

Other information - no part of the audit opinion on the annual report

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

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

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

Product name: DWS Concept DJE Alpha Renten Global

Legal entity identifier: 549300LIRNC3J3R3AW93

ISIN: LU0087412390

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

  **Yes**

  **No**

it made **sustainable investments 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

It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%

It promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ___% of sustainable investments.

with an environmental objective in economic activities that 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but did **not make any sustainable investments**



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

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

This fund promoted environmental and social characteristics in the areas of climate action, governance and social norms, as well as in relation to governmental interests, whereby the following issuers were avoided:

- (1) Issuers with high or excessive environmental, social and governance risks in comparison to their peer group,
- (2) Issuers that violated the UN Global Compact (i.e., with respect to compliance with international norms for governance, human rights, labor rights, customer safety, environmental safety and business ethics),
- (3) Issuers with a moderate, high or excessive exposure to controversial sectors and controversial activities and/or
- (4) Issuers with exposure to controversial and outlawed weapons.
- (5) Sovereign issuers that violated democratic principles and human rights.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics as well as the sustainable investment was assessed via the application of an in-house DWS ESG assessment methodology as further described in section “What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?”. The methodology applied a variety of assessment approaches that were used as sustainability indicators to assess the attainment of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, which were as follows:

- The **MSCI ESG Score** served as an indicator for comparing the environmental, social and governance risks of an issuer with its peer group.
Performance: 6.9%
- Exposure to controversial sectors** served as an indicator for determining the extent of an issuer's exposure to controversial sectors and controversial activities.
Performance: 0%
- Exposure to controversial and outlawed weapons** served as an indicator for determining the extent of an issuer's exposure to controversial and outlawed weapons.
Performance: 0%
- The **UN Global Compact assessment** served as an indicator for determining whether an issuer has violated the ten principles of the UN Global Compact.
Performance: No investments in suboptimal assets
- The **Freedom House Index** served an indicator for compliance with democratic principles and human rights on the part of sovereign issuers.
Performance: No investments in suboptimal assets

Please see the section entitled “What actions were taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?” for a description of the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted, including the exclusion criteria, and the assessment methodology for determining whether and to what extent assets met the defined environmental and/or social characteristics (including the turnover thresholds defined for the exclusions). This section contains further information on the sustainability indicators.

The values from the DWS front office system are used to calculate the sustainability indicators. This means that there may be minor deviations from the other market values that appear in the annual report, which are derived from the fund accounting system.

...and compared to previous periods?

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

DWS Concept DJE Alpha Renten Global

Indicators	Description	Performance
Sustainability indicators		
MSCI ESG Score	served as an indicator for comparing the environmental, social and governance risks of an issuer with its peer group	6.49% of portfolio assets
Exposure to controversial sectors	served as an indicator for determining the extent of an issuer's exposure to controversial sectors and controversial activities	0 % of portfolio assets
Exposure to controversial and outlawed weapons	served as an indicator for determining the extent of an issuer's exposure to controversial and outlawed weapons	0 % of portfolio assets
Freedom House Index	served as an indicator for determining whether an issuer has violated the ten principles of the UN Global Compact	0 % of portfolio assets
UN Global Compact assessment	served an indicator for compliance with democratic principles and human rights on the part of sovereign issuers	0 % of portfolio assets

As of: June 30 2023

The disclosure of the sustainability indicators has been revised compared with the prior-year report. The assessment methodology is unchanged. Additional information on the currently valid sustainability indicators is provided in the section entitled "What actions were taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?".

Information about taking into account the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is provided in the section entitled "How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?".

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

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

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



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

The fund management took into account the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Annex I of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing the SFDR:

- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);
- Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and
- Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

Principal adverse impacts are 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.

Indicators	Description	Performance
Principal Adverse Impact		
PAII - 04. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	22.35 % of assets
PAII - 10. Violations of UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	1.49 % of assets
PAII - 14. Exposure to controversial weapons	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	0 % of assets

As of: June 28, 2024

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

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



What were the top investments of this financial product?

DWS Concept DJE Alpha Renten Global

Largest investments	Breakdown by sector according to NACE Codes	in % of average portfolio volume	Breakdown by country
US Treasury 18/15.02.28	O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.7 %	United States
Wi Treasury Sec. 22/15.03.25	O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.4 %	United States
United States of America 22/05.15.32	O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.0 %	United States
Fortum 19/27.02.29 MTN	Q - Human health and social work activities	3.1 %	Finland
XTracker ETC/Gold 23.04.80	K - Financial and insurance activities	2.2 %	Ireland
ENEL International Finance 22/14.10.2025 Reg S	K - Financial and insurance activities	2.1 %	Italy
Italy B.T.P. 15/01.03.32	O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.0 %	Italy
Hapag-Lloyd 21/15.04.28 Reg S	H - Transporting and storage	2.0 %	Germany
K+S 18/18.07.24	M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.8 %	Germany
E.ON Reg.	M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.8 %	Germany
RWE Ord.	M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.7 %	Germany
Volvo Car 22/31.05.2028 MTN	C - Manufacturing	1.5 %	Sweden
Kfw 21/01.10.26	C - Manufacturing	1.4 %	Germany
European Investment Bank 20/19.06.24 MTN	K - Financial and insurance activities	1.4 %	Supranational
ENEL 23 UND.MTM	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.4 %	Italy

for the period from July 01, 2023, through June 28, 2024

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is:
for the period from July 01, 2023, through June 30, 2024



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The proportion of sustainability-related investments as of the reporting date was 100% of portfolio assets.

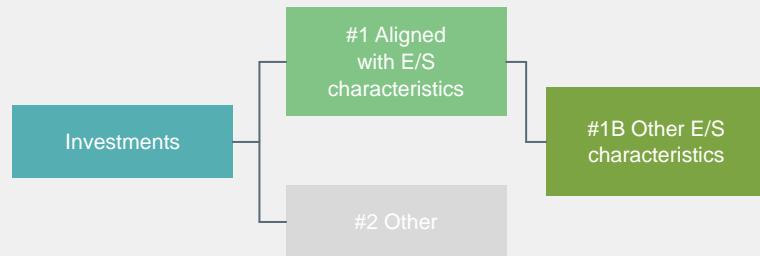
Proportion of sustainability-related investments for the previous year: 95.2%

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

This fund invested 100% of its net assets in investments that were aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Within this category, at least 0% of the net assets of the fund qualified as sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable).

0% of the investments were not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other).



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

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

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

DWS Concept DJE Alpha Renten Global

NACE-Code	Breakdown by sector according to NACE Codes	in % of portfolio volume
B	Mining and quarrying	1.1 %
C	Manufacturing	8.4 %
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.6 %
F	Construction	0.0 %
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.1 %
H	Transporting and storage	3.2 %
I	Accommodation and food service activities	0.6 %
J	Information and communication	7.7 %
K	Financial and insurance activities	18.6 %
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	21.4 %
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15.9 %
Q	Human health and social work activities	1.5 %
NA	Other	19.0 %
Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector		22.4 %

As of: June 28, 2024



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

Due to a lack of reliable data the fund did 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 was 0% of the fund's net assets. However, it may occur that part of the investments' underlying economic activities were aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

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

Transitional activities
Are economic activities for yet low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and that have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

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

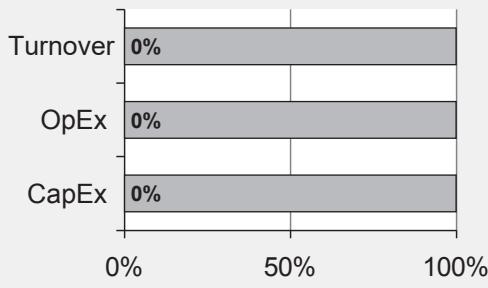
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

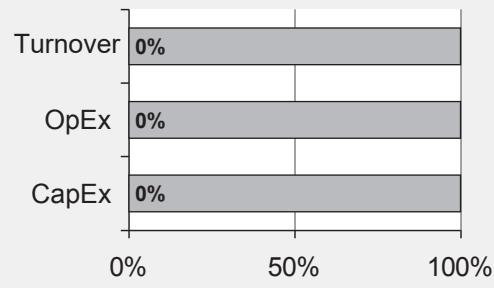
The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product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

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



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

2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



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

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

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

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

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



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



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

Not applicable.

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What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



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

This fund promoted a predominant allocation of assets in investments that were aligned with environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). In addition, this fund could invest in investments that were not considered aligned with the promoted characteristics (#2 Other). These other investments could comprise all the asset classes provided for in the relevant investment policy, including cash and derivatives.

Consistent with the market positioning of this fund, these other investments were intended to provide investors with the opportunity to participate in investments that were not aligned with ESG and, at the same time, to ensure that the predominate part of the participation involved investments that were aligned with environmental and social characteristics. The other investments could be used by the portfolio management to optimize investment performance and for diversification, liquidity and hedging purposes.

This fund did not take into account any environmental or social minimum safeguards for the other investments.



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

This fund followed a multi-asset strategy as the principal investment strategy. The fund invested at least 51% of its assets in interest-bearing securities, bond-like dividend-right certificates, money market instruments, convertible debentures and warrant-linked bonds. In addition, up to 20% of the fund's net assets could be invested in equities of domestic and foreign issuers. Up to 10% of the fund's net assets could also be invested in warrants on securities. Up to 10% of the fund's assets were invested in certificates on commodities, commodity indices, precious metals and precious metal indices.

The fund's assets were primarily invested in assets that fulfilled the defined standards for the promoted environmental and social characteristics, as set out in the following sections. The strategy of the fund in relation to the promoted environmental and social characteristics was an integral part of the ESG assessment methodology and was continuously monitored through the investment guidelines of the fund.

ESG strategy

MSCI ESG Score

At least 51% of the fund's net asset value was invested in securities of issuers that met defined minimum standards in relation to environmental, social and corporate governance characteristics (ESG criteria) and were assigned an MSCI ESG score of 5 or higher.

As an independent provider of sustainability data, MSCI ESG Research LLC examined the extent to which various components of the ESG criteria were met. It weighted these and then assigned a corresponding score. The MSCI ESG scores for companies as well as for sovereigns were evaluated on a scale of 0 to 10. The higher the ESG score, the better the overall evaluation of the issuer with regard to fulfilling ESG criteria. MSCI ESG evaluated thousands of pieces of data on various ESG key topics. In the "Environment" area, the topics of climate, resource scarcity and biodiversity played an important role, while the "Social" area was measured using the factors of health, food security and working conditions in particular. The factors of corruption, risk management and compliance were evaluated to assess corporate "Governance".

The MSCI ESG score therefore showed the extent to which companies were exposed to special ESG risks and what strategies they implemented to combat or minimize those risks. Companies with higher risks had to be able to demonstrate progressive risk management strategies to obtain a good score. By using this scoring process, MSCI ESG also identified and recognized those companies that used opportunities in the environmental and social sphere as a competitive advantage and therefore had a lower ESG risk profile in comparison with others in the sector.

Further information on the MSCI research methodology and the MSCI ESG score is available on the MSCI homepage (<https://www.msci.com/our-solutions/esg-investing/esg-ratings>).

Controversial sectors and controversial/outlawed weapons

Furthermore, issuers that were active in the following controversial fields of business and generated revenue through their involvement in the following fields were excluded:

- Controversial/outlawed weapons (e.g., land mines, cluster bombs, weapons of mass destruction),
- Armaments if turnover is > 5% of total turnover,
- Mining of thermal coal, turnover is > 30% of total turnover from production and/or sales,
- Power generation from thermal coal, turnover is > 30% of total turnover,
- Tobacco products, turnover is > 5% of total turnover from production and/or sales

UN Global Compact

In addition, issuers that implemented controversial business practices were excluded. This includes issuers that clearly violated one or more of the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact (<https://www.unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/mission/principles>), without the prospect of positive change. These principles lay down requirements in relation to human and labor rights, environmental protection and corruption.

Freedom House

Moreover, sovereign issuers that commit serious violations of democratic and human rights were excluded. This was implemented on the basis of categorization as "not free" by the Freedom House Index (<https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-world/scores>).

The above-mentioned exclusions only applied for direct investments.

The ESG assessment methodology was not used for liquid assets.

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

The assessment of the good governance practices of the investee companies was based on the DWS Norm Assessment, as further detailed in the dedicated section “What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?”. Accordingly, the assessed investee companies followed good governance practices.



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

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

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