

ANNEX

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.

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with

Product name: Xtrackers Developed Green Real Estate ESG UCITS ETF
Legal entity identifier: 254900JG0RK31LJM3E55

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:** ___%

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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social 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

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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics and qualifies as a financial product subject to Article 8(1) SFDR by tracking the Reference Index (as defined below) which includes environmental and/or social considerations. The financial product specifically promotes, amongst others, the environmental characteristic of: a reduction in greenhouse gas ("GHG") intensity; and the social characteristics of: a reduction in human and labour rights controversy occurrences and a reduction in controversial weapon production.

In order to promote these characteristics, the financial product holds a portfolio of equity securities that comprises

all, or a substantial number of, the securities comprised in the Reference Index. The Reference Index is designed to reflect the performance of listed equity securities issued by real estate companies (including real



estate investment trusts, "REITs") from global developed markets which meet certain, environmental, social and governance ("ESG") criteria.

The Reference Index is based on the Parent Index (as defined below). The Reference Index seeks to minimize the difference in constituent weights relative to the Parent Index, while aligning with certain ESG and climate-related criteria through the use of optimisation constraints (as defined below) and excluding companies which do not fulfil certain ESG criteria.

ESG Exclusions

All of the companies from the Parent Index which breach the following ESG criteria are excluded:

- Are classified by S&P Global Sustainable1's ("Sustainable1") Business Involvement Screens as breaching certain thresholds in controversial activities, including, but not limited to, tobacco, controversial weapons, oil sands extraction, thermal coal, and conventional weapons;
- Are classified by S&P Trucost Limited ("Trucost") in their sector revenue dataset as breaching certain thresholds in controversial activities, including, but not limited to, fossil fuel exploration, processing, and generation;
- Fail to comply with the United Nations Global Compact principles as determined by Sustainalytics by Morningstar ("Sustainalytics"); and
- Are assessed by S&P Global, using RepRisk data, to have been involved in certain controversies or ESG risk incidents.

The Reference Index utilises ESG data from Sustainable1, Trucost, Sustainalytics, and RepRisk for the ESG Exclusions.

Sustainable1 Business Involvement Screens

Sustainable1 Business Involvement Screens aim to enable investors to align investment values with investment strategy by providing detailed assessments of common areas of concern pinpointing the level of involvement. For more details on S&P Global Business Involvement Screens, please refer to <https://www.spglobal.com/> for more information

Sustainalytics

Sustainalytics, a Morningstar company, is a leading independent ESG and corporate governance research, ratings and analytics firm that supports investors around the world with the development and implementation of responsible investment strategies. Companies without Sustainalytics coverage are ineligible for index inclusion until they receive such coverage. Please refer to <http://www.sustainalytics.com/> for more information.

Trucost

S&P Trucost Limited (a part of S&P Global) is a leader in carbon and environmental data and risk analysis. S&P Trucost Limited assesses risks relating to climate change, natural resource constraints, and broader environmental, social, and governance factors. Companies and financial institutions use Trucost intelligence to understand their exposure to these factors, inform resilience, and identify transformative solutions for a more sustainable global economy. Please refer to <https://www.spglobal.com/> for more information.

Reprisk

RepRisk is a leading data science company, is used for daily filtering, screening, and analysis of ESG risk incidents and controversial activities related to the companies which may result in further exclusions of

companies from the Reference Index as determined by the Index Administrator. Please refer to <http://www.reprisk.com/> for more information.

Security Selection and Weighting

Securities from the Parent Index which pass the ESG Exclusions outlined above will constitute the eligible universe (the “Eligible Universe”). Securities from the Eligible Universe are selected and weighted following an optimisation-based approach subject to the following two objectives: (i) climate and other ESG objectives and (ii) diversification objectives.

Climate and other ESG Objectives

Securities in the Eligible Universe are subject to climate and other ESG constraints including, but not limited to:

- A minimum improvement in the weighted average GRESB Total Score of the Reference Index relative to the Parent Index;
- A minimum improvement in the weighted average GRESB Building Certification Aspect Score of the Reference Index relative to the Parent Index;
- A minimum reduction in greenhouse gas (“GHG”), (expressed in CO2 equivalents) emissions intensity of the Reference Index relative to the Parent Index;
- A minimum reduction in the Physical Risk Score of the Reference Index relative to the Parent Index;
- A minimum improvement in the weight of eligible Science Based Target Companies relative to the Parent Index.

The Reference Index utilises ESG data and research from GRESB and Trucost for the Climate and other ESG Objectives.

GRESB

GRESB is an independent organization providing validated ESG performance data and peer benchmarks for investors and managers. The GRESB Total score is an overall issuer score assigned based on the GRESB Real Estate Assessment which evaluates performance against seven sustainability aspects, including information on performance indicators, such as energy, GHG emissions, water, and waste. The GRESB Building Certificate Aspect Score assesses issuers’ use of green building certificates. The methodology is consistent across different regions, investment vehicles, and property types, and aligns with international reporting frameworks. Please refer to <https://www.gresb.com/> for more information.

Trucost

Trucost climate data, as defined above, is used for the Climate related Objectives. Physical risk score assesses issuer sensitivity to the physical risks of climate change. Physical risks include wildfire, cold wave, heatwave, water stress, sea level rise, flood, and hurricanes.

Diversification and Deviation Objectives

Securities in the Reference Index are subject to diversification constraints to ensure diversification and representativeness of, for example, constituent weightings and liquidity constraints compared to the Parent Index.

The Reference Index is reviewed and rebalanced on a quarterly basis and may also be rebalanced at other times in order to reflect corporate activity such as mergers and acquisitions.

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?**
 - **Exposure to Very Severe Controversies:** The percentage of the financial product's portfolio's market value exposed to companies facing one or more Very Severe controversies related to the environment, customers, human rights, labour rights and governance, including violation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as determined by either MSCI, Sustainalytics, or RepRisk. Details on the provider used are available upon request.
 - **Greenhouse Gas Intensity:** The financial product's portfolio's weighted average of its holding issuers' GHG Intensity (Scope 1, Scope 2 and estimated Scope 3 GHG emissions/EVIC), as determined by either MSCI or Trucost. Details on the provider used are available upon request.
 - **Controversial Weapons Involvement:** The percentage of the financial product's portfolio's market value exposed to companies with ties to cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments, as determined by either MSCI, Sustainalytics, or RepRisk. Details on the provider used are available upon request.
 - **Tobacco involvement:** The percentage of the financial product's portfolio's market value exposed to companies flagged for involvement in tobacco, and includes all tobacco producers as well as tobacco distributors, suppliers, and retailers with a combined revenue in these areas of more than, or equal to, 5%, as determined by either MSCI or ISS ESG. Details on the provider used are available upon request.
- **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?**

While the financial product does not have sustainable investment as its objective, it will invest a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2 (17) SFDR.

At least 25% of the financial product's net assets will be invested in sustainable economic activities that contribute to an environmental and/or social objective, in accordance with Article 2 (17) SFDR. Sustainable economic activities refer to the proportion of an issuer's economic activities that contribute to an environmental objective and/or a social objective, provided that such investments do not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices. The sustainability investment assessment uses data from one or multiple data providers and/or public sources to determine if an activity is sustainable. The environmental and/or social objectives are identified by activities that contribute positively to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs"), which may include, but is not limited to, (i) Goal 1: No poverty, (ii) Goal 2: Zero hunger, (iii) Goal 3: Good health and well-being, (iv) Goal 4: Quality education, (v) Goal 5: Gender equality, (vi) Goal 6: Clean water and Sanitation, (vii) Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy, (viii) Goal 10: Reduced inequality, (ix) Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, (x) Goal 12: Responsible consumption, (xi) Goal 13: Climate action, (xii) Goal 14: Life below water, and (xiii) Goal 15: Life on land, are measured in terms of revenues, capital expenditure (CapEx) and/or operational expenditure (OpEx). The extent of contribution to individual UN SDGs will vary based on the actual investments in the portfolio.

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

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

In accordance with Article 2 (17) SFDR, any such sustainable investments must not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives and such sustainable investment issuers must follow good governance practices. Any investment that fails to meet the do no significant harm (“DNSH”) thresholds will not be considered towards the sustainable investment share of the financial product. Such DNSH thresholds will include, but not be limited to:

- Involvement in harmful business activities;
- Violation of international norms or involvement in very severe controversies; and
- Violation of certain principal adverse indicator thresholds.

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

As part of the DNSH assessment under article 2(17) SFDR, the sustainable investment assessment integrates certain metrics related to principle adverse indicators and the Reference Index of the financial product includes criteria to reduce exposure to or to exclude securities which are negatively aligned with the following principal adverse indicators:

- Carbon footprint (no. 2);
- GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);
- 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).

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

Any securities violating the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are excluded by the financial product’s Reference Index.

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.



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

- Yes, the financial product considers the following principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Annex I of the draft Commission Delegated Regulation supplementing the SFDR (C(2022) 1931 final):
 - Carbon footprint (no. 2);
 - GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);
 - 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).
- No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment objective of the financial product is to track the performance before fees and expenses of the “Reference Index”, which is the Dow Jones Developed Green Real Estate Index, which is designed to reflect the performance of listed equity securities issued by real estate companies (including real estate investment trusts, “REITs”) from global developed markets which meet certain environmental, social and governance criteria. The Reference Index is based on the Dow Jones Developed Markets Select RESI Index (the “Parent Index”). The Parent Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalisation weighted index reflecting the performance of listed equity securities of real estate operating companies and REITs from global developed markets. To be included in the Parent Index, a company must be both an equity owner and operator of commercial and/or residential real estate. The Reference Index seeks to minimise the difference in constituent weights relative to the Parent Index, while aligning with certain ESG and climate-related criteria through the use of optimisation constraints and excludes companies which do not fulfil certain ESG criteria.

- ***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 objective of the financial product is to track the performance before fees and expenses of the Reference Index. The Reference Index is based on the Parent Index. The Reference Index seeks to minimize the difference in constituent weights relative to the Parent Index, while aligning with certain ESG and climate-related criteria through the use of optimisation constraints and excluding companies which do not fulfil certain ESG criteria.

ESG Exclusions

All of the companies from the Parent Index which breach the following ESG criteria are excluded:

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- Are classified by S&P Trucost Limited (“Trucost”) in their sector revenue dataset as breaching certain thresholds in controversial activities, including, but not limited to, fossil fuel exploration, processing, and generation;
- Fail to comply with the United Nations Global Compact principles as determined by Sustainalytics by Morningstar (“Sustainalytics”); and

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

- Are assessed by S&P Global, using RepRisk data, to have been involved in certain controversies or ESG risk incidents.

The Reference Index utilises ESG data from Sustainable1, Trucost, Sustainalytics, and RepRisk for the ESG Exclusions.

Security Selection and Weighting

Securities from the Parent Index which pass the ESG Exclusions outlined above will constitute the eligible universe (the “Eligible Universe”). Securities from the Eligible Universe are selected and weighted following an optimisation-based approach subject to the following two objectives: (i) climate and other ESG objectives and (ii) diversification objectives.

Climate and other ESG Objectives

Securities in the Eligible Universe are subject to climate and other ESG constraints including, but not limited to:

- A minimum improvement in the weighted average GRESB Total Score of the Reference Index relative to the Parent Index;
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Trucost

Trucost climate data, as defined above, is used for the Climate related Objectives. Physical risk score assesses issuer sensitivity to the physical risks of climate change. Physical risks include wildfire, cold wave, heatwave, water stress, sea level rise, flood, and hurricanes.

Diversification and Deviation Objectives

Securities in the Reference Index are subject to diversification constraints to ensure diversification and representativeness of, for example, constituent weightings and liquidity constraints compared to the Parent Index.

The Reference Index is reviewed and rebalanced on a quarterly basis and may also be rebalanced at other times in order to reflect corporate activity such as mergers and acquisitions.

Investors should note that whilst the financial product and the Reference Index seek to ensure compliance with such criteria at each rebalance or review date, between these reviews or rebalances, securities which no longer meet these criteria may remain included in (i) the Reference Index until they are removed at the subsequent rebalance or review or, (ii) the portfolio of the financial product until it is possible and practicable to divest such positions.

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

The financial product does not pursue a committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

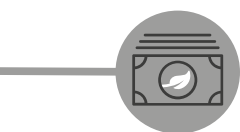
The investment objective of the financial product is to track the performance before fees and expenses of the Reference Index which excludes companies which breach certain international norm standards (including governance controversies) using Sustainalytics ESG data. The weighted average GRESB rating (which assesses, amongst other things, how well companies manage governance risks and opportunities, as described in more detail above) has to be either 1) at least 25% higher than the weighted average GRESB rating of the investment universe, or 2) must be higher than the GRESB rating of the investment universe after eliminating 25% of the lowest GRESB scoring securities.

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

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This financial product invests at least 90% 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 financial product's assets qualify as sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable).

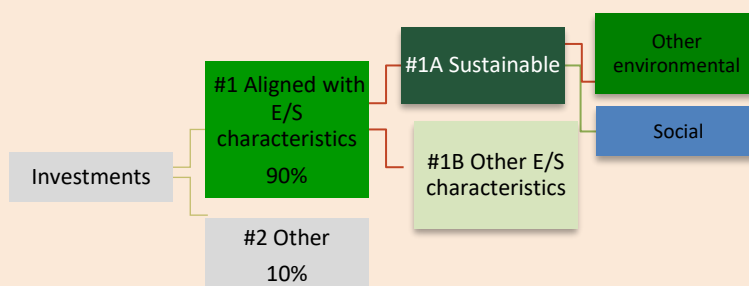
Up to 10% of the investments are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other).



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



#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.

made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

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

Financial derivative instruments (“FDIs”) may be used for efficient portfolio management purposes. It is not intended to use FDIs for the attainment of the financial product's objective but rather as ancillary investments to, for example, invest cash balances pending rebalance or investment in constituents of the Reference Index. Any exposures obtained through the use of FDIs for these ancillary purposes will be aligned with the investment objective of the financial product and would conform to ESG standards substantially similar to those of the Reference Index or would fall within the quoted percentage of the investments that are not aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#2 Other).



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

While the financial product promotes environmental characteristics, it is not intended that its underlying investments take into account the EU Taxonomy Regulation criteria for the environmentally sustainable economic activities of climate change mitigation and/or climate change adaptation (the only two of the six environmental objectives under the EU Taxonomy Regulation for which technical screening criteria have been defined through delegated acts). As a result, the financial product does not intend to make investments within the scope of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No. Although it is considered that no relevant investments are made, it is possible the financial product may make some investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy.

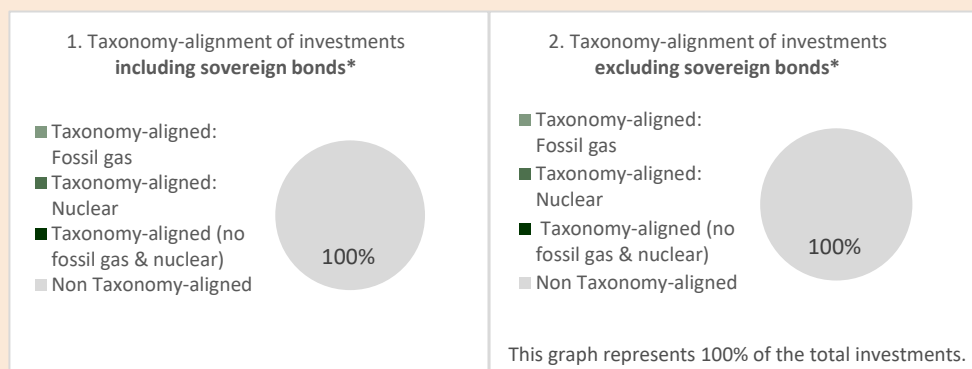
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waster management rules.

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.



* 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 financial product does not have a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities, as it does not commit to a minimum proportion of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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 financial product does not intend to make a minimum allocation to sustainable economic activities that contribute to an environmental objective. However, the share of environmentally and socially sustainable investments will in total be at least 25%.

● **What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

The financial product does not intend to make a minimum allocation to sustainable economic activities that contribute to a social objective. However, the share of environmentally and socially sustainable investments will in total be at least 25%.

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

The financial product predominantly promotes asset allocation in investments that are aligned with environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Those investments included under “#2 Other”, may include ancillary liquid assets for the purpose of efficient portfolio management, which may include, secured and/or unsecured deposits and/or units or shares of other UCITS or other collective investment schemes which pursue a money market or cash strategy, or financial derivative instruments. It may also include securities which have been recently downgraded by the relevant ESG data provider but will not be removed from the Reference Index until the next Reference Index rebalance and may therefore not be removed from the portfolio until that time.



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?

Yes. The financial product has designated the Dow Jones Developed Green Real Estate Index as the reference benchmark.

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

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

The Reference Index promotes environmental and social characteristics by excluding companies from the Parent Index which do not fulfil the specific ESG criteria and selecting and weighting eligible securities following an optimisation-based approach subject to certain climate and ESG objectives outlined above, as of each Reference Index rebalance.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

In order to seek to achieve the investment objective, the financial product will adopt a “Direct Investment Policy” which means that the financial product will aim to replicate or track, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Reference Index by holding a portfolio of equity securities that comprises all, or a substantial number of, the securities comprised in the Reference Index.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

The Reference Index is based on the Parent Index. The Reference Index seeks to minimize the difference in constituent weights relative to the Parent Index, while aligning with certain ESG and climate-related criteria through the use of optimisation constraints and excluding companies which do not fulfil certain ESG criteria.

ESG Exclusions

All of the companies from the Parent Index which breach the following ESG criteria are excluded:

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Sustainable1 Business Involvement Screens

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pinpointing the level of involvement. For more details on S&P Global Business Involvement Screens, please refer to <https://www.spglobal.com/> for more information.

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Reprisk

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Security Selection and Weighting

Securities from the Parent Index which pass the ESG Exclusions outlined above will constitute the eligible universe (the “Eligible Universe”). Securities from the Eligible Universe are selected and weighted following an optimisation-based approach subject to the following two objectives: (i) climate and other ESG objectives and (ii) diversification objectives.

Climate and other ESG Objectives

Securities in the Eligible Universe are subject to climate and other ESG constraints including, but not limited to:

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Diversification and Deviation Objectives

Securities in the Reference Index are subject to diversification constraints to ensure diversification and representativeness of, for example, constituent weightings and liquidity constraints compared to the Parent Index.

The Reference Index is reviewed and rebalanced on a quarterly basis and may also be rebalanced at other times in order to reflect corporate activity such as mergers and acquisitions.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Additional information on the Reference Index, its composition, calculation and rules for periodical review and rebalancing and on the general methodology behind the S&P indices can be found on <https://www.spglobal.com/>

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.xtrackers.com as well as on your local country website.

