

DWS USA Corporation

U.S. NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO DISCLOSURE

For the periods ended March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2025

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Overview

DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA, together with its subsidiaries and affiliates globally (collectively, DWS), is a global asset management company headquartered in Germany. DWS offers individuals, institutions and large corporations access to comprehensive investment solutions and bespoke portfolios across the full spectrum of investment disciplines. DWS is an indirect majority-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft (Deutsche Bank or DB), a bank holding company (BHC) and foreign banking organization (FBO) under the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (BHC Act).

DWS USA Corporation (DWS USA), the top-tier holding company for DWS's U.S. subsidiaries and affiliates, is Deutsche Bank's second Intermediate Holding Company (IHC 2) for purpose of compliance with the Regulation YY Enhanced Prudential Standards, subject to the terms and conditions of a regulatory order granted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve. DWS USA is subject to the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) under the NSFR rule adopted by the U.S. federal banking agencies (the NSFR Rule). As a Category III bank, DWS USA is subject to a reduced NSFR requirement of 85% of the full NSFR requirement under the Tailoring Rule adopted by the Federal Reserve.

The NSFR Rule includes public disclosure requirements (PDR) applicable to BHCs with \$50 billion or more in consolidated assets or \$10 billion or more in foreign exposure. Under the PDR, covered BHCs are required to disclose publicly, on a semi-annual basis, quantitative information about its average NSFR calculation for the prior two quarters and a discussion of the factors that have significantly impacted its NSFR. DWS USA is currently subject to the PDR. This disclosure document (this Disclosure) is designed to comply with the PDR.

The information in this Disclosure is calculated in accordance with the NSFR Rule and presented in accordance with the PDR,. This Disclosure is organized as follows: Table 4 presents the Firm's overall NSFR in the format set forth in the PDR. Tables 1 through 3 provide supplemental information that breaks down the individual components that comprise the Firm's NSFR. This Disclosure covers the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2025. References to "the Firm," in this Disclosure refer to DWS USA and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

The NSFR is intended to promote the resilience of banks by requiring them to fund their activities with stable, longer-term funding sources rather than relying heavily on short-term funding, which is prone to increased withdrawals in times of liquidity stress. By encouraging banks to maintain a more balanced and sustainable funding structure, the NSFR seeks to enhance the overall stability and safety of the banking system. The ratio is defined as the amount of Available Stable Funding (ASF) divided by the amount of Required Stable Funding (RSF). ASF includes funding sources that are considered less sensitive to changes in market conditions and are less likely to be withdrawn or reduced quickly, even in times of financial

turbulence. These funding sources often have a defined medium- or long-term tenor. Examples of funding sources that contribute to ASF include retail deposits from individuals, long-term wholesale funding and equity capital. As set forth in the regulation, funding type, tenor and counterparty classification are the main considerations in determining the weighted value of funding sources. RSF represents the amount of stable funding that a bank is required to maintain to support its balance sheet assets and its off-balance sheet exposures. Assets or exposures that are perceived to be less liquid or more susceptible to funding risk would require a higher amount of stable funding and, therefore, will be assigned a higher percentage weighting in determining the RSF amount. Conversely, assets and / or exposures that are more liquid and more easily funded or converted to cash would require a lower amount of stable funding and receive a lower percentage weighting for determining RSF. As set forth in the regulation, asset tenor, encumbrance, counterparty classification, credit quality and market characteristics are the main factors considered in determining the weighted amount required to fund an asset or exposure. A bank is required to maintain an NSFR of 100% or higher, meaning that its ASF is higher than its RSF. If a bank's NSFR falls below the regulatory minimum, it may be required to take corrective actions to improve its funding profile and overall stability.

The NSFR is designed to measure the longer-term stability of the bank's funding sources.

U.S. Qualitative Disclosures

Summary of the NSFR and Main Drivers

The table below summarizes the Firm's average weighted NSFR for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 (1Q 2025) and the quarter ended June 30, 2025 (2Q 2025).

Table 1: NSFR from 1Q 2025 and 2Q 2025

Average Weighted Amounts (\$ in millions)	1Q2025 – 85%	2Q2025 – 85%
ASF ¹	1,844.19	1,832.63
RSF	1,308.07	1,278.49
NSFR	140.99%	143.34%
Excess ASF	536.12	554.14

(1) Excludes excess ASF held at subsidiaries that is not transferable

Figures reflect application of the 85% factor under the Tailoring Rule. Before application of the 85% factor, the total average RSF for 1Q 2025 and 2Q 2025 respectively was \$1,538.90 and was \$1,504.10. Without application of the 85% factor under the Tailoring Rule, the NSFR for 3Q 2024 and Q4 2024 respectively was 119.84% and 121.84%

In the table above, the Firm calculates its ASF and RSF amounts by applying the standardized set of regulatory weightings to various assets and liability balances, including off-balance sheet exposures, as prescribed in the NSFR rule.

The Firm's NSFR is primarily driven by:

- ASF comprises primarily of the Firm's equity capital, long-term intercompany borrowings and wholesale funding, primarily operational deposits.
- RSF is comprised primarily of loans and other assets. The main components of the Firm's other assets are receivables from its parent company.

The Firm's average NSFR increased by 2.35 percentage points between 1Q 2025 and 2Q 2025, primarily reflecting an increase in stockholder's equity supported by stronger overall operating performance. ASF slightly decreased, as well as the RSF. The decrease in ASF amount was due to a decrease in all other liabilities (defined below) largely due to a reduction in all other liabilities from prior-period payable amounts were settled and sale of Xtrackers ETFs. For RSF, the decrease was mainly attributed to the decrease in Loan and Securities to increase HQLA investment and decrease in all other assets due to settle of intercompany payments and seed consolidation. Details on the average weighted ASF and RSF and their sub-components for the relevant periods are presented in Tables 2 and 3 below, respectively.

Summary of ASF

Table 2: ASF from 1Q 2025 and 2Q 2025

Average Weighted Amounts (\$ in millions)	1Q2025	2Q2025
Capital and Securities	1571.93	1576.79
Wholesale Funding	157.98	170.14
Total Derivatives Liability Amount	0.00	0.00
All other liabilities not included in the above categories ²	114.28	85.70
Total Available Stable Funding	1844.19	1832.63

(2) Includes intercompany payables, taxes payable and all other payables

Average ASF decreased from 1Q 2025 to 2Q 2025 by \$11.56 million. ASF composition shifted: Capital and Securities and Wholesale Funding were modestly higher, while all other liabilities decreased. Specifically, Capital and Securities increased by \$4.86 million, Wholesale Funding increased by \$12.16 million, and all other liabilities decreased by \$35.58 million primarily from increased stockholder's equity supported by stronger operating performance, higher management fee collection and transfer-pricing accruals, as well as the valuation gains on passive ETF funds that increased asset values.

Summary of RSF

Table 3: RSF³ from 1Q 2025 and 2Q 2025

Average Weighted Amounts (\$ in millions)	1Q2025	2Q2025
Total High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	10.96	13.02
Loans and Securities	105.14	88.76
Assets provided as initial margin for derivative transactions and contributions to CCPs mutualized loss-sharing arrangements	4.95	5.01
Total Derivatives Asset Amount	0.00	0.00
All other assets not included in the above categories, including nonperforming assets ⁴	1417.86	1397.30
Total Required Stable Funding	1538.90	1504.10
85% RSF per Tailoring Rule	1308.07	1278.49

(3) Except where indicated, the figures reflect before the application of the 85% factor under the Tailoring Rule

(4) Includes account receivable, leases, ETF, seed investments and all other assets

Prior to the application of the 85% factor per the Tailoring Rule, average RSF decreased by \$34.80 million from 1Q 2025 to 2Q 2025. Of the total RSF, the decrease was mainly attributed to a \$16.4 million decrease in Loan and Securities due to an increased HQLA investment, and a \$20.56 million decrease in all other assets primarily due to a decline in intercompany accounts receivable and consolidated seed.

Composition of Eligible HQLA

HQLA represents the sum of eligible Level 1 liquid assets, Level 2A liquid assets, and Level 2B. Liquid assets are eligible for inclusion in the NSFR based on the specific operational and general requirements.

Liquidity Management

Liquidity risk is the risk arising from the potential inability to meet all payment obligations when they come due. The Liquidity Management (LM) function of the Firm is responsible for ensuring that the Firm can fulfill its payment obligations at all times and can manage liquidity and funding risks within its risk appetite. The framework considers relevant drivers of liquidity risk, whether on-balance sheet or off-balance sheet.

To meet the stated objectives, the Firm executes upon its liquidity risk management framework. The DWS USA Liquidity Risk Management Framework is structured around six core workstreams - risk appetite and supporting metrics, risk identification, risk measurement, risk reporting and monitoring, risk management, and governance and oversight. These six workstreams collectively provide the processes, tools, and oversight necessary for LM to effectively manage DWS USA's liquidity position and ensure the Firm can meet its payment obligations.

LM manages DWS USA Corporation's funding and liquidity risk through the implementation of risk appetite limits, legal entity thresholds and early warning indicators. In addition, LM works closely with DWS Risk Management (Risk), and the business, to identify the relevant inherent liquidity risks and aims to ensure that they are measured and managed through the liquidity risk management framework. These parties are continuously engaged in understanding changes in the Firm's liquidity risk position arising from business activities and market conditions.

Liquidity Risk Management Framework

Risk is an independent oversight function operating as part of the second line of defense within the context of liquidity risk and is responsible for overseeing and evaluating the effectiveness of the liquidity management activities performed by LM and the lines of business. Risk directly supports the DWS USA Chief Risk Officer in overseeing the liquidity risk management framework for the Americas region.

LM is responsible for proactive management of liquidity risks within the Firm. At least annually, Risk reviews and evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of DWS USA's liquidity risk management practices.

As part of ongoing monitoring of liquidity risk, Risk reviews liquidity metrics such as the Internal Liquidity Stress Test results, LCR, NSFR, and the Firm's aggregate liquidity buffer. Commentary is provided to Capital Liquidity Management Council (CLMC) and Management

Risk Council (MRC) as part of the Risk Capital Profile that is sent to members of the DWS USA Corporation Board of Directors Risk Committee monthly.

Liquidity Stress Testing

Within the risk measurement work stream of the liquidity management framework, liquidity stress testing is a core tool for measuring liquidity risk and evaluating the Firm's liquidity position. The Firm uses both regulatory metrics, such as LCR and NSFR, and internal metrics, such as liquidity stress tests and Cash Flow Forecasting (CFF) to respectively monitor short-term and long-term liquidity. The liquidity stress test is used to quantify the Firm's liquidity position over a time horizon up to one (1) year, measure and analyze expected cash inflows and outflows in stress, determine whether the current and future stressed net liquidity position is in line with the relevant risk appetite, set the liquidity buffer requirements and efficiently manage the liquidity position of the Firm.

The Internal Liquidity Stress Test measures the net liquidity position of the Firm under different scenarios by applying validated liquidity risk assumptions to the Firm's assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet items, which are identified to have liquidity risk. The Internal Liquidity Stress Test is run daily and is produced for a 12-month forward-looking time horizon.

Cash Flow Forecasting (CFF)

As part of its long-term liquidity management, DWS USA employs CFF which was designed to provide management with a tool for forecasting and anticipating cash movements within DWS USA and its sub-entities. Accurate and timely forecasting is necessary to ensure that DWS USA has sufficient liquidity resources to meet its obligations and allow management sufficient time to respond to anticipated shortfalls or surpluses.

U.S. Quantitative NSFR Disclosures

The following tables present the Firm's average NSFR, and the average unweighted and weighted amounts across the prescribed tenor bucketing for 1Q 2025 and 2Q 2025:

Table 4: U.S. Quantitative NSFR Disclosures from 1Q 2025 and 2Q 2025

Unweighted and weighted averages for quarter ended March 31, 2025 (1Q 2025)												
ITEM #		Open Maturity	NSFR Weight	< 6 Months	NSFR Weight	6 months to < 1 year	NSFR Weight	>= 1 year	NSFR Weight	Perpetual	NSFR Weight	Total Weighted Amount
1	Capital and Securities	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	1,547	100%	1,547
2	NSFR Regulatory Capital Elements	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	1,547	100%	1,547
9	Wholesale Funding	-	0%	-	0%	-	50%	155	100%	-	100%	155
11	Other Wholesale Funding	-	0%	-	0%	-	50%	155	100%	-	100%	155
13	Total Derivatives Liability Amount	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0	0%	-
14	All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	0%	316	0%	225	0%	-	0%	-	0%	112
15	Total ASF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,814
16	Total High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	-	-	215	-	50	-	63	-	-	-	11
17	Level 1 Liquid Assets	-	0%	210	0%	48	0%	47	0%	-	0%	-
18	Level 2 Liquid Assets	-	15%	6	15%	2	15%	16	15%	-	15%	11
22	Loans and Securities	263	-	32	-	126	-	-	-	-	-	103
24	Loans to financial sector entities secured by assets other than level 1 liquid assets and unsecured loans to financial sector entities	263	15%	32	15%	126	50%	-	100%	-	100%	103
29	Securities that do not qualify as HQLA	-	50%	-	50%	-	50%	-	85%	-	85%	-
31	Assets provided as initial margin for derivative transactions and contributions to CCPs mutualized loss-sharing arrangements	-	50%	-	50%	-	50%	-	85%	6	85%	5
33	Total Derivatives Asset Amount	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	1	0%	-
35	All other assets not included in the above categories, including nonperforming assets	-	50%	115	50%	69	50%	583	100%	725	100%	1,395
37	Total RSF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,514
38	Net Stable Funding Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141.0%

Unweighted and weighted averages for quarter ended June 30, 2025 (2Q 2025)												
ITEM #		Open Maturity	NSFR Weight	< 6 Months	NSFR Weight	6 months to < 1 year	NSFR Weight	>= 1 year	NSFR Weight	Perpetual	NSFR Weight	Total Weighted Amount
1	Capital and Securities	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	1,577	100%	1,577
2	NSFR Regulatory Capital Elements	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	1,577	100%	1,577
9	Wholesale Funding	-	0%	-	0%	-	50%	170	100%	-	100%	170
11	Other Wholesale Funding	-	0%	-	0%	-	50%	170	100%	-	100%	170
13	Total Derivatives Liability Amount	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	1	0%	-
14	All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	0%	326	0%	171	0%	-	0%	-	0%	86
15	Total ASF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,833
16	Total High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	-	-	219	-	91	-	82	-	0	-	13
17	Level 1 Liquid Assets	-	0%	213	0%	91	0%	61	0%	-	0%	-
18	Level 2 Liquid Assets	-	15%	6	15%	-	15%	20	15%	0	15%	13
22	Loans and Securities	220	-	35	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	89
24	Loans to financial sector entities secured by assets other than level 1 liquid assets and unsecured loans to financial sector entities	220	15%	35	15%	101	50%	-	100%	-	100%	89
29	Securities that do not qualify as HQLA	-	50%	-	50%	-	50%	-	85%	-	85%	-
31	Assets provided as initial margin for derivative transactions and contributions to CCPs mutualized loss-sharing arrangements	-	50%	-	50%	-	50%	-	85%	6	85%	5
33	Total Derivatives Asset Amount	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	1	0%	-
35	All other assets not included in the above categories, including nonperforming assets	-	50%	119	50%	65	50%	568	100%	737	100%	1,397
37	Total RSF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,504
38	Net Stable Funding Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143.3%