Periodic disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraph 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

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

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

Product name: Deutsche Managed Euro Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300MKO5YX3YRB4935

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	X **No**
☐ it made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	X It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 5.98 % 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	X with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	X with a social objective
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but did **not make any sustainable investments**

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

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

This sub-fund promoted environmental and social characteristics related to climate, governance, and social norms as well as the political-civil freedom of a country through the avoidance of

(1) issuers exposed to excessive climate and transition risks,
(2) companies with the worst DWS Norm Assessment (i.e., regarding compliance with international standards of corporate governance, human rights, and labor rights, customer and environmental safety, and business ethics),
(3) countries flagged as "not free" by Freedom House,
(4) companies whose involvement in controversial sectors exceeded a predefined revenue threshold, and/or
(5) companies involved in controversial weapons.

This sub-fund further promoted a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a positive contribution to one or several of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs).

This sub-fund had not designated a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted.

No derivatives were used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics as well as the sustainable investment was assessed via the application of a proprietary ESG assessment methodology as further described in section “What were 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 applied a variety of assessment categories that were used as sustainability indicators to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, which were as follows:

• **DWS Climate and Transition Risk Assessment** was used as indicator for an issuer’s exposure to climate and transition risks
Performance: No investments in assets classified as suboptimal according to the ESG assessment methodology

• **DWS Norm Assessment** was used as indicator for an issuer’s exposure to norm-related issues
Performance: No investments in assets classified as suboptimal according to the ESG assessment methodology

• **DWS Sovereign Assessment** was used as indicator for a sovereign issuer’s extent of controversies regarding governance, such as political and civil liberties
Performance: No investments in assets classified as suboptimal according to the ESG assessment methodology

• **Exposure to controversial sectors** was used as indicator for an issuer’s involvement in controversial sectors and controversial activities
Performance: 0%

• **Involvement in controversial weapons** was used as indicator for an issuer’s involvement in controversial weapons
Performance: 0%

• **DWS Sustainability Investment Assessment** was used as indicator to measure the proportion of sustainable investments.
Performance: 5.98%

Please see the section entitled “What actions were taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?” for a description of the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted, including the exclusion criteria, and the assessment methodology for determining whether and to what extent assets met the defined environmental and/or social characteristics (including the turnover thresholds defined for the exclusions). This section contains further information on the sustainability indicators.
The values from the DWS front office system are used to calculate the sustainability indicators. This means that there may be minor deviations from the other market values that appear in the annual report, which are derived from the fund accounting system.

…and compared to previous periods?

Attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics at portfolio level was measured in the previous year on the basis of the following sustainability indicators:

Deutsche Managed Euro Fund

Indicators Performance	28/06/2024	30/06/2023	
Sustainability indicators			
Climate and Transition Risk Assessment	No investments in suboptimal assets	-	% of assets
Climate and Transition Risk Assessment A	-	0.00	% of assets
Climate and Transition Risk Assessment B	-	0.28	% of assets
Climate and Transition Risk Assessment C	-	83.62	% of assets
Climate and Transition Risk Assessment D	-	16.11	% of assets
Climate and Transition Risk Assessment E	-	0.00	% of assets
Climate and Transition Risk Assessment F	-	0.00	% of assets
ESG Quality Assessment A	-	37.88	% of assets
ESG Quality Assessment B	-	35.48	% of assets
ESG Quality Assessment C	-	16.58	% of assets
ESG Quality Assessment D	-	10.06	% of assets
ESG Quality Assessment E	-	0.00	% of assets
ESG Quality Assessment F	-	0.00	% of assets
Norm Assessment	No investments in suboptimal assets	-	% of assets
Norm Assessment A	-	11.93	% of assets
Norm Assessment B	-	15.70	% of assets
Norm Assessment C	-	52.31	% of assets
Norm Assessment D	-	11.81	% of assets
Norm Assessment E	-	0.84	% of assets
Norm Assessment F	-	0.00	% of assets
Sovereign Freedom Assessment A	-	12.62	% of assets
Sovereign Freedom Assessment B	-	1.69	% of assets
Sovereign Freedom Assessment C	-	0.00	% of assets
Sovereign Freedom Assessment D	-	0.00	% of assets
Sovereign Freedom Assessment E	-	0.00	% of assets
Sovereign Freedom Assessment F	-	0.00	% of assets
State rating	No investments in suboptimal assets	-	% of assets
Sustainable investments	3.79	5.47	% of assets
Involvement in controversial sectors			
Civil firearms C	-	0.00	% of assets
Civil firearms D	-	0.00	% of assets
Civil firearms E	-	0.00	% of assets
Civil firearms F	-	0.00	% of assets
Coal C	-	3.51	% of assets
Coal D	-	0.00	% of assets
Coal E	-	0.00	% of assets
Coal F	-	0.00	% of assets
Exposure to controversial sectors	0.00	-	% of assets
Military Weapons and Defense Industry (secondary only) C	-	0.00	% of assets
Military Weapons and Defense Industry (secondary only) D	-	0.00	% of assets
Military Weapons and Defense Industry (secondary only) E	-	0.00	% of assets
Military Weapons and Defense Industry (secondary only) F	-	0.00	% of assets
Oil sands C	-	0.00	% of assets
Oil sands D	-	0.00	% of assets
Oil sands E	-	0.00	% of assets
Oil sands F	-	0.00	% of assets
Tobacco C	-	0.00	% of assets
Tobacco D	-	0.00	% of assets
Tobacco E	-	0.00	% of assets
Tobacco F	-	0.00	% of assets
Involvement in controversial weapons			
Anti-personnel mines D	-	0.00	% of assets

Deutsche Managed Euro Fund

Indicators Performance	28/06/2024	30/06/2023	
Anti-personnel mines E	-	0.00	% of assets
Anti-personnel mines F	-	0.00	% of assets
Cluster munitions D	-	0.00	% of assets
Cluster munitions E	-	0.00	% of assets
Cluster munitions F	-	0.00	% of assets
Depleted uranium weapons D	-	0.00	% of assets
Depleted uranium weapons E	-	0.00	% of assets
Depleted uranium weapons F	-	0.00	% of assets
Involvement in controversial weapons	0.00	-	% of assets
Nuclear weapons D	-	0.00	% of assets
Nuclear weapons E	-	0.00	% of assets
Nuclear weapons F	-	0.00	% of assets

The disclosure of the sustainability indicators has been revised compared with previous reports. The assessment methodology is unchanged. Additional information on the currently valid sustainability indicators is provided in the section entitled “What actions were taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?”. Information about taking into account the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is provided in the section entitled “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

DWS ESG-Assessment Scale

In the following assessment categories, the assets received one of six possible scores, with "A" being the best score and "F" being the worst score.

Criteria	**Involvement in controversial sectors *(1)**	**Involvement in controversial weapons**	**Norm Assessment *(6)**	**ESG Quality Assessment**	**SDG- Assessment**	**Climat & Transition Risk Assessment**
A	Non-involvement	Confirmed non-involvement	Confirmed no issues	True leader in ESG (>= 87.5 DWS ESG score)	True SDG contributor (>= 87.5 SDG score)	True climate leader (>= 87.5 score)
B	Remote involvement	Alleged	Violations of lesser degree	ESG leader (75-87.5 DWS ESG score)	SDG contributor (75-87.5 SDG score)	Climate solution provider(75-87.5 score)
C	0% - 5%	Dual-Purpose *(2)	Violations of lesser degree	ESG upper midfield (50-75 DWS ESG score)	SDG upper midfield (50-75 SDG score)	Low transition risk (50-75 score)
D	5% - 10% (coal: 5% - 10%)	Owning *(3)/ Owned *(4)	Violation of lesser degree	ESG lower midfield (25-50 DWS ESG score)	SDG lower midfield (25-50 SDG score)	Mod. transition risk (25-50 score)
E	10% - 25% (coal: 15% - 25%)	Component Producer *(5)	High severity or re-assessed highest violation *(7)	ESG laggard (12.5-25 DWS ESG score)	SDG obstructer (12.5-25 SDG score)	High transition risk (12.5-25 score)
F	>= 25%	Weapon producer	Highest severity / global compact violation *(8)	True laggard in ESG (0-12.5 DWS ESG score)	Significant SDG obstructer (0-12.5 SDG score)	Excessive transition risk (0-12.5 score)

*(1) Revenue share thresholds as per standard scheme. Sub-Granularity available. Thresholds can be individually set.

*(2) Encompasses e.g.. weapon-carrying systems such as combat aircraft that carry non-controversial weapons as well as controversial ones.

*(3) Owning more than 20% equity.

*(4) Being owned by more than 50% of company involved in grade E or F.

*(5) Single purpose key component.

*(6) Includes ILO controversies as well as corporate governance and product issues.

*(7) In its ongoing assessment, DWS takes into account the violation(s) of international standards – observed via data from ESG data vendors – such as the UN Global Compact, but also possible ESG data vendor errors identified, future expected developments of these violations as well as the willingness of the issuer to engage in dialogue regarding corporate decisions in this regard.

*(8) An F-grade can be considered a reconfirmed violation of the United Nations Global Compact rule framework for corporate behavior.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The DNSH assessment was an integral part of the DWS Sustainability Investment Assessment and evaluated whether an issuer with a contribution to a UN SDG caused significant harm to any of these objectives. In case that a significant harm was identified, the issuer failed the DNSH assessment and the investment could not be considered sustainable.

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

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

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

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

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

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the Union Criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the Union 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.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The sub-fund considered the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation:

• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);
• Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and
• Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, and biological weapons) (no. 14).

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

Deutsche Managed Euro Fund

Indicators	Description	Performance
Principal Adverse Impact		
PAII - 04. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	3.24 % of assets
PAII - 10. Violations of UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0 % of assets
PAII - 14. Exposure to controversial weapons	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	0 % of assets

As of: June 30, 2025

The Principal Adverse Impact Indicators (PAIIs) are calculated on the basis of the data in the DWS back office and front office systems, which are primarily based on the data of external ESG data providers. If there is no data on individual PAIIs for individual securities or their issuers, either because no data is available or the PAII is not applicable to the particular issuer or security, these securities or issuers are not included in the calculation of the PAII. With target fund investments, a look-through of the target fund holdings is performed if appropriate data is available. The calculation method for the individual PAI indicators may change in subsequent reporting periods due to evolving market standards, a change in the treatment of securities of certain types of instruments (such as derivatives) or as a result of regulatory clarifications.

Moreover, improved data availability may have an effect on the reported PAIIs in subsequent reporting periods.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Deutsche Managed Euro Fund

Largest investments	Breakdown by sector according to NACE Codes	in % of average portfolio volume	Breakdown by country
French 24/15.01.2025 S.28	O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.6 %	France
France 24/23.10.2024 S.28W	O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.5 %	France
French Discount T-Bill 24/12.02.2025 S.28W	O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.5 %	France
National Australia Bank 26.09.2025 CD	K - Financial and insurance activities	0.5 %	Australia
Bank of Montreal (London Branch)23.06.2025	K - Financial and insurance activities	0.4 %	Canada
Nordea Bank 08.09.2025 CD	K - Financial and insurance activities	0.4 %	Finland
Toronto-Dominion Bank (London Br.)19.08.2025 CD	K - Financial and insurance activities	0.4 %	Canada
Goldman Sachs Bank 16.06.2025 CD	NA - Other	0.4 %	Germany
Royal Bank of Canada (NY Branch) 10.01.2025 CD	K - Financial and insurance activities	0.4 %	Canada
France 24/03.07.2024	O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.4 %	France
Belguim 24/09.01.2025	O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.3 %	Belgium
DNB Bank 10.10.2025 CD	K - Financial and insurance activities	0.3 %	Norway
HSBC Bank 16.10.2025 CD	K - Financial and insurance activities	0.3 %	United Kingdom
Nordea Bank 11.07.2025 CD	K - Financial and insurance activities	0.3 %	Finland
National Australia Bank 17.10.2025	K - Financial and insurance activities	0.3 %	Australia

for the period from July 01, 2024, through June 30, 2025

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: for the period from July 01, 2024, through June 30, 2025

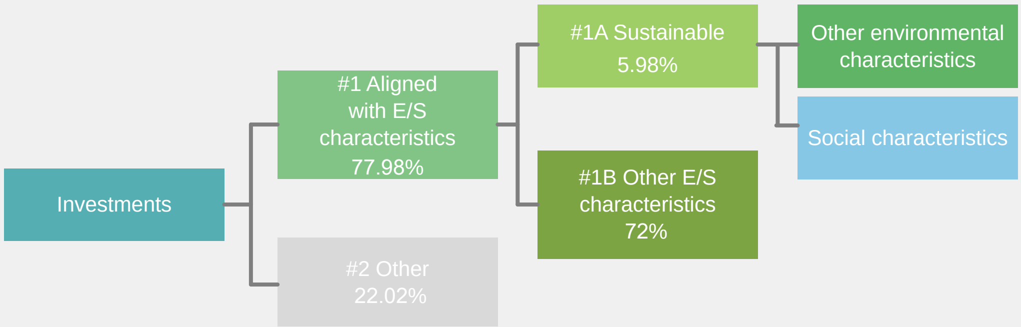
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The proportion of sustainability-related investments as of the reporting date was 77.98% of portfolio assets.
Proportion of sustainablility-related investments for the previous years:
28/06/2024: 100.00 %
30/06/2023: 51.00 %

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

This sub-fund invested 77.98% of its net assets in investments that were aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Within this category, 5.98% of the sub-fund’s assets qualified as sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable).
22.02% of the investments were 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 relevant Supplement of the Prospectus.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Deutsche Managed Euro Fund

NACE-Code	Breakdown by sector according to NACE Codes	in % of portfolio volume
C	Manufacturing	0.9 %
K	Financial and insurance activities	65.1 %
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.0 %
NA	Other	28.0 %
Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector		3.2 %

As of: June 30, 2025

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

The sub-fund did not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 0% of the sub-fund's net assets.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully 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 economic activities for yet low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and that have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

X No

The sub-fund did not take into account the taxonomy-conformity of investments in the fossil gas and/or nuclear energy sectors. Nevertheless, it might have occured that as part of the investment strategy the sub-fund also invested in issuers that were also active in these areas.

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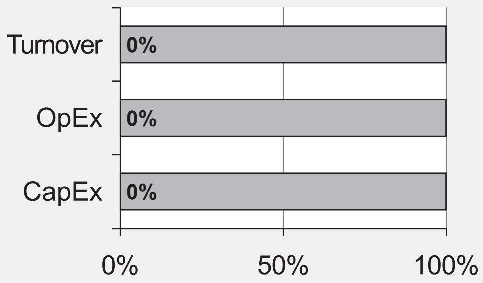
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 the green operational activities of investee companies.

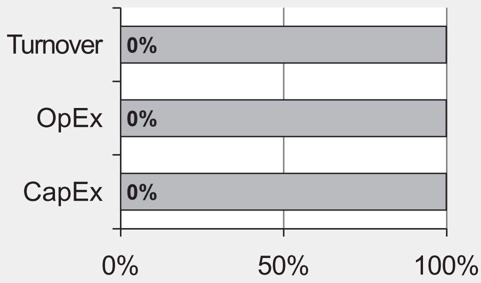
The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product 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 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 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 was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

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

How did the percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

The promoted proportion of environmentally sustainable investments in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation) was 0% of the fund's assets in the current as well as previous reference periods. It may, however, have been the case that some sustainable investments were nevertheless aligned with an environmental objective of the Taxonomy Regulation.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The financial product did not intend to make a minimum allocation to sustainable economic activities that contributed to an environmental objective. However, the share of environmentally and socially sustainable investments was in total 5.98%.

Shares of sustainable investements in previous reporting periods:

reporting period	sustainable investments (total)	with environmental objective	socially sustainable
28/06/2024	3.79%	--	--
30/06/2023	5.47%	--	--

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The financial product did not intend to make a minimum allocation to sustainable economic activities that contributed to a social objective. However, the share of environmentally and socially sustainable investments was in total 5.98%.

Shares of sustainable investements in previous reporting periods:

reporting period	sustainable investments (total)	with environmental objective	socially sustainable
28/06/2024	3.79%	--	--
30/06/2023	5.47%	--	--

What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

This sub-fund promoted a predominant asset allocation in investments that were aligned with environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). In addition, and on an ancillary basis, this sub-fund invested 22.02% into investments that were not considered aligned with the promoted characteristics (#2 Other). These remaining investments can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy including cash.

In line with the market positioning of this sub-fund, the purpose of these remaining investments was to provide investors with an exposure to non-ESG aligned investments while at the same time ensuring a predominant exposure to environmentally and socially aligned investments. Remaining investments can be used by the portfolio management for performance, diversification, liquidity and hedging purposes.

This sub-fund did not consider any minimum environmental or social safeguards on these remaining investments.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

This sub-fund pursued a strategy based on investments in money market instruments and deposits as main investment strategy with the possibility to invest on an ancillary basis into other asset classes, as further specified in the relevant supplement of the Prospectus.
The sub-fund's assets were predominantly allocated into investments that complied with the defined standards in respect to the promoted environmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The sub-fund's strategy in relation to the promoted environmental or social characteristics is integral part of the ESG assessment methodology, which was continuously monitored via the sub-fund's investment guidelines.

ESG assessment methodology
The portfolio management of this sub-fund sought to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics by assessing potential investments via a proprietary ESG assessment methodology irrespective of economic prospects of success. This methodology was based on the ESG database, which used data from multiple ESG data providers, public sources and internal assessments (based on a defined assessment and classification methodology) to derive combined scores. The ESG database was therefore constituted by data and figures as well as on internal assessments that took into account factors beyond the processed data and figures, such as an issuer's future expected ESG development, plausibility of the data with regard to past or future events, an issuer's willingness to engage in dialogues on ESG matters or corporate decisions.

The ESG database derived “A” to “F” letter coded assessments within different categories as further detailed below. Within each category, issuers receive one of six possible scores, with "A" being the highest score and "F" being the lowest score. If an issuer's score in one category was deemed insufficient, the portfolio management was prohibited from investing in that issuer, even if it was eligible according to other categories. For exclusion purposes, each letter score in a category was considered individually and may result in exclusion of an issuer.

The ESG database used a variety of assessment categories to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, including amongst others:

• **DWS Climate and Transition Risk Assessment**
The DWS Climate and Transition Risk Assessment evaluated issuers in relation to climate change and environmental changes, e.g. in respect to greenhouse gas reduction and water conservation. Issuers that contributed less to climate change and other negative environmental changes or are less exposed to such risks receive better evaluations. Issuers with excessive climate risk profile (i.e. a letter score of “F”) were excluded as an investment.

• **DWS Norm Assessment**
The DWS Norm Assessment evaluated the behaviour of issuers, for example, within the framework of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the standards of the International Labour Organization and behaviour within generally accepted international standards and principles. The Norm Assessment examines, for example, human rights violations, violations of workers' rights, child or forced labour, adverse environmental impacts and business ethics. Issuers with highest severity of norm issues (i.e. a letter score of “F”) were excluded as an investment.

• **DWS Sovereign Assessment**
The DWS Sovereign Assessment evaluated the assessment of political and civil liberties. Sovereign issuers with high or excessive controversies regarding political and civil liberties (i.e. a letter score of “E” or “F”) were excluded as an investment.

• **Exposure to controversial sectors**
The ESG database defined certain business areas and business activities as relevant. Business areas and business activities were defined as relevant if they involved the production or distribution of products in a controversial area ("controversial sectors"). Controversial sectors were defined, for example, as the civil firearms industry, military defence and tobacco. Other business sectors and business activities that affect the production or distribution of products in other sectors were defined as relevant. Other relevant sectors were, for example, coal mining and coal-based power generation. Issuers were evaluated according to the share of total revenues they generate in controversial business areas and controversial business activities. The lower the percentage of revenues from the controversial business areas and controversial business activities, the better the score.
As regards the involvement in tobacco and civil firearms, issuers (excluding target funds) with a moderate, high or excessive exposure (i.e. a letter score of “D”, “E” or “F”) were excluded as an investment.
As regards the involvement in the military defence industry, issuers (excluding target funds) with high or excessive exposure (i.e. a letter score of “E” or “F”) were excluded as an investment.
As regards the involvement in coal mining and coal-based power generation or other controversial

sectors and controversial business practices, issuers (excluding target funds) with excessive exposure (i.e. a letter score “F”) were excluded as an investment.

• **Involvement in controversial weapons**
The ESG database assessed a company’s involvement in the business of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons included for example anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, depleted uranium weapons,nuclear weapons, chemical and biological weapons.
Issuers were assessed based on their degree of involvement (production of controversial weapons, component production, etc) in the manufacturing of controversial weapons, regardless of total revenues they generate from controversial weapons. Issuers (with the exception of target funds) with medium, high or excessive involvement (i.e., a letter score of "D", "E" or "F") were excluded as an investment.

• **DWS Use of Proceed Bond Assessment**
By way of derogation from the above, bonds that complied with DWS’ Use-of-proceeds bond assessment were investable also in cases where the bond issuer did not fully comply with the ESG assessment methodology.

The financing of use of proceeds bonds was assessed via a two-stage process.

In the first stage DWS assessed whether a bond qualified as a Use of Proceeds Bond. A key element was checking for compliance with the ICMA Green Bond Principles, the ICMA Social Bond Principles or the ICMA Sustainability Bond Principles. The assessment focused on the use of proceeds, the selection of the projects financed by these proceeds, the management of the proceeds spending as well as the annual reporting on the use of proceeds to investors.

If a bond complied with these principles, the second stage assesses the ESG quality of the issuer of that bond in relation to defined minimum standards in respect to environmental, social, and corporate governance factors. This assessment was based on the ESG assessment methodology as described above and excluded

• corporate issuers with poor ESG quality compared to their peer group (i.e. a letter score of “E” or “F”),
• sovereign issuers with high or excessive controversies regarding governance (i.e. a letter score of “E” or “F”),
• issuers with highest severity of norm issues (i.e. a letter score “F”), or
• issuers with excessive exposure to controversial weapons (i.e. a letter score of “D”, “E” or “F”).”

To the extent that the sub-fund sought to attain the promoted environmental and social characteristics as well as corporate governance practices by means of an investment in target funds, the latter must have met the DWS standards on Climate and Transition Risk-, Norm- and DWS ESG Quality Assessment (excluding the assessment of sovereigns) outlined above.

Derivatives were currently not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund and were therefore not taken into account for the calculation of the minimum share of assets complying with these characteristics.

Ancillary liquid assets were not evaluated via the ESG assessment methodology.

•**DWS exclusions for controversial weapons**
Companies were excluded if they were identified as manufacturers or manufacturers of key components of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons, nuclear weapons, depleted uranium weapons or uranium munitions. In addition, the shareholdings within a group structure were also taken into consideration for the exclusions.

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

Issuers were excluded based on the following criteria:
•Sovereign issuers labelled as “not free” by Freedom House;
•Companies with the worst DWS Norm Assessment score (i.e., a letter score of “F”);
•Companies with involvement in controversial weapons; or
•Companies with identified coal expansion plans.

•DWS Target Fund Assessment
The DWS ESG database assesses target funds in accordance with the DWS Climate and Transition Risk Assessment, DWS Norm Assessment, the Freedom House status and with respect to investments in companies that were considered to be manufacturers or manufacturers of key components of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons (the shareholdings within a group structure were taken into consideration accordingly). The assessment methods for target funds were based on examining the entire target fund portfolio, taking into account the investments within the target fund portfolio. Depending on the respective assessment approach, exclusion criteria (such as tolerance thresholds) that result in exclusion of the target fund were defined. Accordingly, assets might have been invested within the portfolios of the target funds that were not compliant with the DWS standards for issuers.

•Non-ESG assessed asset classes
Not every asset of the sub-fund was assessed by the DWS ESG assessment methodology. This applied in particular to the following asset classes:
Derivatives were currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund and were therefore not taken into account for the calculation of the minimum proportion of assets that complied with these characteristics.
Deposits with credit institutions were not evaluated via the DWS ESG assessment methodology.

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

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

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

The assessment of the good governance practices of the investee companies was based on the DWS Norm Assessment. Accordingly, the assessed investee companies followed good governance practices.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference sustainable benchmark?

This sub-fund has not designated a specific reference benchmark to determine its alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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