted as corporates, including investment companies, unit

trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds and may be traded, listed or dealt in on a stock exchange or other regulated market. The Sub-Fund will not invest in ETFs domiciled in the U.S. These investments will be in line with the investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

ETCs
In the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations will be to ETCs. These will be unleveraged debt securities listed or traded on regulated markets.

FDI
As an alternative to investing in an ETF, the Sub-Fund Manager may take exposure to a financial index through the use of FDI. Forward currency exchange contracts, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), currency futures, futures on indices, options or swaps, may be used by the Sub-Fund for investment purposes and also for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging). When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

When using an FDI, no MSCI ESG rating or minimum rating is required for the FDI counterparty nor the underlying of the FDI.

Liquid Asset Strategy
In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 20% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions and total return swaps under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act and in addition to the investment limits described in the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus at least 25% of the Sub-Fund´s gross assets (determined as being the value of the Sub-Fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) are invested in such equity capital investments as defined in article 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act that may be acquired for the Sub-Fund in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus (Mixed Fund).

Equity capital investments in this respect are

- equities admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market and which are not:

  (i) units of investment funds;
  (ii) 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 sub-/fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iii) units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iv) 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;
  (v) 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.

- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest more than 50% of their value or more than 50% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 51% of their value; if the terms and conditions of an equity fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 51% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest at least 25% of their value or at least 25% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 25% of their value; if the terms and conditions of a balanced fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 25% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds that carry out a valuation at least once per week in the amount of the percentage of their assets published on each valuation date that they actually invest themselves, or as a fund of fund, in units of corporations.

Units of corporations as defined in indents 2 through 4 are

- units of corporations admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject there to corporate income tax and are not exempt from it;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a third country and are subject there to corporate income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it; and
- units of other investment funds, which in turn meet the requirements of indents 2 through 4 and of this sentence, in the respective amount specified there.

However, units of corporations are not those that correspond to the categories as defined in indent 1 (i) to (v) above or are held indirectly via partnerships.

Equity capital investments indirectly held by the Sub-Fund via partnerships are not equity capital investments.

Individual investment fund units may only be taken into consideration once for the purposes of determining the daily equity capital investment rate.

For the purpose of this investment policy and in accordance with the definition in the German Investment Code (KAGB), an organized market is a market which is recognized, open to the public

and which functions correctly, unless expressly specified otherwise. Such organized market also meets the criteria of article 50 of the UCITS Directive.

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every Sub-Fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per Sub-Fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The respective risks connected with investments in the Sub-Fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

Additional information

When using total return swaps to implement the investment strategy as described above, the following shall be noted:

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to total return swaps, expressed as the sum of notionals of the total return swaps divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to be 0%, but depending on the respective market conditions, with the objective of efficient portfolio management and in the interest of the investors, it may reach up to 10%. The calculation is performed in line with the guidelines CESR/10-788. However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Additional information on total return swaps may be found in the General Section of the Prospectus, amongst others, in the section 3.12 "Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of efficient portfolio management techniques". The selection of counterparties to any total return swap is subject to the principles as described in the section "Choice of counterparty" in the General Section of the Prospectus. Further information on the counterparties is disclosed in the annual report. For special risk considerations linked to total return swaps, investors should refer to the section 4.6 "Risk factors", and in particular the section "Risks associated with derivative transactions" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.09% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

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

Product name: DB Balanced SAA (USD) Plus

Legal entity identifier: 254900H8N4OIT9RZGU93

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

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

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

Environmental and social characteristics are promoted by investing at least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets in investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have at least an MSCI ESG Rating of BBB. MSCI assigns an ESG rating from AAA (highest score) to CCC (lowest score). MSCI analyses various environmental and social criteria in order to assign a certain ESG rating. This MSCI ESG rating is intended to make ESG criteria more understandable and measurable. The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data as further described in the section headed "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?".

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the investment advisor and the sub-fund manager apply exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles (UNGC) and/or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that, according to MSCI data, are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt, the above exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries according to MSCI data are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the thresholds specified in the section headed “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”.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the aforementioned characteristics are further described in the section headed "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?"

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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data. The methodology applies a variety of different sustainability indicators to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, which are as follows:

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess at least a MSCI ESG Rating of BBB.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds investing into controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold, with the exception of investment funds that invest predominantly in investment instruments issued by sovereigns.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are direct investments in instruments issued by companies (if applicable) from controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold.

• %-share of the sub-fund’s net assets that are invested into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product are further described in the section headed "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 EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

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

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

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

X Yes, the sub-fund management considers the following principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Table 1 in Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation:

• Carbon footprint (no. 2);

• GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);

• Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and

• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

Principal adverse impacts are considered for the sub-funds' assets by selecting investments that exclude (i) issuers active in the fossil fuel sector that exceed a predefined turnover threshold as described in the exclusions under "Thermal Coal" (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicators no. 2, 3 and 4), (ii) issuers that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 10) and (iii) issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 14).

For the avoidance of doubt besides the above-mentioned consideration of principal adverse impacts the investment strategy does not apply any dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Details on the respective exclusions are further described in the section headed "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?"

Further information on principal adverse impacts will be provided in a sub-fund specific 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 sub-fund pursues a strategy based on multiple asset classes as main investment strategy. The sub-fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios (Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 70%, Equity Portfolio: 30–80%, Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%) diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective. The sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the sub-fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy. In addition to the allocation to the Portfolio, a risk reduction strategy will be implemented in order to preserve capital by limiting a fall in value of the sub-funds's assets. The risk reduction strategy will be implemented with derivative instruments.

Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

At least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continuously controlled via the sub-fund's investment guidelines monitoring.

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 sub-fund management and the investment advisor rely on data from MSCI, an external ESG (Environment, Social, (Corporate) Governance) data provider, when conducting fundamental analysis of the investment universe in order to take ESG criteria into account in the selection of target funds or the issuers of financial instruments. The sub- fund management incorporates the results of this analysis and the investment advisor's investment recommendations based on it when taking its own investment decisions.

At least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess an MSCI ESG rating of at least BBB and that meet defined ESG-specific exclusions. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset

for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The MSCI ESG ratings and exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

MSCI ESG ratings:

• **ESG rating for investment funds**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for an investment fund including an exchange traded fund based on the weighted average of the individual ESG scores of the financial instruments held in the investment fund - according to the investment fund's most recently published holdings. This excludes positions of deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives. The ESG rating of the investment fund may change either due to changes in the ESG ratings of the financial instruments held in the investment fund or due to a change in the composition of the analysed investment fund. MSCI will assign ESG ratings to investment funds if a certain coverage ratio of an investment fund's holdings has been rated by MSCI for ESG purposes.

• **ESG Rating for companies**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for companies by assessing the ESG performance of a company relative to its peers independently of its financial success on the basis of various ESG criteria. These ESG criteria relate to the following topics, among others:

Environmental

– Preservation of biodiversity

– Protection of natural resources

– Mitigation of climate change

– Avoidance of environmental pollution and waste

Social

– General human rights

– Ban on child labour and forced labour

– Mandatory non-discrimination

– Careful management of human capital

– Support for social opportunity

Corporate governance

– Corporate principles in accordance with the International Corporate Governance Network

– Principles of combating corruption in accordance with the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

• **ESG rating for sovereigns and affiliated issuers:**

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for issuers such as sovereigns, regional authorities and issuers affiliated with sovereigns with a view to the ESG risk factors in the value chain of the relevant country. The focus here is on the stewardship of resources, the entitlement to basic services and performance.

Natural, financial and human resources differ from country to country and therefore result in different starting points for the manufacture of productive goods and the provision of services. Other factors, such as a government and justice system that is recognized and effective from an ESG perspective, a low level of susceptibility to environmental impacts or other external factors, and a supportive economic environment can also influence the use of these resources.

The sub-fund management evaluates potential investments using the above MSCI ESG rating.

Exclusion criteria:

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the sub-fund manager applies exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund management excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies with a MSCI Low Carbon Transition Score of zero (0) or one (1). The assessment is made by considering each company's current risk exposure and its efforts to reduce carbon intensity. MSCI assigns a Low Carbon Transition Score on a scale of 10 (highest score) to 0 (lowest score).

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House. Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their degree of political and civil liberties.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that according to MSCI data are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt the below exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

Exclusions for investment funds

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from civilian firearms;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco.

* These revenue thresholds apply to fund holdings as per MSCI data.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investment into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the threshold specified below.

Exclusions for companies

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues with the thermal coal-based power generation;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from unconventional oil and gas

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials;

- Companies that derive more than 10%* of their revenues from manufacturing and retailing of civilian firearms and ammunition;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;

- Companies involved in uranium mining;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from nuclear power supply;

- Companies involved in producing, directing, or publishing adult entertainment;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from distributing sexually explicit products and services;

- Companies with ties to palm oil from non-certified sources.

* These revenue thresholds apply to companies as per MSCI data.

For the avoidance of doubt, the sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in investment funds.

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

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

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

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

To the extent that the sub-fund invests directly into financial instruments other than investment funds, the following applies: The procedure to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies is based on the analysis of the corporate principles in accordance with OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises the principles of the UNGC principles and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

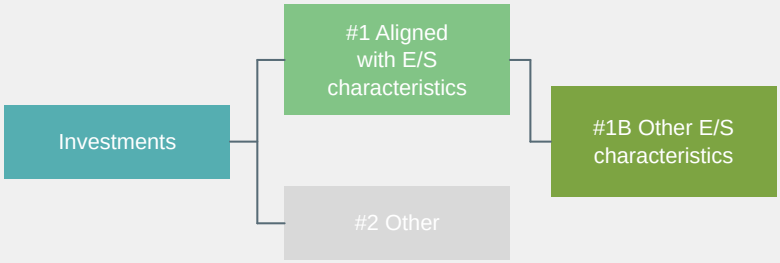
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 20% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other). A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this sub-fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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

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

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the sub-fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The sub-fund not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or 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.

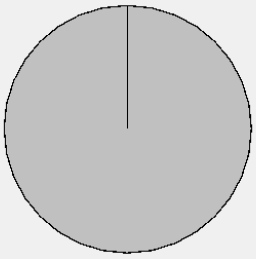
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

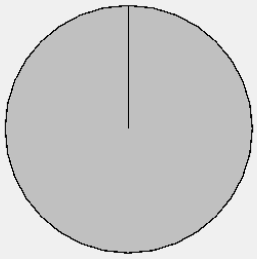
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

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



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The sub-fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or 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?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 20% of the sub-fund’s net assets may be invested into investments that are considered not aligned with the promoted characteristics (#2 Other). This includes investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have no MSCI ESG rating. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

These remaining investments can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy including deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives, which are classified in #2 Other.

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

This sub-fund does not consider any minimum environmental or social safeguards on these remaining investments.

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

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

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU2132881561/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

DB Conservative SAA (EUR)

Investor profile	Income-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	EUR
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments, which take into account sustainability risks.
Launch date	30.04.2020 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	Portfolio excl. Derivatives
Leverage	Up to the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within three Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within three Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	LC10, SC, WAMC, DPMC, LC, PFC	EUR
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	LC10, SC WAMC, DPMC, PFC LC	up to 1% 0% up to 4%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	LC10, SC, WAMC, DPMC, LC, PFC	0%
All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	LC10 SC WAMC, DPMC LC PFC	up to 0.21% up to 0.41% up to 0.14% up to 1.03% up to 0.78%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	DPMC, LC, LC10, PFC, SC, WAMC	0.00%
Placement Fee and deferred sales charge**	The Sub-Fund pays for the Share Class(es) PFC a placement fee of up to 4% for the benefit of the distributor with an amortization period of 4 years. A deferred sales charge of up to 4% based on the gross redemption amount may be charged to Shareholders of such Share Class(es) redeeming their shares before the end of the amortization period. The level of the deferred sales charge is declining as follows: – Redemption after up to 1 year: up to 4% – Redemption after over 1 year up to 2 years: up to 3% – Redemption after over 2 years up to 3 years: up to 2% – Redemption after over 3 years up to 4 years: up to 1% – Redemption after over 4 years: 0% At the end of the respective amortization period, a Shareholder's shares within the placement fee Share Class will be converted into a corresponding number of shares of the corresponding L Share Class. Please refer to sub-section 5.8.3.6 "Placement fee Share Classes" and section 8 "Fees and expenses" for Further information.	
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	LC10, SC, WAMC, LC, PFC DPMC	0.05% 0.01%
Launch date	LC10, SC, WAMC DPMC LC PFC	30.04.2020 29.05.2020 01.02.2021 31.03.2021

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.
** The Management Company may, at its discretion, partially or completely dispense with the deferred sales charge.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB Conservative SAA (EUR), the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund name indicates a "Conservative" profile as described under "Additional classification" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DB Conservative SAA (EUR) is to achieve a mid to long-term return in EUR.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund is a financial product that highlights environmental and social features according to article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure obligations in the financial services sector.

In order to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective, as further described below. The Sub-Fund Manager will implement the Sub-Fund's investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

At least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Further information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund as well as the considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the annex to this Prospectus.

The Portfolios

The Sub-Fund's investments will be indirectly allocated to each of the following Portfolios, as described under Investment Process further below:

- Debt securities, including fixed and floating rate government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and money market instruments of issuers domiciled in, and governments of both developed and emerging market countries which may be of investment or non-investment grade (the Fixed Income Portfolio).
- Equities of large and mid-cap companies which are either listed and/or domiciled in both developed markets and emerging markets (the Equity Portfolio).
- Alternative investments comprising eligible indirect exposure to commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs (the Alternatives Portfolio).

The Sub-Fund's investments will be allocated in different proportions to the Portfolios by the Sub-Fund Manager on the basis of advice received from the Investment Advisor. How the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations is described under Portfolio Allocation Process below. How the Sub-Fund Manager may invest into the Portfolios is described under Investment Process below.

The Sub-Fund Manager will consider any proposed changes to the portfolio and may in its discretion overrule or reject any suggestions.

The Sub-Fund Manager is also responsible for risk and control monitoring in respect of the Sub-Fund, including but not limited to monitoring of market, credit and liquidity risks as well as some portfolio administration activities, including additional NAV checks and reporting.

The Investment Advisor may advise the Sub-Fund Manager in relation to changing the composition of each of the Portfolios and the allocation to each Portfolio periodically – expected to be yearly but may be more or less frequently where required in order to take into account changing market, economic, political and other related circumstances.

Portfolio Allocation Process
The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach (the Strategic Asset Allocation or SAA) in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments. The SAA is the basis upon which the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations both to, and also within, each of the Portfolios and it takes into account three fundamental parameters:

- The expected return of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this includes capital and income.
- The expected volatility of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this means the expected degree of variation in the return of the assets.
- The expected correlations between the assets in each Portfolio – this means how their respective returns move relative to each other. A high correlation would exist where the two assets move in the same direction (e.g. both move up in value over the same time period).

The analysis and predictions of the Investment Advisor under these parameters are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets). The aim of the SAA is to define the allocations to the various assets comprising each of the Portfolios based on a combined expected level of risk and return. Typically, a higher level of risk is associated with a higher potential level of return.

Allocations to the Portfolios
For a "conservative" portfolio, the Investment Advisor aims to suggest an allocation to provide the opportunity for a mid to long-term return in EUR. In order to do so, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will have a significant allocation to the Fixed Income Portfolio since fixed income assets tend to have lower volatility and so provide some protection against a fall in value of the Sub-Fund's investments while also offering income generation. The Sub-Fund may also have a smaller allocation to the Equity Portfolio and Alternative Portfolio since equities and alternative investments tend to offer the potential for capital appreciation but are typically more volatile than fixed income assets. The expected range of allocations for a "conservative" portfolio is set out below:

- Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 100%
- Equity Portfolio: 0–40%
- Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%

Allocations within the Portfolios
Allocations within each of the Portfolios are made (i) in the case of the Equity Portfolio, geographically, for example, the United States, Japan or the Eurozone, (ii) in the case of the Fixed Income Portfolio to fixed income instruments of different types and issuers, for example, Euro corporate bonds, and (iii) in the case of the Alternatives Portfolio to indirect eligible baskets of commodities, single commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs.

The Sub-Fund will also aim to weight each of the Portfolios towards exposure to Eurozone assets, such that the Sub-Fund has a Eurozone focus in line with its Base Currency. It is not expected that the Sub-Fund will have significant exposure to non-investment grade debt securities or emerging markets. In any event, such exposure will not represent more than 30% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund for non-investment grade debt securities and 20% for emerging markets. The Sub-Fund's investments in closed-ended REITs will not represent more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

Investment Process
The Sub-Fund Manager will obtain exposure to the Portfolios predominantly through investment in exchange traded fund or funds (each an ETF) or other UCIs or, in the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations may be to debt securities linked to the performance of such individual commodities, which will be exchange traded notes or certificates (the ETCs). According to section 3.1 j), investments in certificates are only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and UCIs, the Sub-Fund's investments will be listed on regulated markets.

ETFs and other UCIs
Where exposure is obtained through investment in ETFs or other UCIs, the allocation to each Portfolio will be expressed as an allocation recommended by the Investment Advisor to an ETF, for example a Eurozone stock market focussed ETF or U.S. government bond focussed ETF, or a diversified commodity index, with the exception of individual commodities within the Alternatives Portfolio. To the extent that there is no suitable ETF tracking an index representative of the recommended allocation, the Sub-Fund may take exposure to a recommended financial index as further described below.

Such ETFs may include ETFs in relation to which DWS Investments S.A. also acts as Management Company (such an ETF, a DWS ETF). ETFs are selected on the basis of criteria such as cost, liquidity and tracking error, in the best interests of investors and in order to achieve the Investment Objective.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in other UCIs. Such UCIs will include UCITS (such as the ETFs) and, in accordance with the limits of the Law of 2010, AIFs. Such UCIs may be domiciled in the EEA, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man. Such UCIs may be constituted as corporates, including investment companies, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds and may be traded, listed or dealt in on a stock exchange or other regulated market. The Sub-Fund will not invest in ETFs domiciled in the U.S. These investments will be in line with the Investment Policy of the Sub-Fund.

ETCs
In the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations will be to ETCs. These will be unleveraged debt securities listed or traded on regulated markets.

FDI
As an alternative to investing in an ETF, the Sub-Fund Manager may take exposure to a financial index through the use of FDI. Forward currency exchange contracts, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), currency futures, futures on indices, options or swaps, may be used by the Sub-Fund

for investment purposes and also for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging). When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

When using an FDI, no MSCI ESG rating or minimum rating is required for the FDI counterparty nor the underlying of the FDI.

Liquid Asset Strategy
In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 20% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions and total return swaps under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every Sub-Fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per Sub-Fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The respective risks connected with investments in the Sub-Fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

Additional information

When using total return swaps to implement the investment strategy as described above, the following shall be noted:

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to total return swaps, expressed as the sum of notionals of the total return swaps divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to be 0%, but depending on the respective market conditions, with the objective of efficient portfolio management and in the interest of the investors, it may reach up to 10%. The calculation is performed in line with the guidelines CESR/10-788. However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Additional information on total return swaps may be found in the General Section of the Prospectus, amongst others, in the section 3.12 "Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of efficient portfolio management techniques". The selection of counterparties to any total return swap is subject to the principles as described in the section "Choice of counterparty" in the General Section of the Prospectus. Further information on the counterparties is disclosed in the annual report. For special risk considerations linked to total return swaps, investors should refer to the section 4.6 "Risk factors", and in particular the section "Risks associated with derivative transactions" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.09% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

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

Product name: DB Conservative SAA (EUR)

Legal entity identifier: 254900VVTQSQGHD2DK87

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

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

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.

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

Environmental and social characteristics are promoted by investing at least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets in investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have at least an MSCI ESG Rating of BBB. MSCI assigns an ESG rating from AAA (highest score) to CCC (lowest score). MSCI analyses various environmental and social criteria in order to assign a certain ESG rating. This MSCI ESG rating is intended to make ESG criteria more understandable and measurable. The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data as further described in the section headed "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?".

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the investment advisor and the sub-fund manager apply exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles (UNGC) and/or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that, according to MSCI data, are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt, the above exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries according to MSCI data are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the thresholds specified in the section headed “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”.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the aforementioned characteristics are further described in the section headed "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?"

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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data. The methodology applies a variety of different sustainability indicators to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, which are as follows:

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess at least a MSCI ESG Rating of BBB.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds investing into controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold, with the exception of investment funds that invest predominantly in investment instruments issued by sovereigns.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are direct investments in instruments issued by companies (if applicable) from controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product are further described in the section headed "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 EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

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

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

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

X Yes, the sub-fund management considers the following principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Table 1 in Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation:

• Carbon footprint (no. 2);

• GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);

• Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and

• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

Principal adverse impacts are considered for the sub-funds' assets by selecting investments that exclude (i) issuers active in the fossil fuel sector that exceed a predefined turnover threshold as described in the exclusions under "Thermal Coal" (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicators no. 2, 3 and 4), (ii) issuers that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 10) and (iii) issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 14).

For the avoidance of doubt besides the above-mentioned consideration of principal adverse impacts the investment strategy does not apply any dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Details on the respective exclusions are further described in the section headed "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?"

Further information on principal adverse impacts will be provided in a sub-fund specific 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 sub-fund pursues a strategy based on multiple asset classes as main investment strategy. The sub-fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios (Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 100%, Equity Portfolio: 0–40%, Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%) diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective. The sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the sub-fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

At least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continuously controlled via the sub-fund's investment guidelines monitoring.

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 sub-fund management and the investment advisor rely on data from MSCI, an external ESG (Environment, Social, (Corporate) Governance) data provider, when conducting fundamental analysis of the investment universe in order to take ESG criteria into account in the selection of target funds or the issuers of financial instruments. The sub- fund management incorporates the results of this analysis and the investment advisor's investment recommendations based on it when taking its own investment decisions.

At least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess an MSCI ESG rating of at least BBB and that meet defined ESG-specific exclusions. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The MSCI ESG ratings and exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

MSCI ESG ratings:

• **ESG rating for investment funds**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for an investment fund including an exchange traded fund based on the weighted average of the individual ESG scores of the financial instruments held in the investment fund - according to the investment fund's most recently published holdings. This excludes positions of deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives. The ESG rating of the investment fund may change either due to changes in the ESG ratings of the financial instruments held in the investment fund or due to a change in the composition of the analysed investment fund. MSCI will assign ESG ratings to investment funds if a certain coverage ratio of an investment fund's holdings has been rated by MSCI for ESG purposes.

• **ESG Rating for companies**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for companies by assessing the ESG performance of a company relative to its peers independently of its financial success on the basis of various ESG criteria. These ESG criteria relate to the following topics, among others:

Environmental

– Preservation of biodiversity

– Protection of natural resources

– Mitigation of climate change

– Avoidance of environmental pollution and waste

Social

– General human rights

– Ban on child labour and forced labour

– Mandatory non-discrimination

– Careful management of human capital

– Support for social opportunity

Corporate governance

– Corporate principles in accordance with the International Corporate Governance Network

– Principles of combating corruption in accordance with the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

• **ESG rating for sovereigns and affiliated issuers:**

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for issuers such as sovereigns, regional authorities and issuers affiliated with sovereigns with a view to the ESG risk factors in the value chain of the relevant country. The focus here is on the stewardship of resources, the entitlement to basic services and performance.

Natural, financial and human resources differ from country to country and therefore result in different starting points for the manufacture of productive goods and the provision of services. Other factors, such as a government and justice system that is recognized and effective from an ESG perspective, a low level of susceptibility to environmental impacts or other external factors, and a supportive economic environment can also influence the use of these resources.

The sub-fund management evaluates potential investments using the above MSCI ESG rating.

Exclusion criteria:

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the sub-fund manager applies exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund management excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies with a MSCI Low Carbon Transition Score of zero (0) or one (1). The assessment is made by considering each company's current risk exposure and its efforts to reduce carbon intensity. MSCI assigns a Low Carbon Transition Score on a scale of 10 (highest score) to 0 (lowest score).

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House. Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their degree of political and civil liberties.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that according to MSCI data are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt the below exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

Exclusions for investment funds

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from civilian firearms;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco.

* These revenue thresholds apply to fund holdings as per MSCI data.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investment into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the threshold specified below.

Exclusions for companies

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues with the thermal coal-based power generation;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from unconventional oil and gas

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials;

- Companies that derive more than 10%* of their revenues from manufacturing and retailing of civilian firearms and ammunition;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;

- Companies involved in uranium mining;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from nuclear power supply;

- Companies involved in producing, directing, or publishing adult entertainment;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from distributing sexually explicit products and services;

- Companies with ties to palm oil from non-certified sources.

* These revenue thresholds apply to companies as per MSCI data.

For the avoidance of doubt, the sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in investment funds.

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

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

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

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

To the extent that the sub-fund invests directly into financial instruments other than investment funds, the following applies: The procedure to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies is based on the analysis of the corporate principles in accordance with OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises the principles of the UNGC principles and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

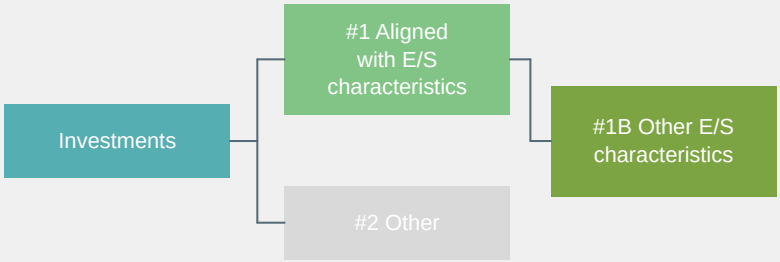
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 20% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other). A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this sub-fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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

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

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the sub-fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The sub-fund not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or 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.

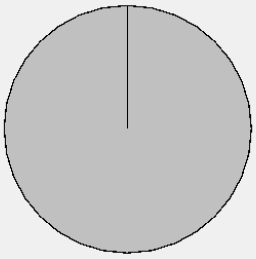
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

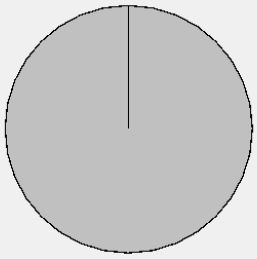
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

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



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The sub-fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or 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?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 20% of the sub-fund’s net assets may be invested into investments that are considered not aligned with the promoted characteristics (#2 Other). This includes investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have no MSCI ESG rating. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

These remaining investments can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy including deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives, which are classified in #2 Other.

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

This sub-fund does not consider any minimum environmental or social safeguards on these remaining investments.

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

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

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU2132882023/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

DB Conservative SAA (EUR) Plus

Investor profile	Income-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	EUR
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments, which take into account sustainability risks.
Launch date	30.04.2020 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	Portfolio excl. Derivatives
Leverage	Up to twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within three Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within three Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	LC10, SC, WAMC, DPMC, LC, PFC, LC50	EUR
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	LC10, SC, LC50 WAMC, DPMC, PFC LC	up to 1% 0% up to 4%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	LC10, SC, WAMC, DPMC, LC, PFC, LC50	0%
All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	LC10 SC WAMC, DPMC LC PFC LC50	up to 0.38% up to 0.58% up to 0.185% up to 1.225% up to 0.975% up to 0.25%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	DPMC, LC, LC10, LC50, PFC, SC, WAMC	0.00%
Placement Fee and deferred sales charge**	The Sub-Fund pays for the Share Class(es) PFC a placement fee of up to 4% for the benefit of the distributor with an amortization period of 4 years. A deferred sales charge of up to 4% based on the gross redemption amount may be charged to Shareholdersof such Share Class(es) redeeming their shares before the end of the amortization period. The level of the deferred sales charge is declining as follows: – Redemption after up to 1 year: up to 4% – Redemption after over 1 year up to 2 years: up to 3% – Redemption after over 2 years up to 3 years: up to 2% – Redemption after over 3 years up to 4 years: up to 1% – Redemption after over 4 years: 0% At the end of the respective amortization period, a Shareholder's shares within the placement fee Share Class will be converted into a corresponding number of shares of the corresponding L Share Class. Please refer to sub-section 5.8.3.6 "Placement fee Share Classes" and section 8 "Fees and expenses" for further information.	
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	LC10, SC, WAMC, LC, PFC, LC50 DPMC	0.05% 0.01%
Launch date	LC10, SC, WAMC DPMC LC PFC LC50	30.04.2020 17.06.2020 01.02.2021 31.03.2021 07.09.2021

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.
** The Management Company may, at its discretion, partially or completely dispense with the deferred sales charge.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB Conservative SAA (EUR) Plus, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund name indicates a "Conservative" profile as described under "Additional classification" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DB Conservative SAA (EUR) Plus is to achieve a mid to long-term return in EUR and aims to protect against losses of capital in excess of 10% on an annualised basis (as further described in more detail below).

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund is a financial product that highlights environmental and social features according to article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure obligations in the financial services sector.

In order to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective, as further described below. The Sub-Fund Manager will implement the Sub-Fund's investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

At least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Further information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund as well as the considered principal

adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the annex to this Prospectus.

The Portfolios
The Sub-Fund's investments will be indirectly allocated to each of the following Portfolios, as described under Investment Process further below:

- Debt securities, including fixed and floating rate government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and money market instruments of issuers domiciled in, and governments of both developed and emerging market countries which may be of investment or non-investment grade (the Fixed Income Portfolio).
- Equities of large and mid-cap companies which are either listed and/or domiciled in both developed markets and emerging markets (the Equity Portfolio).
- Alternative investments comprising eligible indirect exposure to commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs (the Alternatives Portfolio).

The Sub-Fund's investments will be allocated in different proportions to the Portfolios by the Sub-Fund Manager on the basis of advice received from the Investment Advisor. How the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations is described under Portfolio Allocation Process below. How the Sub-Fund Manager may invest into the Portfolios is described under Investment Process below.

The Sub-Fund Manager will consider any proposed changes to the portfolio and may in its discretion overrule or reject any suggestions.

The Sub-Fund Manager is also responsible for risk and control monitoring in respect of the Sub-Fund, including but not limited to monitoring of market, credit and liquidity risks as well as some portfolio administration activities, including additional NAV checks and reporting.

The Investment Advisor may advise the Sub-Fund Manager in relation to changing the composition of each of the Portfolios and the allocation to each Portfolio periodically – expected to be yearly but may be more or less frequently where required in order to take into account changing market, economic, political and other related circumstances.

The Sub-Fund is designed for investors who want to maximize their exposure to higher-yielding asset classes, while containing downside risk beyond their risk tolerance through the implementation of a Risk Reduction Strategy.

Risk Reduction Strategy
In addition to the allocation to the Portfolios, the Sub-Fund Manager will seek to implement a strategy on the basis of the Investment Advisor's recommendation intended to preserve capital by limiting a fall in the value of the Sub-Fund's net assets not more than 10% on an annualised basis (the Risk Reduction Strategy). The Risk Reduction Strategy aims to limit the potential loss in the Sub-Fund during any 12-month period on a rolling basis – i.e. from any given day, the strategy is designed to try to limit any loss in the value of the Sub-Fund's net assets during the 12 months from that day to 10%.

The Risk Reduction Strategy involves investment in hedging instruments such as put options (the Hedge Portfolio) and/or other Financial Derivative Instruments (FDIs). Such put options and other FDIs may be used exclusively for Risk Reduction Strategy and will be intended to limit the risk of losses typically, in the Equity Portfolio, on the basis that equities tend to be more volatile than fixed income investments and are therefore more likely to suffer more significant falls in value. For example, the Investment Advisor may propose the purchase of a put option in respect of an equity or fixed income index regardless of whether the Sub-Fund is invested in these via an ETF or FDI. If the value of such index declines then the put option will increase in value and may allow the Sub-Fund Manager to sell the put option at a price that is higher than the market price at which the put option was purchased and, as a result, limit the loss faced by the Sub-Fund as a result of the decline in the value of the index.

When using an FDI, no MSCI ESG rating or minimum rating is required for the FDI counterparty nor the underlying of the FDI.

The Hedge Portfolio may be adjusted frequently, including, in exceptional circumstances, up to daily, to take into account changing circumstances including market or economic conditions. There can be no guarantee that an investment in the Hedge Portfolio will be successful and actual losses in the Sub-Fund may exceed 10% in any one year or other period. There is a cost associated with purchasing hedging instruments such as put options and so an investment in the Hedge Portfolio may negatively impact the value of the Sub-Fund since put options may not be exercised and so may expire unused.

Portfolio Allocation Process
The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach (the Strategic Asset Allocation or SAA) in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments. The SAA is the basis upon which the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations both to, and also within, each of the Portfolios and it takes into account three fundamental parameters:

- The expected return of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this includes capital and income.
- The expected volatility of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this means the expected degree of variation in the return of the assets.
- The expected correlations between the assets in each Portfolio – this means how their respective returns move relative to each other. A high correlation would exist where the two assets move in the same direction (e.g. both move up in value over the same time period).

The analysis and predictions of the Investment Advisor under these parameters are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets). The aim of the SAA is to define the allocations to the various assets comprising each of the Portfolios based on a combined expected level of risk and return. Typically, a higher level of risk is associated with a higher potential level of return.

Allocations to the Portfolios
For a "conservative" portfolio, the Investment Advisor aims to suggest an allocation to provide the opportunity for a mid to long-term return in Euro. In order to do so, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will have a significant allocation to the Fixed Income Portfolio since fixed income assets tend to have lower volatility and so provide some protection against a fall in value of the Sub-Fund's investments while also offering income generation. The Sub-Fund may also have a smaller allocation to the Equity Portfolio and Alternative Portfolio since equities and alternative investments tend to offer the potential for capital appreciation but are typically more volatile than fixed income assets. The expected range of allocations for a "conservative" portfolio is set out below:

- Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 80%
- Equity Portfolio: 20–60%
- Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%

Allocations within the Portfolios
Allocations within each of the Portfolios are made (i) in the case of the Equity Portfolio, geographically, for example, the United States, Japan or the Eurozone, (ii) in the case of the Fixed Income Portfolio to fixed income instruments of different types and issuers, for example, Euro corporate bonds, and (iii) in the case of the Alternatives Portfolio to indirect eligible baskets of commodities, single commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs.

The Sub-Fund will also aim to weight each of the Portfolios towards exposure to Eurozone assets, such that the Sub-Fund has a Eurozone focus in line with its Base Currency. It is not expected that the Sub-Fund will have significant exposure

to non-investment grade debt securities or emerging markets. In any case, such exposure will not represent more than 30% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund for non-investment grade debt securities and 20% for emerging markets. The Sub-Fund's investments in closed-ended REITs will not represent more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

Investment Process
The Sub-Fund Manager will obtain exposure to the Portfolios predominantly through investment in exchange traded fund or funds (each an ETF) or other UCIs or, in the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations may be to debt securities linked to the performance of such individual commodities, which will be exchange traded notes or certificates (the ETCs). According to section 3.1 j), investments in certificates are only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and UCIs, the Sub-Fund's investments will be listed on regulated markets.

ETFs and other UCIs
Where exposure is obtained through investment in ETFs or other UCIs, the allocation to each Portfolio will be expressed as an allocation recommended by the Investment Advisor to an ETF, for example a Eurozone stock market focussed ETF or U.S. government bond focussed ETF, or a diversified commodity index, with the exception of individual commodities within the Alternatives Portfolio. To the extent that there is no suitable ETF tracking an index representative of the recommended allocation, the Sub-Fund may take exposure to a recommended financial index as further described below. Such ETFs may include ETFs in relation to which DWS Investments S.A. also acts as Management Company (such an ETF, a DWS ETF). ETFs are selected on the basis of criteria such as cost, liquidity and tracking error, in the best interests of investors and in order to achieve the Investment Objective.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in UCIs. Such UCIs will include UCITS (such as the ETFs) and, in accordance with the limits of the Law of 2010, AIFs. Such UCIs may be domiciled in the EEA, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man. Such UCIs may be constituted as corporates, including investment companies, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds and may be traded, listed or dealt in on a stock exchange or other regulated market. The Sub-Fund will not invest in ETFs domiciled in the U.S. These investments will be in line with the investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

ETCs
In the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations will be to ETCs. These will be unleveraged debt securities listed or traded on regulated markets.

FDI
As an alternative to investing in an ETF, the Sub-Fund Manager may take exposure to a financial index through the use of FDI. Forward currency exchange contracts, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), currency futures, futures on indices, options or swaps, may be used by the Sub-Fund for investment purposes and also for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging). When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

When using an FDI, no MSCI ESG rating or minimum rating is required for the FDI counterparty nor the underlying of the FDI.

Liquid Asset Strategy
In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 20% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions and total return swaps under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e, provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every Sub-Fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per Sub-Fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The respective risks connected with investments in the Sub-Fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

Additional information

When using total return swaps to implement the investment strategy as described above, the following shall be noted:

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to total return swaps, expressed as the sum of notionals of the total return swaps divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to be 0%, but depending on the respective market conditions, with the objective of efficient portfolio management and in the interest of the investors, it may reach up to 10%. The calculation is performed in line with the guidelines CESR/10-788. However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Additional information on total return swaps may be found in the General Section of the Prospectus, amongst others, in the section 3.12 "Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of efficient portfolio management techniques". The selection of counterparties to any total return swap is subject to the principles as described in the section "Choice of counterparty" in the General Section of the Prospectus. Further information on the counterparties is disclosed in the annual report. For special risk considerations linked to total return swaps, investors should refer to the section 4.6 "Risk factors", and in particular the section "Risks associated with derivative transactions" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.09% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

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.

Product name: DB Conservative SAA (EUR) Plus

Legal entity identifier: 2549005N1048QFNZG879

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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 __% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: __%**	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

Environmental and social characteristics are promoted by investing at least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets in investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have at least an MSCI ESG Rating of BBB. MSCI assigns an ESG rating from AAA (highest score) to CCC (lowest score). MSCI analyses various environmental and social criteria in order to assign a certain ESG rating. This MSCI ESG rating is intended to make ESG criteria more understandable and measurable. The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data as further described in the section headed "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?".

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the investment advisor and the sub-fund manager apply exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles (UNGC) and/or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that, according to MSCI data, are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt, the above exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries according to MSCI data are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the thresholds specified in the section headed “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”.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the aforementioned characteristics are further described in the section headed "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?"

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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data. The methodology applies a variety of different sustainability indicators to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, which are as follows:

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess at least a MSCI ESG Rating of BBB.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds investing into controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold, with the exception of investment funds that invest predominantly in investment instruments issued by sovereigns.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are direct investments in instruments issued by companies (if applicable) from controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product are further described in the section headed "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 EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

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

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

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

X Yes, the sub-fund management considers the following principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Table 1 in Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation:

• Carbon footprint (no. 2);

• GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);

• Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and

• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

Principal adverse impacts are considered for the sub-funds' assets by selecting investments that exclude (i) issuers active in the fossil fuel sector that exceed a predefined turnover threshold as described in the exclusions under "Thermal Coal" (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicators no. 2, 3 and 4), (ii) issuers that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 10) and (iii) issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 14).

For the avoidance of doubt besides the above-mentioned consideration of principal adverse impacts the investment strategy does not apply any dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Details on the respective exclusions are further described in the section headed "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?"

Further information on principal adverse impacts will be provided in a sub-fund specific 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 sub-fund pursues a strategy based on multiple asset classes as main investment strategy. The sub-fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios (Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 80%, Equity Portfolio: 20–60%, Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%) diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective. The sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the sub-fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy. In addition to the allocation to the Portfolio, a risk reduction strategy will be implemented in order to preserve capital by limiting a fall in value of the sub-funds's assets. The risk reduction strategy will be implemented with derivative instruments.

Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

At least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continuously controlled via the sub-fund's investment guidelines monitoring.

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 sub-fund management and the investment advisor rely on data from MSCI, an external ESG (Environment, Social, (Corporate) Governance) data provider, when conducting fundamental analysis of the investment universe in order to take ESG criteria into account in the selection of target funds or the issuers of financial instruments. The sub- fund management incorporates the results of this analysis and the investment advisor's investment recommendations based on it when taking its own investment decisions.

At least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess an MSCI ESG rating of at least BBB and that meet defined ESG-specific exclusions. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset

for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The MSCI ESG ratings and exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

MSCI ESG ratings:

• **ESG rating for investment funds**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for an investment fund including an exchange traded fund based on the weighted average of the individual ESG scores of the financial instruments held in the investment fund - according to the investment fund's most recently published holdings. This excludes positions of deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives. The ESG rating of the investment fund may change either due to changes in the ESG ratings of the financial instruments held in the investment fund or due to a change in the composition of the analysed investment fund. MSCI will assign ESG ratings to investment funds if a certain coverage ratio of an investment fund's holdings has been rated by MSCI for ESG purposes.

• **ESG Rating for companies**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for companies by assessing the ESG performance of a company relative to its peers independently of its financial success on the basis of various ESG criteria. These ESG criteria relate to the following topics, among others:

Environmental

– Preservation of biodiversity

– Protection of natural resources

– Mitigation of climate change

– Avoidance of environmental pollution and waste

Social

– General human rights

– Ban on child labour and forced labour

– Mandatory non-discrimination

– Careful management of human capital

– Support for social opportunity

Corporate governance

– Corporate principles in accordance with the International Corporate Governance Network

– Principles of combating corruption in accordance with the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

• **ESG rating for sovereigns and affiliated issuers:**

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for issuers such as sovereigns, regional authorities and issuers affiliated with sovereigns with a view to the ESG risk factors in the value chain of the relevant country. The focus here is on the stewardship of resources, the entitlement to basic services and performance.

Natural, financial and human resources differ from country to country and therefore result in different starting points for the manufacture of productive goods and the provision of services. Other factors, such as a government and justice system that is recognized and effective from an ESG perspective, a low level of susceptibility to environmental impacts or other external factors, and a supportive economic environment can also influence the use of these resources.

The sub-fund management evaluates potential investments using the above MSCI ESG rating.

Exclusion criteria:

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the sub-fund manager applies exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund management excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies with a MSCI Low Carbon Transition Score of zero (0) or one (1). The assessment is made by considering each company's current risk exposure and its efforts to reduce carbon intensity. MSCI assigns a Low Carbon Transition Score on a scale of 10 (highest score) to 0 (lowest score).

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House. Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their degree of political and civil liberties.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that according to MSCI data are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt the below exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

Exclusions for investment funds

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from civilian firearms;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco.

* These revenue thresholds apply to fund holdings as per MSCI data.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investment into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the threshold specified below.

Exclusions for companies

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues with the thermal coal-based power generation;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from unconventional oil and gas

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials;

- Companies that derive more than 10%* of their revenues from manufacturing and retailing of civilian firearms and ammunition;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;

- Companies involved in uranium mining;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from nuclear power supply;

- Companies involved in producing, directing, or publishing adult entertainment;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from distributing sexually explicit products and services;

- Companies with ties to palm oil from non-certified sources.

* These revenue thresholds apply to companies as per MSCI data.

For the avoidance of doubt, the sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in investment funds.

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

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

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

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

To the extent that the sub-fund invests directly into financial instruments other than investment funds, the following applies: The procedure to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies is based on the analysis of the corporate principles in accordance with OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises the principles of the UNGC principles and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

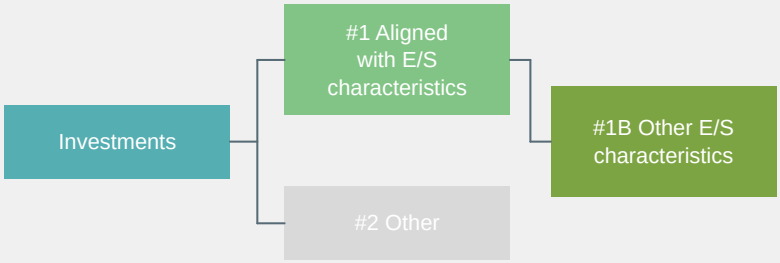
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 20% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other). A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this sub-fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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

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

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the sub-fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The sub-fund not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or 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.

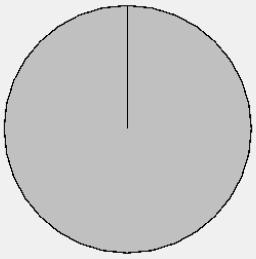
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

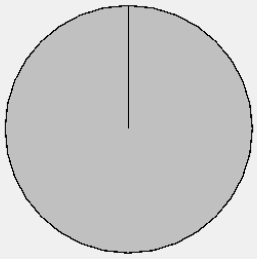
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

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



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The sub-fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or 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?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 20% of the sub-fund’s net assets may be invested into investments that are considered not aligned with the promoted characteristics (#2 Other). This includes investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have no MSCI ESG rating. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

These remaining investments can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy including deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives, which are classified in #2 Other.

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

This sub-fund does not consider any minimum environmental or social safeguards on these remaining investments.

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

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

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU2132883344/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

DB Conservative SAA (USD)

Investor profile	Income-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	USD
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments, which take into account sustainability risks.
Launch date	30.04.2020 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	Portfolio excl. Derivatives
Leverage	Up to the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within three Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within three Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC, USD DPMC, USD PFC	USD
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	USD LC, USD LC10 USD WAMC, USD DPMC, USD PFC	up to 1% 0%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC, USD DPMC, USD PFC	0%
All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	USD LC USD LC10 USD WAMC, USD DPMC USD PFC	up to 0.41% up to 0.21% up to 0.14% up to 0.78%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	USD DPMC, USD LC, USD LC10, USD PFC, USD WAMC	0.00%
Placement Fee and deferred sales charge**	The Sub-Fund pays for the Share Class(es) PFC a placement fee of up to 4% for the benefit of the distributor with an amortization period of 4 years.	
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC, USD PFC USD DPMC	0.05% 0.01%
Launch date	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC USD DPMC USD PFC	30.04.2020 08.03.2021 27.01.2026

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.
** The Management Company may, at its discretion, partially or completely dispense with the deferred sales charge.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB Conservative SAA (USD), the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund name indicates a "Conservative" profile as described under "Additional classification" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DB Conservative SAA (USD) is to achieve a mid to long-term return in USD.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund is a financial product that highlights environmental and social features according to article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure obligations in the financial services sector.

In order to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective, as further described below. The Sub-Fund Manager will implement the Sub-Fund's investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

At least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Further information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund as well as the considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the annex to this Prospectus.

The Portfolios

The Sub-Fund 's investments will be indirectly allocated to each of the following Portfolios as described under Investment Process further below:

- Debt securities, including fixed and floating rate government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and money market instruments of issuers domiciled in, and governments of both developed and emerging market countries which may be of investment or non-investment grade (the Fixed Income Portfolio).
- Equities of large and mid-cap companies which are either listed and/or domiciled in both developed markets and emerging markets (the Equity Portfolio).
- Alternative investments comprising eligible indirect exposure to commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs (the Alternatives Portfolio).

The Sub-Fund's investments will be allocated in different proportions to the Portfolios by the Sub-Fund Manager on the basis of advice received from the Investment Advisor. How the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations is described under Portfolio Allocation Process below. How the Sub-Fund Manager may invest into the Portfolios is described under Investment Process below.

The Sub-Fund Manager will consider any proposed changes to the portfolio and may in its discretion overrule or reject any suggestions.

The Sub-Fund Manager is also responsible for risk and control monitoring in respect of the Sub-Fund, including but not limited to monitoring of market, credit and liquidity risks as well as some portfolio administration activities, including additional NAV checks and reporting.

The Investment Advisor may advise the Sub-Fund Manager in relation to changing the composition of each of the Portfolios and the allocation to each Portfolio periodically – expected to be yearly but may be more or less frequently where required in order to take into account changing market, economic, political and other related circumstances.

Portfolio Allocation Process
The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach (the Strategic Asset Allocation or SAA) in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments. The SAA is the basis upon which the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations both to, and also within, each of the Portfolios and it takes into account three fundamental parameters:

- The expected return of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this includes capital and income.
- The expected volatility of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this means the expected degree of variation in the return of the assets.
- The expected correlations between the assets in each Portfolio – this means how their respective returns move relative to each other. A high correlation would exist where the two assets move in the same direction (e.g. both move up in value over the same time period).

The analysis and predictions of the Investment Advisor under these parameters are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets). The aim of the SAA is to define the allocations to the various assets comprising each of the Portfolios based on a combined expected level of risk and return. Typically, a higher level of risk is associated with a higher potential level of return.

Allocations to the Portfolios
For a "conservative" portfolio, the Investment Advisor aims to suggest an allocation to provide the opportunity for a mid to long-term return in USD. In order to do so, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will have a significant allocation to the Fixed Income Portfolio since fixed income assets tend to have lower volatility and so provide some protection against a fall in value of the Sub-Fund's investments while also offering income generation. The Sub-Fund may also have a smaller allocation to the Equity Portfolio and Alternative Portfolio since equities and alternative investments tend to offer the potential for capital appreciation but are typically more volatile than fixed income assets. The expected range of allocations for a "conservative" portfolio is set out below:

- Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 100%
- Equity Portfolio: 0–40%
- Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%

Allocations within the Portfolios
Allocations within each of the Portfolios are made (i) in the case of the Equity Portfolio, geographically, for example, the United States, Japan or the Eurozone, (ii) in the case of the Fixed Income Portfolio to fixed income instruments of different types and issuers, for example, U.S. corporate bonds, and (iii) in the case of the Alternatives Portfolio to indirect eligible baskets of commodities, single commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs.

The Sub-Fund will also aim to weight each of the Portfolios towards exposure to USD denominated assets, such that the Sub-Fund has a U.S. focus. It is not expected that the Sub-Fund will have significant exposure to non-investment grade debt securities or emerging markets. In any event, such exposure will not represent more than 30% of the NAV of the Fund for non-investment grade debt securities and 20% for emerging markets. The Sub-Fund's investments in closed-ended REITs will not represent more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

Investment Process
The Sub-Fund Manager will obtain exposure to the Portfolios predominantly through investment in exchange traded fund or funds (each an ETF) or other UCIs or, in the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations may be to debt securities linked to the performance of such individual commodities, which will be exchange traded notes or certificates (the ETCs). According to section 3.1 j), investments in certificates are only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and UCIs, the Sub-Fund's investments will be listed on regulated markets.

ETFs and other UCIs
Where exposure is obtained through investment in ETFs or other UCIs, the allocation to each Portfolio will be expressed as an allocation recommended by the Investment Advisor to an ETF, for example a Eurozone stock market focussed ETF or U.S. government bond focussed ETF, or a diversified commodity index, with the exception of individual commodities within the Alternatives Portfolio. To the extent that there is no suitable ETF tracking an index representative of the recommended allocation, the Sub-Fund may take exposure to a recommended financial index as further described below.

Such ETFs may include ETFs in relation to which DWS Investments S.A. also acts as Management Company (such an ETF, a DWS ETF). ETFs are selected on the basis of criteria such as cost, liquidity and tracking error, in the best interests of investors and in order to achieve the Investment Objective.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in other UCIs. Such UCIs will include UCITS (such as the ETFs) and, in accordance with the limits of the Law of 2010, AIFs. Such UCIs may be domiciled in the EEA, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man. Such UCIs may be constituted as corporates, including investment companies, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds and may be traded, listed or dealt in on a stock exchange or other regulated market. The Sub-Fund will not invest in ETFs domiciled in the U.S. These investments will be in line with the investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

ETCs
In the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations will be to ETCs. These will be unleveraged debt securities listed or traded on regulated markets.

FDI
As an alternative to investing in an ETF, the Sub-Fund Manager may take exposure to a financial index through the use of FDI. Forward currency exchange contracts, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), currency futures, futures on indices, options or swaps, may be used by the Sub-Fund for investment purposes and also for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging). When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

When using an FDI, no MSCI ESG rating or minimum rating is required for the FDI counterparty nor the underlying of the FDI.

Liquid Asset Strategy
In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 20% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions and total return swaps under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are

invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every Sub-Fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per Sub-Fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The respective risks connected with investments in the Sub-Fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

Additional information

When using total return swaps to implement the investment strategy as described above, the following shall be noted:

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to total return swaps, expressed as the sum of notionals of the total return swaps divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to be 0%, but depending on the respective market conditions, with the objective of efficient portfolio management and in the interest of the investors, it may reach up to 10%. The calculation is performed in line with the guidelines CESR/10-788. However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Additional information on total return swaps may be found in the General Section of the Prospectus, amongst others, in the section 3.12 "Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of efficient portfolio management techniques". The selection of counterparties to any total return swap is subject to the principles as described in the section "Choice of counterparty" in the General Section of the Prospectus. Further information on the counterparties is disclosed in the annual report. For special risk considerations linked to total return swaps, investors should refer to the section 4.6 "Risk factors", and in particular the section "Risks associated with derivative transactions" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.09% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

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

Product name: DB Conservative SAA (USD)

Legal entity identifier: 254900B9KMH6F04IOP57

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

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

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

Environmental and social characteristics are promoted by investing at least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets in investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have at least an MSCI ESG Rating of BBB. MSCI assigns an ESG rating from AAA (highest score) to CCC (lowest score). MSCI analyses various environmental and social criteria in order to assign a certain ESG rating. This MSCI ESG rating is intended to make ESG criteria more understandable and measurable. The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data as further described in the section headed "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?".

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the investment advisor and the sub-fund manager apply exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles (UNGC) and/or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that, according to MSCI data, are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt, the above exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries according to MSCI data are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the thresholds specified in the section headed “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”.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the aforementioned characteristics are further described in the section headed "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?"

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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data. The methodology applies a variety of different sustainability indicators to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, which are as follows:

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess at least a MSCI ESG Rating of BBB.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds investing into controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold, with the exception of investment funds that invest predominantly in investment instruments issued by sovereigns.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are direct investments in instruments issued by companies (if applicable) from controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold.

• %-share of the sub-fund’s net assets that are invested into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product are further described in the section headed "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 EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

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

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

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

X Yes, the sub-fund management considers the following principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Table 1 in Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation:

• Carbon footprint (no. 2);

• GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);

• Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and

• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

Principal adverse impacts are considered for the sub-funds' assets by selecting investments that exclude (i) issuers active in the fossil fuel sector that exceed a predefined turnover threshold as described in the exclusions under "Thermal Coal" (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicators no. 2, 3 and 4), (ii) issuers that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 10) and (iii) issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 14).

For the avoidance of doubt besides the above-mentioned consideration of principal adverse impacts the investment strategy does not apply any dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Details on the respective exclusions are further described in the section headed "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?"

Further information on principal adverse impacts will be provided in a sub-fund specific 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 sub-fund pursues a strategy based on multiple asset classes as main investment strategy. The sub-fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios (Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 100%, Equity Portfolio: 0–40%, Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%) diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective. The sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the sub-fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

At least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continuously controlled via the sub-fund's investment guidelines monitoring.

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 sub-fund management and the investment advisor rely on data from MSCI, an external ESG (Environment, Social, (Corporate) Governance) data provider, when conducting fundamental analysis of the investment universe in order to take ESG criteria into account in the selection of target funds or the issuers of financial instruments. The sub- fund management incorporates the results of this analysis and the investment advisor's investment recommendations based on it when taking its own investment decisions.

At least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess an MSCI ESG rating of at least BBB and that meet defined ESG-specific exclusions. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The MSCI ESG ratings and exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

MSCI ESG ratings:

• **ESG rating for investment funds**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for an investment fund including an exchange traded fund based on the weighted average of the individual ESG scores of the financial instruments held in the investment fund - according to the investment fund's most recently published holdings. This excludes positions of deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives. The ESG rating of the investment fund may change either due to changes in the ESG ratings of the financial instruments held in the investment fund or due to a change in the composition of the analysed investment fund. MSCI will assign ESG ratings to investment funds if a certain coverage ratio of an investment fund's holdings has been rated by MSCI for ESG purposes.

• **ESG Rating for companies**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for companies by assessing the ESG performance of a company relative to its peers independently of its financial success on the basis of various ESG criteria. These ESG criteria relate to the following topics, among others:

Environmental

– Preservation of biodiversity

– Protection of natural resources

– Mitigation of climate change

– Avoidance of environmental pollution and waste

Social

– General human rights

– Ban on child labour and forced labour

– Mandatory non-discrimination

– Careful management of human capital

– Support for social opportunity

Corporate governance

– Corporate principles in accordance with the International Corporate Governance Network

- Principles of combating corruption in accordance with the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

• **ESG rating for sovereigns and affiliated issuers:**

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for issuers such as sovereigns, regional authorities and issuers affiliated with sovereigns with a view to the ESG risk factors in the value chain of the relevant country. The focus here is on the stewardship of resources, the entitlement to basic services and performance.

Natural, financial and human resources differ from country to country and therefore result in different starting points for the manufacture of productive goods and the provision of services. Other factors, such as a government and justice system that is recognized and effective from an ESG perspective, a low level of susceptibility to environmental impacts or other external factors, and a supportive economic environment can also influence the use of these resources.

The sub-fund management evaluates potential investments using the above MSCI ESG rating.

Exclusion criteria:

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the sub-fund manager applies exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund management excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies with a MSCI Low Carbon Transition Score of zero (0) or one (1). The assessment is made by considering each company's current risk exposure and its efforts to reduce carbon intensity. MSCI assigns a Low Carbon Transition Score on a scale of 10 (highest score) to 0 (lowest score).

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House. Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their degree of political and civil liberties.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that according to MSCI data are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt the below exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

Exclusions for investment funds

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from civilian firearms;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco.

* These revenue thresholds apply to fund holdings as per MSCI data.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investment into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the threshold specified below.

Exclusions for companies

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues with the thermal coal-based power generation;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from unconventional oil and gas

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials;

- Companies that derive more than 10%* of their revenues from manufacturing and retailing of civilian firearms and ammunition;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;

- Companies involved in uranium mining;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from nuclear power supply;

- Companies involved in producing, directing, or publishing adult entertainment;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from distributing sexually explicit products and services;

- Companies with ties to palm oil from non-certified sources.

* These revenue thresholds apply to companies as per MSCI data.

For the avoidance of doubt, the sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in investment funds.

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

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

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

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

To the extent that the sub-fund invests directly into financial instruments other than investment funds, the following applies: The procedure to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies is based on the analysis of the corporate principles in accordance with OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises the principles of the UNGC principles and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

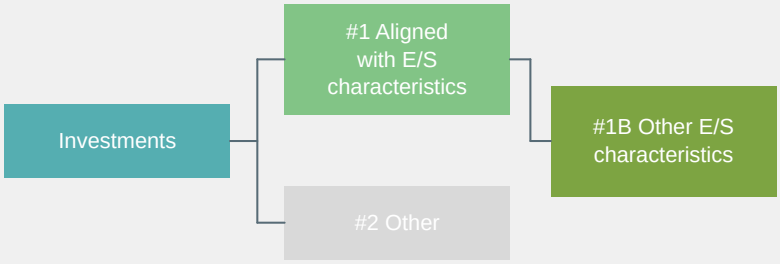
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 20% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other). A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this sub-fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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

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

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the sub-fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The sub-fund not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or 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.

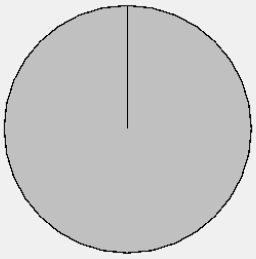
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

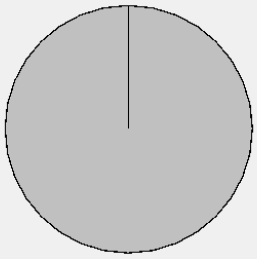
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

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



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The sub-fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or 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?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 20% of the sub-fund’s net assets may be invested into investments that are considered not aligned with the promoted characteristics (#2 Other). This includes investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have no MSCI ESG rating. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

These remaining investments can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy including deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives, which are classified in #2 Other.

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

This sub-fund does not consider any minimum environmental or social safeguards on these remaining investments.

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

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

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU2132880753/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

DB Conservative SAA (USD) Plus

Investor profile	Income-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	USD
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments, which take into account sustainability risks.
Launch date	30.04.2020 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	Portfolio excl. Derivatives
Leverage	Up to twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within three Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within three Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC, USD DPMC GBP DPMCH	USD GBP
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	USD LC, USD LC10 USD WAMC, USD DPMC, GBP DPMCH	up to 1% 0%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC, USD DPMC, GBP DPMCH	0%
All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	USD LC USD LC10 USD WAMC, USD DPMC GBP DPMCH	up to 0.58% up to 0.38% up to 0.185% up to 0.215%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	GBP DPMCH, USD DPMC, USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC	0.00%
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC USD DPMC, GBP DPMCH	0.05% 0.01%
Launch date	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC USD DPMC GBP DPMCH	30.04.2020 14.07.2020 28.09.2020

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB Conservative SAA (USD) Plus, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund name indicates a "Conservative" profile as described under "Additional classification" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DB Conservative SAA (USD) Plus is to achieve a mid to long-term return in USD and aims to protect against losses of capital in excess of 10% on an annualised basis (as further described in more detail below).

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund is a financial product that highlights environmental and social features according to article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure obligations in the financial services sector.

In order to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective, as further described below. The Sub-Fund Manager will implement the Sub-Fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

At least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Further information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund as well as the considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the annex to this Prospectus.

The Portfolios

The Sub-Fund's investments will be indirectly allocated to each of the following Portfolios, as described under Investment Process further below:

- Debt securities, including fixed and floating rate government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and money market instruments of issuers domiciled in, and governments of both developed and emerging market countries which may be of investment or non-investment grade (the Fixed Income Portfolio).
- Equities of large and mid-cap companies which are either listed and/or domiciled in both developed markets and emerging markets (the Equity Portfolio).
- Alternative investments comprising eligible indirect exposure to commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs (the Alternatives Portfolio).

The Sub-Fund's investments will be allocated in different proportions to the Portfolios by the Sub-Fund Manager on the basis of advice received from the Investment Advisor. How the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations is described under Portfolio Allocation Process below. How the Sub-Fund Manager may invest into the Portfolios is described under Investment Process below.

The Sub-Fund Manager will consider any proposed changes to the portfolio and may in its discretion overrule or reject any suggestions.

The Sub-Fund Manager is also responsible for risk and control monitoring in respect of the Sub-Fund, including but not limited to monitoring of market, credit and liquidity risks as well as some portfolio administration activities, including additional NAV checks and reporting.

The Investment Advisor may advise the Sub-Fund Manager in relation to changing the composition of each of the Portfolios and the allocation to each Portfolio periodically – expected to be yearly but may be more or less frequently where required in order to take into account changing market, economic, political and other related circumstances.

The Sub-Fund is designed for investors who want to maximize their exposure to higher-yielding asset classes, while containing downside risk beyond their risk tolerance through the implementation of a Risk Reduction Strategy.

Risk Reduction Strategy

In addition to the allocation to the Portfolios, the Sub-Fund Manager will seek to implement a strategy on the basis of the Investment Advisor's recommendation intended to preserve capital by limiting a fall in the value of the Sub-Fund's net

assets not more than 10% on an annualised basis (the Risk Reduction Strategy). The Risk Reduction Strategy aims to limit the potential loss in the Sub-Fund during any 12-month period on a rolling basis – i.e. from any given day, the strategy is designed to try to limit any loss in the value of the Sub-Fund's net assets during the 12 months from that day to 10%.

The Risk Reduction Strategy involves investment in hedging instruments such as put options (the Hedge Portfolio) and/or other Financial Derivative Instruments (FDIs).

Such put options and other FDIs may be used exclusively for Risk Reduction Strategy will be intended to limit the risk of losses typically, in the Equity Portfolio, on the basis that equities tend to be more volatile than fixed income investments and are therefore more likely to suffer more significant falls in value. For example, the Investment Advisor may propose the purchase of a put option in respect of an equity or fixed income index regardless of whether the Sub-Fund is invested via an ETF or FDIs. If the value of such index declines then the put option will increase in value and may allow the Sub-Fund Manager to sell the put option at a price that is higher than the market price at which the put option was purchased and, as a result, limit the loss faced by the Sub-Fund as a result of the decline in the value of the index.

When using an FDI, no MSCI ESG rating or minimum rating is required for the FDI counterparty nor the underlying of the FDI.

The Hedge Portfolio may be adjusted frequently, including, in exceptional circumstances, up to daily, to take into account changing circumstances including market or economic conditions. There can be no guarantee that an investment in the Hedge Portfolio will be successful and actual losses in the Sub-Fund may exceed 10% in any one year or other period. There is a cost associated with purchasing hedging instruments such as put options and so an investment in the Hedge Portfolio may negatively impact the value of the Sub-Fund since put options may not be exercised and so may expire unused.

Portfolio Allocation Process
The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach (the Strategic Asset Allocation or SAA) in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments. The SAA is the basis upon which the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations both to, and also within, each of the Portfolios and it takes into account three fundamental parameters:

- The expected return of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this includes capital and income.
- The expected volatility of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this means the expected degree of variation in the return of the assets.
- The expected correlations between the assets in each Portfolio – this means how their respective returns move relative to each other. A high correlation would exist where the two assets move in the same direction (e.g. both move up in value over the same time period).

The analysis and predictions of the Investment Advisor under these parameters are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets). The aim of the SAA is to define the allocations to the various assets comprising each of the Portfolios based on a combined expected level of risk and return. Typically, a higher level of risk is associated with a higher potential level of return.

Allocations to the Portfolios
For a "conservative" portfolio, the Investment Advisor aims to suggest an allocation to provide the opportunity for a mid to long-term return in USD. In order to do so, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will have a significant allocation to the Fixed Income Portfolio since fixed income assets tend to have lower volatility and so provide some protection against a fall in value of the Sub-Fund's investments while also offering income generation. The Sub-Fund may also have a smaller allocation to the Equity Portfolio and Alternative Portfolio since equities and alternative investments tend to offer the potential for capital appreciation but are typically more volatile than fixed income assets. The expected range of allocations for a "conservative" portfolio is set out below:

- Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 80%
- Equity Portfolio: 20–60%
- Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%

Allocations within the Portfolios
Allocations within each of the Portfolios are made (i) in the case of the Equity Portfolio, geographically, for example, the United States, Japan or the Eurozone, (ii) in the case of the Fixed Income Portfolio to fixed income instruments of different types and issuers, for example, U.S. corporate bonds, and (iii) in the case of the Alternatives Portfolio to indirect eligible baskets of commodities, single commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs.

The Sub-Fund will also aim to weight each of the Portfolios towards exposure to USD denominated assets, such that the Sub-Fund has a U.S. focus. It is not expected that the Sub-Fund will have significant exposure to non-investment grade debt securities or emerging markets. In any event, such exposure will not represent more than 30% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund for non-investment grade debt securities and 20% for emerging markets. The Sub-Fund's investments in closed-ended REITs will not represent more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

Investment Process
The Sub-Fund Manager will obtain exposure to the Portfolios predominantly through investment in exchange traded fund or funds (each an ETF) or other UCIs or, in the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations may be to debt securities linked to the performance of such individual commodities, which will be exchange traded notes or certificates (the ETCs). According to section 3.1 j), investments in certificates are only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and UCIs, the Sub-Fund's investments will be listed on regulated markets.

ETFs and other UCIs
Where exposure is obtained through investment in ETFs or other UCIs, the allocation to each Portfolio will be expressed as an allocation recommended by the Investment Advisor to an ETF, for example a Eurozone stock market focussed ETF or U.S. government bond focussed ETF, or a diversified commodity index, with the exception of individual commodities within the Alternatives Portfolio. To the extent that there is no suitable ETF tracking an index representative of the recommended allocation, the Sub-Fund may take exposure to a recommended financial index as further described below.

Such ETFs may include ETFs in relation to which DWS Investments S.A. also acts as Management Company (such an ETF, a DWS ETF). ETFs are selected on the basis of criteria such as cost, liquidity and tracking error, in the best interests of investors and in order to achieve the Investment Objective.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in other UCIs. Such UCIs will include UCITS (such as the ETFs) and, in accordance with the limits of the Law of 2010, AIFs. Such UCIs may be domiciled in the EEA, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man. Such UCIs may be constituted as corporates, including investment companies, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds and may be traded, listed or dealt in on a stock exchange or other regulated market. The Sub-Fund will not invest in ETFs domiciled in the U.S. These investments will be in line with the investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

ETCs
In the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations will be to ETCs. These will be unleveraged debt securities listed or traded on regulated markets.

FDI
As an alternative to investing in an ETF, the Sub-Fund Manager may take exposure to a financial index through the use of FDI. Forward currency exchange contracts, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), currency futures, futures on indices options or swaps, may be used by the Sub-Fund for investment purposes and also for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging). When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

When using an FDI, no MSCI ESG rating or minimum rating is required for the FDI counterparty nor the underlying of the FDI.

Liquid Asset Strategy
In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 20% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions and total return swaps under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every Sub-Fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per Sub-Fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The respective risks connected with investments in the Sub-Fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

Additional information

When using total return swaps to implement the investment strategy as described above, the following shall be noted:

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to total return swaps, expressed as the sum of notionals of the total return swaps divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to be 0%, but depending on the respective market conditions, with the objective of efficient portfolio management and in the interest of the investors, it may reach up to 10%. The calculation is performed in line with the guidelines CESR/10-788. However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Additional information on total return swaps may be found in the General Section of the Prospectus, amongst others, in the section 3.12 "Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of efficient portfolio management techniques". The selection of counterparties to any total return swap is subject to the principles as described in the section "Choice of counterparty" in the General Section of the Prospectus. Further information on the counterparties is disclosed in the annual report. For special risk considerations linked to total return swaps, investors should refer to the section 4.6 "Risk factors", and in particular the section "Risks associated with derivative transactions" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.09% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

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

Product name: DB Conservative SAA (USD) Plus

Legal entity identifier: 254900XL6PTO1ULA2525

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

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

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

Environmental and social characteristics are promoted by investing at least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets in investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have at least an MSCI ESG Rating of BBB. MSCI assigns an ESG rating from AAA (highest score) to CCC (lowest score). MSCI analyses various environmental and social criteria in order to assign a certain ESG rating. This MSCI ESG rating is intended to make ESG criteria more understandable and measurable. The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data as further described in the section headed "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?".

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the investment advisor and the sub-fund manager apply exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles (UNGC) and/or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that, according to MSCI data, are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt, the above exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries according to MSCI data are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the thresholds specified in the section headed “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”.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the aforementioned characteristics are further described in the section headed "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?"

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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data. The methodology applies a variety of different sustainability indicators to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, which are as follows:

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess at least a MSCI ESG Rating of BBB.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds investing into controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold, with the exception of investment funds that invest predominantly in investment instruments issued by sovereigns.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are direct investments in instruments issued by companies (if applicable) from controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold.

• %-share of the sub-fund’s net assets that are invested into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product are further described in the section headed "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 EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

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

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

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

X Yes, the sub-fund management considers the following principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Table 1 in Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation:

• Carbon footprint (no. 2);

• GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);

• Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and

• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

Principal adverse impacts are considered for the sub-funds' assets by selecting investments that exclude (i) issuers active in the fossil fuel sector that exceed a predefined turnover threshold as described in the exclusions under "Thermal Coal" (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicators no. 2, 3 and 4), (ii) issuers that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 10) and (iii) issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 14).

For the avoidance of doubt besides the above-mentioned consideration of principal adverse impacts the investment strategy does not apply any dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Details on the respective exclusions are further described in the section headed "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?"

Further information on principal adverse impacts will be provided in a sub-fund specific 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 sub-fund pursues a strategy based on multiple asset classes as main investment strategy. The sub-fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios (Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 80%, Equity Portfolio: 20–60%, Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%) diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective. The sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the sub-fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy. In addition to the allocation to the Portfolio, a risk reduction strategy will be implemented in order to preserve capital by limiting a fall in value of the sub-funds's assets. The risk reduction strategy will be implemented with derivative instruments.

Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

At least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continuously controlled via the sub-fund's investment guidelines monitoring.

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 sub-fund management and the investment advisor rely on data from MSCI, an external ESG (Environment, Social, (Corporate) Governance) data provider, when conducting fundamental analysis of the investment universe in order to take ESG criteria into account in the selection of target funds or the issuers of financial instruments. The sub- fund management incorporates the results of this analysis and the investment advisor's investment recommendations based on it when taking its own investment decisions.

At least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess an MSCI ESG rating of at least BBB and that meet defined ESG-specific exclusions. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset

for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The MSCI ESG ratings and exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

MSCI ESG ratings:

• **ESG rating for investment funds**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for an investment fund including an exchange traded fund based on the weighted average of the individual ESG scores of the financial instruments held in the investment fund - according to the investment fund's most recently published holdings. This excludes positions of deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives. The ESG rating of the investment fund may change either due to changes in the ESG ratings of the financial instruments held in the investment fund or due to a change in the composition of the analysed investment fund. MSCI will assign ESG ratings to investment funds if a certain coverage ratio of an investment fund's holdings has been rated by MSCI for ESG purposes.

• **ESG Rating for companies**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for companies by assessing the ESG performance of a company relative to its peers independently of its financial success on the basis of various ESG criteria. These ESG criteria relate to the following topics, among others:

Environmental

– Preservation of biodiversity

– Protection of natural resources

– Mitigation of climate change

– Avoidance of environmental pollution and waste

Social

– General human rights

– Ban on child labour and forced labour

– Mandatory non-discrimination

– Careful management of human capital

– Support for social opportunity

Corporate governance

– Corporate principles in accordance with the International Corporate Governance Network

– Principles of combating corruption in accordance with the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

• **ESG rating for sovereigns and affiliated issuers:**

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for issuers such as sovereigns, regional authorities and issuers affiliated with sovereigns with a view to the ESG risk factors in the value chain of the relevant country. The focus here is on the stewardship of resources, the entitlement to basic services and performance.

Natural, financial and human resources differ from country to country and therefore result in different starting points for the manufacture of productive goods and the provision of services. Other factors, such as a government and justice system that is recognized and effective from an ESG perspective, a low level of susceptibility to environmental impacts or other external factors, and a supportive economic environment can also influence the use of these resources.

The sub-fund management evaluates potential investments using the above MSCI ESG rating.

Exclusion criteria:

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the sub-fund manager applies exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund management excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies with a MSCI Low Carbon Transition Score of zero (0) or one (1). The assessment is made by considering each company's current risk exposure and its efforts to reduce carbon intensity. MSCI assigns a Low Carbon Transition Score on a scale of 10 (highest score) to 0 (lowest score).

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House. Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their degree of political and civil liberties.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that according to MSCI data are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt the below exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

Exclusions for investment funds

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from civilian firearms;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco.

* These revenue thresholds apply to fund holdings as per MSCI data.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investment into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the threshold specified below.

Exclusions for companies

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues with the thermal coal-based power generation;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from unconventional oil and gas

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials;

- Companies that derive more than 10%* of their revenues from manufacturing and retailing of civilian firearms and ammunition;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;

- Companies involved in uranium mining;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from nuclear power supply;

- Companies involved in producing, directing, or publishing adult entertainment;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from distributing sexually explicit products and services;

- Companies with ties to palm oil from non-certified sources.

* These revenue thresholds apply to companies as per MSCI data.

For the avoidance of doubt, the sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in investment funds.

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

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

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

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

To the extent that the sub-fund invests directly into financial instruments other than investment funds, the following applies: The procedure to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies is based on the analysis of the corporate principles in accordance with OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises the principles of the UNGC principles and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

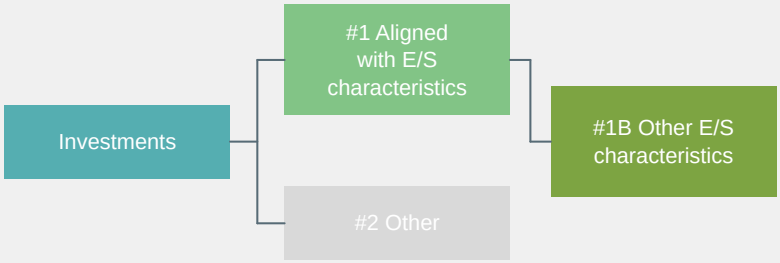
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 20% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other). A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this sub-fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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

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

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the sub-fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The sub-fund not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or 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.

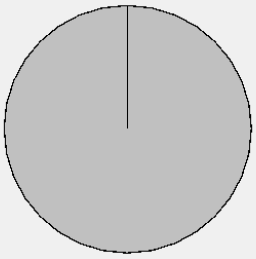
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

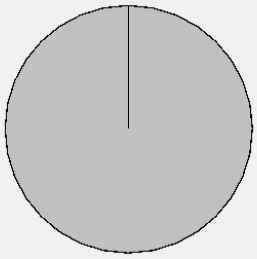
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

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



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The sub-fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or 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?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 20% of the sub-fund’s net assets may be invested into investments that are considered not aligned with the promoted characteristics (#2 Other). This includes investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have no MSCI ESG rating. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

These remaining investments can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy including deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives, which are classified in #2 Other.

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

This sub-fund does not consider any minimum environmental or social safeguards on these remaining investments.

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

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

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU2132879318/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

DB Growth SAA (EUR)

Investor profile	Growth-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	EUR
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments, which take into account sustainability risks.
Launch date	30.04.2020 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	Portfolio excl. Derivatives
Leverage	Up to the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within three Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within three Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	LC10, SC, WAMC, DPMC, LC, PFC	EUR
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	LC10, SC WAMC, DPMC, PFC LC	up to 1% 0% up to 4%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	LC10, SC, WAMC, DPMC, LC, PFC	0%
All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	LC10 SC WAMC, DPMC LC PFC	up to 0.31% up to 0.51% up to 0.14% up to 1.43% up to 1.18%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	DPMC, LC, LC10, PFC, SC, WAMC	0.00%
Placement Fee and deferred sales charge**	The Sub-Fund pays for the Share Class(es) PFC a placement fee of up to 4% for the benefit of the distributor with an amortization period of 4 years. A deferred sales charge of up to 4% based on the gross redemption amount may be charged to Shareholders of such Share Class(es) redeeming their shares before the end of the amortization period. The level of the deferred sales charge is declining as follows: – Redemption after up to 1 year: up to 4% – Redemption after over 1 year up to 2 years: up to 3% – Redemption after over 2 years up to 3 years: up to 2% – Redemption after over 3 years up to 4 years: up to 1% – Redemption after over 4 years: 0% At the end of the respective amortization period, a Shareholder's shares within the placement fee Share Class will be converted into a corresponding number of shares of the corresponding L Share Class. Please refer to sub-section 5.8.3.6 "Placement fee Share Classes" and section 8 "Fees and expenses" for further information.	
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	LC10, SC, WAMC, LC, PFC DPMC	0.05% 0.01%
Launch date	LC10, SC, WAMC DPMC LC PFC	30.04.2020 27.08.2020 01.02.2021 31.03.2021

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.
** The Management Company may, at its discretion, partially or completely dispense with the deferred sales charge.

Due to its composition and the techniques applied by its fund management, the Sub-Fund is subject to markedly **increased volatility**, which means that the price per share may be subject to **substantial** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB Growth SAA (EUR), the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund name indicates a "Growth" profile as described under "Additional classification" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DB Growth SAA (EUR) is to achieve long-term capital growth.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund is a financial product that highlights environmental and social features according to article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure obligations in the financial services sector.

In order to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective, as further described below. The Sub-Fund Manager will implement the Sub-Fund's investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and

other UCIs. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

At least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Further information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund as well as the considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the annex to this Prospectus.

The Portfolios
The Sub-Fund's investments will be indirectly allocated to each of the following Portfolios, as described under Investment Process further below:

- Debt securities, including fixed and floating rate government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and money market instruments of issuers domiciled in, and governments of both developed and emerging market countries which may be of investment or non-investment grade (the Fixed Income Portfolio).
- Equities of large and mid-cap companies which are either listed and/or domiciled in both developed markets and emerging markets (the Equity Portfolio).
- Alternative investments comprising eligible indirect exposure to commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs (the Alternatives Portfolio).

The Sub-Fund's investments will be allocated in different proportions to the Portfolios by the Sub-Fund Manager on the basis of advice received from the Investment Advisor. How the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations is described under Portfolio Allocation Process below. How the Sub-Fund Manager may invest into the Portfolios is described under Investment Process below.

The Sub-Fund Manager will consider any proposed changes to the portfolio and may in its discretion overrule or reject any suggestions.

The Sub-Fund Manager is also responsible for risk and control monitoring in respect of the Sub-Fund, including but not limited to monitoring of market, credit and liquidity risks as well as some portfolio administration activities, including additional NAV checks and reporting.

The Investment Advisor may advise the Sub-Fund Manager in relation to changing the composition of each of the Portfolios and the allocation to each Portfolio periodically – expected to be yearly but may be more or less frequently where required in order to take into account changing market and economic conditions.

Portfolio Allocation Process
The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach (the Strategic Asset Allocation or SAA) in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments. The SAA is the basis upon which the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations both to, and also within, each of the Portfolios and it takes into account three fundamental parameters:

- The expected return of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this includes capital and income.
- The expected volatility of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this means the expected degree of variation in the return of the assets.
- The expected correlations between the assets in each Portfolio – this means how their respective returns move relative to each other. A high correlation would exist where the two assets move in the same direction (e.g. both move up in value over the same time period).

The analysis and predictions of the Investment Advisor under these parameters are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets). The aim of the SAA is to define the allocations to the various assets comprising each of the Portfolios based on a combined expected level of risk and return. Typically, a higher level of risk is associated with a higher potential level of return.

Allocations to the Portfolios
For a "growth" portfolio, the Investment Advisor aims to suggest an allocation to provide the opportunity for long-term capital growth. In order to do so, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will always have a strong allocation to the Equity Portfolio since equities tend to offer the potential for capital appreciation. In addition, a smaller allocation to the Alternative Portfolio might be used for potential capital appreciation. The Sub-Fund may have an allocation to the Fixed Income Portfolio since fixed income assets tend to have lower volatility and so provide some protection against a fall in value of the Sub-Fund's investments. The expected range of allocations for a "growth" portfolio is set out below:

- Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 60%
- Equity Portfolio: 40–80%
- Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%

Allocations within the Portfolios
Allocations within each of the Portfolios are made (i) in the case of the Equity Portfolio, geographically, for example, the United States, Japan or the Eurozone, (ii) in the case of the Fixed Income Portfolio to fixed income instruments of different types and issuers, for example, Euro corporate bonds, and (iii) in the case of the Alternatives Portfolio to indirect eligible baskets of commodities, single commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs.

The Sub-Fund will also aim to weight each of the Portfolios towards exposure to Eurozone assets, such that the Sub-Fund has a Eurozone focus in line with its Sub-Fund currency. It is not expected that the sub-fundSub-Fund will have significant exposure to non-investment grade debt securities or emerging markets. In any event, such exposure will not represent more than 30% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund for non-investment grade debt securities and 20% for emerging markets. The Sub-Fund's investments in closed-ended REITs will not represent more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

Investment Process
The Sub-Fund Manager will obtain exposure to the Portfolios predominantly through investment in exchange traded fund or funds (each an ETF) or other UCIs or, in the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations may be to debt securities linked to the performance of such individual commodities, which will be exchange traded notes or certificates (the ETCs). According to section 3.1 j), investments in certificates are only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and UCIs, the Sub-Fund's investments will be listed on regulated markets.

ETFs and other UCIs
Where exposure is obtained through investment in ETFs or other UCIs, the allocation to each Portfolio will be expressed as an allocation recommended by the Investment Advisor to an ETF, for example a Eurozone stock market focussed ETF or U.S. government bond focussed ETF, or a diversified commodity index, with the exception of individual commodities within the Alternatives Portfolio. To the extent that there is no suitable ETF tracking an index representative of the recommended allocation, the Sub-Fund may take exposure to a recommended financial index as further described below.

Such ETFs may include ETFs in relation to which DWS Investments S.A. also acts as Management Company (such an ETF, a DWS ETF). ETFs are selected on the basis of criteria such as cost, liquidity and tracking error, in the best interests of investors and in order to achieve the Investment Objective.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in other UCIs. Such UCIs will include UCITS (such as the ETFs) and, in accordance with the limits of the Law of 2010, AIFs. Such UCIs may be domiciled in the EEA, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man. Such UCIs may be constituted as corporates, including investment companies, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds and may be traded, listed or dealt in on a stock exchange or other regulated

market. The Sub-Fund will not invest in ETFs domiciled in the U.S. These investments will be in line with the investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

ETCs
In the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations will be to ETCs. These will be unleveraged debt securities listed or traded on regulated markets.

FDI
As an alternative to investing in an ETF, the Sub-Fund Manager may take exposure to a financial index through the use of FDI. Forward currency exchange contracts, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), currency futures, futures on indices, options or swaps, may be used by the Sub-Fund for investment purposes and also for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging). When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

When using an FDI, no MSCI ESG rating or minimum rating is required for the FDI counterparty nor the underlying of the FDI.

Liquid Asset Strategy
In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 20% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions and total return swaps under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act and in addition to the investment limits described in the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus at least 25% of the Sub-Fund´s gross assets (determined as being the value of the Sub-Fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) are invested in such equity capital investments as defined in article 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act that may be acquired for the Sub-Fund in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus (Mixed Fund).

Equity capital investments in this respect are

- equities admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market and which are not:

  (i) units of investment funds;
  (ii) 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 sub-/fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iii) units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iv) 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;
  (v) 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.

- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest more than 50% of their value or more than 50% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 51% of their value; if the terms and conditions of an equity fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 51% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest at least 25% of their value or at least 25% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 25% of their value; if the terms and conditions of a balanced fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 25% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds that carry out a valuation at least once per week in the amount of the percentage of their assets published on each valuation date that they actually invest themselves, or as a fund of fund, in units of corporations.

Units of corporations as defined in indents 2 through 4 are

- units of corporations admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject there to corporate income tax and are not exempt from it;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a third country and are subject there to corporate income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it; and
- units of other investment funds, which in turn meet the requirements of indents 2 through 4 and of this sentence, in the respective amount specified there.

However, units of corporations are not those that correspond to the categories as defined in indent 1 (i) to (v) above or are held indirectly via partnerships.

Equity capital investments indirectly held by the Sub-Fund via partnerships are not equity capital investments.

Individual investment fund units may only be taken into consideration once for the purposes of determining the daily equity capital investment rate.

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

meets the criteria of article 50 of the UCITS Directive.

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every Sub-Fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per Sub-Fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The respective risks connected with investments in the Sub-Fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

Additional information

When using total return swaps to implement the investment strategy as described above, the following shall be noted:

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to total return swaps, expressed as the sum of notionals of the total return swaps divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to be 0%, but depending on the respective market conditions, with the objective of efficient portfolio management and in the interest of the investors, it may reach up to 10%. The calculation is performed in line with the guidelines CESR/10-788. However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Additional information on total return swaps may be found in the General Section of the Prospectus, amongst others, in the section 3.12 "Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of efficient portfolio management techniques". The selection of counterparties to any total return swap is subject to the principles as described in the section "Choice of counterparty" in the General Section of the Prospectus. Further information on the counterparties is disclosed in the annual report. For special risk considerations linked to total return swaps, investors should refer to the section 4.6 "Risk factors", and in particular the section "Risks associated with derivative transactions" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.09% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

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

Product name: DB Growth SAA (EUR)

Legal entity identifier: 254900OKG5DDDN6SKQ26

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

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

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

Environmental and social characteristics are promoted by investing at least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets in investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have at least an MSCI ESG Rating of BBB. MSCI assigns an ESG rating from AAA (highest score) to CCC (lowest score). MSCI analyses various environmental and social criteria in order to assign a certain ESG rating. This MSCI ESG rating is intended to make ESG criteria more understandable and measurable. The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data as further described in the section headed "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?".

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the investment advisor and the sub-fund manager apply exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles (UNGC) and/or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that, according to MSCI data, are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt, the above exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries according to MSCI data are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the thresholds specified in the section headed “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”.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the aforementioned characteristics are further described in the section headed "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?"

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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data. The methodology applies a variety of different sustainability indicators to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, which are as follows:

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess at least a MSCI ESG Rating of BBB.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds investing into controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold, with the exception of investment funds that invest predominantly in investment instruments issued by sovereigns.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are direct investments in instruments issued by companies (if applicable) from controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold.

• %-share of the sub-fund’s net assets that are invested into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product are further described in the section headed "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 EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

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

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

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

X Yes, the sub-fund management considers the following principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Table 1 in Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation:

• Carbon footprint (no. 2);

• GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);

• Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and

• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

Principal adverse impacts are considered for the sub-funds' assets by selecting investments that exclude (i) issuers active in the fossil fuel sector that exceed a predefined turnover threshold as described in the exclusions under "Thermal Coal" (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicators no. 2, 3 and 4), (ii) issuers that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 10) and (iii) issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 14).

For the avoidance of doubt besides the above-mentioned consideration of principal adverse impacts the investment strategy does not apply any dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Details on the respective exclusions are further described in the section headed "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?"

Further information on principal adverse impacts will be provided in a sub-fund specific 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 sub-fund pursues a strategy based on multiple asset classes as main investment strategy. The sub-fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios (Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 60%, Equity Portfolio: 40–80%, Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%) diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective. The sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the sub-fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

At least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continuously controlled via the sub-fund's investment guidelines monitoring.

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 sub-fund management and the investment advisor rely on data from MSCI, an external ESG (Environment, Social, (Corporate) Governance) data provider, when conducting fundamental analysis of the investment universe in order to take ESG criteria into account in the selection of target funds or the issuers of financial instruments. The sub- fund management incorporates the results of this analysis and the investment advisor's investment recommendations based on it when taking its own investment decisions.

At least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess an MSCI ESG rating of at least BBB and that meet defined ESG-specific exclusions. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The MSCI ESG ratings and exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

MSCI ESG ratings:

• **ESG rating for investment funds**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for an investment fund including an exchange traded fund based on the weighted average of the individual ESG scores of the financial instruments held in the investment fund - according to the investment fund's most recently published holdings. This excludes positions of deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives. The ESG rating of the investment fund may change either due to changes in the ESG ratings of the financial instruments held in the investment fund or due to a change in the composition of the analysed investment fund. MSCI will assign ESG ratings to investment funds if a certain coverage ratio of an investment fund's holdings has been rated by MSCI for ESG purposes.

• **ESG Rating for companies**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for companies by assessing the ESG performance of a company relative to its peers independently of its financial success on the basis of various ESG criteria. These ESG criteria relate to the following topics, among others:

Environmental

– Preservation of biodiversity

– Protection of natural resources

– Mitigation of climate change

– Avoidance of environmental pollution and waste

Social

– General human rights

– Ban on child labour and forced labour

– Mandatory non-discrimination

– Careful management of human capital

– Support for social opportunity

Corporate governance

– Corporate principles in accordance with the International Corporate Governance Network

– Principles of combating corruption in accordance with the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

• **ESG rating for sovereigns and affiliated issuers:**

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for issuers such as sovereigns, regional authorities and issuers affiliated with sovereigns with a view to the ESG risk factors in the value chain of the relevant country. The focus here is on the stewardship of resources, the entitlement to basic services and performance.

Natural, financial and human resources differ from country to country and therefore result in different starting points for the manufacture of productive goods and the provision of services. Other factors, such as a government and justice system that is recognized and effective from an ESG perspective, a low level of susceptibility to environmental impacts or other external factors, and a supportive economic environment can also influence the use of these resources.

The sub-fund management evaluates potential investments using the above MSCI ESG rating.

Exclusion criteria:

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the sub-fund manager applies exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund management excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies with a MSCI Low Carbon Transition Score of zero (0) or one (1). The assessment is made by considering each company's current risk exposure and its efforts to reduce carbon intensity. MSCI assigns a Low Carbon Transition Score on a scale of 10 (highest score) to 0 (lowest score).

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House. Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their degree of political and civil liberties.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that according to MSCI data are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt the below exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

Exclusions for investment funds

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from civilian firearms;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco.

* These revenue thresholds apply to fund holdings as per MSCI data.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investment into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the threshold specified below.

Exclusions for companies

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues with the thermal coal-based power generation;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from unconventional oil and gas

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials;

- Companies that derive more than 10%* of their revenues from manufacturing and retailing of civilian firearms and ammunition;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;

- Companies involved in uranium mining;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from nuclear power supply;

- Companies involved in producing, directing, or publishing adult entertainment;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from distributing sexually explicit products and services;

- Companies with ties to palm oil from non-certified sources.

* These revenue thresholds apply to companies as per MSCI data.

For the avoidance of doubt, the sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in investment funds.

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

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

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

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

To the extent that the sub-fund invests directly into financial instruments other than investment funds, the following applies: The procedure to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies is based on the analysis of the corporate principles in accordance with OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises the principles of the UNGC principles and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

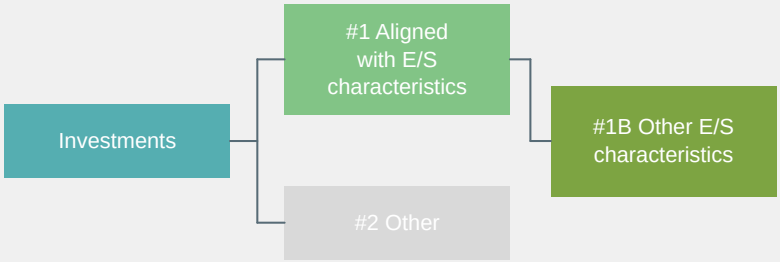
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 20% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other). A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this sub-fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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

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

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the sub-fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The sub-fund not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or 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.

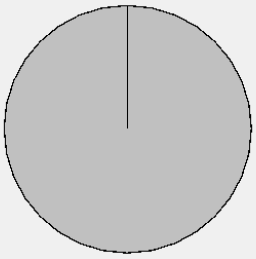
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

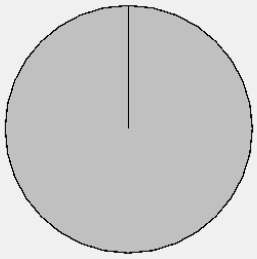
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

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



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The sub-fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or 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?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 20% of the sub-fund’s net assets may be invested into investments that are considered not aligned with the promoted characteristics (#2 Other). This includes investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have no MSCI ESG rating. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

These remaining investments can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy including deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives, which are classified in #2 Other.

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

This sub-fund does not consider any minimum environmental or social safeguards on these remaining investments.

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

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

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU2132882965/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

DB Growth SAA (USD)

Investor profile	Growth-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	USD
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments, which take into account sustainability risks.
Launch date	30.04.2020 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	Portfolio excl. Derivatives
Leverage	Up to the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within three Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within three Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC, USD DPMC	USD
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	USD LC, USD LC10 USD WAMC, USD DPMC	up to 1% 0%
Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC, USD DPMC	0%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	USD LC USD LC10 USD WAMC, USD DPMC	up to 0.51% up to 0.31% up to 0.14%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	USD DPMC, USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC	0.00%
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC USD DPMC	0.05% 0.01%
Launch date	USD LC, USD LC10, USD WAMC USD DPMC	30.04.2020 17.11.2020

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Due to its composition and the techniques applied by its fund management, the Sub-Fund is subject to markedly **increased volatility**, which means that the price per share may be subject to **substantial** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB Growth SAA (USD), the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund name indicates a "Growth" profile as described under "Additional classification" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DB Growth SAA (USD) is to achieve long-term capital growth.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund is a financial product that highlights environmental and social features according to article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure obligations in the financial services sector.

In order to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective, as further described below. The Sub-Fund Manager will implement the Sub-Fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

At least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Further information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund as well as the considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the annex to this Prospectus.

The Portfolios

The Sub-Fund 's investments will be indirectly allocated to each of the following Portfolios as described under Investment Process further below:

- Debt securities, including fixed and floating rate government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and money market instruments of issuers domiciled in, and governments of both developed and emerging market countries which may be of investment or non-investment grade (the Fixed Income Portfolio);.
- Equities of large and mid-cap companies which are either listed and/or domiciled in both developed markets and emerging markets (the Equity Portfolio).
- Alternative investments comprising eligible indirect exposure to commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs (the Alternatives Portfolio).

The Sub-Fund's investments will be allocated in different proportions to the Portfolios by the Sub-Fund Manager on the basis of advice received from the Investment Advisor. How the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations is described under Portfolio Allocation Process below. How the Sub-Fund Manager may invest into the Portfolios is described under Investment Process below.

The Sub-Fund Manager will consider any proposed changes to the portfolio and may in its discretion overrule or reject any suggestions.

The Sub-Fund Manager is also responsible for risk and control monitoring in respect of the Sub-Fund, including but not limited to monitoring of market, credit and liquidity risks as well as some portfolio administration activities, including additional NAV checks and reporting.

The Investment Advisor may advise the Sub-Fund Manager in relation to changing the composition of each of the Portfolios and the allocation to each Portfolio periodically – expected to be yearly but may be more or less frequently where required in order to take into account changing market, economic, political and other related circumstances.

Portfolio Allocation Process

The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach (the Strategic Asset Allocation or SAA) in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments. The SAA is the basis upon which the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations both to, and also within, each of the Portfolios and it takes into account three fundamental parameters:

- The expected return of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this includes capital and income.
- The expected volatility of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this means the expected degree of variation in the return of the assets.
- The expected correlations between the assets in each Portfolio – this means how their respective returns move relative to each other.

A high correlation would exist where the two assets move in the same direction (e.g. both move up in value over the same time period).

The analysis and predictions of the Investment Advisor under these parameters are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets). The aim of the SAA is to define the allocations to the various assets comprising each of the Portfolios based on a combined expected level of risk and return. Typically, a higher level of risk is associated with a higher potential level of return.

Allocations to the Portfolios
For a "growth" portfolio, the Investment Advisor aims to suggest an allocation to provide the opportunity for long-term capital growth. In order to do so, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will always have a strong allocation to the Equity Portfolio since equities tend to offer the potential for capital appreciation. In addition, a smaller allocation to the Alternative Portfolio might be used for potential capital appreciation. The Sub-Fund may have an allocation to the Fixed Income Portfolio since fixed income assets tend to have lower volatility and so provide some protection against a fall in value of the Sub-Fund's investments. The expected range of allocations for a "growth" portfolio is set out below:

- Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 60%
- Equity Portfolio: 40–80%
- Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%

Allocations within the Portfolios
Allocations within each of the Portfolios are made (i) in the case of the Equity Portfolio, geographically, for example, the United States, Japan or the Eurozone, (ii) in the case of the Fixed Income Portfolio to fixed income instruments of different types and issuers, for example, U.S. corporate bonds, and (iii) in the case of the Alternatives Portfolio to indirect eligible baskets of commodities, single commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs.

The Sub-Fund will also aim to weight each of the Portfolios towards exposure to USD denominated assets, such that the Sub-Fund has a U.S. focus. It is not expected that the Sub-Fund will have significant exposure to non-investment grade debt securities or emerging markets. In any event, such exposure will not represent more than 30% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund for non-investment grade debt securities and 20% for emerging markets. The Sub-Fund's investments in closed-ended REITs will not represent more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund.

Investment Process
The Sub-Fund Manager will obtain exposure to the Portfolios predominantly through investment in exchange traded fund or funds (each an ETF) or other UCIs or, in the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations may be to debt securities linked to the performance of such individual commodities, which will be exchange traded notes or certificates (the ETCs). According to section 3.1 j), investments in certificates are only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and UCIs, the Sub-Fund's investments will be listed on regulated markets.

ETFs and other UCIs
Where exposure is obtained through investment in ETFs or other UCIs, the allocation to each Portfolio will be expressed as an allocation recommended by the Investment Advisor to an ETF, for example a Eurozone stock market focussed ETF or U.S. government bond focussed ETF, or a diversified commodity index, with the exception of individual commodities within the Alternatives Portfolio. To the extent that there is no suitable ETF tracking an index representative of the recommended allocation, the Sub-Fund may take exposure to a recommended financial index as further described below.

Such ETFs may include ETFs in relation to which DWS Investments S.A. also acts as Management Company (such an ETF, a DWS ETF). ETFs are selected on the basis of criteria such as cost, liquidity and tracking error, in the best interests of investors and in order to achieve the Investment Objective.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in other UCIs. Such UCIs will include UCITS (such as the ETFs) and, in accordance with the requirements the limits of the Law of 2010, AIFs. Such UCIs may be domiciled in the EEA, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man. Such UCIs may be constituted as corporates, including investment companies, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds and may be traded, listed or dealt in on a stock exchange or other regulated market. The Sub-Fund will not invest in ETFs domiciled in the U.S. These investments will be in line with the investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

ETCs
In the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations will be to ETCs. These will be unleveraged debt securities listed or traded on regulated markets.

FDI
As an alternative to investing in an ETF, the Sub-Fund Manager may take exposure to a financial index through the use of FDI. Forward currency exchange contracts, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), currency futures, futures on indices, options or swaps, may be used by the Sub-Fund for investment purposes and also for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging). When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

When using an FDI, no MSCI ESG rating or minimum rating is required for the FDI counterparty nor the underlying of the FDI.

Liquid Asset Strategy
In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 20% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions and total return swaps under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act and in addition to the investment limits described in the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus at least 25% of the Sub-Fund's gross assets (determined as being the value of the Sub-Fund's assets without taking into account liabilities) are invested in such equity capital investments as defined in article 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act that may be acquired for the Sub-Fund in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus (Mixed Fund).

Equity capital investments in this respect are

- equities admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market and which are not:

  (i) units of investment funds;
  (ii) 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 sub-/fund is not exempt from said taxation;

(iii) units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;

(iv) 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;

(v) 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.

- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest more than 50% of their value or more than 50% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 51% of their value; if the terms and conditions of an equity fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 51% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest at least 25% of their value or at least 25% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 25% of their value; if the terms and conditions of a balanced fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 25% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds that carry out a valuation at least once per week in the amount of the percentage of their assets published on each valuation date that they actually invest themselves, or as a fund of fund, in units of corporations.

Units of corporations as defined in indents 2 through 4 are

- units of corporations admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject there to corporate income tax and are not exempt from it;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a third country and are subject there to corporate income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it; and
- units of other investment funds, which in turn meet the requirements of indents 2 through 4 and of this sentence, in the respective amount specified there.

However, units of corporations are not those that correspond to the categories as defined in indent 1 (i) to (v) above or are held indirectly via partnerships.

Equity capital investments indirectly held by the Sub-Fund via partnerships are not equity capital investments.

Individual investment fund units may only be taken into consideration once for the purposes of determining the daily equity capital investment rate.

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

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every Sub-Fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per Sub-Fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The respective risks connected with investments in the Sub-Fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

Additional information

When using total return swaps to implement the investment strategy as described above, the following shall be noted:

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to total return swaps, expressed as the sum of notionals of the total return swaps divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to be 0%, but depending on the respective market conditions, with the objective of efficient portfolio management and in the interest of the investors, it may reach up to 10%. The calculation is performed in line with the guidelines CESR/10-788. However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Additional information on total return swaps may be found in the General Section of the Prospectus, amongst others, in the section 3.12 "Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of efficient portfolio management techniques". The selection of counterparties to any total return swap is subject to the principles as described in the section "Choice of counterparty" in the General Section of the Prospectus. Further information on the counterparties is disclosed in the annual report. For special risk considerations linked to total return swaps, investors should refer to the section "4.6 Risk factors", and in particular the section "Risks associated with derivative

transactions" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.09% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

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.

Product name: DB Growth SAA (USD)

Legal entity identifier: 2549003G0PERUG6TEQ61

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

● ● ☐ **Yes**	● ○ X **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: __%**	X It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

Environmental and social characteristics are promoted by investing at least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets in investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have at least an MSCI ESG Rating of BBB. MSCI assigns an ESG rating from AAA (highest score) to CCC (lowest score). MSCI analyses various environmental and social criteria in order to assign a certain ESG rating. This MSCI ESG rating is intended to make ESG criteria more understandable and measurable. The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data as further described in the section headed "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?".

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the investment advisor and the sub-fund manager apply exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles (UNGC) and/or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that, according to MSCI data, are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt, the above exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries according to MSCI data are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the thresholds specified in the section headed “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”.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the aforementioned characteristics are further described in the section headed "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?"

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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data. The methodology applies a variety of different sustainability indicators to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, which are as follows:

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess at least a MSCI ESG Rating of BBB.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds investing into controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold, with the exception of investment funds that invest predominantly in investment instruments issued by sovereigns.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are direct investments in instruments issued by companies (if applicable) from controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold.

• %-share of the sub-fund’s net assets that are invested into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product are further described in the section headed "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 EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

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

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

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

X Yes, the sub-fund management considers the following principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Table 1 in Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation:

• Carbon footprint (no. 2);

• GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);

• Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and

• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

Principal adverse impacts are considered for the sub-funds' assets by selecting investments that exclude (i) issuers active in the fossil fuel sector that exceed a predefined turnover threshold as described in the exclusions under "Thermal Coal" (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicators no. 2, 3 and 4), (ii) issuers that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 10) and (iii) issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 14).

For the avoidance of doubt besides the above-mentioned consideration of principal adverse impacts the investment strategy does not apply any dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Details on the respective exclusions are further described in the section headed "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?"

Further information on principal adverse impacts will be provided in a sub-fund specific 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 sub-fund pursues a strategy based on multiple asset classes as main investment strategy. The sub-fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios (Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 60%, Equity Portfolio: 40–80%, Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%) diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective. The sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the sub-fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

At least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continuously controlled via the sub-fund's investment guidelines monitoring.

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 sub-fund management and the investment advisor rely on data from MSCI, an external ESG (Environment, Social, (Corporate) Governance) data provider, when conducting fundamental analysis of the investment universe in order to take ESG criteria into account in the selection of target funds or the issuers of financial instruments. The sub- fund management incorporates the results of this analysis and the investment advisor's investment recommendations based on it when taking its own investment decisions.

At least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess an MSCI ESG rating of at least BBB and that meet defined ESG-specific exclusions. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The MSCI ESG ratings and exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

MSCI ESG ratings:

• **ESG rating for investment funds**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for an investment fund including an exchange traded fund based on the weighted average of the individual ESG scores of the financial instruments held in the investment fund - according to the investment fund's most recently published holdings. This excludes positions of deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives. The ESG rating of the investment fund may change either due to changes in the ESG ratings of the financial instruments held in the investment fund or due to a change in the composition of the analysed investment fund. MSCI will assign ESG ratings to investment funds if a certain coverage ratio of an investment fund's holdings has been rated by MSCI for ESG purposes.

• **ESG Rating for companies**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for companies by assessing the ESG performance of a company relative to its peers independently of its financial success on the basis of various ESG criteria. These ESG criteria relate to the following topics, among others:

Environmental

– Preservation of biodiversity

– Protection of natural resources

– Mitigation of climate change

– Avoidance of environmental pollution and waste

Social

– General human rights

– Ban on child labour and forced labour

– Mandatory non-discrimination

– Careful management of human capital

– Support for social opportunity

Corporate governance

– Corporate principles in accordance with the International Corporate Governance Network

– Principles of combating corruption in accordance with the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

• **ESG rating for sovereigns and affiliated issuers:**

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for issuers such as sovereigns, regional authorities and issuers affiliated with sovereigns with a view to the ESG risk factors in the value chain of the relevant country. The focus here is on the stewardship of resources, the entitlement to basic services and performance.

Natural, financial and human resources differ from country to country and therefore result in different starting points for the manufacture of productive goods and the provision of services. Other factors, such as a government and justice system that is recognized and effective from an ESG perspective, a low level of susceptibility to environmental impacts or other external factors, and a supportive economic environment can also influence the use of these resources.

The sub-fund management evaluates potential investments using the above MSCI ESG rating.

Exclusion criteria:

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the sub-fund manager applies exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund management excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies with a MSCI Low Carbon Transition Score of zero (0) or one (1). The assessment is made by considering each company's current risk exposure and its efforts to reduce carbon intensity. MSCI assigns a Low Carbon Transition Score on a scale of 10 (highest score) to 0 (lowest score).

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House. Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their degree of political and civil liberties.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that according to MSCI data are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt the below exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

Exclusions for investment funds

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from civilian firearms;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco.

* These revenue thresholds apply to fund holdings as per MSCI data.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investment into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the threshold specified below.

Exclusions for companies

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues with the thermal coal-based power generation;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from unconventional oil and gas

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials;

- Companies that derive more than 10%* of their revenues from manufacturing and retailing of civilian firearms and ammunition;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;

- Companies involved in uranium mining;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from nuclear power supply;

- Companies involved in producing, directing, or publishing adult entertainment;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from distributing sexually explicit products and services;

- Companies with ties to palm oil from non-certified sources.

* These revenue thresholds apply to companies as per MSCI data.

For the avoidance of doubt, the sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in investment funds.

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

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

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

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

To the extent that the sub-fund invests directly into financial instruments other than investment funds, the following applies: The procedure to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies is based on the analysis of the corporate principles in accordance with OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises the principles of the UNGC principles and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

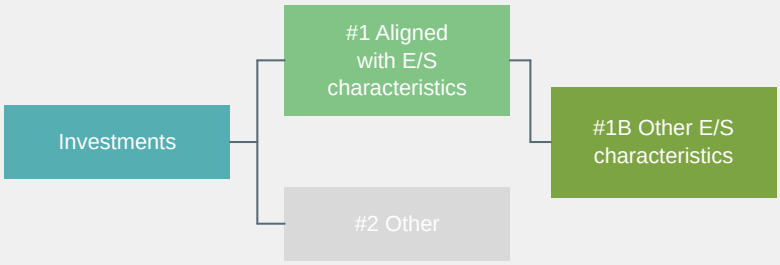
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 20% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other). A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this sub-fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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

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

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the sub-fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The sub-fund not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or 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.

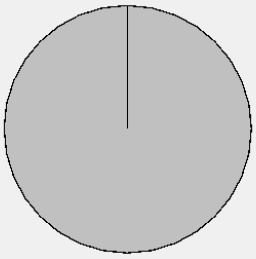
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

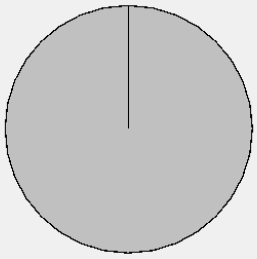
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

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



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The sub-fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or 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?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 20% of the sub-fund’s net assets may be invested into investments that are considered not aligned with the promoted characteristics (#2 Other). This includes investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have no MSCI ESG rating. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

These remaining investments can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy including deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives, which are classified in #2 Other.

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

This sub-fund does not consider any minimum environmental or social safeguards on these remaining investments.

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

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

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU2132881132/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

DB SAA Global Equity

Investor profile	Growth-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	EUR
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments, which take into account sustainability risks.
Launch date	27.01.2025 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	100% MSCI World All Country
Leverage	Up to twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within two Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within two Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	LC, SC, WAMC, DPMC	EUR
	USD LC, USD SC, USD WAMC, USD DPMC	USD
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	LC, SC, USD LC, USD SC, USD WAMC, WAMC	up to 4%
	DPMC, USD DPMC	0%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	LC, SC, USD LC, USD SC, USD WAMC, WAMC, DPMC, USD DPMC	0%
All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	LC, USD LC SC, USD SC USD WAMC, WAMC, DPMC, USD DPMC	up to 1.525% up to 0.725% up to 0.225%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	DPMC, LC, SC, USD DPMC, USD LC, USD SC, USD WAMC, WAMC	0.00%
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	LC, SC, USD LC, USD SC, USD WAMC, WAMC DPMC, USD DPMC	0.05% 0.01%
Launch date	LC, SC, USD LC, USD SC, USD WAMC, WAMC DPMC, USD DPMC	27.01.2025 05.03.2025

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Due to its composition and the techniques applied by its fund management, the Sub-Fund is subject to markedly **increased volatility**, which means that the price per share may be subject to **substantial** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB SAA Global Equity, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund is a financial product that highlights environmental and social features according to article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure obligations in the financial services sector.

The objective of the investment policy of DB SAA Global Equity is to generate a market-oriented return for the Sub-Fund. However, no assurance can be given that the investment objective will be achieved as certain risks may have negative impact on the Sub-Fund's assets.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed. The Sub-Fund is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

The Sub-Fund will invest in UCITS and other UCIs (including exchange traded funds (ETF)), interest-bearing securities, equities, securities equivalent to equities and derivatives.

At least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested directly or indirectly (ETFs/equity UCITS and other UCIs /derivatives and certificates) in equities of large, mid and small-cap companies globally. This amount can be further increased to a level of up to 100% of the Sub-Fund´s net assets.

Investments in the securities may also be made through Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) and American Depository Receipts (ADRs) listed on recognized exchanges and markets issued by international financial institutions or to the extent permitted by the Grand Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008, relating to certain definitions of the Law of 2010 (the 2008 Regulation) and article 41 (1) or (2) of the Law of 2010. Up to 25% of the Sub-Fund's assets might be invested directly into ADRs and GDRs.

Up to 20% the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in interest-bearing securities.

Up to 49% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in emerging markets.

At least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Further information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund as well as the considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the annex to this Prospectus.

In compliance with section 3.2 of the General Section of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund may use suitable derivative financial instruments and techniques for hedging, efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, including – but not limited to – forwards, futures, options and swaps (including credit default swaps).

The Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. The investment in money market instruments, money market funds, deposits with credit institutions and the holding of ancillary liquid assets, as referred to below, will not in aggregate exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

The Sub-Fund may not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in ABS or MBS.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

Up to 100% ot the Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or

UCIs as defined in Section 3.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every sub-fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per sub-fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments. Looking at equities more specifically, the advice may include aspects such as the regional allocation including developed and emerging markets.

The analysis and forecast of the Investment Advisor are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets).

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act and in addition to the investment limits described in the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus at least 51% of the Sub-Fund´s gross assets (determined as being the value of the Sub-Fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) are invested in such equity capital investments as defined in article 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act that may be acquired for the Sub-Fund in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus (Equity Fund).

Equity capital investments in this respect are:

- equities admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market and which are not:

  i) units of investment funds;

  ii) 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 Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;

  iii) units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;

  iv) 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 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;

  v) 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.

- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest more than 50% of their value or more than 50% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 51% of their value; if the terms and conditions of an equity fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 51% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest at least 25% of their value or at least 25% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 25% of their value; if the terms and conditions of a balanced fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 25% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds that carry out a valuation at least once per week in the amount of the percentage of their assets published on each valuation date that they actually invest themselves, or as a fund of fund, in units of corporations.

Units of corporations as defined in indents 2 through 4 are

- units of corporations admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject there to corporate income tax and are not exempt from it;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a third country and are subject there to corporate income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it; and
- units of other investment funds, which in turn meet the requirements of indents 2 through 4 and of this sentence, in the respective amount specified there.

However, units of corporations are not those that correspond to the categories as defined in indent 1 (i) to (v) above or are held indirectly via partnerships.

Equity capital investments indirectly held by the Sub-Fund via partnerships are not equity capital investments.

Individual investment fund units may only be taken into consideration once for the purposes of determining the daily equity capital investment rate.

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

The respective risks connected with investments in this Sub-Fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks into the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 “Consideration of sustainability risks”.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives (“risk benchmark”).

Leverage is not expected to exceed twice the value of the Sub-Fund’s assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.09% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

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

Product name: DB SAA Global Equity

Legal entity identifier: 254900TF25884KA40669

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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 __% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: __%**	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

Environmental and social characteristics are promoted by investing at least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets in investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have at least an MSCI ESG Rating of BBB. MSCI assigns an ESG rating from AAA (highest score) to CCC (lowest score). MSCI analyses various environmental and social criteria in order to assign a certain ESG rating. This MSCI ESG rating is intended to make ESG criteria more understandable and measurable. The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data as further described in the section headed "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?".

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the investment advisor and the sub-fund manager apply exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles (UNGC) and/or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that, according to MSCI data, are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt, the above exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries according to MSCI data are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the thresholds specified in the section headed “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”.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the aforementioned characteristics are further described in the section headed "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?"

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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of MSCI ESG data. The methodology applies a variety of different sustainability indicators to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, which are as follows:

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess at least a MSCI ESG Rating of BBB.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are invested into investment funds investing into controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold, with the exception of investment funds that invest predominantly in investment instruments issued by sovereigns.

• %-share of the sub-fund's net assets that are direct investments in instruments issued by companies (if applicable) from controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding a predefined revenue threshold.

• %-share of the sub-fund’s net assets that are invested into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House.

Details regarding the methodology to assess the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product are further described in the section headed "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 EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

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

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

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

X Yes, the sub-fund management considers the following principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Table 1 in Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation:

• Carbon footprint (no. 2);

• GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);

• Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and

• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

Principal adverse impacts are considered for the sub-funds' assets by selecting investments that exclude (i) issuers active in the fossil fuel sector that exceed a predefined turnover threshold as described in the exclusions under "Thermal Coal" (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicators no. 2, 3 and 4), (ii) issuers that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 10) and (iii) issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons (sustainability factors related to the adverse impact indicator no. 14).

For the avoidance of doubt besides the above-mentioned consideration of principal adverse impacts the investment strategy does not apply any dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Details on the respective exclusions are further described in the section headed "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?"

Further information on principal adverse impacts will be provided in a sub-fund specific 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 sub-fund pursues a strategy based on equities as main investment strategy. At least 80% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets will be invested directly or indirectly (ETFs/equity UCITS and other UCIs /derivatives and certificates) in equities of large, mid and small-cap companies globally. Up to 20% the Sub-Fund’s net assets may be invested in interest-bearing securities. Up to 49% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets may be invested in emerging markets. Derivatives may be used for hedging and investment purposes and for the purpose of efficient portfolio management.

Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

At least 80% of the sub-fund's net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continuously controlled via the sub-fund's investment guidelines monitoring.

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 sub-fund management and the investment advisor rely on data from MSCI, an external ESG (Environment, Social, (Corporate) Governance) data provider, when conducting fundamental analysis of the investment universe in order to take ESG criteria into account in the selection of target funds or the issuers of financial instruments. The sub- fund management incorporates the results of this analysis and the investment advisor's investment recommendations based on it when taking its own investment decisions.

At least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets are invested in investment funds and financial instruments of issuers that possess an MSCI ESG rating of at least BBB and that meet defined ESG-specific exclusions. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset

for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The MSCI ESG ratings and exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

MSCI ESG ratings:

• **ESG rating for investment funds**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for an investment fund including an exchange traded fund based on the weighted average of the individual ESG scores of the financial instruments held in the investment fund - according to the investment fund's most recently published holdings. This excludes positions of deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives. The ESG rating of the investment fund may change either due to changes in the ESG ratings of the financial instruments held in the investment fund or due to a change in the composition of the analysed investment fund. MSCI will assign ESG ratings to investment funds if a certain coverage ratio of an investment fund's holdings has been rated by MSCI for ESG purposes.

• **ESG Rating for companies**:

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for companies by assessing the ESG performance of a company relative to its peers independently of its financial success on the basis of various ESG criteria. These ESG criteria relate to the following topics, among others:

Environmental

– Preservation of biodiversity

– Protection of natural resources

– Mitigation of climate change

– Avoidance of environmental pollution and waste

Social

– General human rights

– Ban on child labour and forced labour

– Mandatory non-discrimination

– Careful management of human capital

– Support for social opportunity

Corporate governance

– Corporate principles in accordance with the International Corporate Governance Network

– Principles of combating corruption in accordance with the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

• **ESG rating for sovereigns and affiliated issuers:**

MSCI assigns an ESG rating for issuers such as sovereigns, regional authorities and issuers affiliated with sovereigns with a view to the ESG risk factors in the value chain of the relevant country. The focus here is on the stewardship of resources, the entitlement to basic services and performance.

Natural, financial and human resources differ from country to country and therefore result in different starting points for the manufacture of productive goods and the provision of services. Other factors, such as a government and justice system that is recognized and effective from an ESG perspective, a low level of susceptibility to environmental impacts or other external factors, and a supportive economic environment can also influence the use of these resources.

The sub-fund management evaluates potential investments using the above MSCI ESG rating.

Exclusion criteria:

In addition to the MSCI ESG minimum rating, the sub-fund manager applies exclusion criteria, based on data provided by MSCI. For clarification these exclusion criteria do not apply to deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises and it also excludes investment funds investing into financial instruments issued by companies that are in violation of the UNGC principles and/or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises.

• The sub-fund management excludes direct investments into financial instruments issued by companies with a MSCI Low Carbon Transition Score of zero (0) or one (1). The assessment is made by considering each company's current risk exposure and its efforts to reduce carbon intensity. MSCI assigns a Low Carbon Transition Score on a scale of 10 (highest score) to 0 (lowest score).

• The sub-fund excludes direct investments into debt instruments issued by sovereigns where the respective countries are labelled as “not free” by Freedom House. Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their degree of political and civil liberties.

• The sub-fund excludes investments into investment funds that according to MSCI data are invested in controversial business sectors that generate revenues exceeding certain thresholds. For purposes of this exclusion assessment only relevant fund holdings as available to MSCI are assessed, this may therefore mean that the sub-fund invests in investment funds with holdings where MSCI has no data available. For the avoidance of doubt the below exclusion criteria do not apply to investment funds that invest predominantly in instruments issued by sovereigns.

Exclusions for investment funds

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials

- Companies that derive 10%* or more of their revenues from civilian firearms;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco.

* These revenue thresholds apply to fund holdings as per MSCI data.

• The sub-fund excludes direct investment into financial instruments issued by companies that generate revenues exceeding the threshold specified below.

Exclusions for companies

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues with the thermal coal-based power generation;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from unconventional oil and gas

- Companies involved in controversial weapons (cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments);

- Companies involved in the manufacturing of nuclear warheads, whole nuclear missiles, key components thereof, and/or in the production and/or storage of fissile materials;

- Companies that derive more than 10%* of their revenues from manufacturing and retailing of civilian firearms and ammunition;

- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;

- Companies involved in uranium mining;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from nuclear power supply;

- Companies involved in producing, directing, or publishing adult entertainment;

- Companies that derive more than 5%* of their revenues from distributing sexually explicit products and services;

- Companies with ties to palm oil from non-certified sources.

* These revenue thresholds apply to companies as per MSCI data.

For the avoidance of doubt, the sub-fund manager will implement the sub-fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in investment funds.

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

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

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

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

To the extent that the sub-fund invests directly into financial instruments other than investment funds, the following applies: The procedure to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies is based on the analysis of the corporate principles in accordance with OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises the principles of the UNGC principles and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

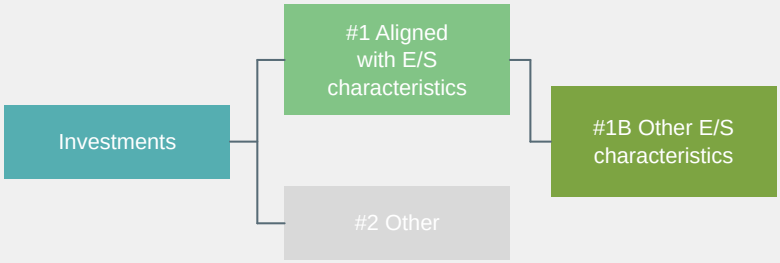
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 20% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other). A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this sub-fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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

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

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the sub-fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The sub-fund not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or 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.

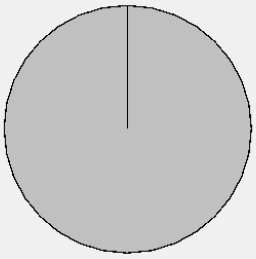
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

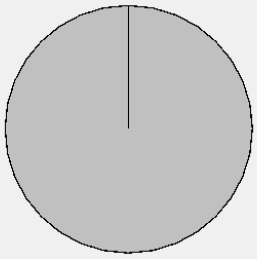
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

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



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The sub-fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or 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?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

This sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 20% of the sub-fund’s net assets may be invested into investments that are considered not aligned with the promoted characteristics (#2 Other). This includes investments (e.g., investment funds, equities or bonds) that have no MSCI ESG rating. The sub-fund may hold an investment whose ESG assessment has deteriorated post its acquisition. While the sub-fund management ensures continued monitoring of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the sub-fund’s portfolio may contain such deteriorated asset for a period of potentially up to three months, as long as at least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

These remaining investments can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy including deposits with credit institutions, cash equivalents and derivatives, which are classified in #2 Other.

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

This sub-fund does not consider any minimum environmental or social safeguards on these remaining investments.

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

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

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU2904663007/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

DB StepIn Global Equities II

Investor profile	Growth-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	EUR
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments.
Launch date	23.01.2026 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	9M: 45% MSCI World + 55% Bloomberg Euro Agg 1-3Y TR Unhedged EUR, Thereafter: 100% MSCI World
Leverage	Up to twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within two Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within two Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	LC, SC, WAMC USD LC, USD SC, USD WAMC	EUR USD
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	LC, SC, USD LC, USD SC, USD WAMC, WAMC	up to 4%
Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	LC, SC, USD LC, USD SC, USD WAMC, WAMC	0%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	LC, USD LC SC, USD SC USD WAMC, WAMC	up to 1.525% up to 0.725% up to 0.225%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	LC, SC, USD LC, USD SC, USD WAMC, WAMC	0.00%
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	LC, SC, USD LC, USD SC, USD WAMC, WAMC	0.05%
Launch date	LC, SC, USD LC, USD SC, USD WAMC, WAMC	23.01.2026

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Due to its composition and the techniques applied by its fund management, the Sub-Fund is subject to markedly **increased volatility**, which means that the price per share may be subject to **substantial** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB StepIn Global Equities II, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Policy

The objective of the investment policy of DB StepIn Global Equities II is to generate a market-oriented return for the Sub-Fund. However, no assurance can be given that the investment objective will be achieved as certain risks may have negative impact on the Sub-Fund's assets.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed. The Sub-Fund is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

The Sub-Fund will invest in investment funds, interest-bearing securities, convertible bonds, money-market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, equities, securities equivalent to equities and derivatives.

From launch until the date, when the Shifting Period (18 month) described below is completed, the following shall apply:

In general, the Sub-Fund will invest globally in fixed income assets such as fixed income investment funds, interest-bearing securities, convertible bonds, money-market instruments and deposits with credit institutions (the "Fixed Income Assets") as well as equity investment funds, equities and/or securities equivalent to equities (the "Equities"). A fund with a predominate fixed income proportion qualifies as fixed income investment fund while a fund with a predominate equity proportion qualifies as equity investment fund.

Within the initial portfolio composition, at least 51% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in Fixed Income Assets. Corporate- and/or Government bonds are eligible irrespective of investment grade rating and/or non-investment grade rating. Not more than 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in distressed or unrated securities. In case of any subsequent breach beyond of the control of the Sub-Fund Management, the Sub-Fund has nine months to cure the breach in consideration of the best interest of the investors. The Sub-Fund Manager intends to decrease the respective proportion of Fixed Income Assets step-by-step over a period of 18 month since launch of the Sub-Fund and simultaneously increase the respective proportion invested into Equities to at least 90%.

After the launch of the Sub-Fund, the net assets of the Sub-Fund shall be shifted monthly (step-by-step) over an 18-month period (the "Shifting Period") into Equities thereby adapting the Sub-Fund's portfolio composition and the corresponding risk level over time. The Sub-Fund Manager intends to increase the respective proportion of Equities by approximately 5% of the Sub-Fund's net assets with each monthly step (monthly "StepIn").

- After 9 months, the respective proportion invested into Equities will be increased to at least 45% of the Sub-Fund´s net assets.
- After 18 months, the respective proportion invested into Equities will be increased to at least 90% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

This amount can be further increased to a level of up to 100% of the Sub-Fund´s net assets.

After the above-mentioned Shifting Period, the following shall apply:

At least 51% of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested directly or indirectly (ETFs/equity investment funds/derivatives and certificates) in equities of large, mid and small-cap companies globally.

Investments in the securities may also be made through Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) and American Depository Receipts (ADRs) listed on recognized exchanges and markets issued by international financial institutions or to the extent permitted by the Grand Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008, relating to certain definitions of the Law of 2010 (the 2008 Regulation) and article 41 (1) or (2) of the Law of 2010. Up to 25% of the Sub-Fund's net assets might be invested directly into ADRs and GDRs.

In compliance with section 3.2 of the General Section of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund may use suitable derivative financial instruments and techniques for hedging, efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, including – but not limited to – forwards, futures, options and swaps (including credit default swaps).

The Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. The investment in money market instruments, money market funds, deposits with credit institutions and the holding of ancillary liquid assets, as referred to below, will not in aggregate exceed 49% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. By increasing the respective proportion of Equities with each monthly step, the potential exposure towards money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds will decrease over time until it is limited to up to 10% after 18 months.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if

circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the unitholder.

The Sub-Fund may not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's net assets into other funds after the launch and the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every Sub-Fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per Sub-Fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties. Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in ABS or MBS.

Additional exclusions

The exclusions shown below do not apply to investments in target funds and/or derivatives.

Investments in financial instruments issued by companies are excluded if they are identified as being involved in the manufacturing or selling of controversial weapons or key components of controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and/or chemical and biological weapons). In addition, the shareholdings within a group structure may be taken into consideration for the exclusions.

The Sub-Fund does not promote any environmental or social characteristics and does not pursue a sustainable investment objective.

In accordance with article 7 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, the following is disclosed for the Sub-Fund: The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are not considered separately by the Sub-Fund management for this financial product as the investment strategy does not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

The following is the disclosure in accordance with article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of June 18, 2020, on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment: The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments.

The analysis and forecast of the Investment Advisor are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets).

After the Shifting Period of the Sub-Fund the following applies:

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act and in addition to the investment limits described in the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus at least 51% of the Sub-Fund´s gross assets (determined as being the value of the Sub-Fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) are invested in such equity capital investments as defined in article 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act that may be acquired for the Sub-Fund in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus (Equity Fund).

Equity capital investments in this respect are:

- equities admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market and which are not:

  (i) units of investment funds;
  (ii) 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 Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iii) units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iv) 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 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;
  (v) 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.

- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest more than 50% of their value or more than 50% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 51% of their value; if the terms and conditions of an equity fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 51% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest at least 25% of their value or at least 25% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 25% of their value; if the terms and conditions of a balanced fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 25% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of

derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds that carry out a valuation at least once per week in the amount of the percentage of their assets published on each valuation date that they actually invest themselves, or as a fund of fund, in units of corporations.

Units of corporations as defined in indents 2 through 4 are

- units of corporations admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject there to corporate income tax and are not exempt from it;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a third country and are subject there to corporate income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it; and
- units of other investment funds, which in turn meet the requirements of indents 2 through 4 and of this sentence, in the respective amount specified there.

However, units of corporations are not those that correspond to the categories as defined in indent 1 (i) to (v) above or are held indirectly via partnerships.

Equity capital investments indirectly held by the Sub-Fund via partnerships are not equity capital investments.

Individual investment fund units may only be taken into consideration once for the purposes of determining the daily equity capital investment rate.

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

The respective risks connected with investments in this Sub-fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Credit Ratings

Security rating grades are classified as follows:

- Investment grade securities: S&P/Fitch: rating BBB- or better; Moody's: rating Baa3 or better.
- Non-investment grade securities: securities rated below investment grade.
- Distressed securities: non-investment grade securities with the following ratings: S&P/Fitch: rating CC or below down to C; Moody's: rating Ca.

In case of a split rating involving multiple of the above rating agencies, the average rating will be used for the rating classification. If a security has only one rating, that rating will be applied.

If no official rating or rating from a rating agency is available for the security, the rating classification will be made according to the following criteria:

1)the issuer rating will be applied for the security

2)if no issuer rating is available the security will be considered unrated.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks into the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed twice the value of the investment Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.09% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

DB Strategic Income Allocation EUR (SIA) Balanced Plus

Investor profile	Growth-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	EUR
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments, which take into account sustainability risks.
Launch date	19.07.2021 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	Portfolio excl. Derivatives
Leverage	Up to twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within three Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within three Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	LDB***, LDB10***, PFDB***, SDB***, WAMDB***, DPMDB***	EUR
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	LDB*** LDB10***, SDB*** PFDB***, WAMDB***, DPMDB***	up to 4% up to 1% 0%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	LDB***, LDB10***, PFDB***, SDB***, WAMDB***, DPMDB***	0%
All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	LDB*** LDB10*** PFDB*** SDB*** WAMDB***, DPMDB***	up to 1.445% up to 0.45% up to 1.195% up to 0.65% up to 0.245%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	DPMDB***, LDB***, LDB10***, PFDB***, SDB***, WAMDB***	0.00%
Placement Fee and deferred sales charge**	The Sub-Fund pays for the Share Class(es) PFDB a placement fee of up to 4% for the benefit of the distributor with an amortization period of 4 years. A deferred sales charge of up to 4% based on the gross redemption amount may be charged to Shareholders of such Share Class(es) redeeming their shares before the end of the amortization period. The level of the deferred sales charge is declining as follows: – Redemption after up to 1 year: up to 4% – Redemption after over 1 year up to 2 years: up to 3% – Redemption after over 2 years up to 3 years: up to 2% – Redemption after over 3 years up to 4 years: up to 1% – Redemption after over 4 years: 0% At the end of the respective amortization period, a Shareholder's shares within the placement fee Share Class will be converted into a corresponding number of shares of the corresponding L Share Class. Please refer to sub-section 5.8.3.6 "Placement fee Share Classes" and section 8 "Fees and expenses" for Further information.	
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	LDB***, LDB10***, PFDB***, SDB***, WAMDB*** DPMDB***	0.05% 0.01%
Launch date	LDB***, LDB10***, PFDB***, SDB***, WAMDB*** DPMDB***	19.07.2021 Upon decision of the Board of Directors or the Management Company.

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.
** The Management Company may, at its discretion, partially or completely dispense with the deferred sales charge.
*** The Share Class targets a distribution of 4% per annum. Distribution amounts are not guaranteed and are purely indicative. The targeted distribution amounts depend on various factors, such as market developments and the composition of the portfolio and may be subject to change without notice. Actual determined distributions may therefore differ over time or may even be zero.

Due to its composition and the techniques applied by its fund management, the Sub-Fund is subject to markedly **increased volatility**, which means that the price per share may be subject to **substantial** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB Strategic Income Allocation EUR (SIA) Balanced Plus, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund name indicates a "Balanced" profile as described under "Additional classification" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DB Strategic Income Allocation EUR (SIA) Balanced Plus is to achieve a mid to long-term capital growth and aims to limit losses of capital in excess of 20% on an annualised basis (as further described in more detail below).

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy

In order to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective, as further described below. The Sub-Fund Manager will implement the Sub-Fund's investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and

other UCIs. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

The Portfolios
The Sub-Fund's investments will be indirectly allocated to each of the following Portfolios, as described under Investment Process further below:

- Debt securities, including fixed and floating rate government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and money market instruments of issuers domiciled in, and governments of both developed and emerging market countries which may be of investment or non-investment grade (the Fixed Income Portfolio).
- Equities of companies (all-cap) which are either listed and/or domiciled in both developed markets and emerging markets (the Equity Portfolio).
- Alternative investments comprising eligible indirect exposure to commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs (the Alternatives Portfolio).

The Sub-Fund's investments will be allocated in different proportions to the Portfolios by the Sub-Fund Manager on the basis of advice received from the Investment Advisor. How the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations is described under Portfolio Allocation Process below. How the Sub-Fund Manager may invest into the Portfolios is described under Investment Process below.

The Sub-Fund Manager will consider any proposed changes to the portfolio and may in its discretion overrule or reject any suggestions.

The Sub-Fund Manager is also responsible for risk and control monitoring in respect of the Sub-Fund, including but not limited to monitoring of market, credit and liquidity risks as well as some portfolio administration activities, including additional NAV checks and reporting.

The Investment Advisor may advise the Sub-Fund Manager in relation to changing the composition of each of the Portfolios and the allocation to each Portfolio periodically – expected to be yearly but may be more or less frequently where required in order to take into account changing market, economic, political and other related circumstances.

The Sub-Fund is designed for investors who want to maximize their exposure to higher-yielding asset classes, while containing downside risk beyond their risk tolerance through the implementation of a Risk Reduction Strategy.

Risk Reduction Strategy
In addition to the allocation to the Portfolios, the Sub-Fund Manager will seek to implement a strategy on the basis of the Investment Advisor's recommendation intended to preserve capital by limiting a fall in the value of the Sub-Fund's net assets not more than 20% on an annualised basis (the Risk Reduction Strategy). The Risk Reduction Strategy aims to limit the potential loss in the Sub-Fund during any 12-month period on a rolling basis – i.e. from any given day, the strategy is designed to try to limit any loss in the value of the Sub-Fund's net assets during the 12 months from that day to 20%.

The Risk Reduction Strategy involves investment in hedging instruments such as put options (the Hedge Portfolio) and/or other FDIs. Such put options will be intended to limit the risk of losses typically, but not exclusively, in the Equity Portfolio, on the basis that equities tend to be more volatile than fixed income investments and therefore more likely to suffer more significant falls in value. For example, the Investment Advisor may propose the purchase of a put option in respect of an equity or fixed income index in which the Sub-Fund is invested via an ETF. If the value of such index declines (and therefore so does the value of the ETF tracking such index) then the put option will increase in value and may allow the Sub-Fund Manager to sell the put option at a price that is higher than the market price at which the put option was purchased and, as a result, limit the loss faced by the Sub-Fund as a result of the decline in the value of the index.

The Hedge Portfolio may be adjusted frequently, including, in exceptional circumstances, up to daily, to take into account changing circumstances including market or economic conditions. There can be no guarantee that an investment in the Hedge Portfolio will be successful and actual losses in the Sub-Fund may exceed 20% in any one year or other period. There is a cost associated with purchasing hedging instruments such as put options and so an investment in the Hedge Portfolio may negatively impact the value of the Sub-Fund since put options may not be exercised and so may expire unused.

Call Writing Strategy
The Sub-Fund may sell call options on the underlying portfolio or portfolio related positions (i.e. options on equity indices, bond indices or commodity indices) in order to receive a premium and increase the income. Selling call options generally results in the Sub-Fund not or only partially participating in price increases of the underlying assets. On the other hand participation in price losses is reduced by the amount of the option premiums received.

Portfolio Allocation Process
The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach (the Strategic Asset Allocation or SAA) in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments. The SAA is the basis upon which the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations both to, and also within, each of the Portfolios and it takes into account three fundamental parameters:

- The expected return of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this includes capital and income.
- The expected volatility of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this means the expected degree of variation in the return of the assets.
- The expected correlations between the assets in each Portfolio – this means how their respective returns move relative to each other. A high correlation would exist where the two assets move in the same direction (e.g. both move up in value over the same time period).

The analysis and predictions of the Investment Advisor under these parameters are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets). The aim of the SAA is to define the allocations to the various assets comprising each of the Portfolios based on a combined expected level of risk and return. Typically, a higher level of risk is associated with a higher potential level of return.

The Strategic Income Allocation (SIA) aims to offer investors a broadly diversified global investment opportunity with the primary purpose to generate regular income. Consequently, the Sub-Fund mainly invests into distributing investment vehicles, which have an income component. Additionally, a call writing strategy is used to generate further income.

Allocations to the Portfolios
For a "balanced" portfolio, the Investment Advisor aims to suggest an allocation to provide the opportunity for a mid to long-term capital growth. In order to do so, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will always have an allocation to the Equity Portfolio since equities tend to offer the potential for capital appreciation. In addition, a smaller allocation to the Alternative Portfolio might be used for potential capital appreciation. It is also expected that the Sub-Fund will have an allocation to the Fixed Income Portfolio since fixed income assets tend to have lower volatility and so provide some protection against a fall in value of the Sub-Fund's investments. The expected range of allocations for a "balanced" portfolio is set out below:

- Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 70%
- Equity Portfolio: 30–80%
- Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%

Allocations within the Portfolios
Allocations within each of the Portfolios are made (i) in the case of the Equity Portfolio, geographically, for example, the United States, Japan or the Eurozone, (ii) in the case of the Fixed Income Portfolio to fixed income instruments of different types and issuers, for example, Euro corporate bonds, and (iii) in the case of the Alternatives Portfolio to indirect eligible baskets of commodities, single

commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs.

The Sub-Fund will also aim to weight each of the Portfolios towards exposure to Eurozone assets, such that the Sub-Fund has a Eurozone focus in line with its Base Currency.

Investment Process
The Sub-Fund Manager will obtain exposure to the Portfolios predominantly through investment in exchange traded fund or funds (each an ETF) or other UCIs or, in the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations may be to debt securities linked to the performance of such individual commodities, which will be exchange traded notes or certificates (the ETCs). According to section 3.1 j), investments in certificates are only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities.

The Sub-Fund may not enter into any obligations regarding the transfer of physical commodities.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and UCIs, the Sub-Fund's investments will be listed on regulated markets.

ETFs and other UCIs
Where exposure is obtained through investment in ETFs or other UCIs, the allocation to each Portfolio will be expressed as an allocation recommended by the Investment Advisor to an ETF, for example a Eurozone stock market focussed ETF or U.S. government bond focussed ETF, or a diversified commodity index, with the exception of individual commodities within the Alternatives Portfolio. To the extent that there is no suitable ETF tracking an index representative of the recommended allocation, the Sub-Fund may take exposure to a recommended financial index as further described below.

Such ETFs may include ETFs in relation to which DWS Investments S.A. also acts as Management Company (such an ETF, a DWS ETF). ETFs are selected on the basis of criteria such as cost, liquidity and tracking error, in the best interests of investors and in order to achieve the Investment Objective.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in other UCIs. Such UCIs will include UCITS (such as the ETFs) and, in accordance with the limits of the Law of 2010, up to 10% in AIFs. Such UCIs may be domiciled in the EEA, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man. Such UCIs may be constituted as corporates, including investment companies, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds and may be traded, listed or dealt in on a stock exchange or other regulated market. The Sub-Fund will not invest in ETFs domiciled in the U.S. These investments will be in line with the investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

ETCs
In the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations will be to ETCs. These will be unleveraged debt securities listed or traded on regulated markets.

FDI
As an alternative to investing in an ETF, the Sub-Fund Manager may take exposure to a financial index through the use of FDI. Forward currency exchange contracts, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), currency futures, futures on indices and single stocks or securities, options or swaps, may be used by the Sub-Fund for investment purposes and also for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging). When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

Liquid Asset Strategy
In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 20% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

Additional Exclusions

The exclusions shown below do not apply to investments in target funds and/or derivatives.

Investments in financial instruments issued by companies are excluded if they are identified as being involved in the manufacturing or selling of controversial weapons or key components of controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and/or chemical and biological weapons). In addition, the shareholdings within a group structure may be taken into consideration for the exclusions.

The Sub-Fund does not promote any environmental or social characteristics and does not pursue a sustainable investment objective.

In accordance with article 7 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, the following is disclosed for the Sub-Fund: The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are not considered separately by the Sub-Fund management for this financial product as the investment strategy does not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

The following is the disclosure in accordance with article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of June 18, 2020, on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment: The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions and total return swaps under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act and in addition to the investment limits described in the articles of incorporation and this Prospectus at least 25% of the Sub-Fund´s gross assets (determined as being the value of the Sub-Fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) are invested in such equity capital investments as defined in article 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act that may be acquired for the Sub-Fund in accordance with the articles of incorporation and this Prospectus (Mixed Fund).

Equity capital investments in this respect are

- equities admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market and which are not:

  (i) units of investment funds;
  (ii) 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 Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iii) units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iv) 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 or EEA Member State 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;

(v) 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 or EEA Member State 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.

- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest more than 50% of their value or more than 50% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 51% of their value; if the terms and conditions of an equity fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 51% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest at least 25% of their value or at least 25% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the fund´s assets without taking Into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 25% of their value; if the terms and conditions of a balanced fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 25% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds that carry out a valuation at least once per week in the amount of the percentage of their assets published on each valuation date that they actually invest themselves, or as a fund of fund, in units of corporations.

Units of corporations as defined in indents 2 through 4 are

- units of corporations that are admitted to official trading on an exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject there to corporate income tax and are not exempt from it;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a third country and are subject there to corporate income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it; and
- units of other investment funds, which in turn meet the requirements of indents 2 through 4 and of this sentence, in the respective amount specified there.

However, units of corporations are not those that correspond to the categories as defined in indent 1 (a) to (e) above or are held indirectly via partnerships.

Equity capital investments indirectly held by the Sub-Fund via partnerships are not equity capital investments.

Individual investment fund units may only be taken into consideration once for the purposes of determining the daily equity capital investment rate.

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

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e, provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

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

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the sub-fundSub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

The respective risks connected with investments in the Sub-Fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

The Sub-Fund does not promote any Environmental or Social characteristics or any combination of these characteristics.

Additional information

When using total return swaps to implement the investment strategy as described above, the following shall be noted:

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to total return swaps, expressed as the sum of notionals of the total return swaps divided by the Sub-Fund's NAV, is expected to be 0%, but depending on the respective market conditions, with the objective of efficient portfolio management and in the interest of the investors, it may reach up to 10%. The calculation is performed in line with the guidelines CESR/10-788. However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Additional information on total return swaps may be found in the General Section of the Prospectus, amongst others, in the section 3.12 "Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of efficient portfolio management techniques". The selection of counterparties to any total return swap is subject to the principles as described in the section "Choice of counterparty" in the General Section of the Prospectus. Further information on the counterparties is disclosed in the annual report. For special risk considerations linked to total return swaps, investors should refer to the section 4.6 "Risk factors", and in particular the section "Risks associated with derivative transactions" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.11% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

DB Strategic Income Allocation EUR (SIA) Conservative Plus

Investor profile	Income-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	EUR
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments, which take into account sustainability risks.
Launch date	19.07.2021 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	Portfolio excl. Derivatives
Leverage	Up to twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within three Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within three Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	LDB***, LDB10***, PFDB***, SDB***, WAMDB***, DPMDB***	EUR
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	LDB*** LDB10***, SDB*** PFDB***, WAMDB***, DPMDB***	up to 4% up to 1% 0%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	LDB***, LDB10***, PFDB, SDB***, WAMDB***, DPMDB***	0%
All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	LDB*** LDB10*** PFDB*** SDB*** WAMDB***, DPMDB***	up to 1.295% up to 0.45% up to 1.045% up to 0.65% up to 0.245%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	DPMDB***, LDB***, LDB10***, PFDB, SDB***, WAMDB***	0.00%
Placement Fee and deferred sales charge**	The Sub-Fund pays for the Share Class(es) PFDB a placement fee of up to 4% for the benefit of the distributor with an amortization period of 4 years. A deferred sales charge of up to 4% based on the gross redemption amount may be charged to Shareholders of such Share Class(es) redeeming their shares before the end of the amortization period. The level of the deferred sales charge is declining as follows: – Redemption after up to 1 year: up to 4% – Redemption after over 1 year up to 2 years: up to 3% – Redemption after over 2 years up to 3 years: up to 2% – Redemption after over 3 years up to 4 years: up to 1% – Redemption after over 4 years: 0% At the end of the respective amortization period, a Shareholder's shares within the placement fee Share Class will be converted into a corresponding number of shares of the corresponding L Share Class. Please refer to sub-section 5.8.3.6 "Placement fee Share Classes" and section 8 "Fees and expenses" for further information.	
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	LDB***, LDB10***, PFDB***, SDB***, WAMDB*** DPMDB***	0.05% 0.01%
Launch date	LDB***, LDB10***, PFDB***, SDB***, WAMDB*** DPMDB***	19.07.2021 Upon decision of the Board of Directors or the Management Company.

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.
** The Management Company may, at its discretion, partially or completely dispense with the deferred sales charge.
*** The Share Class targets a distribution of 4% per annum. Distribution amounts are not guaranteed and are purely indicative. The targeted distribution amounts depend on various factors, such as market developments and the composition of the portfolio and may be subject to change without notice. Actual determined distributions may therefore differ over time or may even be zero.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB Strategic Income Allocation EUR (SIA) Conservative Plus, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund name indicates a "Conservative" profile as described under "Additional classification" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DB Strategic Income Allocation EUR (SIA) Conservative Plus is to achieve a mid to long-term return in EUR and aims to limit losses of capital in excess of 10% on an annualised basis (as further described in more detail below).

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy

In order to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective, as further described below. The Sub-Fund Manager will implement the Sub-Fund´s investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

The Portfolios

The Sub-Fund 's investments will be indirectly allocated to each of the following Portfolios, as described under Investment Process further below:

- Debt securities, including fixed and floating rate government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and money market instruments of issuers domiciled in, and governments of both developed and emerging market countries

which may be of investment or non-investment grade (the Fixed Income Portfolio).
- Equities of companies (all-cap) which are either listed and/or domiciled in both developed markets and emerging markets (the Equity Portfolio).
- Alternative investments comprising eligible indirect exposure to commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs (the Alternatives Portfolio).

The Sub-Fund's investments will be allocated in different proportions to the Portfolios by the Sub-Fund Manager on the basis of advice received from the Investment Advisor. How the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations is described under Portfolio Allocation Process below. How the Sub-Fund Manager may invest into the Portfolios is described under Investment Process below.

The Sub-Fund Manager will consider any proposed changes to the portfolio and may in its discretion overrule or reject any suggestions.

The Sub-Fund Manager is also responsible for risk and control monitoring in respect of the Sub-Fund, including but not limited to monitoring of market, credit and liquidity risks as well as some portfolio administration activities, including additional NAV checks and reporting.

The Investment Advisor may advise the Sub-Fund Manager in relation to changing the composition of each of the Portfolios and the allocation to each Portfolio periodically – expected to be yearly but may be more or less frequently where required in order to take into account changing market, economic, political and other related circumstances.

The Sub-Fund is designed for investors who want to maximize their exposure to higher-yielding asset classes, while containing downside risk beyond their risk tolerance through the implementation of a Risk Reduction Strategy.

Risk Reduction Strategy
In addition to the allocation to the Portfolios, the Sub-Fund Manager will seek to implement a strategy on the basis of the Investment Advisor's recommendation intended to preserve capital by limiting a fall in the value of the Sub-Fund's net assets not more than 10% on an annualised basis (the Risk Reduction Strategy). The Risk Reduction Strategy aims to limit the potential loss in the Sub-Fund during any 12-month period on a rolling basis – i.e. from any given day, the strategy is designed to try to limit any loss in the value of the Sub-Fund's net assets during the 12 months from that day to 10%.

The Risk Reduction Strategy involves investment in hedging instruments such as put options (the Hedge Portfolio) and/or other FDIs. Such put options will be intended to limit the risk of losses typically, but not exclusively, in the Equity Portfolio, on the basis that equities tend to be more volatile than fixed income investments and therefore more likely to suffer more significant falls in value. For example, the Investment Advisor may propose the purchase of a put option in respect of an equity or fixed income index in which the Sub-Fund is invested via an ETF. If the value of such index declines (and therefore so does the value of the ETF tracking such index) then the put option will increase in value and may allow the Sub-Fund Manager to sell the put option at a price that is higher than the market price at which the put option was purchased and, as a result, limit the loss faced by the Sub-Fund as a result of the decline in the value of the index.

The Hedge Portfolio may be adjusted frequently, including, in exceptional circumstances, up to daily, to take into account changing circumstances including market or economic conditions. There can be no guarantee that an investment in the Hedge Portfolio will be successful and actual losses in the Sub-Fund may exceed 10% in any one year or other period. There is a cost associated with purchasing hedging instruments such as put options and so an investment in the Hedge Portfolio may negatively impact the value of the Sub-Fund since put options may not be exercised and so may expire unused.

Call Writing Strategy
The Sub-Fund may sell call options on the underlying portfolio or portfolio related positions (i.e. options on equity indices, bond indices or commodity indices) in order to receive a premium and increase the income. Selling call options generally results in the Sub-Fund not or only partially participating in price increases of the underlying assets. On the other hand participation in price losses is reduced by the amount of the option premiums received.

Portfolio Allocation Process
The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach (the Strategic Asset Allocation or SAA) in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments. The SAA is the basis upon which the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations both to, and also within, each of the Portfolios and it takes into account three fundamental parameters:

- The expected return of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this includes capital and income.
- The expected volatility of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this means the expected degree of variation in the return of the assets.
- The expected correlations between the assets in each Portfolio – this means how their respective returns move relative to each other. A high correlation would exist where the two assets move in the same direction (e.g. both move up in value over the same time period).

The analysis and predictions of the Investment Advisor under these parameters are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets). The aim of the SAA is to define the allocations to the various assets comprising each of the Portfolios based on a combined expected level of risk and return. Typically, a higher level of risk is associated with a higher potential level of return.

The Strategic Income Allocation ("SIA") aims to offer investors a broadly diversified global investment opportunity with the primary purpose to generate regular income. Consequently, the Sub-Fund mainly invests into distributing investment vehicles, which have an income component. Additionally, a call writing strategy is used to generate further income.

Allocations to the Portfolios
For a "conservative" portfolio, the Investment Advisor aims to suggest an allocation to provide the opportunity for a mid to long-term return in Euro. In order to do so, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will have a significant allocation to the Fixed Income Portfolio since fixed income assets tend to have lower volatility and so provide some protection against a fall in value of the Sub-Fund's investments while also offering income generation. The Sub-Fund may also have a smaller allocation to the Equity Portfolio and Alternative Portfolio since equities and alternative investments tend to offer the potential for capital appreciation but are typically more volatile than fixed income assets. The expected range of allocations for a "conservative" portfolio is set out below:

- Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 100%
- Equity Portfolio: 0–60%
- Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%

Allocations within the Portfolios
Allocations within each of the Portfolios are made (i) in the case of the Equity Portfolio, geographically, for example, the United States, Japan or the Eurozone, (ii) in the case of the Fixed Income Portfolio to fixed income instruments of different types and issuers, for example, Euro corporate bonds, and (iii) in the case of the Alternatives Portfolio to indirect eligible baskets of commodities, single commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs.

The Sub-Fund will also aim to weight each of the Portfolios towards exposure to Eurozone assets, such that the Sub-Fund has a Eurozone focus in line with its Sub-Fund currency.

Investment Process
The Sub-Fund Manager will obtain exposure to the Portfolios predominantly through investment in exchange traded fund or funds (each an ETF) or other UCIs or, in the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations may be to debt securities linked to the performance of such individual commodities, which will be exchange traded notes or certificates (the ETCs). According to section 3.1 j), investments in certificates are only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities.

The Sub-Fund may not enter into any obligations regarding the transfer of physical commodities.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and UCIs, the Sub-Fund's investments will be listed on regulated markets.

ETFs and other UCIs
Where exposure is obtained through investment in ETFs or other UCIs, the allocation to each Portfolio will be expressed as an allocation recommended by the Investment Advisor to an ETF, for example a Eurozone stock market focussed ETF or U.S. government bond focussed ETF, or a diversified commodity index, with the exception of individual commodities within the Alternatives Portfolio. To the extent that there is no suitable ETF tracking an index representative of the recommended allocation, the Sub-Fund may take exposure to a recommended financial index as further described below.

Such ETFs may include ETFs in relation to which DWS Investments S.A. also acts as Management Company (such an ETF, a DWS ETF). ETFs are selected on the basis of criteria such as cost, liquidity and tracking error, in the best interests of investors and in order to achieve the Investment Objective.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in UCIs. Such UCIs will include UCITS (such as the ETFs) and, in accordance with the limits of the Law of 2010, up to 10% in AIFs. Such UCIs may be domiciled in the EEA, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man. Such UCIs may be constituted as corporates, including investment companies, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds and may be traded, listed or dealt in on a stock exchange or other regulated market. The Sub-Fund will not invest in ETFs domiciled in the U.S. These investments will be in line with the investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

ETCs
In the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations will be to ETCs. These will be unleveraged debt securities listed or traded on regulated markets.

FDI
As an alternative to investing in an ETF, the Sub-Fund Manager may take exposure to a financial index through the use of FDI. Forward currency exchange contracts, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), currency futures, futures on indices and single stocks or securities, options or swaps, may be used by the Sub-Fund for investment purposes and also for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging). When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

Liquid Asset Strategy
In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 20% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

Additional Exclusions

The exclusions shown below do not apply to investments in target funds and/or derivatives.

Investments in financial instruments issued by companies are excluded if they are identified as being involved in the manufacturing or selling of controversial weapons or key components of controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and/or chemical and biological weapons). In addition, the shareholdings within a group structure may be taken into consideration for the exclusions.

The Sub-Fund does not promote any environmental or social characteristics and does not pursue a sustainable investment objective.

In accordance with article 7 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, the following is disclosed for the Sub-Fund: The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are not considered separately by the Sub-Fund management for this financial product as the investment strategy does not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

The following is the disclosure in accordance with article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of June 18, 2020, on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment: The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions and total return swaps under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every sub-fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per sub-fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The respective risks connected with investments in the Sub-Fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

The Sub-Fund does not promote any Environmental or Social characteristics or any combination of these characteristics.

Additional information

When using total return swaps to implement the investment strategy as described above, the following shall be noted:

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to total return swaps, expressed as the sum of notionals of the total return swaps divided by the Sub-Fund's NAV, is expected to be 0%, but depending on the respective market conditions, with the objective of efficient portfolio management and in the interest of the investors, it may reach up to 10%. The calculation is performed in line with the guidelines CESR/10-788. However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Additional information on total return swaps may be found in the General Section of the Prospectus, amongst others, in the section 3.12 "Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of efficient portfolio management techniques". The selection of counterparties to any total return swap is subject to the principles as described in the section "Choice of counterparty" in the General Section of the Prospectus. Further information on the counterparties is disclosed in the annual report. For special risk considerations linked to total return swaps, investors should refer to the section 4.6 "Risk factors", and in particular the section "Risks associated with derivative transactions" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.11% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

DB Strategic Income Allocation USD (SIA) Balanced Plus

Investor profile	Growth-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	USD
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany The Sub-Fund Manager has entered into an advisory agreement with Deutsche Bank AG. The investment advice shall thereby encompass analysis and recommendations of suitable investment instruments, which take into account sustainability risks.
Launch date	28.06.2021 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	Portfolio excl. Derivatives
Leverage	Up to twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within three Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within three Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	2.00%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	USD LDB**, USD LDB10**, USD SDB**, USD WAMDB**, USD DPMDB**, USD PFDB	USD
	SGD SDBH**	SGD
	HKD SDB**,***	HKD
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	USD LDB**, USD SDB**, SGD SDBH**, HKD SDB**,***	up to 3%
	USD LDB10**	up to 1%
	USD WAMDB**, USD DPMDB**, USD PFDB	0%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	USD LDB**, USD LDB10**, USD SDB**, USD WAMDB**, SGD SDBH**, USD DPMDB**, USD PFDB, HKD SDB**,***	0%
All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	USD LDB**	up to 1.445%
	USD LDB10**	up to 0.45%
	USD SDB**, HKD SDB**,***	up to 0.65%
	USD WAMDB**, USD DPMDB**	up to 0.245%
	SGD SDBH**	up to 0.68%
	USD PFDB	up to 1.195%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	HKD SDB**,***, SGD SDBH**, USD DPMDB**, USD LDB**, USD LDB10**, USD PFDB, USD SDB**, USD WAMDB**	0.00%
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	USD LDB**, USD LDB10**, USD SDB**, USD WAMDB**, SGD SDBH**, USD PFDB, HKD SDB**,***	0.05%
	USD DPMDB**	0.01%
Launch date	USD LDB**, USD LDB10**, USD SDB**, USD WAMDB**	28.06.2021
	SGD SDBH**	20.08.2021
	USD DPMDB**	08.10.2021
	USD PFDB	17.01.2022
	HKD SDB**,***	Upon decision of the Board of Directors or the Management Company.

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.
** The Share Class targets a distribution of 4% per annum. Distribution amounts are not guaranteed and are purely indicative. The targeted distribution amounts depend on various factors, such as market developments and the composition of the portfolio and may be subject to change without notice. Actual determined distributions may therefore differ over time or may even be zero.
*** The minimum initial investment amount for this share class: HKD 5,000,000. The Fund reserves the right to deviate from this minimum investment amount at its own discretion. Subsequent purchases can be made in any amount.

Due to its composition and the techniques applied by its fund management, the Sub-Fund is subject to markedly **increased volatility**, which means that the price per share may be subject to **substantial** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DB Strategic Income Allocation USD (SIA) Balanced Plus, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund name indicates a "Balanced" profile as described under "Additional classification" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DB Strategic Income Allocation USD (SIA) Balanced Plus is to achieve a mid to long-term capital growth and aims to limit losses of capital to a maximum of 20% on an annualised basis (as further described in more detail below).

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy

In order to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will seek to gain indirect exposure to three primary asset class portfolios diversified among and within themselves (each, a Portfolio and together the Portfolios) in proportions that are consistent with the Investment Objective, as further described below. The Sub-Fund Manager will implement the Sub-Fund's investment policy predominantly via investments in UCITS and other UCIs. In doing so, the Sub-Fund pursuits a fund-of-fund strategy.

The Portfolios

The Sub-Fund's investments will be indirectly allocated to each of the following Portfolios, as described under Investment Process further below:

- Debt securities, including fixed and floating rate government bonds, corporate bonds, high yield bonds and money market instruments of issuers domiciled in, and governments of both developed and emerging market countries which may be of investment or non-investment grade (the Fixed Income Portfolio).
- Equities of companies (all-cap) which are either listed and/or domiciled in both developed markets and emerging markets (the Equity Portfolio).
- Alternative investments comprising eligible indirect exposure to commodities and property

investments through closed-ended REITs (the Alternatives Portfolio).

The Sub-Fund's investments will be allocated in different proportions to the Portfolios by the Sub-Fund Manager on the basis of advice received from the Investment Advisor. How the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations is described under Portfolio Allocation Process below. How the Sub-Fund Manager may invest into the Portfolios is described under Investment Process below.

The Sub-Fund Manager will consider any proposed changes to the portfolio and may in its discretion overrule or reject any suggestions.

The Sub-Fund Manager is also responsible for risk and control monitoring in respect of the Sub-Fund, including but not limited to monitoring of market, credit and liquidity risks as well as some portfolio administration activities, including additional NAV checks and reporting.

The Investment Advisor may advise the Sub-Fund Manager in relation to changing the composition of each of the Portfolios and the allocation to each Portfolio periodically – expected to be yearly but may be more or less frequently where required in order to take into account changing market, economic, political and other related circumstances.

The Sub-Fund is designed for investors who want to maximize their exposure to higher-yielding asset classes, while containing downside risk beyond their risk tolerance through the implementation of a Risk Reduction Strategy.

Risk Reduction Strategy
In addition to the allocation to the Portfolios, the Sub-Fund Manager will seek to implement a strategy on the basis of the Investment Advisor's recommendation intended to preserve capital by limiting a fall in the value of the Sub-Fund's net assets not more than 20% on an annualised basis (the Risk Reduction Strategy). The Risk Reduction Strategy aims to limit the potential loss in the Sub-Fund during any 12-month period on a rolling basis – i.e. from any given day, the strategy is designed to try to limit any loss in the value of the Sub-Fund's net assets during the 12 months from that day to 20%.

The Risk Reduction Strategy involves investment in hedging instruments such as put options (the Hedge Portfolio) and/or other FDIs. Such put options will be intended to limit the risk of losses typically, but not exclusively, in the Equity Portfolio, on the basis that equities tend to be more volatile than fixed income investments and therefore more likely to suffer more significant falls in value. For example, the Investment Advisor may propose the purchase of a put option in respect of an equity or fixed income index in which the Sub-Fund is invested via an ETF. If the value of such index declines (and therefore so does the value of the ETF tracking such index) then the put option will increase in value and may allow the Sub-Fund Manager to sell the put option at a price that is higher than the market price at which the put option was purchased and, as a result, limit the loss faced by the Sub-Fund as a result of the decline in the value of the index.

The Hedge Portfolio may be adjusted frequently, including, in exceptional circumstances, up to daily, to take into account changing circumstances including market or economic conditions. There can be no guarantee that an investment in the Hedge Portfolio will be successful and actual losses in the Sub-Fund may exceed 20% in any one year or other period. There is a cost associated with purchasing hedging instruments such as put options and so an investment in the Hedge Portfolio may negatively impact the value of the Sub-Fund since put options may not be exercised and so may expire unused.

Call Writing Strategy
The Sub-Fund may sell call options on the underlying portfolio or portfolio related positions (i.e. options on equity indices, bond indices or commodity indices) in order to receive a premium and increase the income. Selling call options generally results in the Sub-Fund not or only partially participating in price increases of the underlying assets. On the other hand participation in price losses is reduced by the amount of the option premiums received.

Portfolio Allocation Process
The Investment Advisor uses a strategic asset allocation approach (the Strategic Asset Allocation or SAA) in order to advise the Sub-Fund Manager as regards the Sub-Fund's investments. The SAA is the basis upon which the Investment Advisor determines the suggested allocations both to, and also within, each of the Portfolios and it takes into account three fundamental parameters:

- The expected return of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this includes capital and income.
- The expected volatility of each of the assets in each Portfolio – this means the expected degree of variation in the return of the assets.
- The expected correlations between the assets in each Portfolio – this means how their respective returns move relative to each other. A high correlation would exist where the two assets move in the same direction (e.g. both move up in value over the same time period).

The analysis and predictions of the Investment Advisor under these parameters are based on factors including historical data (i.e. how has the asset performed in the past), market expectations (e.g. the level of growth the U.S. economy is expected to experience) and also factors specific to an asset (e.g. expected defaults, if any, for fixed income assets). The aim of the SAA is to define the allocations to the various assets comprising each of the Portfolios based on a combined expected level of risk and return. Typically, a higher level of risk is associated with a higher potential level of return.

The Strategic Income Allocation (SIA) aims to offer investors a broadly diversified global investment opportunity with the primary purpose to generate regular income. Consequently, the Sub-Fund mainly invests into distributing investment vehicles, which have an income component. Additionally, a call writing strategy is used to generate further income.

Allocations to the Portfolios
For a "balanced" portfolio, the Investment Advisor aims to suggest an allocation to provide the opportunity for a mid to long-term capital growth. In order to do so, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will always have an allocation to the Equity Portfolio since equities tend to offer the potential for capital appreciation. In addition, a smaller allocation to the Alternative Portfolio might be used for potential capital appreciation. It is also expected that the Sub-Fund will have an allocation to the Fixed Income Portfolio since fixed income assets tend to have lower volatility and so provide some protection against a fall in value of the Sub-Fund's investments. The expected range of allocations for a "balanced" portfolio is set out below:

- Fixed Income Portfolio: up to 70%
- Equity Portfolio: 30–80%
- Alternatives Portfolio: 0–15%

Allocations within the Portfolios
Allocations within each of the Portfolios are made (i) in the case of the Equity Portfolio, geographically, for example, the United States, Japan or the Eurozone, (ii) in the case of the Fixed Income Portfolio to fixed income instruments of different types and issuers, for example, U.S. corporate bonds, and (iii) in the case of the Alternatives Portfolio to indirect eligible baskets of commodities, single commodities and property investments through closed-ended REITs.

The Sub-Fund will also aim to weight each of the Portfolios towards exposure to USD denominated assets, such that the Sub-Fund has a U.S. focus.

Investment Process
The Sub-Fund Manager will obtain exposure to the Portfolios predominantly through investment in exchange traded fund or funds (each an ETF) or other UCIs or, in the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations may be to debt securities linked to the performance of such individual commodities, which will be exchange traded notes or certificates (the ETCs). According to Section 3.1 j), investments in certificates are only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities.

The Sub-Fund may not enter into any obligations regarding the transfer of physical commodities.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and UCIs, the Sub-Fund's investments will be listed on regulated markets.

ETFs and other UCIs
Where exposure is obtained through investment in ETFs or other UCIs, the allocation to each Portfolio will be expressed as an allocation recommended by the Investment Advisor to an ETF, for example a Eurozone stock market focussed ETF or U.S. government bond focussed ETF, or a diversified commodity index, with the exception of individual commodities within the Alternatives Portfolio. To the extent that there is no suitable ETF tracking an index representative of the recommended allocation, the Sub-Fund may take exposure to a recommended financial index as further described below.

Such ETFs may include ETFs in relation to which DWS Investments S.A. also acts as Management Company (such an ETF, a DWS ETF). ETFs are selected on the basis of criteria such as cost, liquidity and tracking error, in the best interests of investors and in order to achieve the Investment Objective.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in UCIs. Such UCIs will include UCITS (such as the ETFs) and, in accordance with the limits of the Law of 2010, up to 10% in AIFs. Such UCIs may be domiciled in the EEA, Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man. Such UCIs may be constituted as corporates, including investment companies, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds and may be traded, listed or dealt in on a stock exchange or other regulated market. The Sub-Fund will not invest in ETFs domiciled in the U.S. These investments will be in line with the investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

ETCs
In the case of single commodity exposures, the allocations will be to ETCs. These will be unleveraged debt securities listed or traded on regulated markets.

FDI
As an alternative to investing in an ETF, the Sub-Fund Manager may take exposure to a financial index through the use of FDI. Forward currency exchange contracts, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs), currency futures, futures on indices and single stocks or securities, options or swaps, may be used by the Sub-Fund for investment purposes and also for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging). When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

Liquid Asset Strategy
In accordance with Article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 20% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

Additional Exclusions

The exclusions shown below do not apply to investments in target funds and/or derivatives.

Investments in financial instruments issued by companies are excluded if they are identified as being involved in the manufacturing or selling of controversial weapons or key components of controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and/or chemical and biological weapons). In addition, the shareholdings within a group structure may be taken into consideration for the exclusions.

The Sub-Fund does not promote any environmental or social characteristics and does not pursue a sustainable investment objective.

In accordance with article 7 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, the following is disclosed for the Sub-Fund: The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are not considered separately by the Sub-Fund management for this financial product as the investment strategy does not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

The following is the disclosure in accordance with article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of June 18, 2020, on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment: The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions and total return swaps under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act and in addition to the investment limits described in the articles of incorporation and this Prospectus at least 25% of the Sub-Fund´s gross assets (determined as being the value of the Sub-Fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) are invested in such equity capital investments as defined in article 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act that may be acquired for the Sub-Fund in accordance with the articles of incorporation and this Prospectus (Mixed Fund).

Equity capital investments in this respect are

- equities admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market and which are not:

  (i) units of investment funds;
  (ii) 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 Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iii) units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iv) 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 or EEA Member State 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;
  (v) 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 or EEA Member State 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.

- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest more than 50% of their value or more than 50% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 51% of their value; if the terms and conditions of an equity fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 51% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the

equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest at least 25% of their value or at least 25% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the fund´s assets without taking Into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 25% of their value; if the terms and conditions of a balanced fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 25% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds that carry out a valuation at least once per week in the amount of the percentage of their assets published on each valuation date that they actually invest themselves, or as a fund of fund, in units of corporations.

Units of corporations as defined in indents 2 through 4 are

- units of corporations that are admitted to official trading on an exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject there to corporate income tax and are not exempt from it;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a third country and are subject there to corporate income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it; and
- units of other investment funds, which in turn meet the requirements of indents 2 through 4 and of this sentence, in the respective amount specified there.

However, units of corporations are not those that correspond to the categories as defined in indent 1 (a) to (e) above or are held indirectly via partnerships.

Equity capital investments indirectly held by the Sub-Fund via partnerships are not equity capital investments.

Individual investment fund units may only be taken into consideration once for the purposes of determining the daily equity capital investment rate.

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

Notwithstanding section 3.2, the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in Section 3.1 e, provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every sub-fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per sub-fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's

net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The respective risks connected with investments in the Sub-Fund are disclosed in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

The Sub-Fund does not promote any Environmental or Social characteristics or any combination of these characteristics.

Additional information

When using total return swaps to implement the investment strategy as described above, the following shall be noted:

The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to total return swaps, expressed as the sum of notionals of the total return swaps divided by the Sub-Fund's NAV, is expected to be 0%, but depending on the respective market conditions, with the objective of efficient portfolio management and in the interest of the investors, it may reach up to 10%. The calculation is performed in line with the guidelines CESR/10-788. However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Additional information on total return swaps may be found in the General Section of the Prospectus, amongst others, in the section 3.12 "Investments in financial derivative instruments and use of efficient portfolio management techniques". The selection of counterparties to any total return swap is subject to the principles as described in the section "Choice of counterparty" in the General Section of the Prospectus. Further information on the counterparties is disclosed in the annual report. For special risk considerations linked to total return swaps, investors should refer to the section 4.6 "Risk factors", and in particular the section "Risks associated with derivative transactions" in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.11% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

The possibility of the shares also being traded in other markets without the Management

Company's consent cannot be ruled out. A third party can, without the consent of the Management Company, arrange for the shares to be included in the open market or in other over-the-counter trading.

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

DWS Strategic Balance

Investor profile	Growth-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	EUR
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	-
Launch date	29.01.2018 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	50% MSCI World net total return, unhedged in EUR (MSDEWIN), 50% iboxx EUR Overall TR Index (QW7A)
Leverage	Up to twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing for all Share Classes other than UCITS ETF Share Class. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Anti-Dilution-Levy	The Sub-Fund may apply anti-dilution levy for UCITS ETF Share Class.
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within two Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within two Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	3.25%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	FC, ID, LC, LD, NC, RC, FC10, TFC, UCITS ETF C, UCITS ETF C	EUR
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	FC, ID, RC, FC10, TFC, UCITS ETF C, UCITS ETF C LC, LD NC	0% up to 3% up to 2%
Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	FC, ID, LC, LD, NC, RC, FC10, TFC, UCITS ETF C, UCITS ETF C	0%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	FC, TFC, UCITS ETF C, UCITS ETF C	up to 0.43%
	ID, FC10	up to 0.3%
	LC, LD	up to 0.8%
	NC	up to 1%
	RC	up to 0.9%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	FC, FC10, ID, LC, LD, NC, RC, TFC, UCITS ETF C, UCITS ETF C	0.00%
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	FC, LC, LD, NC, RC, FC10, TFC	0.05%
	ID	0.01%
	UCITS ETF C, UCITS ETF C	0.00%
Launch date	FC, ID, LC	29.01.2018
	LD	31.01.2019
	NC	25.04.2019
	RC	28.06.2019
	FC10	31.01.2022
	TFC	02.09.2024
	UCITS ETF C, UCITS ETF C	Upon decision of the Board of Directors or the Management Company.

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Due to its composition and the techniques applied by its fund management, the Sub-Fund is subject to markedly **increased volatility**, which means that the price per share may be subject to **substantial** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DWS Strategic Balance, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment policy

This Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and reports as product in accordance with article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability related disclosures in the financial services sector("SFDR").

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DWS Strategic Balance is to achieve a positive mid- to long-term investment performance taking in account the opportunities and risks of the international capital markets.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

The Sub-Fund combines eligible investment vehicles from different asset classes in order to achieve a balanced risk-reward investment profile and targets an annualized volatility between 5% and 10% over a rolling 5-year period. However, it cannot be guaranteed that the volatility range will be met at any time.

The Sub-Fund invests predominantly in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs). The scope of ETF's is not limited to a single investment type. The Sub-Fund may invest in ETF's of all asset classes which are eligible as per article 41 (1) e) of the Law of 2010. Moreover, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 49% in interest-bearing securities, in equities, in certificates on, for example, equities, bonds, indices, commodities and precious metals, in convertible bonds, in warrant-linked bonds whose underlying warrants relate to securities, in equity warrants, in participation and dividend-right certificates, in derivatives, funds (including money market funds) as well as in money market instruments and deposits with credit institutions.

In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 49% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

The Sub-Fund's investments in asset backed securities and mortgage-backed securities shall be limited to 20% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

Up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in certificates on commodities, commodities indices, precious metals and precious metals indices. According to section 3.1 j) of the General Section of the Prospectus, investment in the certificates listed here is only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities. When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

Investments in shares of UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In compliance with section 3.2 of the General Section of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund may use suitable derivative financial instruments and techniques for hedging, efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, including – but not limited to – forwards, futures, options and swaps (including credit default swaps).

The Sub-Fund may also use American depository receipts ("ADRs") and global depository receipts ("GDRs") to gain exposure to equity securities instead of using physical securities in circumstances where, due to local restrictions or quota limitations, it is not possible to hold these directly or where it is otherwise advantageous to the Sub-Fund to do so.

The Management Company employs a risk management process which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage at any time the risks attached to the Fund's FDI positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio of assets of a Fund. The Management Company will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments in respect of the relevant Fund.

At least 51% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Further information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund as well as the considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the annex to this Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

In addition, the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in all other permissible assets as specified in section 3 of the General Section of the Prospectus.

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act and in addition to the investment limits described in the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus at least 25% of the Sub-Fund´s gross assets (determined as being the value of the Sub-Fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) are invested in such equity capital investments as defined in article 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act that may be acquired for the Sub-Fund in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus (Mixed Fund).

Equity capital investments in this respect are

- equities admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market and which are not:

  (i) units of investment funds;
  (ii) 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 sub-/fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iii) units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iv) 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;
  (v) 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.

- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest more than 50% of their value or more than 50% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 51% of their value; if the terms and conditions of an equity fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 51% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest at least 25% of their value or at least 25% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 25% of their value; if the terms and conditions of a balanced fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 25% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds that carry out a valuation at least once per week in the amount of the percentage of their assets published on each valuation date that they actually invest themselves, or as a fund of fund, in units of corporations.

Units of corporations as defined in indents 2 through 4 are

- units of corporations admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject there to corporate income tax and are not exempt from it;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a third country and are subject there to corporate income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it; and
- units of other investment funds, which in turn meet the requirements of indents 2 through 4 and of this sentence, in the respective amount specified there.

However, units of corporations are not those that correspond to the categories as defined in indent 1 (i) to (v) above or are held indirectly via partnerships.

Equity capital investments indirectly held by the Sub-Fund via partnerships are not equity capital investments.

Individual investment fund units may only be taken into consideration once for the purposes of determining the daily equity capital investment rate.

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

meets the criteria of article 50 of the UCITS Directive.

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every sub-fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per sub-fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The respective risks connected with investments in this Sub-Fund are contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee, up to 0.05% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

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.

Product name: DWS Strategic Balance

Legal entity identifier: 5493000VZUWEEH77IC29

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

● ● ☐ **Yes**	● ○ **X No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: __%**	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: __%**	**X** It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

This sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics related to a general consideration of ESG criteria by excluding, for example, investments in companies with the worst norm-related issues towards international standards and/or investments in companies whose involvement in controversial sectors exceeds predefined revenue thresholds.

This sub-fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of an in-house ESG assessment methodology and ESG specific exclusion thresholds as further described in the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?". The methodology applies different assessment approaches that are used as sustainability indicators which are:

• **Norm Controversy Assessment** used as an indicator for a company's exposure to norm-related issues towards international standards.

• **Freedom House Status** used as an indicator for the political and civil liberties of a country.

• **Exposure to controversial sectors** used as an indicator for a company's involvement in controversial sectors.

• **Exposure to controversial weapons** used as an indicator for a company's involvement in controversial weapons.

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

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

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

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

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

X Yes, the sub-fund considers the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the SFDR:

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);

• Violations of the United Nations Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (no. 10); and

• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

The aforementioned principal adverse impacts are considered by applying the exclusions to the assets of the sub-fund that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as outlined in the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?". The investment strategy does not apply a dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Further information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be provided in a sub-fund specific annex to the annual report.

☐ No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

This sub-fund pursues a strategy based on multiple asset classes as main investment strategy. Thesub-fund targets an annualized volatility between 5% and 10% over a rolling 5-year period and investspredominantly in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs). The scope of ETF's is not limited to a singleinvestment type. The sub-fund may invest in ETF's of all asset classes which are eligible as per Article41 (1) e) of the Law of 2010. Moreover, the sub-fund may invest up to 49% in interest-bearingsecurities, in equities, in certificates on, for example, equities, bonds, indices, commodities andprecious metals, in convertible bonds, in warrant-linked bonds whose underlying warrants relate tosecurities, in equity warrants, in participation and dividend-right certificates, in derivatives, funds(including money market funds) as well as in money market instruments and deposits with creditinstitutions. The sub-fund's investments in asset backed securities and mortgage backed securitiesshall be limited to 20% of the sub-fund's net asset value. Up to 10% of the sub-fund's assets may beinvested in certificates on commodities, commodities indices, precious metals and precious metalsindices. The sub-fund's assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs providedthat no more than 20% of the sub-fund's assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.Investments in shares of UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the sub-fund's net assets intotal. Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus. At least 51% of the sub-fund's net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continuously controlled via the sub-fund's investment guidelines monitoring.

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 sub-fund aims to achieve the promoted environmental and social characteristics by assessing potential assets via an in-house ESG assessment methodology, regardless of their economic prospects for success, and by applying exclusion criteria based on this assessment.

The ESG assessment methodology is using a proprietary software tool which sources data from one or several ESG data providers, public sources and/or internal assessments to derive overall assessments. The methodology applied to derive such overall assessments can be based on different methods, such as prioritizing one data vendor, worst-of or averaging approach. Internal assessments may take into account factors such as an issuer's future expected ESG developments, plausibility of data with regard to past or future events, the willingness to engage in dialogue on ESG matters and/or ESG-related decisions of a company. Further, internal ESG assessments for investee companies may consider the relevance of the exclusion criteria for the market sector of the investee company.

The proprietary software tool uses, amongst others, the approaches described below to evaluate the adherence to the promoted ESG characteristics and whether investee companies follow good governance practices. The assessment approaches include, for example, exclusions related to revenues generated from controversial sectors or the exposure to such controversial sectors. In some of the assessment approaches, issuers receive one of six possible assessments, with "A" representing the best and "F" the worst assessment. If an issuer is excluded based on one assessment approach, the sub-fund is prohibited from investing in that issuer.

Depending on the investable universe, the portfolio allocation and the exposure to certain sectors, the assessment approaches described below may be more or less relevant which is reflected in the number of issuers being actually excluded.

• **Norm Controversy Assessment**

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

• **Freedom House Status**

Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their

degree of political and civil liberties. Based on the Freedom House Status, countries that are classified as “not free” are excluded as an investment.

• **Exposure to controversial sectors**

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

a. Manufacturing and/or distribution of civil handguns or ammunition: 5% or more
b. Manufacturing of tobacco products: 5% or more
c. Mining of oil sand: 5% or more
d. Companies that derive 25% or more from thermal coal mining and thermal coal-based power generation as well as companies with thermal coal expansion plans, such as additional expansion of coal mining, coal production or coal usage. Companies with thermal coal expansion plans are excluded based on an internal identification methodology. In the event of exceptional circumstances, such as measures imposed by a government to address challenges in the energy sector, the Management Company may decide to temporarily suspend the application of the coal-related exclusions to individual companies/geographical regions.

• **Exposure to controversial weapons**

Companies are excluded if they are identified as being involved in the manufacturing or selling of controversial weapons or key components of controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, and/or chemical and biological weapons). In addition, the shareholdings within a group structure may be taken into consideration for the exclusions.

• **Use-of-Proceeds Bond Assessment**

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

In particular, investments in use-of-proceeds bonds are prohibited based on the following issuer criteria:
- Sovereign issuers classified as “not free” by Freedom House;
- Companies with the worst Norm Controversy Assessment of “F” as referred to above;
- Companies that manufacture tobacco products: 5% or more;
- Companies with involvement in controversial weapons as referred to above; or
- Companies with identified thermal coal expansion plans as referred to above.

• **Target Fund Assessment**

Target funds are evaluated in relation to the underlying companies and are eligible if these companies are aligned with the criteria of the Norm Controversy Assessment and the exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, and/or chemical weapons and biological weapons). Investment in companies with the worst Norm Controversy Assessment of “F” is permitted up to a determined threshold. Considering the tolerance threshold, diversity of data vendors and methodologies, the available data coverage as well as the target fund portfolio rebalancing, this sub-fund may be indirectly exposed to certain assets that would be excluded if invested directly or for which data coverage is limited or not available.

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

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

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

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

The assessment of the good governance practices of the investee companies (including assessments related to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance) is part of the Norm Controversy Assessment which evaluates a company's behavior within generally accepted international standards and principles of responsible business conduct. Further information can be found in the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?". Companies with the worst Norm Controversy Assessment of "F" are excluded as an investment.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

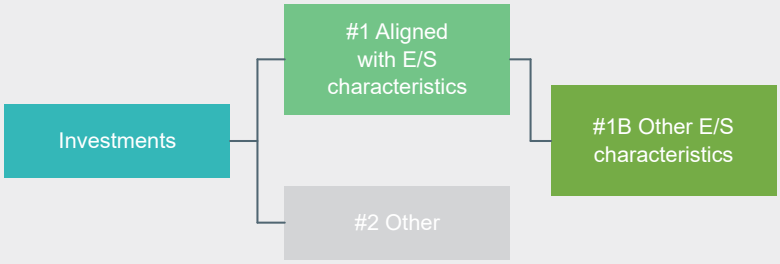
This sub-fund invests at least 51% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 49% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are either out-of-scope of the ESG assessment methodology or for which ESG data coverage is incomplete (#2 Other) as further detailed in the section "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".

A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this sub-fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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

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

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the sub-fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The sub-fund not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or 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.

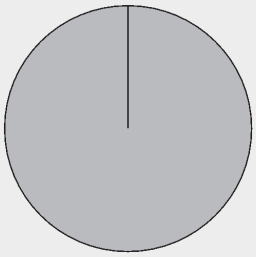
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

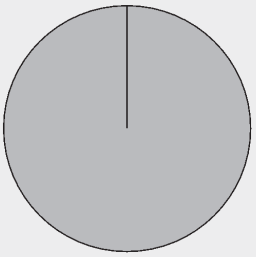
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

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



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The sub-fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or 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?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

At least 51% of the sub-fund’s net assets are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 49% of the sub-fund’s net assets may be invested in assets which are either out-of-scope of the ESG assessment methodology or for which ESG data coverage is incomplete (#2 Other). Full ESG data coverage is required for the assessment of direct investments in companies in relation to good governance practices.

Assets under “#2 Other” can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy, such as sight deposits with credit institutions and derivatives. These assets can be used by the portfolio management for performance, risk diversification, liquidity and hedging purposes.

Minimum environmental or social safeguards are not or only partially considered for the sub-fund’s investments falling within “#2 Other”.

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

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

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU1740984924/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

DWS Strategic Defensive

Investor profile	Income-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	EUR
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	-
Launch date	29.01.2018 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	30% MSCI World net total return, unhedged in EUR (MSDEWIN), 70% iboxx EUR Overall TR Index (QW7A)
Leverage	Up to twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing for all Share Classes other than UCITS ETF Share Class. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Anti-Dilution-Levy	The Sub-Fund may apply anti-dilution levy for UCITS ETF Share Class.
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within two Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within two Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	3.25%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	FC, ID, LC, XD**, LD, RC, FC10, TFC, UCITS ETF C	EUR
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	FC, ID, XD**, RC, FC10, TFC, UCITS ETF C LC, LD	0% up to 3%
Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	FC, ID, LC, XD**, LD, RC, FC10, TFC, UCITS ETF C	0%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	FC, TFC, UCITS ETF C	up to 0.4%
	ID, FC10	up to 0.27%
	LC, LD	up to 0.75%
	XD**	up to 0.15%
	RC	up to 0.9%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	FC, FC10, ID, LC, LD, RC, TFC, UCITS ETF C, XD**	0.00%
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	FC, LC, XD**, LD, RC, FC10, TFC	0.05%
	ID	0.01%
	UCITS ETF C	0.00%
Launch date	FC, ID, LC, XD**	29.01.2018
	LD	31.01.2019
	RC	28.06.2019
	FC10	31.01.2022
	TFC	02.09.2024
	UCITS ETF C	Upon decision of the Board of Directors or the Management Company.

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.
** The share class is excluded from the option "exchanges of shares" stated in paragraph 8 of the General Section of the Prospectus. Redemption of the share class is still possible as stated in paragraph 5 of the General Section of the Prospectus.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DWS Strategic Defensive, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment policy

This Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and reports as product in accordance with article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR").

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DWS Strategic Defensive is to achieve a positive mid- to long-term investment performance taking in account the opportunities and risks of the international capital markets.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

The Sub-Fund combines eligible investment vehicles from different asset classes in order to achieve a defensive risk-reward investment profile and targets an annualized volatility between 2% and 5% over a rolling 5-year period. However, it cannot be guaranteed that the volatility range will be met at any time.

The Sub-Fund invests predominantly in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs). The scope of ETF's is not limited to a single investment type. The Sub-Fund may invest in ETF's of all asset classes which are eligible as per article 41 (1) e) of the Law of 2010.

Moreover, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 49% in interest-bearing securities, in equities, in certificates on, for example, equities, bonds, indices, commodities and precious metals, in convertible bonds, in warrant-linked bonds whose underlying warrants relate to securities, in equity warrants, in participation and dividend-right certificates, in derivatives, funds (including money market funds) as well as in money market instruments and deposits with credit institutions.

In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 49% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

The Sub-Fund's investments in asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities shall be limited to 20% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

Up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in certificates on commodities, commodities indices, precious metals and precious metals indices. According to section 3.1 j), in the General Section of the Prospectus, investment in the certificates listed here is only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities. When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j) in the General Section of the Prospectus, the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 (e) in the General Section of the Prospectus, provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every sub-fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per sub-fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the

limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

In compliance with section 3.2 of the General Section of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund may use suitable derivative financial instruments and techniques for hedging, efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, including – but not limited to – forwards, futures, options and swaps (including credit default swaps).

The Sub-Fund may also use American depository receipts ("ADRs") and global depository receipts ("GDRs") to gain exposure to equity securities instead of using physical securities in circumstances where, due to local restrictions or quota limitations, it is not possible to hold these directly or where it is otherwise advantageous to the Sub-Fund to do so.

The Management Company employs a risk management process which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage at any time the risks attached to the Fund's FDI positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio of assets of a Fund. The Management Company will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund.

At least 51% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Further information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund as well as the considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the annex to this Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

In addition, the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in all other permissible assets as specified in section 3 of the General Section of the Prospectus.

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j), the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 e), provided that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every sub-fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per sub-fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f).

The respective risks connected with investments in this Sub-Fund are contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 "Consideration of sustainability risks".

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives ("risk benchmark").

Leverage is not expected to exceed twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.05% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

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.

Product name: DWS Strategic Defensive

Legal entity identifier: 549300R19X0PLHZRW555

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

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

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.

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

This sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics related to a general consideration of ESG criteria by excluding, for example, investments in companies with the worst norm-related issues towards international standards and/or investments in companies whose involvement in controversial sectors exceeds predefined revenue thresholds.

This sub-fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of an in-house ESG assessment methodology and ESG specific exclusion thresholds as further described in the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?". The methodology applies different assessment approaches that are used as sustainability indicators which are:

• **Norm Controversy Assessment** used as an indicator for a company's exposure to norm-related issues towards international standards.

• **Freedom House Status** used as an indicator for the political and civil liberties of a country.

• **Exposure to controversial sectors** used as an indicator for a company's involvement in controversial sectors.

• **Exposure to controversial weapons** used as an indicator for a company's involvement in controversial weapons.

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

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

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

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

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

X Yes, the sub-fund considers the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the SFDR:

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);

• Violations of the United Nations Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (no. 10); and

• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

The aforementioned principal adverse impacts are considered by applying the exclusions to the assets of the sub-fund that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as outlined in the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?". The investment strategy does not apply a dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Further information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be provided in a sub-fund specific annex to the annual report.

No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

This sub-fund pursues a strategy based on multiple asset classes as main investment strategy. The sub-fund targets an annualized volatility between 2% and 5% over a rolling 5-year period and invests predominantly in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs). The scope of ETF's is not limited to a single investment type. The sub-fund may invest in ETF's of all asset classes which are eligible as per Article 41 (1) e) of the Law of 2010. Moreover, the sub-fund may invest up to 49% in interest-bearing securities, in equities, in certificates on, for example, equities, bonds, indices, commodities andprecious metals, in convertible bonds, in warrant-linked bonds whose underlying warrants relate to securities, in equity warrants, in participation and dividend-right certificates, in derivatives, funds (including money market funds) as well as in money market instruments and deposits with credit institutions. The sub-fund's investments in asset-backed securities and mortgage backed securities shall be limited to 20% of the sub-fund's net asset value. Up to 10% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in certificates on commodities, commodities indices, precious metals and precious metalsindices. The sub-fund's assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs provided that no more than 20% of the sub-fund's assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs. Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the sub-fund's net assets in total. Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus. At least 51% of the sub-fund's net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continuously controlled via the sub-fund's investment guidelines monitoring.

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 sub-fund aims to achieve the promoted environmental and social characteristics by assessing potential assets via an in-house ESG assessment methodology, regardless of their economic prospects for success, and by applying exclusion criteria based on this assessment.

The ESG assessment methodology is using a proprietary software tool which sources data from one or several ESG data providers, public sources and/or internal assessments to derive overall assessments. The methodology applied to derive such overall assessments can be based on different methods, such as prioritizing one data vendor, worst-of or averaging approach. Internal assessments may take into account factors such as an issuer's future expected ESG developments, plausibility of data with regard to past or future events, the willingness to engage in dialogue on ESG matters and/or ESG-related decisions of a company. Further, internal ESG assessments for investee companies may consider the relevance of the exclusion criteria for the market sector of the investee company.

The proprietary software tool uses, amongst others, the approaches described below to evaluate the adherence to the promoted ESG characteristics and whether investee companies follow good governance practices. The assessment approaches include, for example, exclusions related to revenues generated from controversial sectors or the exposure to such controversial sectors. In some of the assessment approaches, issuers receive one of six possible assessments, with "A" representing the best and "F" the worst assessment. If an issuer is excluded based on one assessment approach, the sub-fund is prohibited from investing in that issuer.

Depending on the investable universe, the portfolio allocation and the exposure to certain sectors, the assessment approaches described below may be more or less relevant which is reflected in the number of issuers being actually excluded.

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

• **Freedom House Status**

Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their

degree of political and civil liberties. Based on the Freedom House Status, countries that are classified as “not free” are excluded as an investment.

• **Exposure to controversial sectors**

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

a. Manufacturing and/or distribution of civil handguns or ammunition: 5% or more
b. Manufacturing of tobacco products: 5% or more
c. Mining of oil sand: 5% or more
d. Companies that derive 25% or more from thermal coal mining and thermal coal-based power generation as well as companies with thermal coal expansion plans, such as additional expansion of coal mining, coal production or coal usage. Companies with thermal coal expansion plans are excluded based on an internal identification methodology. In the event of exceptional circumstances, such as measures imposed by a government to address challenges in the energy sector, the Management Company may decide to temporarily suspend the application of the coal-related exclusions to individual companies/geographical regions.

• **Exposure to controversial weapons**

Companies are excluded if they are identified as being involved in the manufacturing or selling of controversial weapons or key components of controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, and/or chemical and biological weapons). In addition, the shareholdings within a group structure may be taken into consideration for the exclusions.

• **Use-of-Proceeds Bond Assessment**

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

In particular, investments in use-of-proceeds bonds are prohibited based on the following issuer criteria:
- Sovereign issuers classified as “not free” by Freedom House;
- Companies with the worst Norm Controversy Assessment of “F” as referred to above;
- Companies that manufacture tobacco products: 5% or more;
- Companies with involvement in controversial weapons as referred to above; or
- Companies with identified thermal coal expansion plans as referred to above.

• **Target Fund Assessment**

Target funds are evaluated in relation to the underlying companies and are eligible if these companies are aligned with the criteria of the Norm Controversy Assessment and the exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, and/or chemical weapons and biological weapons). Investment in companies with the worst Norm Controversy Assessment of “F” is permitted up to a determined threshold. Considering the tolerance threshold, diversity of data vendors and methodologies, the available data coverage as well as the target fund portfolio rebalancing, this sub-fund may be indirectly exposed to certain assets that would be excluded if invested directly or for which data coverage is limited or not available.

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

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

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

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

The assessment of the good governance practices of the investee companies (including assessments related to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance) is part of the Norm Controversy Assessment which evaluates a company's behavior within generally accepted international standards and principles of responsible business conduct. Further information can be found in the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?". Companies with the worst Norm Controversy Assessment of "F" are excluded as an investment.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

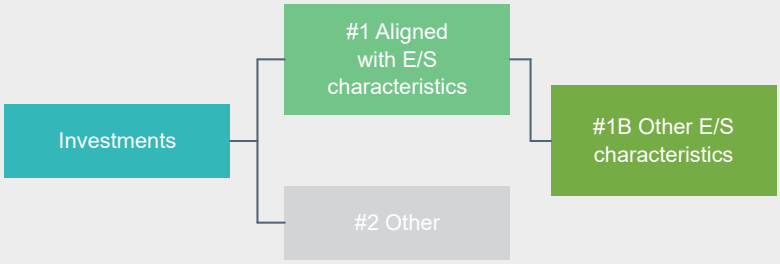
This sub-fund invests at least 51% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 49% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are either out-of-scope of the ESG assessment methodology or for which ESG data coverage is incomplete (#2 Other) as further detailed in the section "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".

A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this sub-fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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

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

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the sub-fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The sub-fund not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or 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.

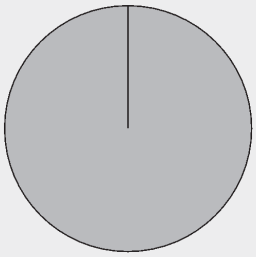
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

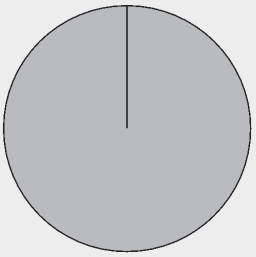
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

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



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The sub-fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or 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?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

At least 51% of the sub-fund’s net assets are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 49% of the sub-fund’s net assets may be invested in assets which are either out-of-scope of the ESG assessment methodology or for which ESG data coverage is incomplete (#2 Other). Full ESG data coverage is required for the assessment of direct investments in companies in relation to good governance practices.

Assets under “#2 Other” can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy, such as sight deposits with credit institutions and derivatives. These assets can be used by the portfolio management for performance, risk diversification, liquidity and hedging purposes.

Minimum environmental or social safeguards are not or only partially considered for the sub-fund’s investments falling within “#2 Other”.

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

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

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU1740985228/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

DWS Strategic Dynamic

Investor profile	Growth-oriented
Sub-Fund currency	EUR
Sub-Fund Manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Investment Advisor	-
Launch date	29.01.2018 (for differing launch dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (risk benchmark)	75% MSCI World net total return, unhedged in EUR (MSDEWIN), 25% iboxx EUR Overall TR Index (QW7A)
Leverage	Up to twice the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each Bank Business Day in Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Swing Pricing	The Sub-Fund may apply swing pricing for all Share Classes other than UCITS ETF Share Class. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Anti-Dilution-Levy	The Sub-Fund may apply anti-dilution levy for UCITS ETF Share Class.
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown NAV per share. Orders received at or before **16:00 Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **16:00 Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the NAV per share on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within two Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within two Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	3.25%
Expense cap	-

Overview of the Share Classes

Currency of the Share Class	FC, ID, LC, LD, IC, RC, FC10, TFC, UCITS ETF C	EUR
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	FC, ID, IC, RC, FC10, TFC, UCITS ETF C LC, LD	0% up to 3%
Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	FC, ID, LC, LD, IC, RC, FC10, TFC, UCITS ETF C	0%

Overview of the Share Classes (continued)

All-in fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)*	FC, TFC, UCITS ETF C	up to 0.45%
	ID, IC, FC10	up to 0.32%
	LC, LD	up to 0.85%
	RC	up to 0.9%
Service fee per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	FC, FC10, IC, ID, LC, LD, RC, TFC, UCITS ETF C	0.00%
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Sub-Fund)	FC, LC, LD, RC, FC10, TFC	0.05%
	ID, IC	0.01%
	UCITS ETF C	0.00%
Launch date	FC, ID, LC, LD	29.01.2018
	IC	15.11.2018
	RC	28.06.2019
	FC10	31.01.2022
	TFC	02.09.2024
	UCITS ETF C	Upon decision of the Board of Directors or the Management Company.

* For additional costs, see section 8 in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Due to its composition and the techniques applied by its fund management, the Sub-Fund is subject to markedly **increased volatility**, which means that the price per share may be subject to **substantial** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

For the Sub-Fund with the name DWS Strategic Dynamic, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Investment policy

This Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and reports as product in accordance with article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability related disclosures in the financial services sector("SFDR").

The objective of the investment policy of the Sub-Fund DWS Strategic Dynamic is to achieve a positive mid- to long-term investment performance taking into account the opportunities and risks of the international capital markets.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

The Sub-Fund combines eligible investment vehicles from different asset classes in order to achieve a dynamic risk-reward investment profile and targets an annualized volatility between 10% and 15% over a rolling 5-year period. However, it cannot be guaranteed that the volatility range will be met at any time.

The Sub-Fund invests predominantly in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs). The scope of ETF's is not limited to a single investment type. The Sub-Fund may invest in ETF's of all asset classes which are eligible as per article 41 (1) e) of the Law of 2010.

Moreover, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 49% in interest-bearing securities, in equities, in certificates on, for example, equities, bonds, indices, commodities and precious metals, in convertible bonds, in warrant-linked bonds whose underlying warrants relate to securities, in equity warrants, in participation and dividend-right certificates, in derivatives, funds (including money market funds) as well as in money market instruments and deposits with credit institutions.

In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the Sub-Fund may invest in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions and in money market funds. These investments in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as referred to below) will not in aggregate exceed 49% of the Sub-Funds' net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% ancillary liquid assets. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, it is permitted to temporarily hold more than 20% ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the Shareholder.

The Sub-Fund's investments in asset backed securities and mortgage-backed securities shall be limited to 20% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

Up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in certificates on commodities, commodities indices, precious metals and precious metals indices. According to section 3.1 j) in the General Section of the Prospectus, investment in the certificates listed here is only permitted if they are 1:1 certificates qualifying as transferable securities. When using financial indices, legal provisions apply as set out in article 44 (1) of the Law of 2010, and article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

Notwithstanding section 3.2 j) in the General Section of the Prospectus, the following applies:

The Sub-Fund's net assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in section 3.1 (e) of the General Section of the Prospectus, provided that no more than

20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs.

Every sub-fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per sub-fund is applicable in terms of liability to third parties.

Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets in total.

In case of investments in shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund, for example, regarding the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the Sub-Fund. However, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In the case of investments in shares of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investments held by that UCITS and/or by other UCIs are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in section 3.2 a), b), c), d), e) and f) of the General Section of the Prospectus.

In compliance with section 3.2 of the General Section of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund may use suitable derivative financial instruments and techniques for hedging, efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, including – but not limited to – forwards, futures, options and swaps (including credit default swaps).

The Sub-Fund may also use American depository receipts ("ADRs") and global depository receipts ("GDRs") to gain exposure to equity securities instead of using physical securities in circumstances where, due to local restrictions or quota limitations, it is not possible to hold these directly or where it is otherwise advantageous to the Sub-Fund to do so.

The Management Company employs a risk management process which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage at any time the risks attached to the Fund's FDI positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio of assets of a Fund. The Management Company will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund.

At least 51% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in assets that comply with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Further information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund as well as the considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the annex to this Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertibles.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The Sub-Fund intends to use securities financing transactions under the conditions and to the extent further described in the General Section of the Prospectus.

In addition, the Sub-Fund's net assets may be invested in all other permissible assets as specified in section 3 of the General Section of the Prospectus.

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act and in addition to the investment limits described in the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus at least 51% of the Sub-Fund´s gross assets (determined as being the value of the Sub-Fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) are invested in such equity capital investments as defined in article 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act that may be acquired for the Sub-Fund in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus (Equity Fund).

Equity capital investments in this respect are

- equities admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market and which are not:

  (i) units of investment funds;
  (ii) 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 sub-/fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iii) units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;
  (iv) 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;
  (v) 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.

- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest more than 50% of their value or more than 50% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 51% of their value; if the terms and conditions of an equity fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 51% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds, which in accordance with their terms and conditions of investment invest at least 25% of their value or at least 25% of their gross assets (determined as being the value of the investment fund´s assets without taking into account liabilities) themselves or as a fund of fund indirectly in units of corporations in the amount of 25% of their value; if the terms and conditions of a balanced fund make provisions for a percentage higher than 25% of its value or its gross assets, the share of the equity capital investment is, by way of derogation, deemed to be the amount of the higher percentage;
- units of investment funds that carry out a valuation at least once per week in the amount of the percentage of their assets published on each valuation date that they actually invest themselves, or as a fund of fund, in units of corporations.

Units of corporations as defined in indents 2 through 4 are

- units of corporations admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to, or included in, another organized market;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another state

that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject there to corporate income tax and are not exempt from it;
- units of corporations that are not real estate companies and that are domiciled in a third country and are subject there to corporate income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it; and
- units of other investment funds, which in turn meet the requirements of indents 2 through 4 and of this sentence, in the respective amount specified there.

However, units of corporations are not those that correspond to the categories as defined in indent 1 (i) to (v) above or are held indirectly via partnerships.

Equity capital investments indirectly held by the Sub-Fund via partnerships are not equity capital investments.

Individual investment fund units may only be taken into consideration once for the purposes of determining the daily equity capital investment rate.

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

The respective risks connected with investments in this Sub-Fund are contained in the General Section of the Prospectus.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company and the Sub-Fund management consider sustainability risks in the investment process as described in the General Section of the Prospectus in the section 3.10 “Consideration of sustainability risks”.

Risk Management

The relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk in the Sub-Fund.

In addition to the provisions of the General Section of the Prospectus, the potential market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using a reference portfolio that does not contain derivatives (“risk benchmark”).

Leverage is not expected to exceed twice the value of the Sub-Fund’s assets. The leverage effect is calculated using the sum of notional approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative position divided by the net present value of the portfolio). However, the disclosed expected level of leverage is not intended to be an additional exposure limit for the Sub-Fund.

Investment in shares of target funds

In addition to the information in the General Section of the Prospectus the following is applicable to this Sub-Fund:

When investing in target funds associated to the Sub-Fund, the part of the all-in fee attributable to shares of these target funds is reduced by the management fee/all-in fee up to 0.05% of the acquired target funds (modified difference method).

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the shares of the Sub-Fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded on regulated markets. At present, the Management Company does not make use of this option.

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

The market price of shares traded on a stock exchange or other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the NAV of the assets held in the Sub-Fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. As a result, the market price may deviate from the calculated NAV per share.

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.

Product name: DWS Strategic Dynamic

Legal entity identifier: 549300AZ897RVVOGIL41

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

● ● ☐ **Yes**	● ○ **X No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: __%**	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: __%**	**X** It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

This sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics related to a general consideration of ESG criteria by excluding, for example, investments in companies with the worst norm-related issues towards international standards and/or investments in companies whose involvement in controversial sectors exceeds predefined revenue thresholds.

This sub-fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and social characteristics promoted.

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

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

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics is assessed via the application of an in-house ESG assessment methodology and ESG specific exclusion thresholds as further described in the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?". The methodology applies different assessment approaches that are used as sustainability indicators which are:

• **Norm Controversy Assessment** used as an indicator for a company's exposure to norm-related issues towards international standards.

• **Freedom House Status** used as an indicator for the political and civil liberties of a country.

• **Exposure to controversial sectors** used as an indicator for a company's involvement in controversial sectors.

• **Exposure to controversial weapons** used as an indicator for a company's involvement in controversial weapons.

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

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

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

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

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

X Yes, the sub-fund considers the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the SFDR:

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);

• Violations of the United Nations Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (no. 10); and

• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

The aforementioned principal adverse impacts are considered by applying the exclusions to the assets of the sub-fund that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as outlined in the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?". The investment strategy does not apply a dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Further information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be provided in a sub-fund specific annex to the annual report.

☐ No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

This sub-fund pursues a strategy based on multiple asset classes as main investment strategy. The sub-fund targets an annualized volatility between 10% and 15% over a rolling 5-year period and invests predominantly in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs). The scope of ETF's is not limited to a single investment type. The sub-fund may invest in ETF's of all asset classes which are eligible as per Article 41 (1) e) of the Law of 2010. Moreover, the sub-fund may invest up to 49% in interest-bearing securities, in equities, in certificates on, for example, equities, bonds, indices, commodities and precious metals, in convertible bonds, in warrant-linked bonds whose underlying warrants relate to securities, in equity warrants, in participation and dividend-right certificates, in derivatives, funds (including money market funds) as well as in money market instruments and deposits with credit institutions.The sub-fund's investments in asset backed securities and mortgage backed securities shall be limited to 20% of the sub-fund's net asset value. Up to 10% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in certificates on commodities, commodities indices, precious metals and precious metals indices. The sub-fund's assets may be used to acquire shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs provided that no more than 20% of the sub-fund's assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCIs. Investments in shares of other UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the sub-fund's net assets in total. Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus. At least 51% of the sub-fund's net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics is continuously controlled via the sub-fund's investment guidelines monitoring.

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 sub-fund aims to achieve the promoted environmental and social characteristics by assessing potential assets via an in-house ESG assessment methodology, regardless of their economic prospects for success, and by applying exclusion criteria based on this assessment.

The ESG assessment methodology is using a proprietary software tool which sources data from one or several ESG data providers, public sources and/or internal assessments to derive overall assessments. The methodology applied to derive such overall assessments can be based on different methods, such as prioritizing one data vendor, worst-of or averaging approach. Internal assessments may take into account factors such as an issuer's future expected ESG developments, plausibility of data with regard to past or future events, the willingness to engage in dialogue on ESG matters and/or ESG-related decisions of a company. Further, internal ESG assessments for investee companies may consider the relevance of the exclusion criteria for the market sector of the investee company.

The proprietary software tool uses, amongst others, the approaches described below to evaluate the adherence to the promoted ESG characteristics and whether investee companies follow good governance practices. The assessment approaches include, for example, exclusions related to revenues generated from controversial sectors or the exposure to such controversial sectors. In some of the assessment approaches, issuers receive one of six possible assessments, with "A" representing the best and "F" the worst assessment. If an issuer is excluded based on one assessment approach, the sub-fund is prohibited from investing in that issuer.

Depending on the investable universe, the portfolio allocation and the exposure to certain sectors, the assessment approaches described below may be more or less relevant which is reflected in the number of issuers being actually excluded.

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

• **Freedom House Status**

Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their

degree of political and civil liberties. Based on the Freedom House Status, countries that are classified as “not free” are excluded as an investment.

• **Exposure to controversial sectors**

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

a. Manufacturing and/or distribution of civil handguns or ammunition: 5% or more
b. Manufacturing of tobacco products: 5% or more
c. Mining of oil sand: 5% or more
d. Companies that derive 25% or more from thermal coal mining and thermal coal-based power generation as well as companies with thermal coal expansion plans, such as additional expansion of coal mining, coal production or coal usage. Companies with thermal coal expansion plans are excluded based on an internal identification methodology. In the event of exceptional circumstances, such as measures imposed by a government to address challenges in the energy sector, the Management Company may decide to temporarily suspend the application of the coal-related exclusions to individual companies/geographical regions.

• **Exposure to controversial weapons**

Companies are excluded if they are identified as being involved in the manufacturing or selling of controversial weapons or key components of controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, and/or chemical and biological weapons). In addition, the shareholdings within a group structure may be taken into consideration for the exclusions.

• **Use-of-Proceeds Bond Assessment**

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

In particular, investments in use-of-proceeds bonds are prohibited based on the following issuer criteria:
- Sovereign issuers classified as “not free” by Freedom House;
- Companies with the worst Norm Controversy Assessment of “F” as referred to above;
- Companies that manufacture tobacco products: 5% or more;
- Companies with involvement in controversial weapons as referred to above; or
- Companies with identified thermal coal expansion plans as referred to above.

• **Target Fund Assessment**

Target funds are evaluated in relation to the underlying companies and are eligible if these companies are aligned with the criteria of the Norm Controversy Assessment and the exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, and/or chemical weapons and biological weapons). Investment in companies with the worst Norm Controversy Assessment of “F” is permitted up to a determined threshold. Considering the tolerance threshold, diversity of data vendors and methodologies, the available data coverage as well as the target fund portfolio rebalancing, this sub-fund may be indirectly exposed to certain assets that would be excluded if invested directly or for which data coverage is limited or not available.

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

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

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

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

The assessment of the good governance practices of the investee companies (including assessments related to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance) is part of the Norm Controversy Assessment which evaluates a company's behavior within generally accepted international standards and principles of responsible business conduct. Further information can be found in the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?". Companies with the worst Norm Controversy Assessment of "F" are excluded as an investment.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

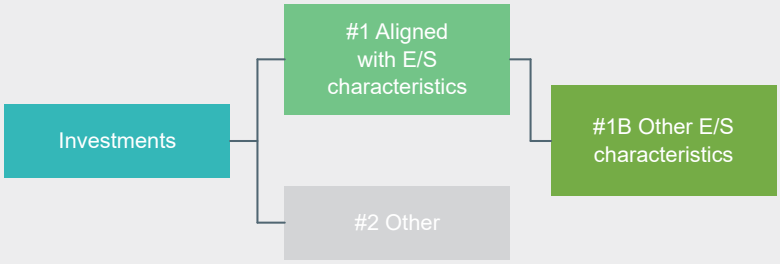
This sub-fund invests at least 51% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Up to 49% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are either out-of-scope of the ESG assessment methodology or for which ESG data coverage is incomplete (#2 Other) as further detailed in the section "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".

A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this sub-fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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

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

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the sub-fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The sub-fund not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or 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.

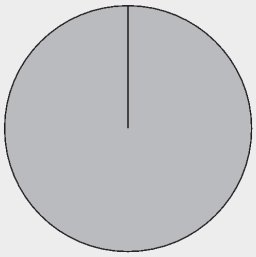
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

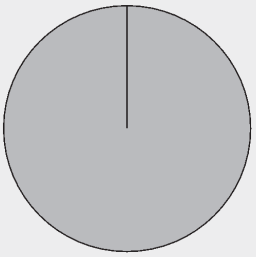
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

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



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The sub-fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or 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?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not promote a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

At least 51% of the sub-fund’s net assets are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 49% of the sub-fund’s net assets may be invested in assets which are either out-of-scope of the ESG assessment methodology or for which ESG data coverage is incomplete (#2 Other). Full ESG data coverage is required for the assessment of direct investments in companies in relation to good governance practices.

Assets under “#2 Other” can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy, such as sight deposits with credit institutions and derivatives. These assets can be used by the portfolio management for performance, risk diversification, liquidity and hedging purposes.

Minimum environmental or social safeguards are not or only partially considered for the sub-fund’s investments falling within “#2 Other”.

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

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

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU1740985731/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

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