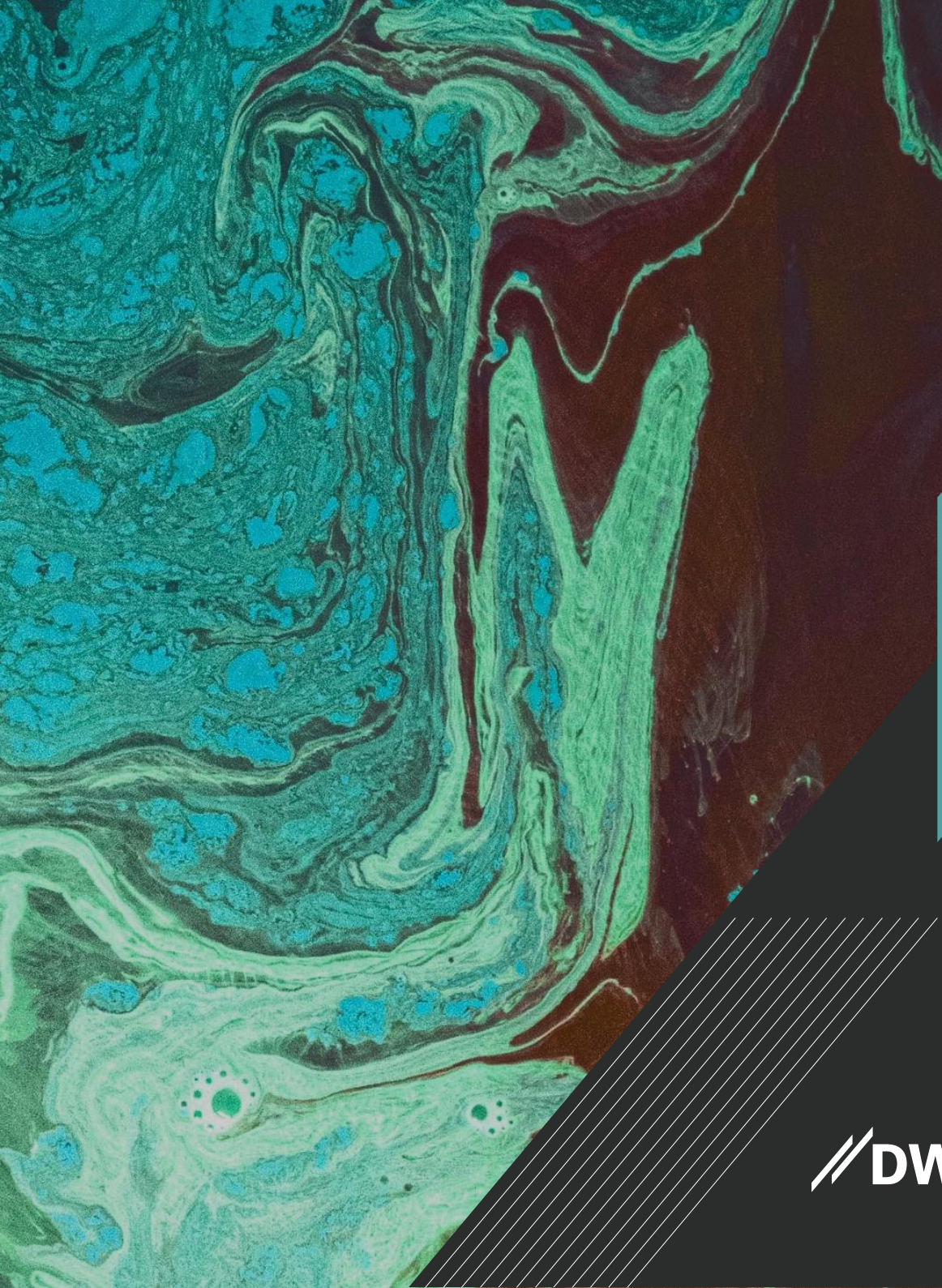


2024

TCFD Entity Report

DWS Alternatives Global Limited

DWS

Introduction

DWS Alternatives Global Limited (the Firm) is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) to conduct portfolio management and investment advisory services, as well as being Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM) to several funds.

The Firm provides portfolio management services for Infrastructure, Real Estate and Private Equity funds and mandates and is the AIFM for several funds. The Firm is a delegated portfolio manager for the Luxembourg AIFM and for other DWS Group companies globally. Graph 1 depicts the typical delegation structure however other delegation arrangements exist.

The Firm is a subsidiary of DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA (the Group) and as such is subject to the general processes, frameworks and policies of the Group relating to climate risk and other sustainability matters as reflected in the Group's Sustainability Statement. This includes Group climate-related targets.

Based on the FCA TCFD rules the TCFD products in scope relate to Real Estate, Infrastructure, Private Equity and Liquid Real Assets (LRA). The total AuM for these in scope products was £18 bn as at 31 December 2024. Table 1 provides a breakdown of AuM by product.

For the Private Equity AuM of £0.5 bn for which the Firm acts as AIFM, the funds have not been included in the 2024 UK TCFD Entity report due to the nature of the assets and the availability of data.

Throughout the report, metrics and other data points are stated for the full year 2024 and / or as at 31 December 2024. The descriptions of governance, strategy and risk management where applicable will reflect changes during 2025 to provide the most up to date view of the Firm's activities.

Graph 1: DWS Alternatives Global Limited relationship with DWS Group

Table 1: TCFD in-scope business breakdown by product AuM

	AuM 31 December 2024	
Product	**EUR bn**	**GBP bn**
Real Estate	5.0	4.2
Infrastructure	15.5	12.8
Liquid Real Assets	0.6	0.5
Private Equity	0.6	0.5
DWS Alternatives Global Limited	21.7	18.0

[1] Other DWS Group entities may delegate portfolio management for Alternatives mandates to the UK e.g., RREEF Americas for Liquid Real Assets. Not depicted above
[2] Each business line appoints an Investment Committee (with exception of LRA which follows investment guidelines)

Compliance statement

On behalf of DWS Alternatives Global Limited I confirm that the disclosures in this report comply with the requirements set out in section 2.2 of the DISCLOSURE OF CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (ASSET MANAGER AND ASSET OWNER) INSTRUMENT 2021 https://www.fca.org.uk/publication/policy/ps21-24.pdf

Andrew Levy, CFO, Director DWS Alternatives Global Limited

Governance

Governance

TCFD

A. Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities

DWS Group Annual Report 2024 cross reference	**Group content and page reference**	**Rationale for cross reference**	**Material deviations Group | UK**
	- Sustainability Statement - Governance (p.40) - Sustainability Statement - Governance - Executive Board - Composition - Knowledge and Skills(p.40) - Sustainability Statement - Governance - Executive Board - Tasks and information provision (p.41) - Sustainability Statement - Governance - Group Sustainability Committee - Composition (p.42) - Sustainability Statement - Governance - Group Sustainability Committee - Task and information provision (p.42)	The Executive Board and Group Sustainability Committee oversee climate-related opportunities and risks and cover the Firm as part of group wide sustainability governance.	None

Governance A. UK supplementary disclosures

Board oversight

In response to the FCA TCFD rules the DWS Alternatives Global Limited Board (the Board) enhanced its governance processes in relation to sustainability and climate matters.

Climate topics are embedded into the remit of the Board, as documented in its Terms of Reference. The Board has delegated specific responsibilities to the Board Risk Committee (BRC) to support its management of climate-related risks and opportunities as described on the next page.

At fund level, the BRC receives the quarterly update of the risk profiles, which includes a sustainability risk assessment and status for each fund. In addition, a sustainability risk rating covering physical and transition risk is provided as an indication of the expected impact of sustainability risk on the NAV of a portfolio and its assets.

Relationship with DWS Group

DWS Group has assigned climate responsibilities to each division and mandated legal entities with specific responsibilities. The climate mandate of the Board is limited to monitoring and reviewing Group targets, and due to its role as delegated portfolio manager it does not have direct powers to influence the Group targets, nor can it set UK targets.

To ensure the Board is informed of Group climate-related topics the Group Sustainability Committee (GSC) provide meeting papers and minutes to the UK COO to share with the Board and BRC. This will periodically include details of Group targets and progress towards achieving them.

Governance

The Firm relies upon the strategy and decision making of the Executive Board, GSC and business divisions. The GSC acts as the senior decision-making body for sustainability-related matters at Group level, unless decision making falls within the area of competence of the Executive Board or the Firm.

DWS Alternatives Global Limited

- The Board has collective responsibility for the management and performance of the entity
- The Chair is responsible for setting the board agenda which focuses on strategy, performance, culture & conduct, accountability and risk management
- The Chair has been tasked with ensuring sustainability matters, including climate, will have adequate time in the regular agenda
- The COO receives materials from the GSC and will ensure that group climate-related issues are shared with the Board
- The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) attends the Board meetings and provides updates in case of negative developments on sustainability risk profiles or ratings at fund level.

Board Risk Committee

The Board has delegated specific responsibilities as described in its Terms of reference including:

- Escalating key issues and risks to the Board
- Meeting monthly and providing quarterly updates to the Board

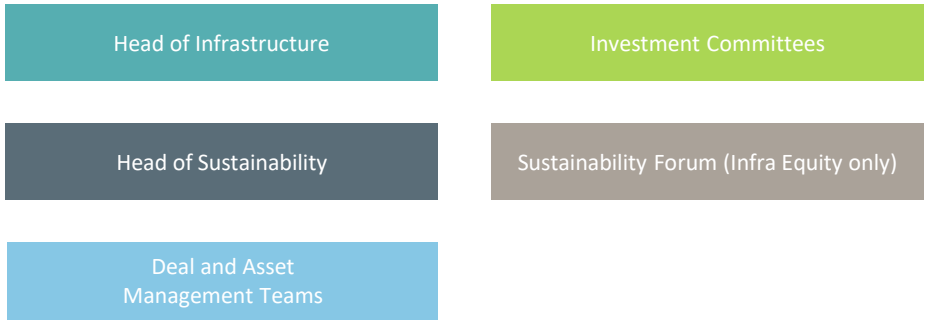
Business Line Governance

The individual business lines have overall responsibility for ensuring ESG objectives are implemented, and that climate related risks and opportunities are considered across the business.

Infrastructure Equity and Debt

- The business has appointed Investment Committees with overall responsibility for reviewing each investment opportunity inclusive of climate related risks and opportunities
- The equity business has established the Sustainability Forum to support the Investment Committees in embedding sustainability and climate issues across the governance process.
- There are specific roles assigned in the Sustainability Forum and Investment Committees to ensure implementation, oversight and reporting of sustainability and climate-related matters across the business
- The results of scenario analysis across the portfolio companies is used to understand portfolio-level exposure to climate-related risks and inform climate strategy and planning
- The Deal and Asset Management teams work with the Sustainability team to assess and monitor sustainability performance including climate-related risks and opportunities on an annual basis post-acquisition, reporting to the Head of Sustainability on any points identified including material climate-related risks and opportunities. The business aims to integrate sustainability into the investment framework of the Infrastructure business, and within the strategy and operations of portfolio companies

Graph 2 Infrastructure Equity and Debt Sustainability Governance



Governance

Real Estate

Real Estate recognizes the importance of identifying, assessing, and managing sustainability-related risks and opportunities as an integral part of conducting business. It focuses on the following ESG aspects, which are material for real estate investments equity and/or debt investments: transitional (e.g., building's energy efficiency), physical (e.g., flooding risk), social norms (e.g., wellbeing sustainability rating) and governance (e.g., third-party risk rating of a debt sponsor). These ESG aspects can present both risks and opportunities for the financial performance of real estate assets, and investments may have positive and negative environmental and social effects.

— For DWS Alternatives Global Limited, the regional investment committees hold the overall responsibility for strategic direction of investment and operational sustainability and implementation of sustainability policies and procedures. The regional investment committees are accountable for managing ESG aspects-related risks and opportunities, including climate change-related issues, regulatory compliance, and sustainable performance of the investments.

— The two investment division heads of real estate for each region (Americas, and EMEA/APAC) (hereinafter also "Heads of Real Estate") oversee the processes for their respective regions.

— The global head of sustainability, real estate ("Head of Sustainability") holds the overall responsibility for development and implementation of sustainability policies, processes, and strategies whereby the legal entity boards – as applicable and/or required by local law/regulation – have the ultimate decision rights regarding those topics.

— The Head of Sustainability reports to the Heads of Real Estate and is supported by the dedicated sustainability team who are responsible to assess and monitor ESG performance including climate-related risks and opportunities with the additional support from Asset Managers and external property managers. The ESG team are responsible to raise any points identified including material climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as external providers of specialist sustainability consultancy as required.

Liquid Real Assets (LRA)

Business line ESG-related governance for the LRA business is expected to be implemented by the end of calendar year 2025, with the aim to incorporate further disclosure in the following TCFD entity report.

Governance

TCFD

B. Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

DWS Group Annual Report 2024 cross reference	Group content and page reference	Rationale for cross reference	Material deviations Group | UK
	- Sustainability Statement - Governance (p.40) - Sustainability Statement - Governance - Executive Board - Composition - Knowledge and Skills(p.40) - Sustainability Statement - Governance - Executive Board - Compensation (p.41) - Sustainability Statement - Governance - Supervisory Board - Knowledge and Skills (p.43) - Sustainability Statement - Governance - Supervisory Board - Compensation (p.44) - Annual Report - Compensation Report (p.190) - Self-assessment of Supervisory Board: Annual Report - Compensation Report - Compensation for Supervisory Board Members (p.212)	The Executive Board and Group Sustainability Committee oversee climate-related opportunities and risks and cover the Firm as part of group wide sustainability governance.	None

Governance B. UK supplementary disclosures

UK Divisional Management Responsibilities

Where the Firm has specific incremental responsibilities not covered in the Group report these are explained below.

UK COO established the oversight responsibilities of the UK Board and its sub-committees and forums.

UK CFO is responsible for signing the Compliance Statement within this report. In addition, the Head of Finance Sustainability is currently based in the UK and oversees UK TCFD reporting.

UK CRO is responsible for incorporating the DWS strategic risk objectives from DWS Group Risk Appetite Statement into the Firm's risk appetite statement, including those related to sustainability risk. The CRO is also responsible for incorporating risk metrics if and when feasible and relevant to the Firm and report them to the BRC and Board. The UK CRO is a member of the BRC.

The Head of Infrastructure has overall responsibility for ensuring the ESG objectives are implemented and that ESG performance (including climate-related risks and opportunities) is monitored and assessed on an ongoing basis.

The Head of Real Estate has overall responsibility for ensuring the ESG objectives are implemented and that ESG performance (including climate-related risks and opportunities) is monitored and assessed on an ongoing basis.

Climate competence

In line with Group Suitability guidelines the Board and BRC annually self-assess ongoing suitability individually and collectively including their knowledge of climate, environmental, social and governance risks and knowledge of regulation, principles and frameworks for Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance.

The Board receive updates on TCFD, DWS Group Sustainability Statement and the FCA TCFD rules.

Strategy

Strategy

TCFD

A. Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long-term.

DWS Group Annual Report 2024 cross reference	**Group content and page reference**	**Rationale for cross reference**	**Material deviations Group | UK**
	- Annual Report - Risk Report - Sustainability Risk and Adverse Impacts to the Environment and Society (p.27) - Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Strategy - Our approach to identifying and measuring climate-related risks (p.78f.)	Identification of risks is performed on a global basis. All risks identified are to some extent relevant to the Firm. There are no other material climate-related risks specific to the Firm.	None

Strategy A. UK supplementary disclosures

For more information pertaining to the Infrastructure, Real Estate and LRA businesses, please refer to page 11 (Strategy Recommendation B).

Strategy

TCFD

B. Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy and financial planning.

AM 1: Asset managers should describe how climate-related risks and opportunities are factored into relevant products or investment strategies

AM 2: Asset managers should also describe how each product or investment strategy might be affected by the transition to a lower carbon economy

DWS Group Annual Report 2024 cross reference	**Group content and page reference**	**Rationale for cross reference**	**Material deviations Group | UK**
	B:- Sustainability Statement - ESRS 2 - Strategy, Business Model and Value Chain (p.48) - Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Strategy - Our approach to addressing climate change (p.78) - Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Strategy - Our approach to identifying and measuring climate-related risks - Implications for our strategy and business model (p.79)	DWS's overarching sustainability strategy includes three strategic priorities. These priorities are global and therefore are included in the Firm's activities.	None
	AM 1:- Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Climate Change Considerations in Our Downstream Value Chain - Climate Change considerations in our investments (p.82) - Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Climate Change Considerations in Our Downstream Value Chain - Climate Change considerations in our products (p.88) - Sustainability Statement - General Information -Sustainability in Our Product Suite and Investment Approach (p.62)	The incorporation of climate risks and opportunities into the investment process and within products is aligned to the global businesses. The business type of the Firm is Alternatives. An example of climate change considerations within this business is provided on the next page.	None
	AM 2:- Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Climate Change Considerations in Our Downstream Value Chain - Climate Change considerations in our investments (p.87) - Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Strategy - Our approach to identifying and measuring climate-related risks - Climate Scenario Analysis (p.80)	DWS's NZAM commitment is overseen and executed at Group level. No targets or specific requirements have been assigned to DWS's legal entity boards including the Firm.	None

Strategy

Strategy B. UK supplementary disclosures

Incorporating climate-related risks and opportunities in Infrastructure Equity

In 2024, Infrastructure Equity has developed its approach in relation to climate related risks and opportunities assessment and has re-run the analysis in early 2025. To support the understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities throughout the investment cycle, a scenario analysis is conducted across all of the portfolio companies aligned with the scenarios and timeframes outlined by the TCFD recommendations. The results of the scenario analysis can be used to understand the portfolio-level exposure to climate-related risks and inform climate strategy and planning. For further details of scenario analysis in infrastructure equity, please refer to page 13.

Incorporating climate-related risks and opportunities in Infrastructure Debt

Within Infrastructure Debt, to support the understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities, a scenario analysis is conducted across all of the portfolio companies aligned with the scenarios and timeframes outlined by the TCFD recommendations. The business currently utilises Measurabl's Physical Climate Risk Exposure tool to assess various climate event risks. The results of the scenario analysis can be used to understand the portfolio-level exposure to climate-related risks and inform climate strategy and planning. For further details of scenario analysis in infrastructure debt, please refer to
page 14.

Incorporating climate-related risks and opportunities in Real Estate

The investment process comprises three phases: (i) research and strategy, (ii) portfolio planning and (iii) execution. ESG aspects, including transitional and physical risk and sustainability performance, including asset transitional and physical resilience are important elements of consideration in each phase, which includes both risks and opportunities analyses. In the execution stage, integration of ESG aspects and sustainability performance into investment management decision making is delivered through each stage of the asset life cycle: acquisition due diligence, asset management and disposition, as appropriate for the investment and sustainability strategy of the portfolio. Sustainability due diligence ("SDD") process is completed prior to acquisition for all new assets, i.e., real estate assets and real estate debt assets. SDD is delivered through two screening phases: initial and advanced screening, addressing three types of ESG aspects (transitional, physical, and social norms) for equity and in addition governance for debt investments and investments in real estate companies. Each sustainability action plan ("SAP") for real estate equity investments is developed on an annual basis by the regional asset management sustainability team with assistance from specialist sustainability consultants. SAP is based on achieved performance and consequent asset and portfolio risk profile review, portfolio investment plan including asset holding period, and portfolio sustainability strategy objectives. SAP specifies and budgets for portfolio- and asset-level actions for the year and is approved by the real estate platform sustainability and portfolio management teams.

Incorporating climate-related risks and opportunities in LRA (confirmed up to date)

The LRA Real Estate Securities business (which forms a small component of the AuM in scope for this report), utilises a bespoke and customisable scoring framework that seeks to encompass a range of ESG factors in the investment process. Within those factors, specific considerations can be given for climate-related risks and opportunities, such as emissions reduction programs as well as Net-Zero targets for each company in the investment universe. Additionally, the investment team has access to data from DWS's ESG Engine, which may be used to provide additional contextual data to supplement climate related analysis, as relevant. This data is then incorporated into the investment process, subject to clients' specific requirements.

Strategy

TCFD

C. Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

DWS Group Annual Report 2024 cross reference	**Group content and page reference**	**Rationale for cross reference**	**Material deviations Group | UK**
	- Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Strategy - Our approach to identifying and measuring climate-related risks - Implications for our strategy and business model (p.79) - Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Strategy - Our approach to identifying and measuring climate-related risks - Climate Scenario Analysis (p.80)	Portfolio scenario analysis in the group report is performed for liquid assets and therefore does not cover the alternative assets in the scope of this report. The cross reference is provided for information purposes and relevance to the LRA business.	Not applicable

Strategy C. UK supplementary disclosures

Details of scenario analysis for Infrastructure Equity, Infrastructure Debt, Real Estate and LRA can be found on the following pages.

Strategy

Scenario Analysis Infrastructure Equity

During the first and second quarter of 2025 the Infrastructure Equity Business has re-run its approach to scenario analysis. Using 2024 data, climate-related scenario analysis was conducted on all portfolio companies (PCs) to consider the potential impacts of climate change on their businesses. This was completed through undertaking a physical and transition risk and opportunity screening assessment.

Infrastructure Equity considers the following time horizons relevant to its portfolio companies:
—Short-term: Within the next year.
—Medium-term: Within the next one to five years.
—Long-term: More than five years into the future.

Using these time horizons, climate-related risks and opportunities were identified and the impacts for the PCs were assessed across the most important assets, as determined by each PC. With the support of an external software, AXA Climate Altitude, and through engaging with key stakeholders across PCs, Infrastructure Equity identified relevant physical and transition risks and opportunities to assess under different climate scenarios.

The approach to scenario analysis includes three physical and three transition scenarios. For transition scenarios, Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) indicators were used for most assessments, with International Energy Assessment (IEA) indicators used to complement the NGFS indicators when these provided relevant additional context to the given risk or opportunity.

The scenario analysis assessment identified several climate-related risks and opportunities that may impact operations and profitability of the PCs in the medium to long term. Additionally, it highlighted themes of a low-carbon economy that the business and the PCs need to recognise such as an increasing demand for low-carbon products, fuel supply constraints, and energy price volatility. The results will be used to inform the strategy for protecting and creating value.

The three key physical climate hazards with the potential to impact many PCs in the portfolio are extreme temperatures (particularly extreme heat), flooding, and water stress & drought. Overall, higher levels of risks related to physical climate events were identified for the PCs under a high emissions scenario by 2050. The three key transition risks / opportunities for the portfolio of PCs were assessed to be a risk of increasing carbon prices, a risk of increasing costs of primary materials due to increased demand, and opportunities associated with increased demand for low carbon products and services.

Strategy

Scenario Analysis Infrastructure Debt (physical risk)

Infrastructure Debt can be exposed to a variety of physical climate events and changes that arise both regarding individual extreme weather events (e.g., floods, storms, forest fires) and in relation to long-term changes in climatic conditions (e.g., frequency of precipitation, weather instability, rise in sea level). Vulnerable assets can be at risk of damage and loss in value. Increasingly, assets are adapting to these changes by implementing various measures to insulate themselves from these potential risks. This ensures greater durability and resilience.

Infrastructure Debt utilises S&P Global physical risk assessment, delivered through Measurabl ESG data management platform. S&P assesses risk from fluvial flood, extreme heat, extreme cold, water stress, tropical cyclone, coastal flood, and wildfires across three climate scenarios and three-time horizons[1]:

- High climate change scenario (RCP[2] 8.5): Continuation of business-as-usual emissions growth, assuming warming in excess of 4°C by 2100.
- Moderate climate change scenario (RCP 4.5): Strong mitigation actions to reduce emissions to half of current levels by 2080, assuming warming in excess of 2°C by 2100.
- Low climate change scenario (RCP 2.6): Aggressive mitigation actions to halve emissions by 2050, assuming warming of less than 2°C by 2100.

S&P assessment is a desktop study, utilising various external and S&P proprietary databases for assessment of location-based exposure to hazards. The resulting S&P risk scores based on long term time horizon (2050) and high climate change scenario are translated into DWS risk levels from negligible as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: S&P risk scores and DWS risk levels

S&P Risk Score	DWS Risk Level
0-20	Negligible
21-40	Low
41-60	Medium
61-80	High
81-100	Very High/Red Flag

The aggregate physical risk assessment (out of 100) provided for each asset is included in the DWS internal ESG scoring methodology for Infrastructure Debt, which is updated on a periodic basis. For the Infrastructure Debt Portfolio, a long-term horizon to 2050 is assumed given the average life of the investments.

[1] https://support.measurabl.com/hc/en-us/articles/360044218271

[2] Representative Concentration Pathway

Strategy

Scenario Analysis Real Estate (physical risk)

Real estate can be exposed to physical risks that arise both regarding individual extreme weather events (e.g., floods, storms, forest fires) and in relation to long-term changes in climatic conditions (e.g., frequency of precipitation, weather instability, rise in sea level). Vulnerable assets can be significantly reduced in value, damaged, or even destroyed. Vice versa, assets that have implemented adaptation measures to provide comfortable and safe environment in challenging external conditions have an opportunity to attract higher rental and occupancy rates, better financing terms and higher liquidity. DWS Real Estate implements the best practice guidance laid out in the European Commission's "EU-level technical guidance on adapting buildings to climate change"[1]. The process is undertaken in three stages as illustrated in Table 3.

First stage is location-based hazard exposure risk assessment delivered by S&P Global's tool[2], which assesses from fluvial, pluvial and coastal flood, drought, extreme heat and cold, water stress, tropical cyclone, coastal flood, and wildfires across three climate scenarios and three time horizons:

— High climate change scenario (RCP[3] 8.5): Continuation of business-as-usual emissions growth, assuming warming in excess of 4°C by 2100.

— Moderate climate change scenario (RCP 4.5): Strong mitigation actions to reduce emissions to half of current levels by 2080, assuming warming in excess of 2°C by 2100.

— Low climate change scenario (RCP 2.6): Aggressive mitigation actions to halve emissions by 2050, assuming warming of less than 2°C by 2100.

The sensitivity of the building is assessed in relation the key factors:

— Time elapsed from the building construction or major renovation

— Vulnerability of building users, (e.g. age, health, safety, and wellbeing)

— Ability to conduct building use activity elsewhere for the duration of the weather event

— Exposure of building's fabric and services, and related expenditure

— Exposure of building's contents, and related expenditure

— Other risk factors (e.g. presence of large quantities of fuel)

[1] EU-level technical guidance on adapting buildings to climate change - Publications Office of the EU

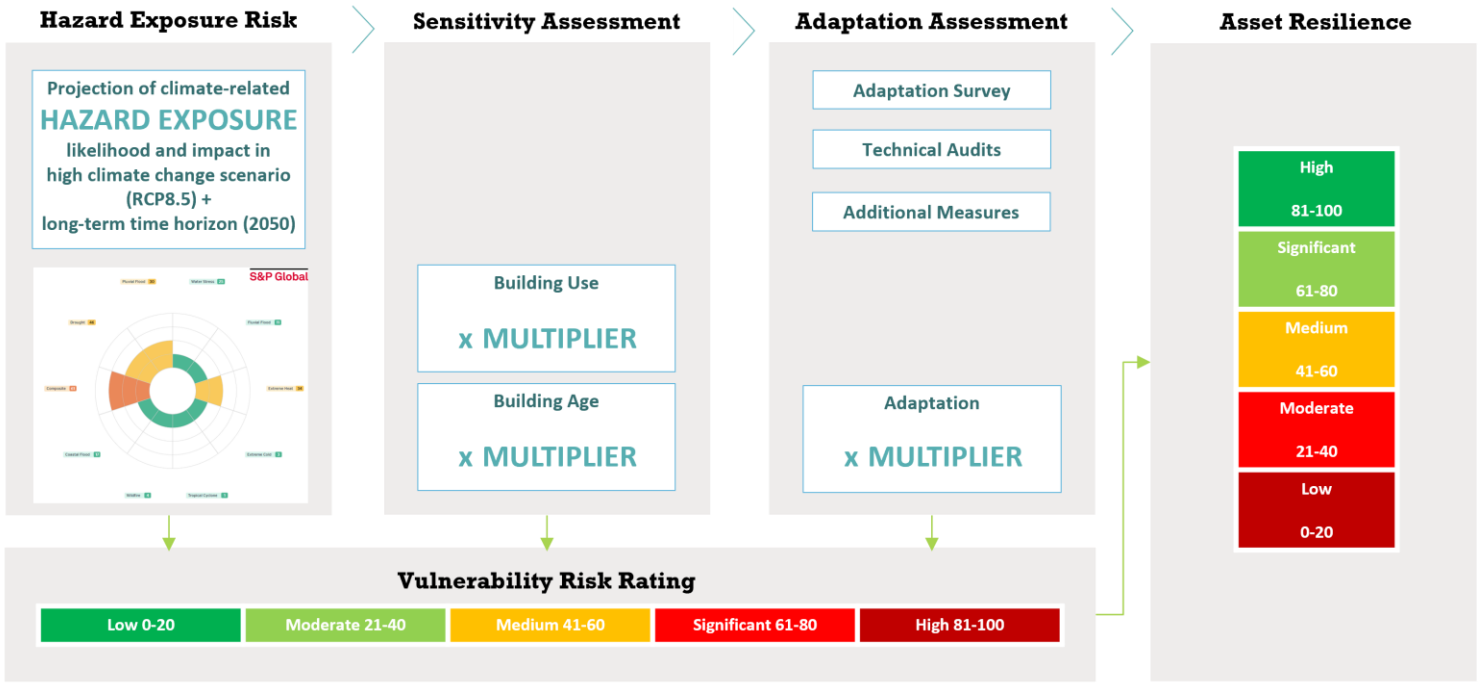
[2] https://support.measurabl.com/hc/en-us/articles/360044218271

[3] Representative Concentration Pathway

Strategy

Scenario Analysis Real Estate (physical risk)

Table 3: S&P risk scores and DWS risk levels



Source: DWS as of December 2024.

Lastly, the building adaptation assessment scores individual building-level adaptation measures, scored for prioritisation to account for the following variables:

— Cost (low, medium, high)

— Ease of implementation (simple, medium, complex)

— Retrofit (minor or major)

— Impact in EU Guide (none, indirect, direct)

A formula is applied to calculate final asset vulnerability score: Vulnerability = Exposure Risk x Sensitivity Multiplier x Adaptation Multiplier. An asset's resilience score is the inverse of asset vulnerability score.

Physical risk assessment is conducted as part of acquisition and disposition sustainability due diligence, as well as on an annual basis in preparation of portfolio sustainability action plans, which can include asset-specific adaptation measures to increase asset's resilience score.

[1] EU-level technical guidance on adapting buildings to climate change - Publications Office of the EU

[2] https://support.measurabl.com/hc/en-us/articles/360044218271

[3] Representative Concentration Pathway

Strategy

Scenario Analysis LRA

Approach

The LRA Real Estate Securities business does not incorporate scenario analysis explicitly in its securities selection and portfolio management processes. However, to meet regulatory obligations for certain strategies, and/or to address clients' specific requirements, portfolio level screens and filters are implemented based on the Climate Transition Risk (CTR) Assessment developed by the Firm's ESG Engine team. The CTR Assessment includes robust scenario analysis intended to reflect the financial risks and opportunities associated with different climate-related scenarios. LRA takes the outcome of this scenario analysis into consideration indirectly though the synthesised evaluation reflected in the CTR Assessment.

For context, the scenario analysis included within the ESG Engine relies on data provided by external data vendors and uses scenarios of 1.5°C orderly, 1.5°C disorderly, and 3°C NDC (National Determined Contributions)[1]. The 1.5°C orderly scenario assumes immediate action to reduce emissions in line with the Paris Agreement, while climate policies in 1.5 °C disorderly scenario are delayed at the beginning and then shift intensively to meet the target. 3°C NDC scenario only considers current policies and pledges but not yet implemented regulatory measures. The models are built on various narratives, with assumptions about different trajectories and interactions of government regulation, energy systems, land use and climate systems. The Climate Value-at-Risk results from the scenario analysis constitutes one of many components of the CTR Assessment.

The ESG Engine's overall methodology considers scenario analysis as guidance and a tool for relative value analysis on how climate change might impact sectors, regions, or asset classes under certain assumptions, rather than as an exact prediction of valuations of individual investments or portfolios. This approach recognises critiques on the limitations and assumptions of climate scenario modelling practices in financial services. For instance, climate scenarios may not reflect many of the most severe impacts possible such as tipping points.

Evaluation and analysis

The scope of Liquid Real Assets included in scenario analysis includes but is not limited to various REITs and liquid investments in Real Estate companies within strategies and portfolios that implement filters or screens based on the ESG Engine's CTR Score and Grade. Real estate companies are exposed to risks arising from policies related to carbon costs and building standards. The risks are estimated to be higher in scenarios with stricter temperature targets and tend to increase if policies are introduced abruptly. However, real estate companies may benefit from the transition by adopting green technologies such as climate-resilient and climate-smart solutions. With temperature increasing, extreme weather events such as hurricanes, floods and wildfires are more frequent and severe, consequently leading to higher physical risks. Moreover, physical threats to real estate assets are likely to rise especially for climate-vulnerable locations.

[1]This is an alternative to the "hothouse world" scenario which is not available in MSCI. The estimated physical risks would be slightly lower than in the "hothouse world" scenario, but still well above the Paris target.

Risk management

Risk management

TCFD

A. Describe the organisation's process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

AM 1: Asset managers should describe, where appropriate, engagement activity with investee companies to encourage better disclosure and practices related to climate-related risks in order to improve data availability and asset managers' ability to assess climate-related risks.

AM 2: Asset managers should also describe how they identify and assess material climate-related risks for each product or investment strategy. This might include a description of the resources and tools used in the process.

DWS Group Annual Report 2024 cross reference

Group content and page reference	Rationale for cross reference	Material deviations Group | UK
A: - Sustainability Statement - General Information - Materiality Assessment (p.55) -Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Strategy - Our approach to identifying and measuring climate-related risks (p.78) - Annual Report - Risk Report - Risk Framework - Risk Management - Sustainability Risk and Adverse Impacts to the Environment and Society (p.27)		None
AM 1: - Sustainability Statement - General Information - Sustainability in Our Product Suite and Investment Approach - Our Investment Approach - ESG in alternative asset classes (p.66) - Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Climate Change Considerations in Our Downstream Value Chain - Climate Change considerations in our investments (p.82)	DWS Group operates a global risk management framework across all regions and business divisions including the Firm.	None
AM 2: -Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Strategy - Our approach to identifying and measuring climate-related risks (p.78) - Sustainability Statement - General Information - Sustainability in Our Product Suite and Investment Approach - Our Investment Approach - ESG in alternative asset classes (p.66) - Annual Report - Risk Report - Fiduciary Investment Risk - Fiduciary Investment Risk in Alternative Asset Classes (p.34)		None

Risk management

TCFD

B. Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks.

AM: Asset managers should describe how they manage material climate-related risks for each product or investment strategy.

DWS Group Annual Report 2024 cross reference	Group content and page reference	Rationale for cross reference	Material deviations Group | UK
	B:- Sustainability Statement - General Information - Material Impacts, Risk and Opportunities and Their Interaction with Strategy and Business Model (p.51) - Sustainability Statement - General Information - Material Impacts, Risk and Opportunities and Their Interaction with Strategy and Business Model (p.55) -Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Strategy - Our approach to identifying and measuring climate-related risks (p.78) - Annual Report - Risk Report - Risk Framework - Risk Management - Sustainability Risk and Adverse Impacts to the Environment and Society (p.27)	The risk management framework for DWS operates globally. While the focus of this report is on risks at portfolio level a cross reference has been provided for corporate risk management to enable understanding of how risks to DWS Group as a corporate are managed. The materiality assessment enables DWS to identify material risks, opportunities and impacts including climate and covers all DWS legal entities.	None
	AM:-Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Strategy - Our approach to identifying and measuring climate-related risks (p.78) - Sustainability Statement - General Information - Sustainability in Our Product Suite and Investment Approach - Our Product Suite (p.62) - Sustainability Statement - General Information - Sustainability in Our Product Suite and Investment Approach - Our Investment Approach - ESG in alternative asset classes (p.66) - Annual Report - Risk Report - Fiduciary Investment Risk - Fiduciary Investment Risk in Alternative Asset Classes (p.34)	The management of climate risks and opportunities in the investment process is aligned to the global businesses. The predominant asset class of the Firm is Alternatives.	None

Risk management

Risk Management B. UK supplementary disclosures

Alternatives Fiduciary Risk Management

The identification of sustainability risks, including those related to climate, within illiquid funds, relies on an analysis at the individual asset level. This analysis is based on both quantitative and qualitative data points and is based on external ESG data providers (e.g. S&P Trucost, Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark), as well as information from subject-matter experts (e.g., ESG Specialists).

The sustainability risk measurement and management processes were developed and formalized for all illiquid asset classes, including Real Estate (equity and debt), Infrastructure (equity and debt) and Private Equity. The results are presented to the Board Risk Committee (UK) and the Fund Boards on a quarterly basis.

Real Estate equity assets are scored through the consideration of physical climate risk factors (e.g. floods, heat stress, hurricanes & typhoons) and transition risk factors (e.g. stranding year of the investment, energy ratings or building life cycle).

For Real Estate debt and Infrastructure asset classes (both equity and debt), the assessment is based on environmental (including climate), social and governance risk factors.

Risk management

Risk Management B. UK supplementary disclosures

Infrastructure Equity

During the first quarter of 2024 the Infrastructure Equity Business has developed its approach in relation to climate related risk management and has re-run the analysis in early 2025. The approach to managing climate-related risks is incorporated across all stages of the investment cycle. During the due diligence phase, an in-depth analysis of the investment opportunity is conducted including an assessment of resilience to climate change. Post-investment, the sustainability and climate attributes of the portfolio companies are closely monitored through quarterly and annual assessments.

Infrastructure Debt

Within the Infrastructure Debt Business the approach is in line with our Equity business where management of climate-related risks is incorporated across all stages of the investment cycle. Transactions are screened initially to ensure they meet investment guidelines and restrictions. During the due diligence phase, an in-depth analysis of the investment opportunity is conducted including an assessment of resilience to climate change. This includes an ESG checklist and Q&A process to identify specific ESG risks. This information is utilised as part of the investment process in the DWS internal ESG scoring methodology for Infrastructure Debt. It was developed to address the integration of internal ESG ratings in the investment and asset management activities of the European infrastructure debt business specifically, referring to and building on the policies of DWS. Post-investment, the ESG and climate attributes of the portfolio companies are closely monitored through quarterly and annual assessments and updating of the ESG scoring methodology and rating.

Real Estate

Transitional and physical risks and opportunities, alongside other ESG-related topics material for real estate (e.g., building certification) are considered in each phase of the investment process, from research and strategy, through portfolio planning, to execution. Key implementation points are sustainability due diligence, conducted both at acquisition and disposition, and annual risk review, conducted as part of annual sustainable action planning.

The findings from these assessments are included in asset business plans and executed, followed by performance verification and certification as appropriate.

LRA

The LRA Real Estate Securities business identifies and assesses material climate related risks through a scoring framework that evaluates each company within the investment universe from an ESG perspective, including climate change risks. Information is collated using publicly available data, external data providers (including but not limited to Sustainalytics & Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark - GRESB) and analyst input. This data is then incorporated into the investment process, subject to clients' specific requirements.

Risk management

TCFD

C. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.

DWS Group Annual Report 2024 cross reference

Group content and page reference	Rationale for cross reference	Material deviations Group | UK
C: -Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Strategy - Our approach to identifying and measuring Climate-related risks (p.78) - Annual Report - Risk Report - Risk Framework - Risk Management - Sustainability Risk and Adverse Impacts to the Environment and Society (p.27)	The integration of climate risk into the risk management framework is performed on a global basis and embedded within global risk management processes, covering the Firm.	None

Metrics and targets

Metrics and targets

TCFD

A. Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.

AM: Asset managers should describe metrics used to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in each product or investment strategy. Where relevant, asset managers should also describe how these metrics have changed over time. Where appropriate, asset managers should provide metrics considered in investment decisions and monitoring.

C. Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

DWS Group Annual Report 2024 cross reference

Group content and page reference	Rationale for cross reference	Material deviations Group | UK
A and C: -Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Climate Change Considerations in Our Downstream Value Chain - Climate Change considerations in our investments (p.87) - Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Climate Change Considerations in Our Own Operations (p.91,94, 95) '-Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Climate Change Considerations in Our Downstream Value Chain - Climate Change considerations in our investments (p.87) - Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Climate Change Considerations in Our Own Operations (p.91,94, 95)	Metrics and targets in place at Group level cover global activities including the Firm.	None

Metrics and targets A. and B. UK supplementary disclosures

Metrics in the UK

Sustainability risk assessment at investment and fund level is performed quarterly by DWS Fiduciary risk team. This assessment includes among others, physical and transition risk indicators, which helps identifying the expected impact of sustainability risk on the NAV of a portfolio and its assets.

Targets in the UK

The Firm has not set specific UK targets in relation to climate-related risks and opportunities. This reflects the role of the Firm, the nature of the business and the overarching targets defined at Group level.

Metrics and targets

TCFD

B. Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks

AM 1: Asset managers should provide the weighted average carbon intensity, where data are available or can be reasonably estimated, for each product or investment strategy. In addition, asset managers should provide other metrics they believe are useful for decision making along with a description of the methodology used.

DWS Group Annual Report 2024 cross reference

Group content and page reference	Rationale for cross reference	Material deviations Group | UK
B: -Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Climate Change Considerations in Our Downstream Value Chain - Climate Change considerations in our investments (p.87) - Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Climate Change Considerations in Our Own Operations (p.91,94, 95)	Firm corporate emissions are not in scope for this report, so a cross reference to DWS Group corporate emissions is provided for transparency	None
AM 1: -Sustainability Statement - Environmental Information - Climate Change - Climate Change Considerations in Our Downstream Value Chain - Climate Change considerations in our investments (p.87)	The Portfolio Net Zero initiative operates at global level and has not assigned specific targets or responsibilities to legal entities including the Firm.	None

Metrics and targets

Metrics and targets B. UK supplementary disclosures

Table 5: Product Report metrics aggregated at Firm level: Infrastructure Equity

Metric	Definition	2023	2024
Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions associated with a portfolio expressed in tonnes CO2e	1,608,121	1,580,238
Scope 3 GHG emissions	Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with a portfolio expressed in tonnes CO2e	1,377,485	4,027,539
Carbon footprint	Total carbon emissions for a portfolio normalised by the market value of the portfolio, expressed in tonnes CO2e / € m invested	334	248
Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI)	Portfolio's exposure to carbon-intensive companies, expressed in tonnes CO2e / € m revenue (corporates)	129	142

Metric context, assumptions and limitations

Infrastructure Equity

For infrastructure equity investments, the data is calculated according to the TCFD Implementation Guidance for asset managers 2021.

The formula allocates emissions and carbon footprint to the Infrastructure Equity Business according to its share in the company's investment value. The financed emissions are computed according to the TCFD-recognised carbon intensity metric based on the volume of carbon emissions per million euros of revenue (carbon efficiency of a portfolio), expressed in tonnes CO2e/€ m revenue.

For 96.0% of infrastructure equity investments , the carbon emission data was available. This "covered" company exposure was used as current portfolio value in formulas for carbon footprint and weighted average carbon intensity.

The increase in Scope 3 emissions is primarily due to improved data quality and broader coverage, as more portfolio companies are now reporting comprehensive and accurate emissions data.

Metrics and targets

Metrics and targets B. UK supplementary disclosures

Table 5: Product Report metrics aggregated at Firm level: Infrastructure Debt

Metric	Definition	2023	2024
Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions associated with a portfolio expressed in tonnes CO2e	63,339	37,368
Scope 3 GHG emissions	Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with a portfolio expressed in tonnes CO2e	50,909	60,344
Carbon footprint	Total carbon emissions for a portfolio normalised by the market value of the portfolio, expressed in tonnes CO2e / € m invested	117	60
Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI)	Portfolio's exposure to carbon-intensive companies, expressed in tonnes CO2e / € m revenue (corporates)	356	275

Metric context, assumptions and limitations

Infrastructure Debt

For infrastructure debt investments, the data is calculated according to the TCFD Implementation Guidance for asset managers 2021.

The formula allocates emissions and carbon footprint to the Infrastructure Debt Business according to its share in the company outstanding position / enterprise values of the company. The financed emissions are computed according to the TCFD-recognised carbon intensity metric based on the volume of carbon emissions per million euros of revenue (carbon efficiency of a portfolio), expressed in tonnes CO2e/€M revenue.

For 97.8% of infrastructure debt investments , the carbon emission data was available. This "covered" company exposure was used as current portfolio value in formulas for carbon footprint and weighted average carbon intensity.

Due to the nature of the Infrastructure Debt assets and availability of data, reporting for 2024 is based on data as of 31st December 2024, or 31st December 2023 when not available.

Compared to last year's report the 2023 numbers have been restated to be based on data as at 31st December 2023.

Metrics and targets

Metric context, assumptions and limitations

Real Estate

Real Estate utilises several sources for relevant ESG data for equity investments, which is gathered and processed in a specialist third-party ESG data management system “Measurabl”. Relevant energy data sources include utility bills, energy performance certificates, and information provided by third-party property managers and tenants.

While data on energy consumption intensity and resulting greenhouse gas emissions are in principle collected for all assets under direct management, lease conditions, data protection laws and utility company constraints can potentially limit the landlord’s ability to obtain and verify consumption data. This is particularly the case for occupier’s data and resulting Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions. Once obtained, ESG data undergoes several points of checks from data source (e.g., property managers) then through the internal data guardian and sustainability teams. Checks utilise various data quality assessment functionalities available in Measurabl including data quality alerts, data completeness and cohort analysis to help identify gaps, errors, and outliers. The sustainability team utilises trackers and Measurabl’s weekly support tickets tracker to monitor progress on relevant actions.

The Real Estate business uses the data estimation feature1 provided by Measurabl within the limits of Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB) Reference Guide Estimation Methodology2. The Real Estate business further leverages the GRESB-and GHG Protocol-aligned functionality within Measurabl to define and calculate the Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions of real estate assets.

Energy consumption and resultant GHG emissions data is subject to annual assurance to AA1000 standard, delivered by a third-party specialist consultancy.

To address any remaining data gaps, Real Estate discloses data coverage rather than performing further estimations, procures anonymised aggregated data if available, engages with tenants, and implements green leases clauses, including the sharing energy consumption data. The Real Estate business does not have access to operational data for debt investments, and therefore this information is not included in the report.

Metrics relating to the Firm’s real estate AuM are not disclosed in this TCFD entity report due to an ongoing review of data quality and the underlying third-party system (Measurabl) used to manage, aggregate and report sustainability data for real estate. This reflects general industry challenges in collecting complete real estate data and the breadth of required data collection processes. As the review progresses the Firm will evaluate the inclusion of data relating to real estate in future TCFD entity reports.

[1] Meter Reading Estimates

[2] GRESB Documents

Metrics and targets

Metrics and targets B. UK supplementary disclosures

Table 5: Product Report metrics aggregated at Firm level: LRA

Metric	Definition	2023	2024
Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions associated with a portfolio expressed in tonnes CO2e	3,272	2,238
Scope 3 GHG emissions	Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with a portfolio expressed in tonnes CO2e	14,684	10,909
Carbon footprint	Total carbon emissions for a portfolio normalised by the market value of the portfolio, expressed in tonnes CO2e / €M invested	4.5	3.8
Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI)	Portfolio's exposure to carbon-intensive companies, expressed in tonnes CO2e / €M revenue (corporates)	62	53

Metric context, assumptions and limitations

LRA

99.6% of the Firm's AuM of € 600 m consists of listed equity which is in scope for the metrics defined above.

For corporate issuers, the data is calculated according to the TCFD Implementation Guidance for asset managers 2021. The absolute emissions and carbon intensity metrics for listed equities and corporate bonds are sourced from ESG Engine[1] which takes emissions data directly from MSCI and Trucost.

The formula allocates companies emissions and carbon footprint to the Firm according to the Firm's share in the company's Enterprise Value including Cash (EVIC). The financed emissions are computed according to the TCFD-recognized carbon intensity metric based on the volume of carbon emissions per million euros of revenue (carbon efficiency of a portfolio), expressed in tonnes CO2e/€M revenue.

For 99.6% of the Firm's AuM, the data was available. This covered company exposure was used as current portfolio value in formulas for carbon footprint and weighted average carbon intensity. 97% of calculated emissions were reported. The remaining data is MSCI or Trucost estimation.

1 The ESG Engine is a proprietary tool developed by DWS for ESG analysis. It generates essential assessments that serve as the foundation for DWS's ESG investment strategies and integration efforts. The ESG Engine gathers data from multiple sources, including top commercial ESG vendors. For more information, please see the DWS Annual Report 2024.