DWS Investment S.A.

DWS ESG Multi Asset Dynamic

Sales Prospectus and Management Regulations

Fonds commun de placement (FCP)
under Luxembourg law

April 16, 2026

DWS

Additional Information for Unitholders / Shareholders in Spain

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

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

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

Tasks	Information about the facilities
Processing of subscription, repurchase and redemption orders and other payments to unitholders and shareholders for units and shares of the fund in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the Sales Prospectus, the articles of incorporation, the management regulations, the KID and the latest semi-annual and annual report:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg info@dws.com
Provision of information to investors on how to place subscription, repurchase, redemption and other payment orders and how redemption proceeds are paid out:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg info@dws.com
Facilitating the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements for the handling of **investor complaints**:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg Tel: +352 4 21 01 - 1 dws.lu@dws.com
Free provision of sales documents, issue and redemption prices of units and other information and documents to be published in the fund's country of domicile:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg info@dws.com
Provision of relevant information to investors on a durable medium about the tasks performed by the facility:	DWS Investment S.A. 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer 1115 Luxemburg Großherzogtum Luxemburg info@dws.com

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A. Prospectus – General Section

1. Glossary

CESR/10-788 guidelines	"Guidelines on Risk Measurement and the Calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk for UCITS" of the Committee of European Securities Regulators (CESR) of July 28, 2010, as amended.
CRS	Common Reporting Standard
CRS Law	Law of December 18, 2015, on the obligation to automatically exchange information in tax matters, as amended.
CSSF	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (Luxembourg's financial sector regulator).
CSSF Circular 08/356	CSSF Circular 08/356 of June 4, 2008, determining the rules applicable to undertakings for collective investment when they employ certain techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments, as amended.
CSSF Circular 11/512	CSSF Circular 11/512 of May 30, 2011, determining the presentation of the main regulatory changes in risk management following the publication of CSSF Regulation 10-04 and ESMA (European Securities Markets Authority) clarifications, further clarifications from the CSSF on risk management rules and the definition of the content and format of the risk management process to be communicated to the CSSF, as amended.
CSSF Circular 14/592	CSSF Circular 14/592 of September 30, 2014, on the guidelines of ESMA on exchange traded funds (ETFs) and other UCITS issues, as amended.
CSSF Regulation 10-04	CSSF Regulation 10-04 of December 20, 2010, transposing Commission Directive 2010/43/EU of July 1, 2010, implementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organizational requirements, conflicts of interest, conduct of business, risk management and content of the agreement between a depositary and a management company, as amended.
ESMA	The European Securities and Markets Authority
ESMA/2014/944	Statement issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority of July 31, 2014, on "Potential Risks Associated with Investing in Contingent Convertible Instruments".
FATCA	Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act
FATCA Law	Law of July 24, 2015, on adoption of 1. the Agreement between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to improve international tax compliance and with respect to the United States information reporting provisions commonly known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, including its two Annexes and the related Memorandum of Understanding signed in Luxembourg on March 28, 2014; 2. the exchange of the related diplomatic notes signed on March 31 and April 1, 2015, as amended.
Fund managers	DWS Investment GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Regulated market	A regulated market within the meaning of the MiFID II Directive means a market that is included in the list of the regulated markets in each member state, functions regularly and is characterized by the fact that the regulations issued or approved by the competent authorities define the operating conditions and market access conditions, as well as the conditions that a particular financial instrument is required to meet in order to be traded on the market. All information and transparency requirements set out in Directive 2014/65/EU must also be adhered to. A regulated market also refers to any other regulated, authorized market open to the public that functions regularly.
Law of 2004	Law of November 12, 2004, on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, transposing Directive 2001/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 4, 2001, amending Council Directive 91/308/EEC on prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering, as amended.
Law of 2010	Law of December 17, 2010, relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended
Law of 2014	Law of July 28, 2014, regarding immobilization of bearer shares and units, as amended.
Law of 2019	Law of January 13, 2019, establishing a beneficial owner register and 1. transposing Article 30 of Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of May 20, 2015, on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC 2. amending the amended Law of December 19, 2002, on the Trade and Companies Register and the accounting and annual accounts of undertakings, as amended.

Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008	Provisions of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008, relating to certain definitions of the amended Law of December 20, 2002, on collective investment undertakings superseded by the Law of 2010, as amended.
MiFID II Directive	Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU, as amended.
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OTC	Over-The-Counter, which refers to the process of how securities are traded via a broker-dealer network as opposed to on a centralised exchange.
UCI	Collective investment undertakings
UCITS	Undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities
UCITS Directive	Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 13, 2009, on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, supplemented by Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 23, 2014, amending Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as regards depositary functions, remuneration policies and sanctions, as amended.
UCITS Regulation	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of December 17, 2015, supplementing the UCITS Directive with regard to obligations of depositaries, as amended.
RCS	Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés (Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register)
RESA	Recueil electronique des sociétés et associations (Luxembourg electronic compendium of companies and associations)
Directive 2007/16/EC	Commission Directive 2007/16/EC of March 19, 2007, implementing Council Directive 85/611/EEC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as regards the clarification of certain definitions, as amended.
SFTR	Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 25, 2015, on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012, as amended.
Depositary	State Street Bank International GmbH, acting through State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch
Management Company	DWS Investment S.A., Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

2. General regulations

The Fund DWS ESG Multi Asset Dynamic is a Luxembourg investment fund with no legal personality (fonds commun de placement) in accordance with Part I of the Law of 2010 and complies with the provisions of the UCITS Directive and the UCITS Regulation.

The Management Regulations of the Fund are attached to this Sales Prospectus. The Management Regulations are an integral part of the Sales Prospectus. The Sales Prospectus contains a general section and a special section.

It is prohibited to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Sales Prospectus or the Management Regulations.

The Management Company shall not be liable if and to the extent that information is provided or representations are made which deviate from this Sales Prospectus or the Management Regulations.

3. Management Company

The Fund is managed by DWS Investment S.A., which complies with the conditions set out in Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010 and, thus, with the provisions of the UCITS Directive.

The Management Company was established on April 15, 1987, and published in the Mémorial C (Recueil spécial des sociétés et associations), the former official gazette of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, on May 4, 1987. The subscribed and paid-in capital amounts to EUR 30,677,400. The management of investment fund includes, but is not limited to, the tasks specified in Annex II of the Law of 2010.

The Management Company may delegate one or more duties to third parties under its supervision and control, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010 and CSSF Regulation 10-04 and any circulars issued in respect thereof.

3.1 Fund management

The Management Company has concluded a fund management agreement on behalf of the Fund with DWS Investment GmbH, under its own responsibility and control and at its own expense. DWS Investment GmbH is an asset management company under German law. The contract can be terminated by either of the parties with three months' notice.

Fund management encompasses the daily implementation of the investment policy and direct investment decisions. The fund manager may outsource all or part of fund management services under its supervision, control and responsibility and at its own expense.

Services outsourced to sub-managers by the fund manager, if any, are listed in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

The sub-manager will implement the investment policy, make investment decisions and continually and appropriately adapt them to market developments, taking into account the interests of the respective Fund.

The fund manager/sub-manager may also engage investment advisors under their own control and responsibility. The investment advisory function encompasses, in particular, the analysis and recommendation of suitable investment instruments for the assets of the Fund. The fund manager/sub-manager is not bound by investment recommendations of the investment advisor. The designated investment advisors possess any necessary regulatory approvals.

3.2 Other funds managed by the Management Company

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

3.3 UCI administration function

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

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

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

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

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

The Management Company is responsible for and carries out the three functions of the UCI administration activity. When performing the tasks relating to the net asset value calculation and accounting function as well as the client communication function, the Management Company receives support from DWS Beteiligungs GmbH. When performing the tasks relating to the registrar function, the Management Company receives support from State Street Bank International GmbH. State Street Bank International GmbH assumes, in particular, the task of administering the global certificate deposited with Clearstream Europe AG.

3.4 Distribution

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

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

The Distributor and/or sub-distributors shall only sell units of the Fund in countries where these shares are authorised for sale.

3.5 Accounting standard

The annual financial statements are prepared and the net asset value for this Fund is calculated in accordance with Luxembourg Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (LUX GAAP).

3.6 Special note

The Management Company draws the attention of investors to the fact that any investor may assert their investor rights in their entirety directly against the Fund only if the investor themself has subscribed to the Fund's shares in their own name. If an investor invests in a Fund via an intermediary and this intermediary executes the investment in its own name but for the account of the investor, (i) the investor may not necessarily be in the position to assert certain investor rights directly against the Fund and (ii) the investor's right to receive compensation in the event of errors in net asset value or non-compliance with the applicable investment rules of the Fund may be adversely affected and only indirectly exercisable. Investors are advised to inform themselves about their rights.

3.7 Data protection and data sharing

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

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

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

4. Depositary

The Management Company has, in accordance with the Depositary agreement, appointed State Street Bank International GmbH, acting through State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, as the Depositary as defined by the Law of 2010.

State Street Bank International GmbH is a limited liability company established under German law, which has its registered office at Hansastraße 29a, 81373 Munich, and is registered at the Munich registry court under the number HRB 42872. It is a credit institution that is supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and the Deutsche Bundesbank.

State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, is authorized as a depositary by the CSSF in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and specializes in Depositary and fund management services as well as other similar services. State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, is registered in the RCS under the number B 148 186. State Street Bank International GmbH is part of the State Street corporate group, whose ultimate parent company is State Street Corporation, which is listed on the stock exchange in the United States.

4.1 Functions of the Depositary

The relationship between the Management Company and the Depositary is governed by the Law of 2010 as well as the terms and conditions of the Depositary agreement. The Depositary was entrusted with the following main tasks under the Depositary agreement:

- Ensuring that the sale, issue, redemption and cancellation of units takes place in accordance

with applicable law and the Management Regulations;
- Ensuring that the value of the units is determined in accordance with applicable law and the Management Regulations;
- Executing the instructions of the Management Company, unless such instructions violate applicable law or the Management Regulations;
- Ensuring that, in transactions relating to the assets of the Fund, consideration is paid within the customary time limits;
- Ensuring that the income of the Fund is used in accordance with applicable law and the Management Regulations;
- Monitoring of the cash and cash flows of the Fund;
- Holding in custody the Fund's assets, including financial instruments to be held in custody, reviewing ownership and keeping records of other assets.

4.2 Liability of the Depositary

In the event of a loss of a financial instrument held in custody, which is determined in accordance with the UCITS Directive and in particular article 19 of the Law of 2010, the Depositary shall immediately return to the Management Company operating in the name of the Fund any financial instrument of the same type or refund the corresponding amount without delay.

The Depositary shall not be liable if it can prove pursuant to the UCITS Directive and the UCITS Regulation that the loss of a financial instrument held in custody is attributable to external events that cannot reasonably be controlled and the consequences of which could not have been avoided despite all reasonable efforts.

In the event of a loss of financial instruments held in custody, investors may assert liability claims against the Depositary directly or indirectly through the Management Company, provided that this leads neither to duplication of claims for recourse nor to unequal treatment of the investors.

The Depositary shall be liable to the Fund for all other losses incurred by the Fund as a result of its negligent or intentional failure to comply with its obligations under the UCITS Directive.

4.3 Delegation

The Depositary has full power to delegate all or part of its Depositary functions, but its liability remains unaffected by the fact that it has entrusted some or all the assets it is to hold in custody to a third party for safekeeping. The liability of the Depositary shall remain unaffected by any delegation of its Depositary functions under the Depositary agreement.

The Depositary has delegated these Depositary duties set out in article 22 (5) (a) of the UCITS Directive to State Street Bank and Trust Company, with its registered office at One Congress Street, Suite 1, Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2016, USA, which it has appointed as its global Sub-Depositary. As the global Sub-Depositary, State Street Bank and Trust Company has appointed local sub-depositaries within its global custody network.

Information on the Depositary functions as well as the names of the respective agents and sub-agents are available on the following website at https://www.statestreet.com/disclosures-and-disclaimers/lu/subcustodians or at the registered office of the Management Company.

5. Unit classes

The Management Company may, at any time, decide to launch new unit classes and offer investors one or more unit classes at its discretion. Unit classes designate various categories of fund units and have the characteristics described below determined by the Management Company and indicated by a corresponding alphabetical denominator.

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

All units within a unit class have the same rights.

The net asset value is calculated individually for each unit class issued for the Fund.

The Management Company reserves the right to offer only certain unit classes for sale to investors in certain jurisdictions so as to comply with the applicable laws, customs or business practices there. Furthermore, the Management Company reserves the right to adopt principles that apply to certain investor categories or transactions in respect of the acquisition of certain unit classes.

The unit classes offered as of the date of the Sales Prospectus are listed in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. The Sales Prospectus will be updated accordingly on a regular basis. Current information on the unit classes launched will be published on the Management Company's website at www.dws.com/fundinformation.

5.1 Description of the denominators

The unit class characteristics and the associated denominators are listed in the following table and are explained in more detail below:

5.1.1 General characteristics

Characteristics		
Investor type	Institutional investors	I
	Semi-institutional investors	F
	Private investors	L, N
	TF unit classes	TF
Distribution policy	Reinvestment	C
	Distribution	D
Distribution frequency	Annual	
	Semi-annual	B
	Quarterly	Q
	Monthly	M
Hedging	No hedging	
	Unit class hedging	H
	Portfolio hedging	H (P)
Other	Restricted	R
	Pension plan	AV

5.1.2 Investor type

The denominators "I", "F", "L", "N", and "TF" indicate the investor type for which the unit classes are intended.

Unit classes with the denominator

- "I" are reserved for institutional investors as defined by article 174 (2) of the Law of 2010.
- "F" are open to semi-institutional investors.
- "L" and "N" are open to private investors.
- "TF" (trailer fee free) are exclusively offered as follows:
  a) through distributors and intermediaries that
     - due to prudential requirements (e.g., in relation to independent investment advisory services, discretionary portfolio management or specific local regulations) may not receive or collect trailer fees or any other fees, rebates or payments from the Fund; or
     - have entered into separate fee arrangements with their clients and do not receive and collect trailer fees or any other fees, rebates and/or payments from the Fund;
  b) to other UCIs; and
  c) to insurance-based investment products as defined by article 4 (2) of Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 26, 2014, on Key Information Documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products (PRIIP Regulation).

For the "TF" (trailer fee free) unit class, the Management Company does not pay any trailer fees to the distributors.

5.1.3 Distribution policy

For unit classes with the denominator "C" (capitalization), income is reinvested. For unit classes with the denominator "D" (distribution), income is distributed.

For the accumulating unit classes, income is continuously reinvested in the assets of the Fund and allocated to the respective unit classes. For the distributing unit classes, the annual general meeting shall decide each year whether a distribution will be made and in what amount. The Management Company may elect to pay out special and interim dividends for each unit class in accordance with Luxembourg law. No distribution will reduce the Fund's capital to a level below its minimum capital.

5.1.4 Distribution frequency

The denominators "B", "Q" and "M" indicate the frequency of distribution. The denominator "B" stands for semi-annual distribution, the denominator "Q" for quarterly distribution, and the denominator "M" for monthly distribution. In the case of distribution units without the denominators "B", "Q" or "M", distribution is annual.

5.2 Currency-specific unit classes

5.2.1 Unit class currencies and initial issue price

The reference currency of the unit classes offered is generally the euro. Other currency-specific unit classes are indicated by the addition of currency codes, e.g., USD for unit classes denominated in U.S. dollars or CHF for unit classes denominated in Swiss francs.

The initial net asset value for each unit class is typically as set out in the table below and will be published on the website of the Management Company. In exceptional cases, the initial net asset value of certain unit classes may differ from the amount stated.

Denominator	No denominator	USD	SGD	GBP	CHF	NZD	AUD
Currency	Euro	US dollar	Singapore dollar	Great Britain pound	Swiss francs	New Zealand dollar	Australian dollar
Initial net asset value	100,– EUR	100,– USD	10,– SGD	100,– GBP	100,– CHF	100,– NZD	100,– AUD

Denominator	JPY	CAD	NOK	SEK	HKD	CZK	PLN	RMB
Currency	Japanese yen	Canadian dollar	Norwegian krone	Swedish krona	Hong Kong dollar	Czech koruna	Polish zloty	Chinese renminbi
Initial net asset value	10.000,– JPY	100,– CAD	100,– NOK	1.000,– SEK	100,– HKD	1.000,– CZK	100,– PLN	100,– RMB

5.2.2 Possible currency effects of unit classes with a reference currency other than the fund currency

Investors in unit classes with a reference currency other than the fund currency should note that

- possible currency effects on the net asset value per unit are not systematically hedged, except in the case of the unit classes described below hedged against currency effects.
- These currency effects can arise due to the time lag between the necessary processing and posting steps for orders in a non-fund currency, which can lead to exchange rate fluctuations. This applies, in particular, to redemption orders. The possible currency effects on the net asset value per unit may be positive or negative and are not limited to the particular unit class with a reference currency other than the fund currency, i.e., they may also affect the Fund and all of the unit classes contained in it.
- the net asset value per unit is calculated in the fund currency and then translated to the reference currency of the unit classes at the exchange rate prevailing at the time the net asset value per unit is calculated.

Accordingly, investors in a euro-denominated unit class of a fund whose fund currency is the U.S. dollar, for example, should note that the net asset value per unit of the euro-denominated unit class is initially calculated in the fund currency (U.S. dollar) and then expressed in euro at the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and euro prevailing at the time the net asset value per unit is calculated.

Depending on the fund currency, the same is true for investors in all other unit classes denominated in a reference currency other than the fund currency.

5.2.3 Hedging against currency risks

In order to limit the potential negative influence of exchange rate fluctuations on individual unit classes as much as possible, the Fund may enter into hedges for individual unit classes to hedge against currency risks.

If the currency of the hedged unit class differs from the fund currency, the hedge serves to reduce the risk of the hedged unit class arising from exchange rate fluctuations between the currency of the hedged unit class and the fund currency. Unit classes, for which such hedges are

arranged; are identified for investors with the denominator "H" (hedged).

If the currency of a position in the Fund assets differs from the currency of a hedged unit class, the hedge serves to reduce the risk of the hedged unit class resulting from exchange rate fluctuations between the reference currency of the hedged unit class and the individual underlying currencies to which the hedged unit class is exposed via the positions in the Fund assets. Unit classes for which such hedges are arranged are identified for investors with the denominator "H (P)" (portfolio hedged).

In the case of unit classes hedged against currency effects (identified by the denominator "H" or "H (P)"), the Fund may be subject to obligations arising from currency hedges or from currency positions entered into in favour of an individual unit class. The assets of the Fund are liable for such obligations.

The liabilities existing in a unit class are only attributed to that unit class. However, the creditors of a Fund are generally not limited to satisfying their claims only from a certain unit class. A creditor could assert a claim for settlement against the entire Fund in the amount by which the liabilities exceed the value of the unit class to which they are attributed. In other words, if the claim of a creditor in respect of a certain unit class is greater than the value of the assets assigned to that unit class, the rest of the assets of the Fund can also be used to satisfy the claim.

5.2.4 Other unit class characteristics

5.2.4.1 Restricted unit class

Unit classes with the "R" denominator are restricted exclusively to investors who place their orders through a dedicated portfolio managed by a special group of exclusive sales and distribution partners.

5.2.4.2 Pension plan Share Classes

Share Classes with the denominator "AV" may only be purchased by investors within the framework of a pension plan within the meaning of the German Pension Plan Certification Act (AltZertG).

5.3 Minimum investment

Institutional investors	General rule for unit class designations without a numerical denominator: 10,000,000.00 in the currency of the respective unit class.
Semi-institutional investors	General rule for unit class designations without a numerical denominator: 2,000,000.00 for investments in the currency of the respective unit class.
Numerical denominators for semi-institutional and institutional investors	A numerical denominator added to the unit class designation indicates the minimum investment applicable for semi-institutional and institutional investors in millions of the currency of the relevant unit class.

The Management Company reserves the right to deviate from the minimum investment at its own discretion. Subsequent purchases may be made in any amount.

5.4 Country-specific circumstances

5.4.1 Spain and Italy

The following restriction applies for distribution in Spain and Italy: Subscription for units of unit classes with the denominator "F" is reserved for professional investors as defined by the MiFID II Directive.

Professional investors who subscribe in their own name but on behalf of a third party must certify to the Management Company that this subscription is for a professional investor. The Management Company may at its discretion demand proof of compliance with the above-mentioned requirements.

6. Risk warnings

Before making any decision to purchase units of the Fund, investors should carefully read the following risk warnings together with the other information contained in this Sales Prospectus and give due consideration to them when making their investment decision. The occurrence of one or more of these risks on their own or in combination with other circumstances can adversely affect the performance of the Fund, or of the assets held in the Fund, and consequently have an adverse effect on the net asset value per unit. If investors sell units of the Fund on a date on which the prices of the assets contained in the Fund have fallen compared to the date on which the units were purchased, they will get back none or less than the full amount of the capital invested in the Fund.

Investors could lose part or, in some cases, even all of the capital invested in the Fund. Appreciation of the capital cannot be guaranteed. The investors' risk is limited to the sum invested. There is no obligation to make subsequent payments in addition to the capital invested by investors. The order in which the following risks are listed is not to be construed as an indication either of the probability of their occurrence or of the amount of loss in the event that they materialize. Aside from the risks described hereinafter, or elsewhere in the Sales Prospectus, the performance of the Fund may also be adversely affected by various other risks that are currently unknown or do not yet exist.

6.1 Risks of investing in the Fund

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

6.1.1 Fluctuation of the Fund's net asset value per unit

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

6.1.2 Impact of tax aspects on individual results

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

6.1.3 Suspension of the redemption of units

The Management Company may temporarily suspend the redemption of units under exceptional circumstances that make a suspension appear necessary when taking into consideration the interests of investors. Exceptional circumstances by this definition can be, for example, economic or political crises, exceptionally extensive redemption requests, the closing of stock exchanges or markets, trading

constraints or other factors that adversely affect the determination of the net asset value per unit. In addition, the CSSF can order the Management Company to suspend the redemption of units if that is necessary in the interests of the investors or the public. Investors cannot return units during such periods. The net asset value per unit can fall even when the redemption of units is suspended, as would be the case if the Management Company were forced to sell assets below market value during a suspension of the redemption of units. The net asset value per unit after resumption of the redemption of units can be lower than before the suspension of redemption.

A suspension without subsequent resumption of the redemption of units can lead directly to a liquidation of the Fund, for example, when the Management Company decides to liquidate the Fund. For investors, this entails the risk that the planned holding period might not be realized, and that significant portions of the capital invested might not be available for an indefinite period of time or may be lost entirely.

6.1.4 Amendment of the investment policy or of the Management Regulations

The Management Company can change the Management Regulations with the approval of the CSSF. This may have an effect on the investors' rights. The Management Company may, for example, amend the Management Regulations and/or the Fund's investment policy or increase the costs to be charged to the Fund. This can result in a change to the risk associated with the Fund.

6.1.5 Liquidation and merger of the Fund

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

6.1.6 Transfer of the Fund to another asset management company

The Management Company can transfer the Fund to another asset management company. The Fund remains unchanged by such transfer, as does the position of the investors. In the context of such a transfer, investors must decide whether they consider the new asset management company as suitable as the previous one. If the investors do not wish to remain invested in the Fund under the new management, the units held by the investors must be returned. Income taxes may be incurred in this case.

6.1.7 Profitability and fulfilment of the investors' investment objectives

No assurance can be given that investors will achieve the desired investment performance. The net asset value per unit of the Fund can fall and lead to investor losses. There are no guarantees from the Management Company or from third parties concerning a particular minimum payment commitment upon redemption or a particular investment performance of the Fund, unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. A subscription fee paid in a purchase of units or a redemption fee paid in a sale of units can additionally reduce or even completely consume the performance of an investment, particularly in the case of a short investment period. Investors could receive back an amount that is lower than the amount originally invested.

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

The risks described below can adversely affect the performance of the Fund or of the assets held in the Fund and can, thus, also adversely affect the net asset value per unit and the capital invested by investors.

6.2.1 Risk of change in value

The assets, in which the Management Company and fund management invests for the account of the Fund, are subject to risks. Loss of value can, thus, occur if the market value of the assets falls in relation to the purchase price, or if spot and forward prices develop differently.

6.2.2 Risk of negative interest on deposits

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

6.2.3 Capital market risk

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

Irrational factors such as sentiment, opinions and rumours can also have an effect on general price performance, particularly on a stock exchange. Fluctuations of market prices and values can also be attributable to changes in interest rates, exchange rates or the creditworthiness of an issuer.

6.2.4 Capital market risk related to sustainability risks

Environmental, social or governance risks may affect the market price. Market prices can therefore change if companies do not do business sustainably and do not invest in sustainable changes. Likewise, the strategic alignments of companies that do not take sustainability into account may have a negative effect on the market price. The reputational risk that arises from companies failing to act in a sustainable way may also have negative consequences. Finally, physical damage caused by climate change or measures to switch over to a low-carbon economy may have negative effects on the market price.

6.2.5 Company-specific risk

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

6.2.6 Risk of changes in interest rates

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

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

Convertible and warrant-linked bonds securitize the right to convert the bonds into stock, or to acquire stock. The change in the value of convertible and warrant-linked bonds is, thus, dependent on the price performance of the underlying stock. The performance risk of the underlying stocks can, therefore, also have an

effect on the performance of the convertible or warrant-linked bond. Warrant-linked bonds that give the issuer the right to issue to the investors a predetermined number of shares instead of paying back a principal amount (reverse convertibles) are dependent on the price of the corresponding stock to a greater extent.

6.2.8 Risks associated with derivative transactions

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

- Using derivatives can result in losses that may even exceed the amounts invested for the derivative transaction.
- Price changes in the underlying can cause a decrease in the value of the option or future. If the value decreases and the derivative thus becomes worthless, the Management Company may be forced to allow the rights acquired to expire. Changes in the value of the asset underlying a swap or a total return swap can also result in losses for the Fund.
- The leverage effect of options may alter the value of the Fund's assets more strongly than the direct purchase of underlyings would. The risk of loss may not be determinable when entering into the transaction.
- There may be no liquid secondary market for a specific instrument at a particular point in time. In that case, it may not be possible to close a derivative position under certain circumstances.
- The purchase of options entails the risk that the call options are not exercised because the prices of the underlyings do not change as expected, meaning that the Fund loses the option premium it paid. If options are sold, there is the risk that the Fund may be obligated to buy assets at a price that is higher than the current market price, or obligated to deliver assets at a price that is lower than the current market price. In that case, the Fund suffers a loss amounting to the price difference less the option premium received.
- In futures contracts, there is a risk that the Management Company will be obligated, for the account of the Fund, to bear the difference between the price underlying the contract when it was entered into and the market price when the transaction is closed or matures. That would result in losses for the Fund. The risk of loss is not determinable when entering into the futures contract.
- Any necessary back-to-back transactions (closing of position) incur costs.
- Forecasts made by the Management Company about the future development of underlying assets, interest rates, prices and currency markets may turn out to be incorrect in retrospect.
- It may not be possible to buy or sell the assets underlying the derivatives at a favourable time; conversely, it may be necessary to buy or sell them at an unfavourable time.

The following risks can occur in over-the-counter ("OTC") transactions:

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

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

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

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

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

6.2.10.1 Risks in securities lending transactions

If the Management Company grants a loan of securities for the account of the Fund, it transfers the securities to a borrower, which returns securities of the same kind, quantity and quality at the end of the transaction (securities loan). For the duration of the transaction, the Management Company has no right to use securities lent. If the security loses value during the transaction and the Management Company wants to dispose of the security altogether, it must terminate the lending transaction and await the customary settlement cycle, which can result in a risk of loss for the Fund.

6.2.10.2 Risks in repurchase agreement transactions

If the Management Company sells securities under a repurchase agreement, it undertakes to buy them back at the end of the agreement term in return for a premium. The repurchase price and the premium to be paid by the seller at the end of the term are set at the time of entry into the agreement. If the securities sold under a repurchase agreement should lose value during the term of the agreement, and if the Management Company wanted to sell them to limit the loss of value, it can do so only by exercising the right of early termination. Early termination of the agreement can entail financial losses for the Fund. It is also possible that the premium payable at the end of the term will turn out to be higher than the income the Management Company generated through reinvestment of the cash received as the purchase price.

6.2.10.3 Counterparty risks

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

6.2.10.4 Operational risks

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

6.2.10.5 Liquidity risks

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

6.2.10.6 Custody risk

Custody risk is the risk of loss of securities held with a depositary as a result of insolvency, negligence or fraudulent action by the depositary. Custody risk is influenced by a variety of factors including the legal status of the securities, the accounting practices and safekeeping procedures employed by the Depositary, the Depositary's choice of sub-depositaries and other intermediaries, and the law governing the Depositary relationship.

6.2.10.7 Legal risks

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

6.2.10.8 Risks associated with the acceptance of collateral

The Management Company receives collateral for derivative transactions, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions. Derivatives, securities lent and securities sold under repurchase agreement transactions can increase in value. In that case, the collateral received may no longer fully cover the Management Company's delivery or retransfer claim against the counterparty.

The Management Company can, for the account of the Fund, invest cash collateral in blocked cash accounts, in high-quality government bonds or in money market funds with short-term maturity structures. However, it is possible for the credit institution holding the bank balances to default. Government bonds and money market funds can perform negatively. When the transaction is ended, the collateral thus invested might no longer be fully available, even though collateral must be returned by the Management Company for the Fund in the amount originally granted. The Fund would then have to bear the losses suffered on the collateral.

6.2.10.9 Risks associated with the management of collateral

The Management Company receives collateral for derivative transactions, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions. The management of this collateral requires the deployment of systems and the definition of certain processes. The failure of these processes, as well as any human or system failure at the Management Company or at external third parties in connection with the management of collateral, may result in the risk that the collateral could lose value and no longer be sufficient to fully cover the Management Company's delivery or retransfer claim with respect to the counterparty.

6.2.11 Risk of change in the regulatory admissibility of securities

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

6.2.12 Inflation risk

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

6.2.13 Currency risk

Assets of the Fund can be invested in a currency other than the fund currency. The Fund receives the income, repayments and proceeds of such investments in that other currency. If the value of that currency falls in relation to the fund currency, the value of such investments, and thus also the value of the Fund's assets, is reduced.

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

6.2.14 Concentration risk

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

6.2.15 Risks associated with investment in investment fund units

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

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

6.2.16 Risks arising from the investment spectrum

In observance of the investment principles and limits stipulated in the law and in the Terms and Conditions of Investment, which provide the Fund with a very wide framework, the actual investment policy can also be directed at primarily acquiring assets of only a few industries, markets or regions/countries, for example. This concentration on a few specific investment sectors can entail risks (e.g., narrow markets, broad range of fluctuation within certain economic cycles). The annual report provides retrospective information regarding the content of the investment policy for the reporting year ended.

6.2.17 Risks of investing in contingent convertibles

Contingent convertibles (CoCos) are a form of hybrid financial instrument. From the perspective of the issuer, they act as a capital buffer and contribute to the fulfilment of certain regulatory capital requirements. Under their terms and conditions of issue, CoCos are either converted into shares or their principal amount is written down upon the occurrence of certain trigger events linked to regulatory capital thresholds. The conversion event can also be triggered independently of trigger events and outside of the control of the issuer, if the supervisory authorities call into question the long-term viability of the issuer, or of companies related to the issuer, as a going concern (conversion/write-down risk).

Following a trigger event, the recovery of the capital invested depends essentially on the configuration of the CoCo. CoCos can use one of the following three methods to recover their fully or partially written-down nominal value: conversion into shares, temporary write-down or permanent write-off. In the case of a temporary write-down, the reduction in value is completely discretionary, taking into account certain regulatory restrictions. Any coupon payments after the trigger event are based on the reduced nominal value. A CoCo investor may therefore, under certain circumstances, incur losses ahead of equity investors and other holders of debt instruments in respect of the same issuer.

In accordance with the minimum requirements set out in the EU Capital Requirements

Directive IV / Capital Requirements Regulation (CRD IV/CRR), the configuration of the terms and conditions of CoCos can be complex and can vary depending on the issuer or the bond.

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) Risk of a change of coupon (coupon resetting risk)
If the CoCo is not called by the CoCo issuer on the specified call date, the issuer can redefine the terms and conditions of issue. If the issuer does not call the CoCo, the amount of the coupon can be changed on the call date.

d) Risk due to prudential requirements (risk of a reversal of the capital structure)
A number of minimum requirements in relation to the equity capital of banks were defined in CRD IV. The amount of the required capital buffer differs from country to country in accordance with the respective valid regulatory law applicable to the issuer.

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

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

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

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

f) Equity capital and subordination risk (risk of a reversal of the capital structure)
In the case of conversion to shares, CoCo investors become shareholders when the trigger occurs. In the event of insolvency, claims of shareholders have subordinate priority and are dependent on the remaining funds available. Therefore, a conversion of the CoCos may lead to a total loss of capital. Under certain circumstances, CoCo investors may even incur the initial losses when the trigger occurs, even before the holders of equity.

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

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

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

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

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

6.3 Risks of restricted or elevated liquidity of the Fund and risks associated with increased subscription or increased redemption (liquidity risk)

In the following, the risks that may adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund are presented. This may result in the Fund being temporarily or permanently unable to meet its payment obligations, and in the Management Company being temporarily or permanently unable to meet the redemption requests of investors. Investors may not be able to realize a potentially planned holding period, and some or all of the capital invested may not be available to the investors for an indefinite period of time. The occurrence of the liquidity risks could also cause the value of the Fund's assets, and thus the net asset value per unit, to decline in cases where, for instance, the Management Company is forced, if legally permissible, to sell assets for the Fund at less than market value. If the Management Company is unable to meet the redemption requests of investors, this may additionally lead to the suspension of redemptions and, in extreme cases, to the subsequent liquidation of the Fund.

6.3.1 Risk from investing in assets

It is also permitted to acquire assets for the Fund that are neither admitted to a stock exchange nor admitted to or included in another regulated market. A potential sale of these assets may be possible only with high price discounts or with delays, or not at all. Even for assets admitted to a stock exchange, a potential sale might not be possible or might only be possible with high price discounts, depending on the market situation, the volume, the time frame and planned costs. Although only assets that can generally be liquidated at any time may be acquired for the Fund, it cannot be ruled out that it might temporarily or permanently be possible to dispose of these assets only at a loss.

6.3.2 Risk from borrowing

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

6.3.3 Risks from increased redemptions or subscriptions

Buy and sell orders from investors cause liquidity to flow into and out of the Fund, respectively. The inflows and outflows, after netting, can result in either a net inflow or a net outflow of the Fund's liquid assets. This net inflow or net outflow can cause the fund manager to buy or sell assets, which generates transaction costs. This is especially true when liquid assets exceed or fall short of a ratio set by the Management Company for the Fund as a result of the inflows or outflows. The resulting transaction costs are charged to the Fund and can adversely affect the Fund's performance. In the case of inflows, an increased fund liquidity can diminish the performance of the Fund if the Management Company cannot invest the funds under adequate conditions or cannot do so in a timely manner.

6.3.4 Risk associated with public holidays in specific regions/ countries

According to the investment strategy, investments for the Fund are to be made in specific regions and countries in particular. Local public holidays in these regions or countries may result in differences between stock exchange trading days of these regions or countries and the valuation dates of the Fund. The Fund may consequently be unable to react to market developments in these regions or countries on the same day if that day is not a valuation date, or it may be unable to act on a valuation date that is not a trading day in the markets of these regions or countries. As a result, the Fund might be prevented from selling assets in the time required. This can adversely affect the ability of the Fund to meet redemption requests or other payment obligations.

6.3.5 Counterparty risk

The Fund may incur risks in the context of a contractual relationship with another party (a "counterparty"). There is a risk that the contracting party might no longer be able to meet its contractual obligations. These risks can affect the performance of the Fund and can thus also adversely affect the net asset value per unit and the capital invested by investors.

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

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

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

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

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

6.3.6 Credit risk

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

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

The default of an issuer or of a contracting party ("counterparty") against which the Fund has claims can lead to losses for the Fund. Issuer risk describes the effect of particular developments at the individual issuer that, alongside general trends in the capital markets, will affect the price of a security. The risk of a decline in the assets of issuers cannot be entirely eliminated even through careful selection of securities. The other party to a contract entered into for the account of the Fund may default in whole or in part (counterparty risk). This applies to all contracts that are entered into for the account of the Fund.

6.3.8 Risk from central counterparties

A central counterparty ("CCP") acts as an intermediary institution in particular transactions for the Fund, especially transactions in derivative financial instruments. In this case, the CCP acts as the buyer toward the seller, and as the seller toward the buyer. A CCP uses a series of protective measures to hedge against the risk of its business partners not being able to provide the agreed services. These protective measures enable the CCP to offset losses from the transactions at all times (e.g., through the use of collateral). These protective measures notwithstanding, it cannot be ruled out that a CCP might itself become overindebted and default, which would also affect claims of the Management Company for the Fund. This may give rise to losses for the Fund.

6.3.9 Risks of default in repurchase agreement transactions

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

6.3.10 Risks of default in securities lending transactions

If the Management Company grants a loan of securities for the account of the Fund, it must obtain sufficient collateral to protect against the default of the contracting party. Collateral is provided in an amount at least equivalent to the market value of the securities transferred in the

securities loan. The borrower must provide additional collateral if the value of the securities lent increases, if the quality of the collateral provided decreases or if the financial situation of the borrower deteriorates and the collateral already provided is not sufficient. If the borrower is unable to meet this obligation to provide additional collateral, there is a risk that the Management Company's retransfer claim is not fully hedged in the event of a contracting party default. If the collateral is held in custody at an institution other than the Depositary, there is also the risk that the collateral might not be available for full or immediate use in the event of a borrower default.

6.3.11 Operational and other risks of the Fund

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

6.3.12 Risks from criminal acts, shortcomings, natural disasters or failure to take sustainability into account

The Fund may become a victim of fraud or other criminal acts. It may suffer losses due to errors by employees of the Management Company or of external third parties or be damaged by outside events such as natural disasters or pandemics. These events may be caused or exacerbated by failure to take sustainability into account. The Management Company strives to minimize operational risks and possible associated financial consequences that could adversely affect the value of a fund's assets as much as reasonably possible and has set up processes and procedures to identify, manage and minimize such risks.

6.3.13 Country or transfer risk

There is a risk that a foreign borrower, despite ability to pay, cannot make payments at all, or on time, or can only pay in another currency because the currency in the country of domicile is not freely transferable or the country of domicile is unwilling to execute transfers, or for similar reasons. This means that, for example, payments to which the Management Company is entitled for the account of the Fund may not occur or may be in a currency that is not convertible (anymore) due to restrictions on currency exchange or may be in another currency. If the borrower pays in another currency, this position is subject to the currency risk presented above.

6.3.14 Geopolitical risks

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

Geopolitical risks in connection with the current situation regarding Russia, Ukraine and Belarus

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

6.3.15 Legal and political risks

Investments for the Fund may be undertaken in jurisdictions in which Luxembourg law does not apply or where, in the case of disputes, the place of jurisdiction is outside the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Any resulting rights and obligations of the Management Company for the account of the Fund may differ from those in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the detriment of the Fund or the investors.

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

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

6.3.16 Changes in the tax framework, tax risk

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

6.3.17 Key individual risk

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

6.3.18 Custody risk

The custody of assets, especially in foreign countries, involves a risk of loss that may result from insolvency or violation of due diligence on the part of the Depositary, or from force majeure.

6.3.19 Settlement risk

In the settlement of securities transactions, there is a risk that one of the contracting parties is late or fails to pay or fails to deliver securities on time. This settlement risk also exists accordingly when trading other assets for the Fund.

6.3.20 Creditworthiness risk

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

6.3.21 Assets in emerging markets

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

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

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

In emerging markets, the development of securities markets is mostly in the early stages. This leads to risks and practices (such as higher volatility) that usually do not occur in more

developed securities markets and these may have a negative impact on the value of the securities listed on the stock exchanges in these countries. In addition, markets in emerging market countries are often characterized by illiquidity in the form of low turnover rates of some listed securities.

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

6.3.22 Sustainability risk

Sustainability risk is defined by the SFDR as an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment.

These events or conditions may relate, among others, to the following factors:

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

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

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

7. Investment principles

7.1 Investment policy

The Fund assets shall be invested in accordance with the principle of risk diversification and the principles of the investment policy outlined in the relevant special section of the Sales Prospectus, and in accordance with the investment opportunities and restrictions set out in article 4 of the Management Regulations.

7.2 Consideration of sustainability risks

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

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

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

7.3 Principal adverse impacts

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

Information on the consideration of principal adverse impacts on Fund level can be found in the special section of the Sales Prospectus or, where applicable, the annex to this Sales Prospectus ("Precontractual information").

7.4 Reference indices

The Fund may use an index or a combination of indices as benchmarks. Reference will be made to such indices if the aim of the Fund is to replicate an index. They may also be used in expressly or indirectly defining the portfolio composition, the targets and/or the measurement of performance.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 8, 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014, and having regard to the transition period, the Fund may only use reference indices if the benchmark or its administrator is registered in the relevant ESMA register. The Management Company has laid down robust written plans for each benchmark that stipulate measures that would take effect if the benchmark were to change materially or were no longer made available.

For the purposes of clarification, it is set out expressly in the special section of the Sales Prospectus whether the Fund is actively or passively managed and whether the Fund replicates a reference index or is managed with reference to such an index. In the latter case, the margin by which the Fund may deviate from the benchmark will be indicated.

7.5 Efficient portfolio management techniques

According to CSSF Circular 14/592 efficient portfolio management techniques can be used for the Fund. These include all forms of derivative transactions, including total return swaps, as well as securities financing transactions, specifically securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions. Such securities financing transactions may be used for the Fund, as further provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. Securities financing transactions other than the aforementioned types, such as margin-lending transactions, buy-sell-back transactions and sell-buy-back transactions, are currently not used. Should the Management Company make use of these types of securities financing transactions in future, the Sales Prospectus shall be amended accordingly.

Total return swaps and securities financing transactions shall be used in accordance with legal provisions, especially the provisions of the SFT-R.

7.6 Use of derivatives

Subject to an appropriate risk management system, the Fund may invest in any and all derivatives permitted under the Law of 2010 that are based on assets that may be acquired for the Fund or on financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. In particular, these include options, financial futures and swaps (including total return swaps), as well as combinations thereof. These can be used not only for hedging the Fund's assets but may also be part of the investment strategy.

Derivatives trading is conducted within the confines of the investment limits and provides for the efficient management of the Fund's assets, while also regulating investment maturities and risks.

7.7 Swaps

Swap transactions are agreements for a financial exchange in which the parties swap the assets or risks underlying the respective transaction.

The Management Company may conduct the following swap transactions for the account of the Fund within the scope of the investment principles:

- interest rate swaps,
- currency swaps,
- equity swaps,
- total return swaps or
- credit default swaps.

7.8 Total return swaps

A total return swap is a derivative in which one counterparty transfers to another counterparty the total return of a reference liability including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price fluctuations, and credit losses.

If the Fund makes use of the possibility of using total return swaps or other derivatives with comparable characteristics in order to substantially implement the investment strategy, information on this, such as the underlying strategy or the counterparty, can be found in the special section of this Sales Prospectus and in the annual report.

7.9 Swaptions

Swaptions are options on swaps. A swaption is the right, but not the obligation, to conduct a swap transaction, the terms of which are precisely specified, at a certain point in time or within a certain period.

7.10 Credit default swaps

Credit default swaps are credit derivatives that enable the transfer of a volume of potential credit defaults to other parties. As compensation for accepting the credit default risk, the seller of the risk (the protection buyer) pays a premium to its contracting party.

7.11 Securitized financial instruments

The Management Company may also acquire the financial instruments described in the preceding paragraphs if they are securitized. It is also possible for the transactions involving financial instruments to be only partly securitized (as in the case of warrant-linked bonds). The statements on opportunities and risks apply accordingly to such securitized financial instruments, but with the condition that the risk of loss in the case of securitized financial instruments is limited to the value of the security.

7.12 OTC derivative transactions

The Management Company may conduct both those derivative transactions admitted for trading on a stock exchange or included in another regulated market and OTC transactions. A process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivatives will be employed.

7.13 Securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions (securities financing transactions)

The Fund is allowed to transfer securities from its own assets to a counterparty for a certain period of time in return for compensation at market rates. The Fund shall ensure that all securities transferred in the context of a securities lending operation can be returned at any time and that all securities lending agreements entered into can be terminated at any time.

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

7.13.1 Securities lending transactions

Provided that the investment guidelines of the Fund in the special section of the Sales Prospectus contain no further restrictions, the Fund may conclude securities lending transactions. The applicable restrictions can be found in CSSF Circular 08/356. Securities lending transactions may only be carried out with regard to the assets permitted under the Law of 2010 and the Fund's investment guidelines.

Those transactions may be entered into for one or more of the following aims: (i) reduction of risk, (ii) reduction of cost and (iii) generation of additional capital or income with a level of risk, which is consistent with the risk profile of the Fund and the applicable risk diversification rules.

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

Securities lending transactions may be conducted with respect to the assets of the Fund provided (i) that the transaction volume is kept at an appropriate level at all times or that the Fund can require the return of the securities lent in a manner that enables it to meet its redemption obligations at all times and (ii) that these transactions do not jeopardize the management of the Fund's assets in accordance with the Fund's investment policy. Their risks shall be captured by the risk management process of the Management Company.

The Fund may enter into securities lending transactions only if they comply with the following rules:

a) The Fund may only lend securities through a standardized system operated by a recognized clearing house or through a securities lending and borrowing program operated by a top-rated financial institution that specializes in such transactions and is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in Community law.
b) The borrower must be subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in Community law.
c) The counterparty risk vis-à-vis a single counterparty (which, for the avoidance of doubt, may be reduced by the use of collateral) arising from one (or more) securities lending transaction(s) may not exceed 10% of the Fund's assets when the counterparty is a financial institution falling within article 41 (1) (f) of the Law of 2010, or 5% of its assets in all other cases.

The Management Company shall disclose for the Fund the actual utilization rates, the global valuation of the securities lent as well as additional information in the annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund.

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

7.13.2 (Reverse) repurchase agreement transactions

Provided that the investment guidelines of the Fund in the special section of the Sales Prospectus contain no further restrictions, the Fund may conclude (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions. The applicable restrictions can be found in CSSF Circular 08/356. As a general rule, (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions may only be performed in respect of eligible assets under the Law of 2010 and the Fund's investment principles.

Unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus, the Fund may (i) enter into repurchase agreement transactions, which consist of the purchase and sale of securities with a clause granting the right to or imposing the obligation on the seller to repurchase from the buyer the securities sold at a price and at terms specified by the two parties in their contractual arrangement and (ii) enter into reverse repurchase agreement transactions, which consist of forward transactions that at maturity impose on the seller (counterparty) the obligation to repurchase the securities sold, and on the Fund the obligation to return the securities received under the transaction (collectively the repurchase agreement transactions).

Those transactions may be entered into for one or more of the following aims: (i) achieving additional income and (ii) short-term secured investments. Depending on market conditions and market demand, it is assumed that up to 50% of the securities held in the Fund may be

transferred to a transferee (in the case of repurchase agreement transactions) and securities are accepted within the scope of the respectively applicable investment limits against cash (in the case of reverse repurchase agreement transactions). However, if there is an increased market demand, the Management Company reserves the right to transfer a maximum of up to 100% of a Fund's securities to a transferee (in the case of repurchase agreement transactions) or to receive securities in exchange for cash (in the case of reverse repurchase agreement transactions) within the limits of the applicable investment restrictions.

The Fund can act either as purchaser or seller in repurchase agreement transactions or a series of continuing repurchase agreement transactions. Its involvement in such transactions is, however, subject to the following rules:

a) The Fund may not buy or sell securities using a repurchase agreement transaction unless the counterparty in that transaction is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in Community law.
b) The counterparty risk vis-à-vis a single counterparty (which, for the avoidance of doubt, may be reduced by the use of collateral) arising from one (or more) repurchase agreement transaction(s) may not exceed 10% of the Fund's assets when the counterparty is a financial institution falling within article 41 (1) (f) of the Law of 2010, or 5% of its assets in all other cases.
c) During the term of a repurchase agreement transaction, in which the Fund acts as the purchaser, it cannot sell the securities that are the object of the contract until the right to repurchase these securities has been exercised by the counterparty or until the repurchase term has expired, unless the Fund has other means of coverage.
d) The securities acquired by the Fund under a repurchase agreement transaction must conform to the investment policy and investment restrictions of the Fund and must be limited to:
   - short-term bank certificates or money market instruments according to the definition in Directive 2007/16/EC;
   - bonds issued or guaranteed by an OECD member country or its local authorities or by supranational institutions and authorities at EU, regional or international level;
   - units of a UCI investing in money market instruments that calculates a net asset value daily and has a rating of AAA or an equivalent rating;
   - bonds issued by non-governmental issuers that provide adequate liquidity; and
   - equities listed on or trading in a regulated market in a member state of the European Union or on a stock exchange in an OECD member country, as long as these equities are contained in a major index.

The Management Company shall disclose for the Fund the actual utilization rates, the total value of the open repurchase agreement transactions as well as additional information in the annual and semi-annual reports.

7.14 Counterparty selection

The conclusion of OTC derivative transactions, including total return swaps, securities lending transactions and repurchase agreement transactions, is only permitted with credit institutions or financial services institutions on the basis of standardized master agreements. The counterparties, independent of their legal form, must be subject to ongoing supervision by a public body, be financially sound and have an organizational structure and the resources they need to provide the services. In general, all counterparties have their headquarters in member states of the OECD, the G20 or Singapore. In addition, either the counterparty itself or its parent company must have an investment-grade rating by one of the leading rating agencies.

7.15 Collateral management for OTC derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques

The Fund may receive collateral for OTC derivative transactions and (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions to reduce counterparty risk. Within the scope of its securities lending operations, the Fund must receive collateral of a value equal to at least 90% of the total value of the securities lent for the duration of the agreement (taking into account interest, dividends, other possible rights and any agreed discounts or minimum transfer amounts).

To secure its obligations, the Fund can accept all collateral that corresponds, in particular, to the regulations of CSSF Circulars 08/356, 11/512 and 14/592.

a) In the case of a securities loan, this collateral shall have been received before or at the time of the transfer of the securities lent. If the securities are lent via intermediaries, the transfer of the securities can take place before receipt of the collateral as long as the respective intermediary ensures the orderly completion of the transaction. Such intermediary can provide collateral in place of the borrower.
b) In general, collateral for securities lending transactions, (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions and transactions with OTC derivatives (not including currency futures) must be provided in one of the following forms:
   - liquid assets such as cash, short-term bank deposits, money market instruments according to the definition in Directive 2007/16/EC, letters of credit and first-demand guarantees that are issued by top-rated credit institutions not affiliated with the counterparty, or bonds issued by an OECD member country or its local authorities or by supranational institutions and authorities at local, regional or international level, irrespective of their residual term to maturity;
   - units of a UCI investing in money market instruments that calculates a net asset value daily and has a rating of AAA or an equivalent rating;
   - units of a UCITS that invests primarily in the bonds and equities listed under the next two indents;
   - bonds (irrespective of their residual term to maturity) issued or guaranteed by top-rated issuers with appropriate liquidity; or
   - equities admitted to or trading in a regulated market in a member state of the European Union or on a stock exchange in an OECD member country, as long as these equities are contained in a major index.
c) Collateral that is not provided in the form of cash or units of UCIs/UCITS must have been issued by a legal entity that is not affiliated with the counterparty.
   All non-cash collateral received should be highly liquid and traded at a transparent price on a regulated market or within a multilateral trading system so that it can be sold in the short term at a price close to the valuation established prior to the sale. The collateral received should also comply with the provisions of article 56 of the UCITS Directive.
d) If collateral provided in the form of cash exposes the Fund to a credit risk with respect to the administrator of this collateral, such exposure shall be subject to the 20% restriction indicated in article 43 (1) of the Law of 2010. In addition, such cash collateral may not be held in custody by the counterparty unless it is legally protected from the consequences of a default of the counterparty.
e) Non-cash collateral may not be held in custody by the counterparty unless it is adequately segregated from the counterparty's own assets.
f) Collateral that is provided must be adequately diversified in terms of issuers, countries and markets. If collateral fulfils a series of criteria such as standards for liquidity, valuation, credit quality of the issuer, correlation and diversification, it can be offset against the gross commitment of the counterparty. If collateral is offset, its value may be discounted by a certain percentage depending on the price volatility of the security. This discount (or haircut) is intended to compensate for short-term fluctuations in the value of the commitment and the collateral. As a rule, no discounts are applied to cash collateral.

The criterion of adequate diversification in terms of issuer concentration is considered to be fulfilled if the Fund receives from a counterparty for transactions with OTC derivatives, securities lending and (reverse) repurchase agreement

transactions, a collateral basket whereby the maximum total value of the open positions with respect to a particular issuer does not exceed 20% of the net asset value. If the Fund has various counterparties, the various different collateral baskets should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit for the total value of the open positions with respect to an individual issuer.

Notwithstanding the foregoing sub-paragraph, the collateral received by the Fund may consist up to 100% of securities and money market instruments stemming from different issues that are issued or guaranteed by a member state of the European Union or its local authorities, by a third country or by a public international body of which one or more member states of the European Union are members, provided that the Fund holds securities that originated from at least six different issues and the securities stemming from any one issue do not exceed 30% of the Fund's net assets.

g) The Management Company pursues a strategy for the valuation of discounts for assets it accepts as collateral (haircut strategy).

The valuation of collateral takes place daily using available market prices and appropriate haircuts determined on the basis of the haircut strategy. The haircut strategy takes various factors into account depending on the type of security accepted, such as the credit quality of the issuer, the residual maturity, currency and price volatility of the assets and, if applicable, the results of liquidity stress tests that a Fund performs under normal and external liquidity scenarios. As a rule, no discount is generally applied to cash collateral.

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

Degree of collateralization for	**at least**
Cash	100%
Fixed rate securities (depending on rating and type of instrument)	102%
Equities (depending on liquidity)	104%
ETF	102%
Convertible bonds	104%

The above degrees of collateralization apply to collateral received in securities lending transactions and (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions as well as transactions with OTC derivatives.

The degree of collateralization used is reviewed for appropriateness on a regular basis, at least once each year, and adjusted accordingly if necessary.

h) The Fund (or its representatives) carry out a daily valuation of the securities received. Should the value of collateral previously provided appear to be insufficient in view of the amount to be covered, the counterparty must provide additional collateral at very short notice.

Collateral that is admitted for trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another regulated market is valued at the previous day's closing price or, if it is already available at the time the valuation takes place, at the closing price of the same day. The valuation is performed in such a way as to obtain a value for the collateral that is as close as possible to the market value.

i) Collateral is held in custody by the Depositary or a sub-depositary. Cash collateral in the form of bank balances may be held in blocked accounts at the Depositary of the Fund or, with the Depositary's consent, at another credit institution, provided that this other credit institution is subject to supervision by a supervisory authority and is not associated with the guarantor.

The Fund shall ensure that it is able to assert its rights in relation to the collateral if an event occurs requiring the execution of these rights, meaning that the collateral shall be available at all times, either directly or through the intermediary of a top-rated financial institution or a wholly owned subsidiary of that institution, in a form that allows the Fund to appropriate or make use of the assets provided as collateral if the counterparty does not comply with its obligation to return the securities lent.

j) Reinvestment of cash collateral may occur exclusively in high-quality government bonds or in money market funds with short-term maturity structures. Cash collateral can additionally be invested by way of a reverse repurchase agreement transaction with a credit institution if the recovery of the accrued balance is assured at all times. Securities collateral, on the other hand, is not permitted to be sold or otherwise provided as collateral or pledged.

k) If the Fund receives collateral for at least 30% of its assets, the associated risk is examined as part of regular stress tests conducted under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions in order to assess the consequences of changes in market value and the liquidity risk associated with the collateral. The liquidity stress testing strategy should contain guidelines covering the following aspects:
   - the concept for analysing the stress test scenario, including calibration, certification and sensitivity analysis;
   - empirical impact assessment approach, including back-testing of liquidity risk assessments;
   - reporting frequency and reporting thresholds/loss tolerance threshold(s); and
   - loss mitigation measures, including haircut strategy and gap-risk protection.

7.16 Use of financial indices

If provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus, the objective of the investment policy may be to replicate a specific index or to replicate an index by use of leverage. In accordance with article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008, and article 44 of the Law of 2010, this requires that:

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

If an index is replicated, then the frequency of adjustment of the composition of the index depends on the index to be replicated. The adjustment is usually made semiannually, quarterly or monthly. Replication and adjustment of the composition of the index may give rise to costs that can reduce the value of the Fund's assets.

8. Risk management

The Fund uses a risk management procedure that allows the Management Company to monitor and measure, at any time, the risk associated with the investment positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the investment portfolio.

The Management Company monitors the Fund in accordance with the requirements of CSSF Regulation 10-04 and the Luxembourg or European Directives adopted in each case, in particular CSSF Circular 11/512 and the CESR/10-788 guidelines as well as CSSF Circular 14/592. For the Fund, the Management Company shall ensure that the total risk associated with derivative financial instruments in accordance with article 42 (3) of the Law of 2010 does not exceed 100% of the Fund's net assets and that the market risk of the Fund does not exceed a total of 200% of the market risk of the non-derivative reference portfolio (in the case of the relative VaR approach) or not more than 20% (in the case of the absolute VaR approach).

The risk management approach applied for the Fund is specified in the special section of the Sales Prospectus for the Fund.

In general, the Management Company endeavours to ensure that investments made in the Fund through derivatives do not exceed twice the value of the Fund's assets (hereinafter referred to as leverage), unless otherwise stated in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. This leverage effect is calculated using the "sum of notionals" approach (absolute (notional) amount of each derivative divided by the current net value of the portfolio). Derivatives in the portfolio are taken into account when calculating

the leverage. Collateral is not currently reinvested and is therefore not taken into account.

However, this leverage varies depending on market conditions and/or changes in positions (also to hedge the Fund against unfavourable market movements). Therefore, despite constant monitoring by the Management Company, the target ratio could be exceeded at some point. The expected leverage indicated is not to be considered as an additional risk limit for the Fund.

In addition, the Fund may borrow 10% of its net assets if this borrowing is temporary. A correspondingly greater overall exposure can significantly increase both the opportunities and the risks of an investment (see in particular the risk warnings in the section "Risks associated with derivative transactions").

9. Conflicts of interest

Within the scope of and in compliance with the applicable procedures and measures for conflict management, the Management Company, the members of the supervisory board as well as the management board of the Management Company, the management, the fund manager, the designated sales agents and persons authorized to carry out the distribution, the Depositary, if applicable the investment advisor, the agent(s) charged with the UCI administration function, the investors, the Securities Lending Agent as well as all subsidiaries, affiliated companies, representatives or agents of the aforementioned entities and persons ("Associated Persons") may:

1. conduct among themselves or for the Fund financial and banking transactions or other transactions, such as derivative transactions (including total return swaps), securities lending and securities repurchase agreement transactions, or enter into the corresponding contracts, including those that are directed at the Fund's investments in securities or at investments by an Associated Person in a company or undertaking, such investment being a constituent part of the Fund's assets, or be involved in such contracts or transactions;
2. for their own accounts or for the accounts of third parties, invest in units, securities or assets of the same type as the components of the Fund's assets and trade in them;
3. in their own names or in the names of third parties, participate in the purchase or sale of securities or other investments in or from the Fund through or jointly with the Management Company, the designated sales agents and persons appointed to carry out sales activities, the Depositary, the investment advisor, or a subsidiary, an affiliated company, representative or agent of these.

Assets of the Fund in the form of liquid assets or securities may be deposited with an Associated Person in accordance with the legal regulations to which the Depositary is subject. Liquid assets of the Fund assets may be invested in certificates of deposit issued by an Associated Person or in bank deposits offered by an Associated Person. Banking or comparable transactions may also be conducted with or through an Associated Person.

Companies in the Deutsche Bank Group and/or employees, representatives, affiliated companies or subsidiaries of companies in the Deutsche Bank Group ("DB Group Members") may be counterparties in the Management Company's derivative transactions or derivatives contracts ("Counterparty"). In addition, in some cases a Counterparty may be required to value such derivative transactions or contracts. These valuations can be used as a basis for calculating the value of certain assets of the Fund. The Management Company is aware that DB Group Members may possibly be involved in a conflict of interest if they act as Counterparty and/or provide such valuations. The valuation will be adjusted and carried out in a manner that is verifiable. However, the Management Company believes that such conflicts can be handled appropriately and assumes that the Counterparty possesses the aptitude and competence to perform such valuations.

In accordance with the respective terms agreed, DB Group Members may, in particular, act as Management Board members and Supervisory Board members, sales agent or sub-agent, Depositary, sub-depositary, fund manager or investment advisor, and may offer to provide financial and banking transactions to the Management Company. The Management Company is aware that conflicts of interest may arise due to the functions that DB Group Members perform in relation to the Management Company. In respect of such eventualities, each DB Group Member has undertaken to endeavour, to a reasonable extent, to resolve such conflicts of interest equitably (with regard to the Members' respective duties and responsibilities), and to endeavour to ensure that the interests of the Management Company and of the investors are not adversely affected. The Management Company is of the view that DB Group Members possess the required aptitude and competence to perform such duties.

The Management Company is of the view that the interests of the Management Company and the above-mentioned entities may be in conflict with each other. The Management Company has taken appropriate measures to avoid conflicts of interest. In the event of unavoidable conflicts of interest, the Management Company will endeavour to ensure that conflicts of interest are handled fairly and resolved in favour of the Fund. It is a principle of the Management Company to take all reasonable steps to establish organizational structures and to apply effective administrative measures to enable the identification, handling and monitoring of the conflicts in question. In addition, the management board of the Management Company is responsible for ensuring that the systems, controls and procedures of the company for the identification, monitoring and resolution of conflicts of interest are appropriate.

Transactions with or between Associated Persons may be conducted for the Fund with respect to the Fund assets, provided that such transactions are in the best interests of the investors.

Additional information on the handling of conflicts of interest is available on the website at www.dws.com/fundinformation under "Legal Resources".

Conflicts of interest at the level of the distributors
The payment of commissions, subscription fees and bonuses to distributors may result in conflicts of interest at the expense of investors in that an incentive could be created for distributors to preferably sell units of funds with a higher commission to their clients. Such commissions are included in the fees or may, if applicable, be borne by the investors of the Fund in the form of subscription fees.

Distributors and investment advisors may possibly pursue their own interests in respect of the sale or brokerage of units of the Fund and in respect of the associated advisory or brokerage activity. Such a conflict of interest may result in distributors and investment advisors making an investment recommendation based not on the interest of the investors, but rather on self-interest.

9.1 Specific conflicts of interest in relation to the Depositary or sub-depositaries

The Depositary is part of an international group of companies and operations which, in the ordinary course of its business, is also active for a large number of clients and for its own account, which may lead to actual or potential conflicts of interest under certain circumstances. Conflicts of interest arise when the Depositary or a company affiliated with it exercises activities under the Depositary agreement or separate contractual or other arrangements. These may include the following activities:

a) the provision of financial intermediary, management, registration and transfer agent, research, securities lending, investment management, financial advisory and/or other advisory services to the Fund;
b) the execution of banking, sales and trading transactions, including foreign exchange, derivative, credit, brokerage, market making or other financial transactions with the Fund, either as a principal and in its own interest or on behalf of other clients.

In connection with the above activities, the following applies to the Depositary or its affiliated companies:

a) They will seek to make a profit from these activities and are entitled to receive and retain any profits or remunerations of any kind. They are not required to notify the Fund of the nature or amount of any such profits or compensation, including but not limited to fees, costs, commissions, income shares, spreads, markups, markdowns, interest, reimbursements, discounts or other benefits received in connection with such activities;
b) They may buy, sell, issue, trade or hold in custody securities or other financial products or instruments as principals in their own interest, in the interest of their affiliated companies or for their other clients;
c) They may trade in the same or the opposite direction to the transactions carried out, including on the basis of information in their possession but not available to the Fund;
d) They may provide the same or similar services to other clients, including competitors of the Fund;
e) They may be granted creditor rights by the Fund that they may exercise.

The Fund may engage the services of an affiliated company of the Depositary to carry out foreign exchange, spot or swap transactions on behalf of the Fund. In such cases, the affiliated company acts as the principal and not as a broker, contractor or trustee of the Fund. The affiliated company will seek to generate profits through these transactions and is entitled to retain profits without disclosing these to the Fund. The affiliated company shall enter into such transactions under the terms and conditions agreed with the Fund. If the cash of the Fund is deposited with an affiliated company which is a bank, a potential conflict arises with respect to the interest (if any) credited or charged by the affiliated company to this account and the fees or other benefits the affiliated company could derive from holding such cash as a bank rather than as a trustee.

The Management Company may also be a client or counterparty of the Depositary or its affiliated companies.

The use of sub-depositaries by the Depositary may give rise to conflicts that can be assigned to four general categories:

a) conflicts arising from the choice of sub-depositaries and the allocation of assets among multiple sub-depositaries which, in addition to objective evaluation criteria, are influenced by (a) cost factors such as the lowest fees charged, discounts and similar incentives, and (b) the broad mutual business relationships in which the Depositary may operate on the basis of the economic benefit of the broader business relationship;
b) affiliated or non-affiliated sub-depositaries acting on behalf of other clients and in their own interest, which may lead to conflicts of interest with the interests of the client;
c) affiliated or non-affiliated sub-depositaries maintaining only indirect relationships with clients, and considering the Depositary to be their counterparty, which may encourage the Depositary to act in its own interest or in the interest of other clients to the detriment of clients; and
d) sub-depositaries potentially having market-based creditor rights with respect to clients' assets, which they may be interested in enforcing if they do not receive payment for securities transactions.

In the performance of its duties, the Depositary acts honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interest of the Fund and its investors.

The Depositary functionally and hierarchically separates the performance of its Depositary tasks from the performance of its other duties, which may be in conflict. The internal control system, the various reporting lines, the allocation of tasks and reporting to management enable potential conflicts of interest and other matters relating to the Depositary to be properly identified, handled and monitored. Furthermore, in the case of sub-depositaries used by the Depositary, contractual restrictions are imposed by the Depositary in order to take account of some of the potential conflicts. The Depositary additionally exercises due diligence and supervises the sub-depositaries in order to ensure a high level of service for its clients. The Depositary also provides regular reports on the activities of its clients and the portfolios held by its clients, with the underlying functions subject to internal and external control audits. Finally, the Depositary separates the performance of its Depositary duties internally from its own activities and complies with a code of conduct that obliges employees to act ethically, honestly and transparently in dealing with clients.

Current information on the Depositary and a description of its duties, possible conflicts of interest, the Depositary functions delegated by the Depositary as well as a list of agents and sub-agents and a list of possible conflicts of interest that could arise from such delegation shall be made available to investors on request.

10. Prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism

10.1 Investor due diligence and sanctions screening requirements

In accordance with international regulations and Luxembourg laws and regulations in relation to the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing in force at the date of the Sales Prospectus, obligations have been imposed on all professionals of the financial sector to prevent the use of undertakings for collective investment for money laundering and terrorism financing purposes.

Measures aimed towards the prevention of money laundering, as provided in these regulations, may require a detailed verification of a prospective investor's identity. For the sake of completeness, such verification also entails the mandatory and regular controls and screenings related to international sanctions and performed against targeted financial sanctions and politically exposes persons (PEP) lists.

The Management Company and the UCI Administrator have the right to request any information as is necessary to verify the identity of a prospective investor. In the event of delay or failure by the prospective investor to produce any information required for identification or verification purposes, the Management Company may refuse to accept the application and will not be liable for any interest, costs or compensation. Similarly, when units are issued, they cannot be redeemed or converted until full details of registration and anti-money laundering documentation have been completed.

The Management Company reserves the right to reject an application, for any reason, in whole or in part in which event the application monies or any balance thereof will be returned without unnecessary delay to the applicant by transfer to the applicant's designated account, provided the identity of the applicant can be properly verified pursuant to Luxembourg anti-money laundering regulations. In such event, the Management Company and the UCI Administrator will not be liable for any interest, costs or compensation.

Failure to provide proper documentation may result in the withholding of distribution and redemption proceeds by the Fund.

Furthermore, considering that money laundering, terrorism financing and proliferation financing risks also exist on the investment side, the Management Company is required to due diligence and adequate sanctions screening when performing investments operations. For investment transactions, the Management Company may ask for additional documents at any time if it considers it to be necessary and may delay the investment operation and any associated transaction requests until it receives and judges to be satisfactory all requested documents.

10.2 Luxembourg Register of Beneficial Owners (transparency register)

The Management Company, or any delegate thereof, will further provide the Luxembourg beneficial owner register (the "RBO") created pursuant to the Law of 2019 establishing a register of beneficial owners with relevant information about any unitholder or, as applicable, beneficial owner(s) thereof, qualifying as beneficial owner of the Fund within the meaning of the AML/CFT Rules. Such information will be made available within the RBO, as

required by, and under the conditions set forth in the Luxembourg anti-money laundering laws and regulations. In addition, the investor acknowledges that failure by a unitholder, or, as applicable, beneficial owner(s) thereof, to provide the Management Company, or any delegate thereof, with any relevant information and supporting documentation necessary for the Management Company to comply with its obligation until it receives and deems to be satisfactory all requested documents to provide same information and documentation to the RBO is subject to criminal fines in Luxembourg.

11. Legal status of the investors

The Management Company invests the capital invested in the Fund in its own name for the collective account of investors in accordance with the principle of risk diversification in securities, money market instruments and other eligible assets. The invested capital and the assets acquired form the Fund assets, which are held separately from the Management Company's own assets.

The investors are joint owners of the Fund assets in proportion to the number of units they hold. Their rights are represented by units issued as registered units or bearer units securitized in global certificates. All fund units have the same rights.

12. Units

The Management Company may issue the units as registered units or bearer units. If the units are issued as bearer units, these take the form of one or more global certificates.

12.1 Registered units

The Management Company may decide to issue the units in the form of registered units. All of the Fund's registered units are entered in the unit register that is maintained by the agent charged with the registrar function or by one or more third parties charged with this function. Registered units are issued without share certificates; proof of an investor's ownership right to the respective unit or fraction of a unit is provided by entry in the unit register.

Payments of distributions to the investors for registered units are made by bank transfer at the risk of the investors. Upon application by the investor, distribution amounts can also be regularly reinvested.

Registered units may generally be transferred unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. The transfer is conducted in fulfilment of all necessary transfer requirements as requested by the agent charged with the registrar function and by entry of the name of the transfer recipient in the unit register.

12.2 Bearer units securitized by global certificates

Bearer units securitized by global certificates shall be issued in the name of the Management Company and deposited with the clearing houses. The transferability of the bearer units securitized by a global certificate shall be subject to the applicable statutory provisions in force as well as the rules and procedures of the clearing house responsible for the transfer. Investors receive the bearer units securitized by a global certificate by entering them in the custody accounts of their financial intermediaries, which are held directly or indirectly at the clearing houses. Such bearer units securitized by a global certificate are freely transferable in accordance with the provisions contained in this Sales Prospectus, the regulations applicable on the respective stock exchange and/or the regulations of the respective clearing house. Investors who do not participate in such a system may only transfer bearer units securitized by a global certificate via a financial intermediary participating in the settlement system of the relevant clearing house.

Payments of distributions for bearer units securitized by global certificates shall be made by way of crediting the securities account opened with the relevant clearing house by the financial intermediaries of the investors.

According to the Law of 2014, units issued by Luxembourg public limited companies (sociétés anonymes) and partnerships limited by shares (sociétés en commandite par actions) as well as by investment funds shall be deposited and registered with the appointed Depositary. Pursuant to this law, Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A., 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 1115 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, is the appointed Depositary.

12.3 Calculation of the net asset value

To calculate the net asset value, the value of the assets belonging to the Fund, less the liabilities of the Fund, is determined on each valuation date and divided by the number of units in circulation. The valuation date is generally each bank business day in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. A bank business day is any day on which banks are open and payments are processed.

Details on the calculation of the net asset value and asset valuation are laid down in the Management Regulations.

The Management Company and the Depositary currently refrain from determining the net asset value per unit on public holidays that are bank business days in a country that is relevant for the valuation date, as well as on December 24 and 31 of each year. Should the net asset value per unit be calculated in deviation from this, it will be published in suitable media in each country of distribution (if necessary), as well as on the Management Company's website at www.dws.com/fundinformation.

12.4 Issue of units

Fund units are issued on each valuation date at the net asset value per unit plus the subscription fee to be paid by the purchaser of units in favour of the Management Company. The subscription fee may be withheld in part or in full by the intermediaries to compensate for sales activities. If stamp duties or other charges are incurred in a country in which units are issued, the issue price increases accordingly.

The Fund units can also be issued as fractional units with up to three decimal places unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. Fractional units are rounded to the nearest thousandth according to commercial practice. Such rounding may be to the benefit of either the respective investor or the Fund.

Newly subscribed units will only be allocated to the respective investor upon receipt of payment by the Depositary or the approved correspondent banks. However, for accounting purposes, the corresponding units will already be taken into account in the calculation of the net asset value on the value date following the corresponding securities settlement and can be cancelled until receipt of payment. If an investor's units are cancelled due to non-payment or late payment of these units, this may result in a loss for the Fund.

The Management Company is authorized to issue new units on an ongoing basis. The Management Company does, however, reserve the right to suspend or permanently discontinue the issue of units. In this case, payments already made will be refunded immediately. The investors will be informed immediately of the suspension and resumption of the issue of units.

Units can be purchased from the Management Company and from any designated paying agents. If the Management Company no longer issues new units, units can only be acquired via the secondary market.

An example calculation for determining the issue price is as follows:

Net fund assets	EUR	1,000,000.00
÷ Number of units in circulation on the reporting date		10,000.00
Net asset value per unit	EUR	100.00
+ subscription fee (e.g., 5%)	EUR	5.00
Issue price	EUR	105.00

12.5 Rejection of subscription orders

The Management Company reserves the right, at its own discretion, to reject or accept, in whole or in part, subscription orders for units without giving reasons.

The Management Company also reserves the right to withhold any excess subscription credit until final settlement. If an order is rejected in whole or in part, the subscription amount or the corresponding balance shall be repaid to the first named applicant, at the risk of the person(s) entitled thereto, without interest, immediately after the decision of non-acceptance has been taken.

12.6 Redemption of units

Fund units are redeemed on each valuation date at the unit value less the redemption fee to be paid by the investor. No redemption fee is currently charged. If stamp duties or other charges are incurred in a country in which units are redeemed, the redemption price decreases accordingly.

Investors may submit all or a portion of their units of any unit class for redemption.

Units can be redeemed with the Management Company, the sales agents and with any designated paying agents. Any other payments to the investors also take place via these agents.

An example calculation for determining the redemption price is as follows:

Net fund assets	EUR	1,000,000.00
÷ Number of units in circulation on the reporting date		10,000.00
Net asset value per unit	EUR	100.00
– Redemption fee (e.g., 2.5%)	EUR	2.50
Redemption price	EUR	97.50

12.7 Liquidity management tools of the Fund to manage temporary constrained market liquidity

12.7.1 Redemption gate

The Management Company has the right to carry out substantial redemptions only once the corresponding assets of the Fund have been sold. In general, redemption requests valued above 10% of the net asset value of the Fund are considered as substantial redemptions and the Management Company is under no obligation to immediately execute substantial redemption requests.

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

If the Management Company decides to restrict the redemption within the Fund, it shall only redeem the units on a pro rata basis at the redemption price applicable on the settlement date. Other than that, the redemption obligation shall not apply. This means that each redemption order is executed only on a pro rata basis according to a ratio determined by the Management Company.

In the interests of the investors, the Management Company determines the ratio on the basis of the available liquidity and the total number of orders for the applicable settlement date. The extent of the available liquidity is heavily dependent on the current market environment.

The ratio stipulates at what percentage the redemption requests are to be paid out on the settlement date. The part of the order that is not executed (remaining order) will not be executed by the Management Company at a later date but instead expires (pro-rata approach with forfeiture of the remaining order).

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

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

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

The Management Company may, at its sole discretion, restrict or prohibit ownership of units of the Fund by unauthorized persons ("Unauthorized Persons"). Unauthorized Persons are defined as private individuals, partnerships or corporations which, at the sole discretion of the Management Company, are not authorized to subscribe or hold units of the Fund or, where applicable, of a specific sub-fund or unit class, (i) if, in the opinion of the Management Company, such a unitholding could be detrimental to the Fund, (ii) if this would result in a breach of laws or regulations in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg or abroad, (iii) if the Fund should subsequently suffer tax, legal or financial disadvantages which it would not otherwise have suffered, or (iv) if the aforementioned persons or companies do not meet the conditions for the acquisition of the units to be fulfilled by the investors.

The Management Company may request investors to submit any information or documents it deems necessary to determine whether the beneficial owner of the units is (i) an Unauthorized Person, (ii) a U.S. person or (iii) a person holding units but not meeting the necessary conditions.

If the Management Company becomes aware, at any time, that units are in the beneficial ownership of the persons referred to in (i), (ii) and (iii) above (regardless of whether they are exclusive owners or co-owners), and if the person concerned does not comply with the Management Company's request to sell their units and to submit a proof of sale to the Management Company within 30 calendar days after the Management Company has issued the request, the Management Company may, at its own discretion, force the redemption of such units at the redemption price. The compulsory redemption shall be effected in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable to the units, immediately after the close of business indicated in the Management Company's notification to the Unauthorized Person, and the investors shall no longer be deemed to be owners of these units.

12.7.2 Temporary suspension of the issue, redemption and conversion of units

The Management Company is authorised to temporarily suspend the issue, redemption and conversion of units of the Fund or any Unit Class in certain circumstances, as listed in article 7 "Temporary suspension of the issue, redemption and conversion of units and the of calculation of the net asset value" of the management regulations, in order to manage temporary constrained market liquidity.

12.7.3 Swing Pricing

Swing pricing is a mechanism to protect investors from the impact of transaction costs resulting from subscription and redemption activity. Substantial subscriptions and redemptions within the Fund may lead to a reduction of the Fund's assets, due to the fact,

that the net asset value potentially does not entirely reflect all trading and other costs that occur, if the Fund Manager has to buy or sell assets in order to manage large in- or outflows of the Fund. In addition to these costs, substantial order volumes could lead to market prices, which are considerably lower, or respectively higher, than the market prices under normal circumstances. Partial swing pricing may be adopted to compensate for trading and other costs in case that the aforementioned in- or outflows have a material impact on the Fund.

The Management Company will predefine thresholds for the application of the swing pricing mechanism, based – amongst others – on the current market conditions, given market liquidity and estimated dilution costs. In accordance with these thresholds, the adjustment itself will be initiated automatically. If net inflows/net outflows exceed the swing threshold, the net asset value will be adjusted upward when there are large net inflows into the Fund and downward when there are large net outflows from the Fund; it will be applied to all subscriptions and redemptions on this trading day equally.

The Management Company established a swing pricing committee which determines the swing factors individually for the Fund. Such swing factors measure the size of the net asset value adjustment.

The swing pricing committee considers especially the following factors:

a) The bid-ask spread (fixed cost component);
b) Market impact (price impact of transactions);
c) Additional costs arising through trading activities for assets.

The swing factors, operational decisions about swing pricing, including the swing threshold, the extent of the adjustment and the scope of the Fund are subject to a periodical review.

The swing pricing adjustment will in normal market environments not exceed 2% of the original net asset value. The adjustment to the net asset value is available on request from the Management Company.

In a market environment with extreme illiquidity, the Management Company can increase the swing pricing adjustment above 2% of the original net asset value to protect the interests of investors. Notice on such increase will be published on the website of the Management Company, www.dws.com/fundinformation.

Since the mechanism is only applied when significant in- and outflows occur and as it is not based on usual volumes, it is assumed that the net asset value adjustment will only be applied occasionally.

Where a performance fee applies to the Fund, the calculation will be based on the unswung net asset value.

If swing pricing is considered for the Fund, this will be disclosed in the Special Section of the Prospectus. If implemented, it will also be disclosed in the fund facts section on the website of the Management Company, www.dws.com/fundinformation.

12.8 Exchange of units

a) Investors may, with certain restrictions, at any time, exchange part or all of their units for units of another unit class.
b) An exchange between unit classes that are denominated in different currencies is not possible.
c) An exchange between registered units and bearer units securitized by a global certificate is not possible.
d) An exchange between unit classes with different settlement cycles is not possible.

12.9 Market timing and short-term trading

The Management Company prohibits all practices connected with market timing and short-term trading and reserves the right to refuse orders if it suspects that such practices are being applied. In such cases, the Management Company will take all measures necessary to protect the other investors in the Fund.

12.10 Late trading

Late trading is the acceptance of an order after expiry of the relevant acceptance periods on the respective valuation date and the execution of such an order at the price applicable on that date on the basis of the net asset value. The practice of late trading is prohibited, as this is in breach of the terms and conditions in the Fund's Sales Prospectus, according to which the applicable price of an order placed after the order acceptance deadline is based on the next valid net asset value per unit.

12.11 Publication of the issue and redemption prices

The applicable issue and redemption prices as well as all other information for investors may be requested, at any time, from the registered office of the Management Company, on the Management Company's website at www.dws.com/fundinformation and from any designated paying agents. In addition, the issue and redemption prices are published in appropriate media (such as the Internet, electronic information systems, newspapers, etc.) in every country of distribution. Neither the Management Company nor any designated paying agents shall be liable for errors or omissions in the price publications.

13. Costs

13.1 Remunerations and costs

The Fund pays the Management Company an all-in fee from the net assets of the Fund for each day of the financial year in the amount of 1/365 (1/366 in a leap year) of the all-in fee specified in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. In case of funds with different unit classes this applies on the unit class level respectively.

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

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

The all-in fee is deducted from the Fund for all calendar days of a month by the tenth calendar day of the following month. This all-in fee shall in particular serve as compensation for administration, Fund management, distribution (if applicable) and Depositary.

In addition to the all-in fee, the following expenses may also be charged to the Fund:

- all taxes imposed on the assets of the Fund and on the Fund itself (in particular the taxe d'abonnement), as well as any taxes arising in connection with administrative and Depositary costs;
- any costs that may arise in connection with the acquisition and disposal of assets;
- extraordinary costs (e.g., litigation costs) incurred to protect the interests of the investors of the Fund; the decision to cover these costs is made individually by the Management Company and must be reported separately in the annual report;
- Costs for informing the Fund investors by means of a durable medium, with the exception of costs for informing the investors in the case of a fund merger and in the case of measures related to accounting errors in determining the net asset value or in cases of investment limit violations.

In addition, a performance-based fee may be paid, the amount of which is also stated in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

Where total return swaps are used, certain costs and fees may be incurred in connection therewith, in particular, upon entering into these transactions and/or any increase or decrease of their notional amount. The amount of such fees may be fixed or variable. Further information on costs and fees incurred by the Fund, as well as the identity of the recipients and any affiliation they may have with the Management Company, the fund manager, or the Depositary, if applicable, will be disclosed in the annual report.

Revenues arising from the use of total return swaps will generally – net of direct or indirect operational costs – accrue to the Fund's assets.

The Fund pays 30% of the gross revenues generated from securities lending transactions as costs/fees to the Management Company and retains 70% of the gross revenues generated from such transactions. Out of the 30%, the Management Company retains 5% for its own coordination and oversight tasks and pays the direct costs (e.g., transaction and collateral management costs) to external service providers. The remaining amount (after deduction of the Management Company costs and the direct costs) is paid to DWS Investment GmbH for initiating, preparing and executing securities lending transactions.

For simple reverse repurchase agreement transactions, i.e., those which are not used to reinvest cash collateral received under a securities lending or a repurchase agreement transaction, the Fund retains 100% of the gross revenues, less the transaction costs that the Fund pays as direct costs to an external service provider.

The Management Company is a related party to DWS Investment GmbH.

Currently, the Fund only uses simple reverse repurchase agreement transactions and no other (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions. In case other (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions will be used, the Sales Prospectus will be updated accordingly. The Fund will then pay up to 30% of the gross revenues generated from (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions as costs/fees to the Management Company and retains at least 70% of the gross revenues generated from such transactions. Out of the 30%, the Management Company will retain 5% for its own coordination and oversight tasks and will pay the direct costs (e.g., transaction and collateral management costs) to external service providers. The remaining amount (after deduction of the Management Company costs and the direct costs) is paid to DWS Investment GmbH for initiating, preparing and executing (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions.

The specified costs are listed in the annual reports.

The Management Company may pass on parts of its management fee to intermediaries. Such payments are in compensation for sales services performed on an agency basis and may constitute a substantial share of the management fee. The annual report contains additional information on this. The Management Company does not receive any of the reimbursement fees and expense reimbursements paid out of the Fund's assets to the Depositary and third parties.

In addition to the costs mentioned above, additional costs may be incurred by investors in some countries in connection with the duties and services of local distributors, any designated paying agents or similar entities. These costs are not borne by the Fund's assets, but directly by the investor.

13.2 Investment in units of target funds

Investments in target funds can lead to double charging, as fees are charged both at the level of the Fund and at the level of a target fund. In connection with the acquisition of target fund units, the following types of fees are borne directly or indirectly by the investors in the Fund:

- the management fee / all-in fee of the target fund;
- the performance-based fee of the target fund;
- the subscription fees and redemption fees of the target fund;
- reimbursements of expenses by the target fund;
- other costs.

The annual and semi-annual reports will contain a disclosure of the subscription fees and redemption fees that have been charged to the Fund during the reporting period for the acquisition and redemption of units of target funds. In addition, the annual and semi-annual reports shall disclose the fees charged to the Fund by another company as a management fee / all-in fee for the target fund units held in the Fund.

If the assets of the Fund are invested in units of a target fund managed directly or indirectly by the same Management Company or another company with which the Management Company is jointly managed or controlled or connected through a significant direct or indirect investment, the Management Company or the other company shall not charge the Fund any subscription fees or redemption fees for the purchase or redemption of units of this other Fund.

The share of the management or all-in fee attributable to the units of affiliated investment funds (double charging or difference method) can be found in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

13.3 Repayment to certain investors of management fees collected

The Management Company may, at its discretion, arrange with individual investors the partial repayment of the collected management fees. This will be particularly applicable in the case of institutional investors who directly invest large amounts. Inquiries regarding the details may be directed to the Management Company.

13.4 Total expense ratio

The total expense ratio (TER) expresses the sum of all costs and fees (excluding transaction costs) as a percentage of the average net assets of the Fund or unit class over a financial year. The effective TER is calculated annually and published in the annual report.

The ongoing charges figure disclosed in the KID is substantially equivalent to the TER, but may differ slightly due to regulatory calculation rules, the use of estimates for new unit classes, or the treatment of certain cost items. Ongoing charges do not include portfolio transaction costs, which are disclosed separately in the KID.

13.5 Additional costs and third-party cost disclosures

If investors are advised by third parties (in particular companies providing services related to financial instruments, such as credit institutions and investment firms) when acquiring units, or if such third parties mediate the purchase, these third parties may provide the investor with a breakdown of costs or expense ratios not included in the cost details of this Sales Prospectus or the KID, which may overall exceed the cost figures disclosed in this Sales Prospectus.

Such differences may result from regulatory requirements (e.g. MiFID II) governing how such third parties determine, calculate and report costs. For example, transaction costs may be included in the third party's cost statement, even though the currently applicable requirements for the Management Company stipulate that they are not part of the cost figures disclosed in the KID or this Sales Prospectus. The cost statement may also include additional fees charged by third parties (e.g. advisory or custody fees).

Deviations in the cost statement are not limited to pre-contractual cost information (i.e. before investing in the Fund) but may also arise if the third party provides regular cost information about the investor´s current investments in the Fund in the context of an ongoing business relationship.

13.6 Buy and sell orders for securities and financial instruments

The Management Company submits buy and sell orders for securities and financial instruments directly to brokers and traders for the account of the Fund. It concludes agreements with these brokers and traders under customary market conditions that comply with first-rate execution standards. When selecting the broker or trader, the Management Company takes into account all relevant factors, such as the creditworthiness of the broker or trader and the execution capacities provided. The prerequisite for the selection of a broker is that the Management Company always ensures that the transactions are executed while taking into account the appropriate market at the appropriate time for transactions of the appropriate type and size at the best possible conditions.

The Management Company may enter into agreements with selected brokers, traders and other analysis providers in the context of which market information and analysis services (research) are acquired from the respective provider. The services are used by the Management Company for the purpose of managing the Fund. When availing of these services, the Management Company complies with all applicable regulatory provisions and industry standards. In particular, the Management Company shall not accept any services if these agreements do not support the Management Company in its investment decision process according to reasonably prudent discretion.

13.7 Regular savings plans or withdrawal plans

Regular savings plans or withdrawal plans may be offered in certain countries where the Fund is licensed for public distribution. Further information on this can be obtained, at any time, on request from the Management Company or the respective distributors in the countries of distribution of the Fund.

13.8 Compensation policy

The Management Company as a subsidiary of DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA is included in the remuneration strategy of the DWS Group (DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA and its subsidiaries). All matters related to remuneration, as well as compliance with regulatory requirements, are monitored by the relevant governing bodies of the DWS Group. The DWS Group pursues a total remuneration approach that comprises fixed and variable remuneration components and contains portions of deferred remuneration, which are linked both to individual future performance and the sustainable corporate development. Under the remuneration strategy, employees at the level of senior management in particular receive a portion of the variable remuneration in the form of deferred remuneration elements, which are largely linked to the long-term performance of the DWS share or of the investment products.

In addition, the compensation policy applies the following guidelines:

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

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

14. Liquidation of the Fund / Amendment of the Management Regulations

The Management Company may liquidate the Fund or amend the Management Regulations at any time. Details are set out in the Management Regulations.

15. Taxes

In accordance with articles 174–176 of the Law of 2010, the assets of the Fund are subject to a tax in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (taxe d'abonnement) of 0.05% p.a. or 0.01% p.a. at present, payable quarterly on the Fund's net assets reported at the end of each quarter.

The rate is 0.01% p.a. with regard to:

- funds whose sole purpose is to invest in money market instruments and time deposits with credit institutions;
- funds whose sole purpose is to invest in time deposits with credit institutions;
- individual (sub-)funds and individual unit classes, provided that the investment in these (sub-)funds or unit classes is reserved for one or more institutional investors.

In accordance with article 175 of the Law of 2010, a (sub-)fund asset or unit class may also be fully exempted from the taxe d'abonnement under certain conditions.

The applicable tax rate for the Fund is specified in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

The income of the Fund may be subject to withholding tax in countries in which the Fund's assets are invested. In such cases, neither the Depositary nor the Management Company is obliged to obtain tax certificates.

The tax treatment of Fund income for investors depends on the tax regulations applicable to the investor in each individual case. A tax advisor should be consulted for information on the individual tax burden on investors (in particular non-resident taxpayers).

16. Selling restrictions

The units hereby offered were not approved by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or by another government authority of the United States of America, and neither the SEC nor another authority of the United States of America has checked the accuracy or the suitability of this Sales Prospectus. The units are offered and sold outside of the United States of America in compliance with Regulation S of the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act). Any person that is a U.S. person (in accordance with the definition of the term "U. S. person" according to Regulation S of the Securities Act) is not entitled to invest in the Fund. The Management Company was not and will not be registered as an investment company according to the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 as amended (Investment Company Act) and is therefore not subject to the provisions of the Investment Company Act, which is designed to protect investors in registered investment companies.

The units may not be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged or transferred as collateral to U.S. persons, attributed to U.S. persons, encumbered with rights of U.S. persons or exchanged with U. S. persons, and derivative contracts, swaps, structured notes or other agreements may not grant U.S. persons rights to units directly, indirectly or synthetically, or subject U.S. persons to the provisions of such agreements in relation to the units (each referred to as "transfer"). Any such transfer to a U.S. person is null and void.

16.1 Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act – "FATCA"

FATCA was passed as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of March 2010 in the United States. FATCA requires financial institutions outside the United States of America (foreign financial institutions or FFIs) to send information on financial accounts that are held directly or indirectly by "specified US persons" or non-US entities with controlling person(s) who are specified US Person(s) on an annual basis to the US tax authorities (Internal Revenue Service or IRS). A withholding tax of 30% might be deducted from certain types of U. S. income from FFIs in case the reporting obligation is not met.

On 28 March 2014, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg entered into an intergovernmental agreement (IGA), in accordance with model 1, and a related memorandum of understanding with the United States of America. The IGA was transposed into Luxembourg law via the Law of 24 July 2015, as modified.

The Management Company complies with the FATCA regulations.

In any case, unitholders should take note and acknowledge that the Management Company may be required to disclose to the Luxembourg tax authority certain confidential information in relation to the investor and the Luxembourg tax authority may be required to automatically exchange such information with the Internal Revenue Service.

For any questions concerning FATCA and the FATCA status of the Fund, unitholders and potential investors are advised to contact their financial, tax and/or legal advisors.

16.2 OECD Common reporting standard (CRS)

The importance of the automatic exchange of information to combat cross-border tax fraud and tax evasion has increased significantly at the international level in recent years. For this purpose, the OECD has published, among other things, a global standard for the automatic exchange of information on financial accounts in tax matters (Common Reporting Standard, hereinafter CRS). The CRS was integrated into Directive 2011/16/EU at the end of 2014 with Council Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 regarding the obligation to automatically exchange information in the area of taxation. The participating states (all member states of the European Union and several third countries) apply the CRS. Luxembourg implemented the CRS into national law with the Law of 18 December 2015 as modified transposing the automatic exchange of financial account information in tax matters.

With the CRS, reporting financial institutions are obliged to obtain certain information about their clients and/or investors and potentially their controlling persons. If the clients/investors (natural persons or legal entities) are persons subject to reporting requirements and tax residents in other participating states, their financial accounts will be classified as reportable accounts. The reporting financial institutions will then annually transmit certain information for each reportable account to their home tax authority. The latter will then transmit the information tax authority of the reportable clients and/or investors and potentially of their controlling person(s).

The information to be transmitted is essentially the following:

- Family name, first name, address, tax identification number, countries of residence as well as the date and place of birth of each reportable person,
- register number,
- register balance or value,
- credited capital gains, including sales proceeds.

16.3 Language versions

The German version of the Sales Prospectus is authoritative. The Management Company may, with regard to fund units sold to investors in certain countries, where the units may be offered for sale to the public, declare translations into the languages of those countries to be binding on itself and on the Fund.

17. Investor profiles

The definitions of the following investor profiles have been prepared on the assumption that markets function normally. Further risks may arise in the event of unforeseeable market situations and market disruptions due to non-functioning markets.

17.1 "Risk-averse" investor profile

The Fund is designed for risk-averse investors with a low risk appetite whose investment objective is steady appreciation, but at a low return level. Short- and long-term volatility in the net asset value per unit and losses up to and including the total loss of capital invested are possible. Investors are also willing and able to bear a financial loss and are not concerned with capital protection.

17.2 "Income-oriented" investor profile

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

17.3 "Growth-oriented" investor profile

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

17.4 "Risk-tolerant" investor profile

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

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

18. Performance

Past performance is not indicative of the future results of the Fund. The value of the investment and the income to be generated from it may rise as well as fall, so the investor must also be prepared not to receive the invested amount back.

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

19. Further information, notices and documents available for investors

The Sales Prospectus, the management regulations, the KID, as well as the annual and semi-annual financial statements are available free of charge to investors at the registered office of the Management Company, on the Management Company's website at www.dws.com/fundinformation, and at any sales and paying agents. All other important information will be provided to investors by way of an appropriate medium.

Publications are made available to investors on the Management Company's website at www.dws.com/fundinformation. If required in certain distribution countries, publications will also be made in a newspaper or in other means of publication required by law. In cases where it is required by law in Luxembourg, publications will additionally be made in at least one Luxembourg newspaper and, if applicable, in the RESA.

The description of the policies regarding the exercise of voting rights and engagement activities of the Management Company is available to investors online at www.dws.com/footer/legal-resources. Information on the exercise of voting rights and on engagement activities carried out is published in aggregated form at the level of the DWS legal entities

covered by those policies, which include DWS Investment S.A. as Management Company.

Additional information is made available by the Management Company at its registered office, upon request, in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg laws and regulations.

19.1 Net Asset Value

The (starting) net asset value per share of each unit class may be obtained on the website of the Management Company and is also available at the registered office of the Management Company, the paying and information agents (if any) or the distributors during normal business hours. It also may be published in each distribution country through appropriate media (such as the internet, electronic information systems, newspapers, etc.). In order to provide better information for the investors and to satisfy different customary market practices, the Management Company may also publish an issue/redemption price in consideration of a subscription and redemption fee. Such information may be obtained from the Management Company, the entity supporting the registrar function, or the sales agent on each day on which such information is published.

19.2 KID, semi-annual and annual financial statements

This Sales Prospectus is one of the compulsory documents required by law together and in cooperation with the obligatory KID and the semi-annual and annual financial statements.

Investors are advised to read these documents to get informed about the structure, activities and investment proposals of the Fund they are invested in.

19.2.1 KID

A KID exists for each unit class, consistent with the relevant Special Section of the Sales Prospectus. The KID contains only the essential elements for making investment decisions. The nature of the information is harmonised, so as to provide standardised and consistent information in a non-technical language. The KID is a single document for the Fund or unit class of limited length presenting the information in a specified sequence that should help to understand the nature, characteristics, the risks, costs and past performance of the Fund or unit class.

19.2.2 Semi-annual and financial statements

The Management Company produces an audited annual financial statement and a semi-annual financial statement according to the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg which are available for inspection at the registered office of the Management Company.

The financial statements include, amongst other things, a balance sheet or a statement of assets and liabilities, a detailed income and expenditure account for the past financial or semi-annual year, a description of how the remuneration and the benefits have been calculated, a report on the activities of the past financial or semi-annual year as well as information which will enable investors to make an informed judgement on the development of the activities and the results of the Fund. Audited annual financial statements are available within four months after the end of the Fund's financial year. Unaudited semi-annual financial statements are available within two months after the end of the Fund's financial semi-annual year.

19.3 Complaints handling and queries

The details of the Management Company's complaint handling procedures may be obtained free of charge during normal office hours at the registered office of the Management Company.

B. Sales Prospectus – Special Section

DWS ESG Multi Asset Dynamic

Investor profile	Growth-oriented
Fund currency	EUR
Fund manager	DWS Investment GmbH
Launch date	03.01.2005 (for differing inception dates for individual Share Classes, please see the Share Class overview below)
Maturity date	No fixed maturity
Performance-Benchmark	–
Reference portfolio (Risk benchmark)	75% MSCI AC World Index in EUR, Net Return 25% Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index
Leverage	Maximum of twice the Fund's assets.
Valuation Date	Each bank business day in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main.
Swing Pricing	The Fund may apply swing pricing. If a swing pricing mechanism is applied, this will be published on the Management Company's website www.dws.com/fundinformation under the heading "Facts".
Order acceptance	All orders are submitted on the basis of an unknown net asset value per unit. Orders received at or before **13:30 AM Luxembourg time** on a Valuation Date are processed on the basis of the Net asset value per unit on the next Valuation Date. Orders received after **13:30 AM Luxembourg time** are processed on the basis of the net asset value per unit on the Valuation Date immediately following that next Valuation Date.
Settlement date	In the case of a purchase, the equivalent value is charged within three Bank Business Days after issue of the shares. The equivalent value is credited within three Bank Business Days after redemption of the shares. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders of certain currencies may deviate by one day from the settlement date.
Maximum management fee for investment in target funds per annum (payable by the Fund)	3.00%
Expense Cap	-
Publication date of the filing of the Management Regulations in the RESA	12.06.2026
Entry into force of the Management Regulations	16.04.2026

Overview of the unit classes

Currency of the unit class	FD, LD, LC, TFC USD FCH	EUR USD
Subscription fee (payable by the investor)	FD, TFC, USD FCH LD, LC	0% up to 5%
Redemption fee (payable by the investor)	FD, LD, LC, TFC, USD FCH	0%
All-in fee per annum (payable by the Fund)**	FD, TFC LD, LC USD FCH	up to 0.85% up to 1.5% up to 0.88%
Taxe d'abonnement per annum (payable by the Fund)	FD, LD, LC, TFC, USD FCH	0.05%
Launch date	FD LD LC, TFC USD FCH	03.01.2005 06.04.2018 19.09.2019 30.11.2022

** The Fund may also be charged with the expenses mentioned in the general section of the Sales Prospectus.

Due to its composition and/or the techniques applied by its fund management, the fund is subject to **increased volatility**, which means that the price per unit may be subject to **considerable** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

Investment objective and investment policy

This fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and discloses information in accordance with article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR"). Although the fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective, it invests a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined in article 2 (17) SFDR.

The objective of the investment policy of the fund DWS ESG Multi Asset Dynamic is to generate the highest possible return in euro.

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

At least 51% of the fund's net assets are invested in equities. Up to 49% of the fund's net assets may be invested in fixed rate and floating rate securities. Up to 25% of the fund's net assets may be invested in interest-bearing securities that do not have an investment-grade rating, but do have a credit rating of at least B3 (by Moody's) or B- (by S&P or Fitch). No more than 5% of the fund's net assets may be invested in distressed or unrated securities.

In the event of a subsequent infringement of the aforementioned limits, the fund has a period of nine months to rectify the infringement.

Where the fund's assets are invested in units of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, such investments may include, in particular, units of foreign and domestic equity funds, mixed securities funds, fixed-income securities funds, as well as securities funds with a short term to maturity and money market funds. Based on an assessment of the market situation, the fund's assets can also be fully invested in equities, equity certificates, convertible debentures, convertible and warrant-linked bonds, or in participation and dividend-right certificates. Care is taken to ensure an international spread.

Furthermore, the fund also intends to occasionally accumulate exposure of up to 10% of the fund's assets in international precious metal and carbon emissions markets. This maximum limit may also be used to invest in a single precious metal or a single carbon credit.

For this purpose and up to a maximum limit of 10%, the following may be acquired for the fund: derivative financial instruments whose underlyings are precious metal or carbon emissions indices and sub-indices according to the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008, as well as ETFs and Delta 1 certificates (including exchange-traded commodities (ETCs)), whose underlyings are single precious metals, and that fulfill the requirements for transferable securities according to article 2 A. (j) of the general section of the Sales Prospectus. There is no physical delivery of precious metals.

The fund does not invest in forward contracts on fossil-based commodities such as oil, natural gas or gasoline, or in agricultural commodities such as cotton, sugar, rice, wheat and any type of livestock.

The fund may invest no more than 10% of its assets in units of other undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities or other collective investment undertakings.

In the case of investments in units of another UCITS and/or other UCIs, the investment strategies and/or investment restrictions of such a target fund may deviate from the investment strategy and restrictions of the fund regarding, for example, the eligibility or exclusion of certain assets or the use of derivatives. Accordingly, the investment strategies and/or restrictions of a target fund may expressly permit assets that are not permitted in the fund. However, the investment policy of the fund may not be circumvented through investments in target funds.

In accordance with article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, the fund may invest in money market instruments, in deposits with credit institutions and up to 10% in money market funds. The investment in money market instruments, deposits with credit institutions, money market funds and the holding of ancillary liquid assets (as described below) may not altogether exceed 49% of the fund's net assets.

The fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in ancillary liquid assets. Under particularly unfavorable market conditions, this upper limit of 20% may be temporarily exceeded if and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of the investors.

At least 80% of the fund's net assets are invested in assets that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

Within this category, at least 25% of the fund's net assets qualify as sustainable investments as defined by article 2 (17) SFDR.

More information about the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this fund, as well as the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors considered, is annexed to this Sales Prospectus.

The fund may invest up to 10% in contingent convertibles.

The fund does not invest in special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs).

The fund intends to use securities financing transactions under the conditions and to the extent further described in the general section of the Sales Prospectus.

For the purpose of inducing a partial tax exemption within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act and in addition to the investment limits described in the Management Regulations and this Sales Prospectus (equity fund), at least 51% of the fund's gross assets (determined as being the value of the fund's assets without taking into account liabilities) must be invested in equities that are admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organized market and which are not:

- units of investment funds;
- equities indirectly held via partnerships;
- units of corporations, associations of persons or estates, at least 75% of the gross assets of which consist of immovable property in accordance with statutory provisions or their investment conditions, if such corporations, associations of persons or estates are subject to corporate income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it, or if their distributions are subject to tax of at least 15%, and the fund is not exempt from said taxation;
- units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income tax to the extent that they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to tax of at least 15%, and the fund is not exempt from said taxation;
- units of corporations, the income of which originates, directly or indirectly, to an extent of more than 10%, from units of corporations that are (i) real estate companies or (ii) are not real estate companies, but (a) are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or a member state of the European Economic Area and are not subject in said domicile to corporate income tax or are exempt from it or (b) are domiciled in a third country and are not subject in said domicile to corporate income tax of at least 15% or are exempt from it.

Units of corporations which hold, directly or indirectly, units of corporations that are (i) real estate companies or (ii) are not real estate companies, but (a) are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or a member state of the European Economic Area and are not subject in said domicile to corporate income tax or are exempt from it or (b) are domiciled in a third country and are not subject in said domicile to corporate income tax of at least 15% or are exempt from it if the fair market value of units of such corporations equal more than 10% of the fair market value of those corporations.

For the purpose of this investment policy and in accordance with the definition in the German Investment Code (KAGB), an organized market is a market which is recognized, open to the public and which functions correctly, unless expressly specified otherwise. Such an organized market also meets the criteria of article 50 of the UCITS Directive.

The respective risks associated with the investment assets are presented in the general section of the Sales Prospectus.

Credit ratings

Securities are classified in the following rating classes:

- Securities with an investment-grade rating: S&P/Fitch: BBB- or better; Moody's: Baa3 or better.
- Securities without an investment-grade rating: Securities that are rated as lower than investment grade.
- Distressed securities: Securities without an investment-grade rating that are rated as follows: S&P/Fitch: CC or lower down to C; Moody's: Rating Ca.

In the event of different ratings by several of the previously named agencies, the rating is based on the average rating. If a security has just one rating, this rating is used. If the security does not have an official rating or the rating of a rating agency, its rating is classified according to the following criteria:

a) The issuer rating is applied to the security.
b) If there is no issuer rating, the security is classified as not rated.

Risk management

The relative value-at-risk (VaR) approach is used to limit market risk for the fund's assets.

In addition to the provisions in the general section of this Sales Prospectus, the potential market risk of the fund is measured against a reference portfolio that does not contain any derivatives (risk benchmark).

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

The leverage is not expected to exceed twice the value of the fund's assets. However, the expected leverage indicated is not to be considered as an additional risk limit for the fund.

Stock exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the units of the fund admitted for listing on a stock exchange or traded in regulated markets; currently the Management Company is not availing itself of this option.

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

The market price underlying stock exchange trading or trading in other regulated markets is not determined exclusively by the value of the assets held in the fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. The market price may therefore deviate from the calculated net asset value.

Investments in units of target funds

In addition to the information provided in the general section of the Sales Prospectus, the following applies to this fund:

The fund will not invest in target funds where the management fee exceeds a certain amount. More detailed information on the maximum management fee for the fund can be found in the table.

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

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

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

Product name: DWS ESG Multi Asset Dynamic

Legal entity identifier: 549300FYQUMHSMVHMI93

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes	No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: __%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This fund promotes environmental and social characteristics related to a general consideration of ESG criteria by excluding, for example, investments in companies with the worst norm-related issues towards international standards, issuers with the worst assessment in terms of environmental, social and governance aspects compared to their peer group and/or investments in companies whose involvement in controversial sectors exceeds predefined revenue thresholds.

Further, this fund promotes a minimum proportion of sustainable investments in accordance with article 2(17) of the regulation on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (SFDR).

This fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and social characteristics promoted.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics as well as the sustainable investment is assessed via the application of an in-house ESG assessment methodology and ESG specific exclusion thresholds as further described in the section “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”. The methodology applies different assessment approaches that are used as sustainability indicators which are:

• **Norm Controversy Assessment** used as an indicator for a company’s exposure to norm-related issues towards international standards.

• **ESG Quality Assessment** used as an indicator for comparison of an issuer’s environmental, social and governance aspects in relation to its peer group.

• **Freedom House Status** used as an indicator for the political and civil liberties of a country.

• **Exposure to controversial sectors** used as an indicator for a company’s involvement in controversial sectors.

• **Exposure to companies subject to the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark exclusion criteria** as set forth in article 12(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/1818 (PAB-Exclusions).

• **Sustainability Investment Assessment** used as an indicator to measure the proportion of sustainable investments pursuant to article 2(17) SFDR.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Sustainable investments contribute (i) to at least one of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations (UN SDGs) that relate to environmental and/or social objectives, such as no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequalities, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water and/or life on land and/or (ii) to at least one other environmental objective such as climate change adaption, climate change mitigation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control and/or protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems (as defined under the EU Taxonomy).

The extent of the contribution to individual sustainable investment objectives varies depending on the actual investments held in the portfolio.

DWS determines the contribution to a sustainable investment objective based on its Sustainability Investment Assessment which uses data from one or several data providers, public sources and/or internal assessments. An investment’s positive contribution to an environmental and/or social objective is assessed based on the revenues which a company generates from the actual economic activities making such contribution (activity-based approach). Where a positive contribution is determined, the investment is considered sustainable if the issuer passes the Do No Significant Harm (“DNSH”) assessment and the company follows good governance practices.

The share of sustainable investments in the portfolio as defined in article 2(17) SFDR is therefore calculated in proportion to the economic activities of the issuers that are considered as sustainable (activity-based approach). Notwithstanding the preceding, in the case of use-of-proceeds bonds that are considered as sustainable investment, the value of the entire bond is counted towards the portfolio’s share of sustainable investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The sustainable investments in which the fund invests are assessed to ensure they do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective. This is achieved by taking into account the indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (dependent on relevance) as described below. If a significant harm is identified, the investment cannot be considered sustainable.

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

The Sustainability Investment Assessment systematically integrates 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 SFDR. Taking into account these principal adverse impacts, DWS has established quantitative thresholds and/or qualitative values to assess a significant harm on any of the environmental or social sustainable investment objectives. These values are set based upon various external and internal factors, such as data availability or market developments and may be adapted going forward.

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

The alignment of sustainable investments with, amongst others, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is evaluated through the Norm Controversy Assessment (as further described below). Companies with the worst Norm Controversy Assessment of “F” are excluded as an investment.

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

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

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

X Yes, the fund considers the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the SFDR:

• Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (no. 1);
• Carbon footprint (no. 2);
• GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);
• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);
• Violations of United Nations Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (no. 10); and
• Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

The aforementioned principal adverse impacts are considered by applying the exclusions as outlined in the section “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”. The investment strategy does not apply a dedicated steering mechanism of the values of principal adverse impact indicators at overall portfolio level.

Further information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be provided in a fund specific annex to the annual report.

No

The Investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

This fund pursues a multi-asset strategy as the principal investment strategy. Here, between 0% and 100% of the fund’s assets are invested in fixed and floating rate securities, equities and investment funds such as equity, bond and money market funds. At least 51% of the fund’s assets are invested in equities of issuers worldwide.
Further details regarding the main investment strategy are specified in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.
At least 80% of the sub-fund’s net assets are allocated to investments that meet the promoted envi-ronmental and social characteristics as described in the following sections. The alignment of the portfolio with the binding elements of the investment strategy used to attain the promoted environ-mental and social characteristics as well as the PAB-Exclusions is continuously controlled via the sub-fund’s investment guidelines monitoring

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

ESG assessment methodology

The fund aims to achieve the promoted environmental and social characteristics by assessing potential assets via an in-house ESG assessment methodology, regardless of their economic prospects for success, and by applying exclusion criteria based on this assessment.

The ESG assessment methodology is using a proprietary software tool which sources data from one or several ESG data providers, public sources and/or internal assessments to derive overall assessments. The methodology applied to derive such overall assessments can be based on different methods, such as prioritizing one data vendor, worst-of or averaging approach. Internal assessments may take into account factors such as an issuer's future expected ESG developments, plausibility of data with regard to past or future events, the willingness to engage in dialogue on ESG matters and/or ESG-related decisions of a company. Further, internal ESG assessments for investee companies may consider the relevance of the exclusion criteria for the market sector of the investee company.

The proprietary software tool uses, amongst others, the approaches described below to evaluate the adherence to the promoted ESG characteristics and whether investee companies follow good governance practices. The assessment approaches include, for example, exclusions related to revenues generated from controversial sectors or the exposure to such controversial sectors. In some of the assessment approaches, issuers receive one of six possible assessments, with "A" representing the best and "F" the worst assessment. If an issuer is excluded based on one assessment approach, the fund is prohibited from investing in that issuer.

Depending on the investable universe, the portfolio allocation and the exposure to certain sectors, the assessment approaches described below may be more or less relevant which is reflected in the number of issuers being actually excluded.

• **PAB-Exclusions**

In accordance with the applicable regulations, the fund applies the PAB-Exclusions and excludes all of the following companies:

a. companies involved in controversial weapons (manufacturing or selling of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) assessed as part of the assessment of the "Exposure to controversial weapons" as described below;
b. companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
c. companies that are found in violation of the United Nations Global Compact principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (assessed as part of the "Norm Controversy Assessment" as described below);
d. companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
e. companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
f. companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
g. companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO2 e/kWh.

The PAB-Exclusions are, in particular, not applied for sight deposits with credit institutions and certain derivative instruments. The extent of the application of the PAB-Exclusions in relation to use of proceeds bonds is described below under the section "Use of proceeds bond Assessment".

• **Norm Controversy Assessment**

The Norm Controversy Assessment evaluates the behaviour of companies in relation to generally accepted international standards and principles of responsible business conduct within, amongst others, the framework of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the United Nations Guiding Principles, the standards of the International Labour Organization and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Examples of topics covered within these standards and principles include, but are not limited to, human rights violations, violations of workers' rights, child or forced labour, negative environmental impacts and business ethics. The Norm Controversy Assessment evaluates reported violations of the aforementioned international standards. Companies with the worst Norm Controversy Assessment of "F" are excluded as an investment.

• **ESG Quality Assessment**

The ESG Quality Assessment distinguishes between investments in companies and investments in sovereign issuers.

For companies, the ESG Quality Assessment allows for a peer group comparison based on an overall ESG assessment, for example, concerning the handling of environmental changes, product safety, employee management or corporate ethics. The peer group for companies is made up from the same industry sector. Companies that score higher in this comparison receive a better assessment, while companies that score lower in the comparison receive a worse assessment. Companies with the worst assessment of “F” are excluded as an investment.

For sovereign issuers, the ESG Quality Assessment assesses countries based on a peer group comparison considering environmental and social criteria as well as indicators for good governance, including, for example, the political system, the existence of institutions and the rule of law. Sovereign issuers with the worst assessment of “F” are excluded as an investment.

• **Freedom House Status**

Freedom House is an international non-governmental organization that classifies countries by their degree of political and civil liberties. Based on the Freedom House Status, countries that are classified as “not free” are excluded as an investment.

• **Exposure to controversial sectors**

Companies that are involved in certain business areas and business activities in controversial areas (“controversial sectors”) are excluded according to their share of total revenues generated in such controversial sectors as follows:

a. Manufacturing of products and/or provision of services in the defence industry: 5% or more
b. Manufacturing and/or distribution of civil handguns or ammunition: 5% or more
c. Manufacturing of products in and/or provision of services for the gambling industry: 5% or more
d. Manufacturing of adult entertainment: 5% or more
e. Manufacturing of palm oil: 5% or more
f. Nuclear power generation and/or uranium mining and/or uranium enrichment: 5% or more
g. Unconventional extraction of crude oil and/or natural gas (including oil sand, oil shale/shale gas, arctic drilling): more than 0%
h. Companies that derive 25% or more from thermal coal mining and thermal coal-based power generation as well as companies with thermal coal expansion plans, such as additional expansion of coal mining, coal production or coal usage. Companies with thermal coal expansion plans are excluded based on an internal identification methodology.

Further, companies involved in the manufacturing or selling of nuclear weapons or key components of nuclear weapons are excluded and the shareholdings within a group structure may be taken into consideration.

• **Exposure to controversial weapons**

Companies are excluded if they are identified as being involved in the manufacturing or selling of controversial weapons or key components of controversial weapons or other related specific activities (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons, blinding laser weapons, weapons with non-detectable fragments, depleted uranium weapons/munitions and/or incendiary weapons using white phosphorus). In addition, the shareholdings within a group structure may be taken into consideration for the exclusions.

• **Use of Proceeds Bond Assessment**

This assessment is specific to the nature of this instrument and an investment in use of proceeds bonds is permitted only if the following criteria are met. Firstly, all use of proceeds bonds are checked for compliance with the Climate Bonds Standards, similar industry standards for green bonds, social bonds or sustainability bonds (such as ICMA Principles) or the EU Green Bond Standard or whether bonds have been subject to an independent review.

Secondly, certain exclusion criteria are applied, where relevant and where sufficient data is available, at the level of the bond and/or in relation to the issuer of the bonds which can lead to the exclusion of the bond as an investment.

In particular, investments in use of proceeds bonds are prohibited based on the following issuer criteria:

a. Companies referred to under a) to c) of the PAB-Exclusions;
b. Companies with identified thermal coal expansion plans as referred to above;
c. Companies that derive more than 0% of their revenues from unconventional extraction of crude oil and/or natural gas (including oil sand, oil shale/shale gas, arctic drilling);
d. Companies that derive 5% or more of their revenues from nuclear power generation and/or uranium mining and/or uranium enrichment;
e. Sovereign issuers classified as “not free” by Freedom House.

Where no sufficient data is available for the evaluation of the PAB-Exclusions at use of proceeds bond level, the issuer will in addition be evaluated based d) to g) of the above described PAB-Exclusions which may lead to the exclusion of the use of proceeds bond.

• **Target Fund Assessment**

Target funds are eligible if they are aligned with the PAB-Exclusions (starting from 21 May 2025) and, where applicable, the Freedom House Status. The target fund assessment relies on target fund related information acquired from external data sources or is evaluated in relation to the underlying assets of the portfolios of the target funds. Considering the diversity of data vendors and methodologies as well as the target fund portfolio rebalancing, this fund may be indirectly exposed to certain assets that would be excluded if invested directly.

Sustainability Investment Assessment

Further, for the proportion of sustainable investments, DWS measures the contribution to one or several UN SDGs and/or to other environmental sustainable objectives via its Sustainability Investment Assessment which evaluates potential investments in relation to different criteria to conclude whether an investment can be considered as sustainable as further detailed in the 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?”.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

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

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The assessment of the good governance practices of the investee companies (including assessments related to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance) is part of the Norm Controversy Assessment which evaluates a company’s behavior within generally accepted international standards and principles of responsible business conduct. Further information can be found in the section “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”. Companies with the worst Norm Controversy Assessment of “F” are excluded as an investment.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

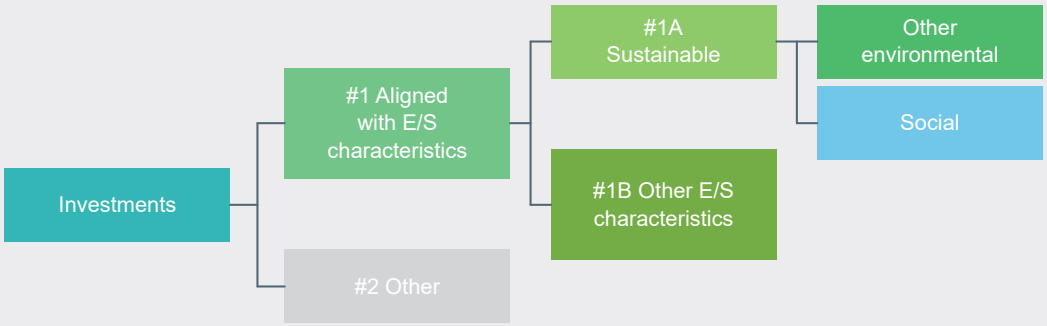
This fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Within this category, at least 25% of the fund’s net assets qualify as sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable). Thereof the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that is not compliant with the EU Taxonomy is 2% of the fund’s net assets and the minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 2% of the fund’s net assets. The actual share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that is not compliant with the EU Taxonomy and of socially sustainable investments depends on the market situation and the investable investment universe.

Up to 20% of the fund’s net assets may be invested in assets which are either out-of-scope of the ESG assessment methodology or for which ESG data coverage is incomplete (#2 Other) as further detailed in the section “What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?”.

A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this fund can be found in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



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

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

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

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are currently not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund.

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

The fund does not commit to invest a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the promoted minimum percentage of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the fund's net assets. However, certain investments' underlying economic activities may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The fund does not take into account the Taxonomy-alignment of companies active in the fossil gas and/or nuclear energy sectors. Further information on such investments, where relevant, will be disclosed in the annual report.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

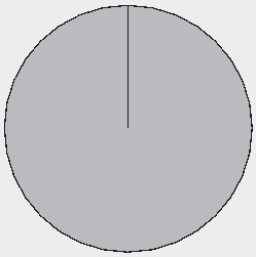
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

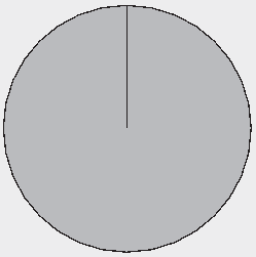
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **including sovereign bonds***



Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas	0.00%
Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear	0.00%
Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas and nuclear)	0.00%
Taxonomy-aligned	0.00%
Non Taxonomy-aligned	100.00%

2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **excluding sovereign bonds***



Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas	0.00%
Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear	0.00%
Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas and nuclear)	0.00%
Taxonomy-aligned	0.00%
Non Taxonomy-aligned	100.00%

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund is not committed to a minimum share of investments in transitional or enabling activities.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that is not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 2% of the fund's net assets.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 2% of the fund's net assets.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

At least 80% of the fund's net assets are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Up to 20% of the fund's net assets may be invested in assets which are either out-of-scope of the ESG assessment methodology or for which ESG data coverage is incomplete (#2 Other). Full ESG data coverage is required for the assessment of direct investments in companies in relation to good governance practices and the PAB-Exclusions.

Assets under "#2 Other" can include all asset classes as foreseen in the specific investment policy, such as sight deposits with credit institutions and derivatives. These assets can be used by the portfolio management for performance, risk diversification, liquidity and hedging purposes.

Minimum environmental or social safeguards are not or only partially considered for the fund's investments falling within "#2 Other".

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

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

This fund has not designated a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and social characteristics that it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/balanced-funds/LU1790031394/ as well as on your local country website www.dws.com/fundinformation.

C. Management Regulations

The contractual rights and obligations of the Management Company, the Depositary and the investors with regard to the Fund shall be determined in accordance with the following Management Regulations.

Article 1
The Fund

The Fund DWS ESG Multi Asset Dynamic (the Fund) is an investment fund with no legal personality (fonds commun de placement) consisting of securities and other assets (Fund assets) that is managed for the joint account of the holders of units (investors) in compliance with the principle of risk diversification. The liability of investors is limited to the amount of their investment. The assets and liabilities of the Fund are kept separate from those of the Management Company. The Fund is not liable for the liabilities of the Management Company or of the investors.

The investors are owners of the Fund's assets in proportion to the number of units they hold. The assets constituting the Fund's assets are generally held in safe custody by the Depositary.

The mutual contractual rights and obligations of the investors, the Management Company and the Depositary are governed by these Management Regulations, the current version of which, together with any amendments thereto, is filed with the Trade and Companies Register in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and the notice of deposit is published in the Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations (RESA) of the Trade and Companies Register. By purchasing a unit, the investor accepts the Management Regulations and all approved changes to them.

Article 2
Management Company

1. The Management Company of the Fund is DWS Investment S.A. (Management Company), a public limited company under Luxembourg law, with its registered office in Luxembourg. It was founded on April 15, 1987. The Management Company is represented by its Management Board. The Management Board may entrust one or more of its members and/or employees of the Management Company with day-to-day management.

2. The Management Company manages the Fund in its own name, but only in the interest and for the joint account of the investors. The management authority extends in particular to the purchase, sale, subscription, exchange and acceptance of securities and other permissible assets as well as to the exercise of all rights directly or indirectly connected with the Fund assets.

3. The Management Company may appoint a fund manager under its own responsibility and control and at its own expense.

4. The Management Company may appoint investment advisors and an advisory investment committee under its own responsibility.

Article 3
The Depositary

1. The Depositary is State Street Bank International GmbH, a limited liability company established under German law with its registered office in Munich, acting through State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch. State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, is authorized by the CSSF to act as a depositary in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Depositary was appointed by the Management Company.

2. The rights and obligations of the Depositary are governed by the Luxembourg Law of December 17, 2010, relating to undertakings for collective investment (Law of 2010), these Management Regulations and the Depositary agreement.

3. Both the Depositary and the Management Company may terminate the appointment of the Depositary at any time by giving three months' written notice. Such termination will be effective when the Management Company, with the authorization of the responsible supervisory authority, appoints another bank as Depositary and that bank assumes the responsibilities and functions as Depositary; until then the previous Depositary shall continue to fulfil its responsibilities and functions as Depositary to the fullest extent in order to protect the interests of the investors.

Article 4
General investment policy guidelines

The investment objectives and investment policy of the Fund are described in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. The following general investment principles and restrictions apply to the Fund insofar as no deviations or additions to the Fund are contained in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

A. Investments

a) The Fund may invest in securities and money market instruments that are listed or traded on a regulated market.

b) The Fund may invest in securities and money market instruments that are traded on another market in a member state that operates regularly and is recognized, regulated and open to the public. A "member state" for the purposes of this article, as defined by the Law of 2010, includes member states of the European Union as well as states that are not member states of the European Union but are contracting parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and, within the limits set forth by this Agreement and related acts, are considered to be equivalent to member states of the European Union.

c) The Fund may invest in securities and money market instruments that are admitted for trading on a stock exchange in a third country or traded on another regulated market that operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public and is located in another country in Europe, Asia, Oceania, the American continent or Africa.

d) The Fund may invest in newly issued securities and money market instruments, provided that
   - the terms of issue include the obligation to apply for admission for trading on a stock exchange or on another regulated market that operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public, and
   - such admission is procured no later than one year after the issue.

e) The Fund may invest in units of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as defined by Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 13, 2009, on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, supplemented by Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 23, 2014, amending Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as regards Depositary functions, remuneration policies and sanctions (UCITS Directive) and/or other collective investment undertakings (UCIs) as defined by article 1 (2) first and second indent of the UCITS Directive with its registered office in a member state or in a third country, provided that
   - such other UCIs were authorized under laws that provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF) to be equivalent to that laid down in Community law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
   - the level of protection for investors of the other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for investors of a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending, and short sales of securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the UCITS Directive;
   - the business activity of the other UCIs is reported in annual and semi-annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
   - no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or of the other UCI whose

acquisition is being contemplated may, according to its terms of contract or its Articles of Incorporation, be invested in units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

f) The Fund may invest in deposits with credit institutions that are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and mature within twelve months or less, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a member state or, if the credit institution has its registered office in a third country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in Community law.

g) The Fund may invest in derivative financial instruments ("derivatives"), including equivalent cash-settled instruments, that are traded on one of the markets referred to in (a), (b) and (c) and/or in derivative financial instruments that are not traded on a stock exchange ("OTC derivatives"), provided that
   - the underlyings are instruments covered by this paragraph, or are financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies that fall within the scope of the investment policy;
   - the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF; and
   - the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction, at any time, at their fair value at the Fund's initiative.

h) The Fund may invest in money market instruments not traded on a regulated market that are usually traded on the money market, are liquid and have a value that can be accurately determined at any time, provided that the issue or issuer of such instruments is itself subject to regulations for the protection of deposits and investors, and provided that these instruments are
   - issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or the central bank of a member state, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a third country or, in the case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body of which one or more member states are members; or
   - issued by a company whose securities are traded on the regulated markets specified in (a), (b) or (c) above; or
   - issued or guaranteed by an institution that is subject to supervision according to the criteria stipulated in Community law, or by an institution that is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as stringent as those laid down in Community law; or
   - issued by other issuers belonging to a category approved by the CSSF, provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third preceding indent, and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million euro and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the Fourth Council Directive 78/660/EEC, or is an entity that, within a group of companies that includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity that is dedicated to the financing of securitization vehicles that benefit from credit lines to assure liquidity.

i) Notwithstanding the principle of risk spreading, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in securities and money market instruments stemming from different issues that are issued or guaranteed by a member state or its local authorities, by a member country of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the G20 or Singapore, or by public international institutions of which one or more member states are members, provided that the Fund holds securities that originated from at least six different issues and the securities stemming from any one issue do not exceed 30% of the Fund's assets.

j) The Fund may not invest in precious metals or in precious metal certificates; should the investment policy of the Fund make specific reference to this provision, this restriction shall not apply to 1:1 certificates whose underlying is one single commodity or precious metal and that meet the requirements for securities according to article 2 of EU Directive 2007/16/EC and article 1 (34) of the Law of 2010.

B. Investment limits

a) No more than 10% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in securities or money market instruments of any one issuer.

b) No more than 20% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in deposits made with any one institution.

c) The default risk exposure to a counterparty in OTC derivative transactions entered into in the context of efficient portfolio management may not exceed 10% of the Fund's net assets if the counterparty is a credit institution as defined in A. (f) above. In other cases, the limit is a maximum of 5% of the Fund's net assets.

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

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

   Notwithstanding the individual upper limits specified in B. (a), (b) and (c) above, the Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets at any one institution in a combination of
   - securities or money market instruments issued by this institution and/or
   - deposits made with this institution and/or
   - OTC derivatives acquired from this institution.

e) The upper limit of 10% specified in B. (a) rises to 35% and the limit set in B. (d) does not apply if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by
   - a member state or its local authorities; or
   - a third country; or
   - public international bodies of which one or more member states are members.

f) The upper limit specified in B. (a) rises from 10% to 25% and the limit set in B. (d) does not apply (i) as of July 8, 2022, for covered bonds as defined by article 3, no. 1 of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 27, 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/EU, and (ii) for
   - bonds issued prior to July 8, 2022, by a credit institution that has its registered office in a member state and which is legally subject to special public supervision intended to protect the holders of such bonds; and
   - sums deriving from the issue of such bonds prior to July 8, 2022, are invested in accordance with the law in assets that, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds; and
   - such assets, in the event of default of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the repayment of the principal and payment of the accrued interest.

   If the Fund invests more than 5% of its assets in bonds of this type issued by any one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the Fund's net assets.

g) The limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) may not be combined, and thus investments in securities or money market instruments issued by any one institution or in deposits made with this institution or in this institution's derivatives shall under no

circumstances exceed 35% of the Fund's net assets.

The Fund may cumulatively invest up to 20% of its assets in securities and money market instruments of any one group of companies.

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

h) The Fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in securities and money market instruments other than those specified in A. above.

i) Unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus, the Fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in units of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in A. (e).

However, by way of derogation and in accordance with the provisions and requirements of Chapter 9 of the Law of 2010, the Fund may, as a feeder, invest at least 85% of its assets in units of another UCITS (or its sub-funds) recognized in accordance with the UCITS Directive and which is itself neither a feeder nor holds units of another feeder. If the Fund acts as a feeder fund, this will be reflected appropriately in the special section of the Sales Prospectus and in the Key Information Document.

If the Fund may, according to its investment policy, invest more than 10% in units of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in article 4 A. (e), notwithstanding article 4 B. (i) of the Management Regulations, the following applies:

The Fund may acquire units of other UCITS and/or UCIs as defined in article 4 A. (e) if no more than 20% of the Fund's net assets are invested in one and the same UCITS and/or UCI.

Each sub-fund of an umbrella fund is to be viewed as a stand-alone issuer, provided that the principle of individual liability per sub-fund is applied in respect of third parties.

Investments in units of UCIs other than UCITS must not exceed 30% of the Fund's net assets in total.

For investments in units of another UCITS and/or other UCI, the assets of the UCITS or other UCI in question are not taken into account in relation to the upper limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

j) If admission to one of the markets specified in A. (a), (b) or (c) is not obtained within the one-year deadline, new issues shall be considered unlisted securities and money market instruments and counted toward the investment limit stated there.

k) The Management Company may not acquire, for any investment funds managed by it which fall within the scope of Part I of the Law of 2010 or the UCITS Directive, shares that carry voting rights enabling it to exercise significant influence over the management of the issuer.

The Fund may acquire a maximum of
- 10% of the non-voting shares of any one issuer;
- 10% of the debt securities of any one issuer;
- 25% of the units of any one fund;
- 10% of the money market instruments of any one issuer.

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

l) The investment limits specified in (k) shall not be applied to:
- securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a member state or its local authorities;
- securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a country that is not a member state of the European Union;
- securities and money market instruments issued by public international organizations of which one or more member states of the European Union are members;
- shares held by the Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a country that is not a member state of the European Union that invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuers having their registered offices in that country, where under the legislation of that country such a holding represents the only way in which the Fund can invest in the securities of issuers of that country. This derogation, however, shall apply only if in its investment policy the company from the country that is not a member state of the European Union complies with the limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g), (l) and (k). Where these limits are exceeded, article 49 of the Law of 2010 shall apply accordingly;
- shares held by one or more investment companies in the capital of subsidiary companies that only conduct certain management, advisory or marketing activities with regard to the repurchase of units at the request of investors in the country where the subsidiaries are located, and do so exclusively on behalf of that investment company or those investment companies.

m) Notwithstanding the investment limits specified in B. (k) and (l), the maximum limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) for investments in equities and/or debt securities of any one issuer are 20% when the objective of the investment policy is to replicate a specific index or to replicate an index by use of leverage. This requires that:
- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;
- the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market, to which it refers;
- the index is published in an appropriate manner.

The limit specified here is 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions in particular in regulated markets where certain securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. An investment up to that limit is permitted for only one single issuer.

n) The Fund's overall exposure relating to derivatives must not exceed the total net value of its portfolio. The risk is calculated taking into account the market value of the underlying assets, the default risk exposure of the counterparty, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

The Fund can, as part of its investment strategy and within the limits of paragraph B. (g), invest in derivatives, provided that the overall risk of the underlyings does not exceed the investment limits of paragraph B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

If the Fund invests in index-based derivatives, these investments are not taken into consideration as regards the investment limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

When a security or money market instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into consideration when complying with the requirements of the investment limits.

o) In addition, the Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in ancillary liquid assets. These ancillary liquid assets are limited to demand deposits to cover current or extraordinary payments or for the period required for reinvestment in eligible assets, or for a period of time strictly necessary in the event of unfavourable market conditions. In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, more than 20% may be held temporarily in ancillary liquid assets if circumstances so require and where this appears justified with regard to the interests of the investors.

C. Exceptions to investment limits

a) The Fund need not comply with the investment limits when exercising subscription rights attaching to securities or money market instruments that form part of its assets.

b) While ensuring compliance with the principle of risk spreading, a newly authorized Fund may derogate from the specified investment limits for a period of six months provided that such deviation is in compliance with applicable regulations and/or regulatory practice.

D. Loans

Loans may not be taken out by either the Management Company or the Depositary for the account of the Fund. However, the Fund may acquire foreign currencies by means of a "back-to-back" loan.

Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraph, the Fund may borrow up to 10% of the Fund's assets, provided that such borrowing is on a temporary basis.

For the account of the Fund, neither the Management Company nor the Depositary may grant loans or act as a guarantor on behalf of third parties.

This shall not prevent the acquisition of securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments that are not yet fully paid in.

E. Short sales

Neither management companies nor depositaries that operate on behalf of investment funds may engage in short sales of securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in A. (e), (g) and (h).

F. Encumbrance

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

Article 5
Unit classes

The investor may be offered one or more unit classes at the discretion of the Management Company.

1. All unit classes of the Fund will be invested together in accordance with the investment objectives of the Fund, but they may differ from each other, in particular, with regard to their fee structure, minimum investment amount for initial and subsequent subscriptions, the currency, the distribution policy, the conditions to be met by investors or other specific characteristics. The configuration characteristics of the unit classes (e.g., type of investor, distribution policy, subscription fee, currency of the units, fee structure, minimum investment or a combination of these features) are described in the general section of the Sales Prospectus.

2. The Management Company reserves the right to offer only one unit class or only certain unit classes for sale to investors in certain jurisdictions so as to comply with the applicable laws, customs or business practices. Furthermore, the Management Company reserves the right to adopt principles that apply to certain investor categories or transactions in respect of the acquisition of certain unit classes.

3. The unit classes currently offered are generally listed in the special section of the Sales Prospectus, as well as in the annual and semi-annual reports. The Sales Prospectus will be updated accordingly on a regular basis. Current information on the unit classes launched will be published on the Management Company's website at www.dws.com/fundinformation.

Article 6
Calculation of the net asset value

1. The value of a unit is expressed in EUR (fund currency), unless a currency other than the fund currency is indicated in the special section of the Sales Prospectus for any of the unit classes (unit class currency). It is calculated for the Fund on each bank business day in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (valuation date), unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

The calculation is made by dividing the Fund's net assets by the number of units of the Fund in circulation on the valuation date. If unit classes are offered in the Fund, the net asset value per unit will be calculated individually for each unit class issued in the Fund. The net assets of the Fund are calculated according to the following principles:

a) Securities and money market instruments listed on a stock exchange are valued at the most recent available price paid.

b) Securities and money market instruments not listed on a stock exchange but traded on another regulated securities market are valued at a price no lower than the bid price and no higher than the ask price at the time of the valuation, and which the Management Company considers to be a market price.

c) In the event that such prices are not in line with market conditions, or for securities and money market instruments other than those covered in (a) and (b) above for which there are no fixed prices, these securities and money market instruments, as well as all other assets, will be measured at the current market value as determined in good faith by the Management Company, following generally accepted valuation principles verifiable by auditors.

d) Liquid assets are valued at their nominal value plus interest.

e) Time deposits may be valued at their yield value if a contract exists between the Management Company and the Depositary stipulating that these time deposits can be withdrawn at any time and that their yield value is equal to the realized value.

f) All assets denominated in a currency other than that of the Fund are converted into the currency of the Fund at the latest mean rate of exchange.

g) The prices of the derivatives employed by the Fund will be set in the usual manner, which is verifiable by the auditor and subject to systematic examination. The criteria that have been specified for pricing the derivatives shall remain in effect for the term of each individual derivative. By way of derogation, for funds that use synthetic dynamic underlyings, the valuation of derivatives and their underlying instruments may be performed at a different time on the relevant valuation date of the Fund, if operationally required

h) Credit default swaps are valued according to standard market practice at the current value of future cash flows, whereby the cash flows are adjusted to take into account the risk of default. Interest rate swaps are valued at their market value, which is determined based on the yield curve for each swap. Other swaps are valued at an appropriate market value, determined in good faith in accordance with recognized valuation methods that have been specified by the Management Company and approved by the Fund's auditor.

i) The target fund's shares/units contained in the Fund are valued at the latest available net asset value. If the target funds are traded on exchanges (ETFs), the shares/units contained in the Fund are valued at the last trade on the intraday.

2. An income equalization account is maintained for the Fund to ensure fair income allocation among unitholders.

3. Within its corporate governance, the Management Company has defined appropriate guidelines and procedures to ensure the integrity of the valuation process and to calculate the appropriate value of the assets under management.

The valuation of assets is regulated by the management body of the Management Company, which has established valuation committees that

assume responsibility for the valuation. This includes defining, approving and regularly reviewing the valuation methods, overseeing and monitoring the valuation process and fielding questions relating to valuation. In a specific case where a valuation committee is unable to reach a decision, the question can be forwarded to the Management Board of the Management Company for final decision. The functions participating in the valuation process are hierarchically and functionally independent of the portfolio management function.

The results of the valuation are continuously monitored and checked for consistency by the responsible internal teams and the participating service providers during the pricing process and when the net asset value is being calculated.

4. Where the Management Company is of the view that the level of subscriptions, conversions or redemptions in the Fund will require significant purchases or sales of assets in order to provide the required liquidity, the Management Company or its delegate may decide, in the best interests of investors, to adjust the net asset value of the Fund to account for the estimated dealing spreads, costs and charges incurred in purchasing or liquidating investments and thus more closely reflect the actual prices of the underlying transactions ("swing pricing"). If swing pricing is implemented for the Fund, this will be disclosed in the Special Section of the Sales Prospectus. The adjustment shall not exceed such percentage of the net asset value of the Fund as is set out in the Sales Prospectus on the relevant Valuation Date.

Article 7
Temporary suspension of the issue, redemption and conversion of units and of the calculation of the net asset value

The Management Company is authorised to temporarily suspend (1) the calculation of the net asset value of units of the Fund or any unit class as well as (2) the issue, redemption and conversion of units of the Fund or any unit class, in the following circumstances:

a) during any period (other than ordinary holidays or customary weekend closings) when any market or stock exchange is closed or when trading on any market or stock exchange is restricted or suspended, if that market or stock exchange is the main market or stock exchange for a significant part of the Fund's investments; or

b) during any period when an emergency exists, as a result of which it is impossible to dispose of investments, which constitute a substantial portion of the assets of the Fund; or it is impossible to transfer monies involved in the acquisition or disposition of investments at normal rates of exchange; or it is impossible to fairly determine the value of any asset in the Fund; or

c) during any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of any of the Fund's investments or of current prices on any stock exchange; or

d) if, for any reason, the prices of any investment owned by the Fund cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately determined; or

e) during any period when remittance of monies which will or may be involved in the purchase or sale of any of the Fund's investments cannot, in the opinion of the Management Company, be carried out at normal rates of exchange; or

f) following a decision to liquidate or dissolve the Fund or a unit class; or

g) in the case of a merger of the Fund or a unit class, if the Management Company deems this to be justified for the protection of the investors; or

h) in the event that the Fund is a feeder fund, following a suspension of the calculation of the net asset value of the master fund or any other suspension or deferral of the issue, redemption and/or conversion of shares in the master fund; or

i) in all other cases, in which the Management Company considers a suspension to be in the best interest of the investors.

Any such suspension shall be notified to investors submitting request for the issue, redemption or conversion of units at the time of the application. The suspension shall be published by the Management Company.

Requests for the issue, redemption or conversion will automatically lapse during the suspension period. Investors will be informed that, once the calculation of the net asset value and the processing of subscriptions, redemptions and conversions resume, new requests must be submitted.

The suspension of the calculation of the net asset value as well as the issue, redemption and conversion in relation any unit class shall have no effect on the net asset value calculation and the issue, redemption and conversion of the shares of any other unit class, except in case of cross-investment by a unit class into another unit class.

The beginning and end of a period of suspension is communicated to the Luxembourg supervisory authority and to all foreign supervisory authorities at which the Fund has been registered in accordance with their respective regulations. Notice of suspension of the calculation of the net asset value per unit and its resumption will be published on the website of the Management Company www.dws.com/fundinformation and, if required, in the official publication media of the respective jurisdictions, in which the units are offered for sale to the public.

Article 8
Issue and redemption of fund units

1. All fund units have the same rights. If the Management Company decides to issue unit classes, all units within a unit class have the same rights. The fund units may be issued as registered units or bearer units securitized in global certificates. Investors are not entitled to receive delivery of definitive securities.

2. The issue and redemption of units are performed by the Management Company and any designated paying agents.

3. Units are issued on each valuation date at the issue price. The issue price is the unit value plus, where applicable, a subscription fee in favour of the Management Company. The exact amount of the subscription fee can be found in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. The Management Company may pass on the subscription fee to intermediaries as remuneration for sales services. The issue price may be increased by fees or other charges incurred in the respective countries of distribution. The Fund units can also be issued as fractional units with up to three decimal places unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. Fractional units entitle the holder to participate in any distributions on a pro-rata basis.

4. Investors are entitled at any time to request the redemption of their units. The redemption price is the unit value less, where applicable, a redemption fee in favour of the Management Company. The exact amount of the redemption fee can be found in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. The redemption price may also be decreased by fees or other charges incurred in the respective countries of distribution.

5. The Management Company may redeem units unilaterally against payment of the redemption price, insofar as this appears necessary in the interests of all investors or to protect the Management Company or the Fund.

Article 9
Restrictions on the issue of units

1. The Management Company may at any time and at its discretion reject a subscription application or temporarily limit, suspend or permanently discontinue the issue of units, or may redeem units at the redemption price if such action should appear necessary in consideration of the interests of the investors or the public, or to protect the Fund or the investors. In this case, the Management Company or the designated

paying agent (if applicable) will promptly refund payments on subscription applications that have not yet been executed.

2. Suspension of the issue of units will be published on the Management Company's website and in accordance with the provisions of the country of distribution.

Article 10
Restrictions on the redemption of units

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

If the Management Company decides to restrict the redemption within the Fund, it shall only redeem the units on a pro rata basis at the redemption price applicable on the settlement date. Other than that, the redemption obligation shall not apply. This means that each redemption order is executed only on a pro rata basis according to a ratio determined by the Management Company.

In the interests of the investors, the Management Company determines the ratio on the basis of the available liquidity and the total number of orders for the applicable settlement date. The extent of the available liquidity is heavily dependent on the current market environment. The ratio stipulates at what percentage the redemption requests are to be paid out on the settlement date. The part of the order that is not executed (remaining order) will not be executed by the Management Company at a later date but instead expires (pro-rata approach with forfeiture of the remaining order).

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

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

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

2. The Management Company has the right to carry out substantial redemptions only once the corresponding assets of the Fund have been sold. Such a measure must not result in the circumvention of the Fund's liquidity management tools in accordance with Annex III of the Law of 2010.

3. The Management Company or any designated paying agent is obligated to transfer the redemption price to the country of the applicant only if this is not prohibited by law – for example by foreign exchange regulations – or by other circumstances beyond the control of the Management Company or any designated paying agent.

Article 11
Fiscal year and audit

The fiscal year commences on 1. January and ends on 31. December of each year.

The Fund's annual financial statements will be audited by an auditor appointed by the Management Company.

Article 12
Remunerations and costs

The Fund pays the Management Company an all-in fee of up to 1.50% per annum from the net assets of the Fund for each day of the financial year (in the amount of 1/365 (in a leap year 1/366) of the all-in fee). In case of funds with different unit classes this applies on the unit class level respectively.

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

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

The amount of the all-in fee can be found in the special section of the Sales Prospectus. The all-in fee is deducted from the Fund for all calendar days of a month by the tenth calendar day of the following month. This all-in fee shall in particular serve as compensation for investment management, fund management, distribution (if applicable) and Depositary.

In addition to the all-in fee, the following expenses may also be charged to the Fund:

- all taxes imposed on the assets of the Fund and on the Fund itself (in particular the taxe d'abonnement), as well as any taxes that may arise in connection with administrative and Depositary costs;
- any costs that may arise in connection with the acquisition and disposal of assets;
- extraordinary costs (e.g., litigation costs) incurred to protect the interests of the investors of the Fund; the decision to cover these costs is made individually by the Management Company and must be reported separately in the annual report;
- Costs for informing the Fund investors by means of a durable medium, with the exception of costs for informing the investors in the case of a fund merger and in the case of measures related to accounting errors in determining the net asset value or in cases of investment limit violations.

In addition, a performance-based fee may be paid, the amount of which is also stated in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

Where total return swaps are used, certain costs and fees may be incurred in connection therewith, in particular upon entering into these transactions and/or any increase or decrease of their notional amount. The amount of such fees may be fixed or variable. Further information on costs and fees incurred by the Fund, as well as the identity of the recipients and any affiliation they may have with the Management Company, the fund manager, or the Depositary, if applicable, will be disclosed in the annual report. Revenues arising from the use of total return swaps will generally – net of direct or indirect operational costs – accrue to the Fund's assets.

The Fund pays 30% of the gross revenues generated from securities lending transactions as costs/fees to the Management Company and retains 70% of the gross revenues generated from such transactions. Out of the 30%, the Management Company retains 5% for its own coordination and oversight tasks and pays the direct costs (e.g., transaction and collateral management costs) to external service providers. The remaining amount (after deduction of the Management Company costs and the direct costs) is paid to DWS Investment GmbH for initiating, preparing and executing securities lending transactions.

For simple reverse repurchase agreement transactions, i.e., those which are not used to reinvest cash collateral received under a securities lending or a repurchase agreement transaction, the Fund retains 100% of the gross revenues, less the transaction costs that the Fund

pays as direct costs to an external service provider.

The Management Company is a related party to DWS Investment GmbH.

Currently, the Fund only uses simple reverse repurchase agreement transactions and no other (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions. In case other (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions will be used, the Sales Prospectus will be updated accordingly. The Fund will then pay up to 30% of the gross revenues generated from (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions as costs/fees to the Management Company and retains at least 70% of the gross revenues generated from such transactions. Out of the 30%, the Management Company will retain 5% for its own coordination and oversight tasks and will pay the direct costs (e.g., transaction and collateral management costs) to external service providers. The remaining amount (after deduction of the Management Company costs and the direct costs) is paid to DWS Investment GmbH for initiating, preparing and executing (reverse) repurchase agreement transactions.

Investment in units of target funds

1. Investments in target funds can lead to double charging, as fees are charged both at the level of the Fund and at the level of a target fund. In connection with the acquisition of target fund units, the following types of fees are borne directly or indirectly by the investors in the Fund:

- the management fee / all-in fee of the target fund;
- the performance-based fee of the target fund;
- the subscription fees and redemption fees of the target fund;
- reimbursements of expenses by the target fund;
- other costs.

2. The annual and semi-annual reports will contain a disclosure of the subscription fees and redemption fees that have been charged to the Fund during the reporting period for the acquisition and redemption of units of target funds. In addition, the annual and semi-annual reports will disclose the fees charged to the Fund by another company as a management fee / all-in fee for the target fund units held in the Fund.

3. If the assets of the Fund are invested in units of a target fund managed directly or indirectly by the same Management Company or another company with which the Management Company is jointly managed or controlled or connected through a significant direct or indirect investment, the Management Company or the other company shall not charge the Fund any subscription fees or redemption fees for the purchase or redemption of units of this other Fund.

The share of the management or all-in fee attributable to the units of affiliated investment funds (double charging or difference method) can be found in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

Article 13
Distribution policy

1. The Management Company decides whether to effect a distribution or reinvestment. In the case of a distribution, the Management Company will also decide each year whether a distribution will be made and in what amount. Both regular net income and realized capital gains may be distributed. In addition, unrealized capital gains, as well as retained capital gains from previous years and other assets, may also be distributed, provided the net assets of the Fund do not fall below the minimum amount specified in article 23 of the Law of 2010. Distributions are paid out based on the number of units in issue on the distribution date. Distributions may be paid entirely or partly in the form of bonus units. Any remaining fractions of units may be paid out in cash or credited. Distributions not claimed within the deadlines stipulated in article 18 will lapse in favour of the Fund.

2. The Management Company may elect to pay out interim distributions for the Fund in accordance with the law.

Article 14
Amendments to the Management Regulations

1. The Management Company may, with the consent of the Depositary, amend the Management Regulations, in whole or in part, at any time.

2. Amendments to the Management Regulations will be filed in the Trade and Companies Register (RCS) and will enter into force immediately after filing, unless otherwise specified. A notice of filing will be published in the Electronic Compendium of Companies and Associations (RESA).

Article 15
Publications

1. As a rule, publications are made available on the Management Company's website at www.dws.com/fundinformation.

2. Issue and redemption prices may be requested from the Management Company and from any designated paying agents. In addition, the issue and redemption prices are published in appropriate media (such as the Internet, electronic information systems, newspapers, etc.) in every country of distribution.

3. The Management Company produces an audited annual report and a semiannual report for the Fund according to the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

4. The Sales Prospectus, the Management Regulations, the Key Information Document, and the annual and semiannual reports of the Fund are available free of charge to investors at the registered office of the Management Company and at any designated paying agents.

Article 16
Liquidation of the Fund

1. The Fund is established for an indefinite period unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions in section 1, the Fund may be liquidated by the Management Company at any time. The Management Company may decide to liquidate the Fund if this appears necessary or appropriate, taking into account the interests of the investors, to protect the interests of the Management Company or in the interest of the investment policy.

3. The liquidation of the Fund is mandatory in the cases provided for by law.

4. If a fixed maturity date is stipulated for the Fund and unless otherwise provided for in the special section of the Sales Prospectus, the following applies:

a) The Management Company will generally begin selling the Fund's assets 15 bank business days prior to the maturity date, and will, insofar as possible, sell all assets, collect all receivables and pay all liabilities by the maturity date.

b) The issue and redemption of units will generally be suspended 15 bank business days prior to the maturity date to guarantee calculation of the liquidation proceeds on the maturity date and their timely disbursement to investors.

c) No later than on the maturity date (or the following bank business day if the maturity date does not fall on a bank business day), the Management Company will announce the liquidation proceeds per unit that will be available at the Depositary and any designated paying agents of the Fund for disbursement on that day.

d) Any resulting liquidation costs will be borne by the Fund unless otherwise stipulated by the Management Company.

In the event of a liquidation/merger of the Fund prior to the maturity date, the provisions in this article under 2. and in article 17 shall apply.

5. As required by law, the liquidation of the Fund shall be announced by the Management Company in the RESA and in at least two daily newspapers of sufficiently broad circulation, including at least one Luxembourg newspaper, as well as in accordance with the regulations of each country of distribution.

6. Upon liquidation of the Fund, the issue of units is discontinued. Unless otherwise determined by the Management Company, the redemption of units is also discontinued at this time. If the Management Company decides to continue to allow redemptions, it will be ensured that all investors are treated equally.

7. On the instructions of the Management Company or, where appropriate, the liquidators appointed by the Management Company or by the Depositary in agreement with the supervisory authority, the Depositary will distribute the proceeds of liquidation, less any liquidation costs, the transaction costs for the unwinding of the portfolio, and fees, among the investors of the Fund in accordance with their rights. The net proceeds of liquidation not collected by investors upon completion of the liquidation proceedings will, at that time, be deposited by the Depositary with the Caisse de Consignation in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for the account of investors entitled to them, where such amounts will be forfeited if not claimed there by the statutory deadline.

8. The investors, their heirs or successors may not apply for the liquidation or division of the Fund.

Article 17
Merger

1. According to the definitions in the Law of 2010, the Fund may, by resolution of the Management Company, be merged with another Luxembourg or non-Luxembourg UCITS, or with a sub-fund of a Luxembourg or non-Luxembourg UCITS, either as the transferring or as the receiving Fund.

2. Unless otherwise provided for in individual cases, the execution of the merger will be carried out as if the transferring Fund were dissolved without being liquidated and all assets were simultaneously taken over by the receiving (sub-) fund in accordance with statutory provisions. Investors in the transferring Fund receive units of the receiving (sub-)fund, the number of which is based on the ratio of the net asset values per unit of the Funds involved at the time of the merger, with a provision for settlement of fractions if necessary.

3. Investors of the Fund will be notified of the merger on the Management Company's website at www.dws.com/fundinformation as well as in accordance with the regulations of the country of distribution. Investors of the Fund may, within a period of at least thirty days, request the redemption or exchange of units free of charge as outlined in greater detail in the relevant publication.

4. For each merger of a transferring fund by dissolution, the decision on the effective date of the merger must be filed with the Trade and Companies Register and must be published via a corresponding notice of deposit in the RESA.

5. The Management Company may additionally decide to merge unit classes within the Fund. The result of such a merger is that the investors in the transferring unit class receive units of the receiving unit class, the number of which is based on the ratio of the net asset values per unit of the unit classes involved at the time of the merger, with a provision for settlement of fractions if necessary.

6. The execution of the merger will be monitored by the auditors of the Fund.

Article 18
Limitation of claims and submission period

1. Claims of investors against the Management Company or the Depositary will cease to be enforceable once a period of five years has elapsed since the claim arose. This shall not affect the regulation contained in article 16 (7).

2. The submission period for dividends is five years.

Article 19
Applicable law, jurisdiction and language of contract

1. The Management Regulations of the Fund are subject to Luxembourg law. The same applies to the legal relationships between the investors and the Management Company. The Management Regulations are filed with the RESA. Any legal disputes between investors, the Management Company and the Depositary are subject to the jurisdiction of the competent court in the judicial district of Luxembourg in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Management Company and the Depositary may elect to submit themselves and the Fund to the jurisdiction and laws of any of the countries of distribution in respect of the claims of investors who reside in the relevant country, and with regard to matters concerning the Fund.

2. The German wording of these Management Regulations shall prevail. The Management Company may, with regard to fund units sold to investors in other countries, declare translations into the languages of those countries where the units may be offered for sale to the public to be binding on itself and on the Fund.

Management and Administration

Management Company, UCI management function (calculation of the net asset value and fund accounting, registrar function and customer communications function) and Main Distributor

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

Supervisory Board

Manfred Bauer
Chairman
DWS Investment GmbH,
Frankfurt am Main, Germany

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

Holger Naumann
DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA,
Frankfurt am Main, Germany

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

Management Board

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

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

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

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

Fund Manager

DWS Investment GmbH
Mainzer Landstraße 11–17
60329 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
The address of an additional (sub-)fund manager and/or investment advisor is listed (for each sub-fund) in the special section of the Sales Prospectus.

Depositary

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

Auditor

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

As of: April 16, 2026

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