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.

Product name: Xtrackers MSCI AC Asia ex Japan ESG Swap UCITS ETF

Legal entity identifier: 5493008RMHPSOU8YK549

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	X **No**
☐ it made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	X It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 14.55 % of sustainable investments.
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	X with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	X with a social objective
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but did **not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

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

The financial product promoted environmental and social characteristics and qualified as a financial product subject to Article 8(1) SFDR by tracking the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Low Carbon SRI Selection Capped Index (the “Reference Index”) which included environmental and/or social considerations. Under the Unfunded Swap structure (as defined below), the financial product invested in transferable securities which included certain minimum ESG screening criteria (the "Substitute Basket") and entered into derivative transactions with one or more swap counterparties ("Swap Counterparties") relating to the transferable securities and the Reference Index, in order to obtain the return on the Reference Index. The Reference Index was designed to represent the performance of companies that have lower carbon exposure than that of the broad market in developed and emerging markets countries in Asia, excluding Japan, and have high ESG performance.

The Reference Index applied two sets of rules independently, Lowest Carbon Exposure Selection Rules and Highest ESG Performance Selection Rules (together the "Rules").

Lowest Carbon Exposure Selection Rules

To reduce carbon exposure of the index constituents, two rules were independently applied to the constituents of the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index (the “Parent Index”), targeting reductions in: (i) current carbon emission intensity, and (ii) potential carbon emission intensity (the carbon exposure of a security being measured in terms of its greenhouse gas emissions and its potential carbon emissions from fossil fuel reserves). Companies with low exposure to carbon risk relative to their peers were eligible for inclusion in the Reference Index.

Highest ESG Performance Selection Rules

The Highest ESG Performance Selection Rules were based on the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes Methodology, which used company ratings and research provided by MSCI ESG Research. In particular, it used the following MSCI ESG Research products: MSCI ESG Ratings, MSCI ESG Controversies Scores and MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research ("BISR").

MSCI ESG Ratings provided research, analysis and ratings of how well companies managed environmental, social and governance risks and opportunities. In addition it provided scores and percentiles indicating how well a company managed each key issue relative to industry peers.

The MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes Methodology was applied on the eligible universe to select the securities with the highest ESG Performance, with the below two exceptions:

• Companies were required to have an MSCI ESG Controversies Score of 3 or above to be eligible for inclusion in the Reference Index. MSCI ESG Controversies Scores provided assessments of controversies concerning the negative environmental, social, and/or governance impact of company operations, products and services. The MSCI ESG Controversies Score falls on a 0–10 scale, with "0" being the most severe.
• The Values Based Exclusions were as defined in the MSCI SRI Indexes Methodology rather than the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes Methodology. MSCI ESG BISR was utilised to identify and exclude companies involved in industries with a high potential for negative environmental, health and/or social impact, based on the value–based criteria and thresholds from the MSCI SRI Indexes methodology. These industries included, but were not limited to, alcohol, tobacco, gambling, adult entertainment, genetically modified organisms, civilian firearms, oil & gas, nuclear weapons, thermal coal, fossil fuel, and power generation. Companies with any involvement in controversial weapons were explicitly excluded. From time to time, other activities may also be subject to exclusion and more conservative thresholds may apply.

Such exclusions comprised the requirements as laid out in Article 12(1)(a) to (g) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 (“PAB Exclusions”).

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Xtrackers MSCI AC Asia ex Japan ESG Swap UCITS ETF

Indicators	Description	Performance December 31, 2025
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 MSCI, or for which no data was available.	0.26 Market weight (%)
Exposure to Fossil Fuels	The percentage of the financial product's portfolio's market value exposed to companies flagged for involvement in fossil fuels as determined by MSCI, which includes companies deriving revenue from thermal coal extraction, unconventional and conventional oil and gas extraction, oil refining, as well as revenue from thermal coal based power generation, liquid fuel based power generation, or natural gas based power generation, or for which no data was available.	1.5 Market weight (%)
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, as determined by MSCI, including violation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, or for which no data was available.	0.26 Market weight (%)
Exposure to Worst-in-Class Issuers	The percentage of the financial product's portfolio's market value exposed to companies with a rating of “CCC” as determined by MSCI, or for which no data was available.	0.26 Market weight (%)
Greenhouse Gas Intensity	The financial product's portfolio's weighted average of ist holding issuers' GHG Intensity (Scope 1, Scope 2 and estimated Scope 3 GHG emissions/EUR million revenue), as determined by MSCI.	795.11 tCO2e / million EUR

…and compared to previous periods?

Xtrackers MSCI AC Asia ex Japan ESG Swap UCITS ETF

Indicators Performance	30/12/2024	29/12/2023	30/12/2022	
Exposure to Very Severe Controversies	0.00	0.28	0.30	Market weight (%)
Exposure to Worst-in-Class Issuers	0.00	0.27	0.30	Market weight (%)
Greenhouse Gas Intensity	708.53	765.54	678.37	tCO2e / million EUR
Exposure to Fossil Fuels	1.15	3.88	7.10	Market weight (%)
Controversial Weapons Involvement	0.00	0.27	0.30	Market weight (%)

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

While the financial product did not have sustainable investment as its objective, it gained exposure to a minimum proportion of its asset value in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2 (17) SFDR.

As at 31.12.2025 14.55% of the financial product’s net assets were exposed to 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 used data from one or multiple data providers and/or public sources to determine if an activity was sustainable. The environmental and/or social objectives were identified by activities that contributed positively to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (“UN SDGs”), which included, but was 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, were measured in terms of revenues, capital expenditure (CapEx) and/or operational expenditure (OpEx).

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

In accordance with Article 2 (17) SFDR, any such sustainable investment exposure did not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives and such sustainable investment issuers followed good governance practices. Any investment that failed to meet the do no significant harm ("DNSH") thresholds were not considered towards the sustainable investment share of the financial product. Such DNSH thresholds included, but were not 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 were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

As part of the DNSH assessment under article 2(17) SFDR, the sustainable investment assessment integrated certain metrics related to principle adverse indicators and the Reference Index of the financial product included criteria to reduce exposure to or to exclude securities which were 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).

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

Any securities that violated the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights were 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 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?

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.

As part of the DNSH assessment under article 2(17) SFDR, the sustainable investment assessment integrated certain metrics related to principle adverse indicators and the Reference Index of the financial product included criteria to reduce exposure to or to exclude securities which were 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).

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Xtrackers MSCI AC Asia ex Japan ESG Swap UCITS ETF[1]

Largest investments	Breakdown by sector according to NACE Codes	in % of average portfolio volume	Breakdown by country
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	G - Wholesale and retail trade;repair of motor vehicles	9.7 %	CHINA
AIA GROUP LTD	K - Financial and insurance activities	3.5 %	HONG KONG
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK CORP	K - Financial and insurance activities	3.3 %	CHINA
HONG KONG EXCHANGES & CLEARING LTD	K - Financial and insurance activities	2.2 %	HONG KONG
INFOSYS LTD	J - Information and communication	2.1 %	INDIA
NETEASE INC	J - Information and communication	1.6 %	CHINA
JD.COM INC	G - Wholesale and retail trade;repair of motor vehicles	1.6 %	CHINA
DELTA ELECTRONICS INC	C - Manufacturing	1.4 %	TAIWAN
UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LTD	K - Financial and insurance activities	1.3 %	SINAGAPORE
MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA LTD	C - Manufacturing	1.1 %	INDIA
BAIDU INC	M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.1 %	CHINA
PING AN INSURANCE GROUP CHINA LTD	K - Financial and insurance activities	1.0 %	CHINA
CHINA MERCHANTS BANK CO LTD	K - Financial and insurance activities	0.9 %	CHINA
FUBON FINANCIAL HOLDING CO LTD	K - Financial and insurance activities	0.9 %	TAIWAN
TRIP.COM GROUP LTD	N - Administrative and support service activities	0.9 %	CHINA

for the period from January 01, 2025, through December 31, 2025

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: for the period from January 01, 2025, through December 31, 2025

[1] The top investments shown are the securities to which the financial product was economically exposed (a look-through on the composition of derivative transactions on the Reference Index) and excluded assets held as collateral or as part of the Substitute Basket.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

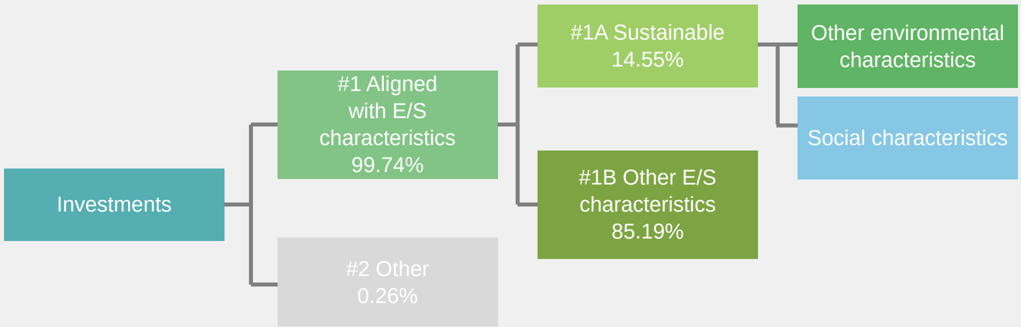
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

As at 31.12.2025, this financial product gained exposure of 99.74% of its net assets to securities that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Within this category, 14.55% of the financial product’s asset exposure qualified as sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable).

0.26% of the investments were not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other).

Such asset allocation considered only the investments in relation to which the financial product was economically exposed (such as the derivative transactions on the Reference Index and ancillary liquid assets) and excluded assets held as collateral or as part of the Substitute Basket, in relation to which the financial product was not economically exposed.



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

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

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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Xtrackers MSCI AC Asia ex Japan ESG Swap UCITS ETF[2]

NACE-Code	Breakdown by sector according to NACE Codes	in % of portfolio volume
B	Mining and quarrying	0.8 %
C	Manufacturing	43.8 %
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.9 %
F	Construction	4.1 %
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.2 %
H	Transporting and storage	2.6 %
I	Accommodation and food service activities	0.8 %
J	Information and communication	10.9 %
K	Financial and insurance activities	19.1 %
L	Real estate activities	1.1 %
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.3 %
NA	Other	0.8 %
Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector*		0.8 %

As of: December 31, 2025

** The financial product's economic exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector was derived as the aggregate weight of any companies with any revenues from fossil fuel, including secondary activities, and is distinct from the economic sectors defined in accordance with the NACE classification system. The calculation is only applicable to securities classified as corporates. The data is obtained from various data vendors and may result in a divergence, if any, from other disclosures related to fossil fuel exposure as disclosed in this report.*

[2] The economic sectors shown are calculated based on the securities to which the financial product was economically exposed (a look-through on the composition of derivative transactions on the Reference Index) and excluded assets held as collateral or as part of the Substitute Basket.

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

N/A – There was no minimum proportion for sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were consistent with the EU Taxonomy. For this reason, the share of environmentally sustainable investments in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation) is considered to be 0% of the financial product's assets. It may, however, have been the case that some sustainable investments were nevertheless compliant with the environmental objective of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

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

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

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

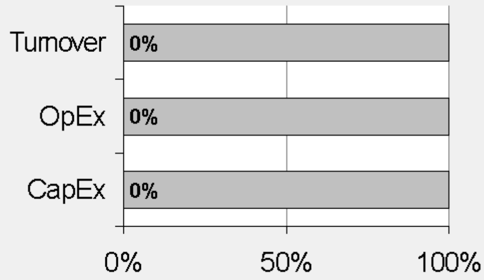
- [ ] Yes:
  - [ ] In fossil gas
  - [ ] In nuclear energy
- [x] No

[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.

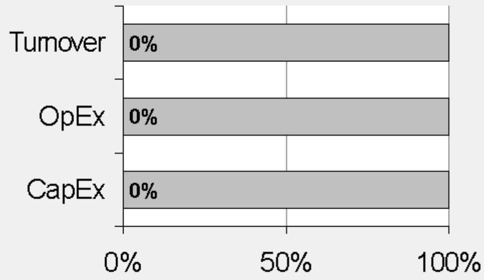
The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product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

N/A – There was no minimum proportion for sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were consistent with the EU Taxonomy. For this reason, the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation) is considered to be 0% of the financial product's assets. It may, however, have been the case that some sustainable investments were in transitional and enabling activities.

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

N/A

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

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

The financial product did not intend to make a minimum exposure allocation to sustainable economic activities that contribute to an environmental objective. However, as at 31.12.2025 the share of environmentally and socially sustainable investment exposure was 14.55% in total.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The financial product did not intend to make a minimum exposure allocation to sustainable economic activities that contribute to a social objective. However, as at 31.12.2025 the share of environmentally and socially sustainable investment exposure was 14.55% in total.

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

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

Those investments included under “#2 Other”, included any ancillary liquid assets for the purpose of efficient portfolio management, including any secured and/or unsecured deposits and/or units or shares of other UCITS or other collective investment schemes which pursued a money market or cash strategy, or financial derivative instruments. It also included (i) any securities which have been recently downgraded by the relevant ESG data provider used in the construction of the Reference Index but could not be removed from the Reference Index until the next Reference Index rebalance and could therefore not be removed from the portfolio until that time and (ii) any securities for which the relevant ESG data provider (a) did not provide a rating or (b) provided a rating that diverged from the Reference Index ESG data provider.

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

The Reference Index promoted environmental and social characteristics by applying the Lowest Carbon Exposure Selection Rules and Highest ESG Performance Selection Rules outlined above, as of each Reference Index rebalance. In order to seek to achieve the investment objective, the financial product adopted an "Indirect Investment Policy" which means that the financial product aimed to replicate the Reference Index by entering into a financial contract (derivative) with Deutsche Bank to swap most subscription proceeds for a return on the Reference Index (a "Funded Swap") and/or investing in transferable securities and entering into derivative transactions with one or more Swap Counterparties relating to the transferable securities and the Reference Index, in order to obtain the return on the Reference Index (an "Unfunded Swap"). During the period the financial product obtained the return on the Reference Index using Unfunded Swaps.

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

The financial product has designated the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Low Carbon SRI Selection Capped Index as the reference benchmark. Please see below for the performance comparison between the financial product and the reference benchmark.

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

How did the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

The Reference Index is based on the Parent Index, which is designed to reflect the performance of large and mid– capitalisation securities across developed and emerging markets countries in Asia, excluding Japan. The Reference Index applies two sets of rules independently, Lowest Carbon Exposure Selection Rules and Highest ESG Performance Selection Rules (together the "Rules").

Lowest Carbon Exposure Selection Rules

To reduce carbon exposure of the index constituents, two rules are independently applied to the constituents of the Parent Index, targeting reductions in: (i) current carbon emission intensity, and (ii) potential carbon emission intensity (the carbon exposure of a security being measured in terms of its greenhouse gas emissions and its potential carbon emissions from fossil fuel reserves). Companies with low exposure to carbon risk relative to their peers are eligible for inclusion in the Reference Index.

Highest ESG Performance Selection Rules

The Highest ESG Performance Selection Rules are based on the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes Methodology, which uses company ratings and research provided by MSCI ESG Research. In particular, it uses the following MSCI ESG Research products: MSCI ESG Ratings, MSCI ESG Controversies Scores and MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research ("BISR").

MSCI ESG Ratings provides research, analysis and ratings of how well companies manage environmental, social and governance risks and opportunities. In addition it provides scores and percentiles indicating how well a company manages each key issue relative to industry peers.

The MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes Methodology is applied on the eligible universe to select the securities with the highest ESG Performance, with the below two exceptions:

• Companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Controversies Score of 3 or above to be eligible for inclusion in the Reference Index. MSCI ESG Controversies Scores provides assessments of controversies concerning the negative environmental, social, and/or governance impact of company operations, products and services. The MSCI ESG Controversies Score falls on a 0–10 scale, with "0" being the most severe.
• The Values Based Exclusions are as defined in the MSCI SRI Indexes Methodology rather than the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes Methodology. MSCI ESG BISR is utilised to identify and exclude companies involved in industries with a high potential for negative environmental, health and/or social impact, based on the value–based criteria and thresholds from the MSCI SRI Indexes methodology. These industries include, but are not limited to, alcohol, tobacco, gambling, adult entertainment, genetically modified organisms, civilian firearms, oil & gas, nuclear weapons, thermal coal, fossil fuel, and power generation. Companies with any involvement in controversial weapons are explicitly excluded. From time to time, other activities may also be subject to exclusion and more conservative thresholds may apply.

Such exclusions comprise the requirements as laid out in Article 12(1)(a) to (g) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 (“PAB Exclusions”).

How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

Xtrackers MSCI AC Asia ex Japan ESG Swap UCITS ETF

Indicators	Performance Financial Product Xtrackers MSCI AC Asia ex Japan ESG Swap UCITS ETF	Performance Benchmark MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Low Carbon SRI Selection Capped Index
Controversial Weapons Involvement	0.26 Market weight (%)	0.26 Market weight (%)
Exposure to Fossil Fuels	1.5 Market weight (%)	1.5 Market weight (%)
Exposure to Very Severe Controversies	0.26 Market weight (%)	0.26 Market weight (%)
Exposure to Worst-in-Class Issuers	0.26 Market weight (%)	0.26 Market weight (%)
Greenhouse Gas Intensity	795.11 tCO2e / million EUR	795.11 tCO2e / million EUR

As of: December 31, 2025

How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

Reference benchmark comparison	Financial Product Xtrackers MSCI AC Asia ex Japan ESG Swap UCITS ETF	Benchmark MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Low Carbon SRI Selection Capped Index
Performance	29.01%	29.78%

Performance (during the period January 01, 2025 , through December 31, 2025)

How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?

Broad market index comparison	Financial Product Xtrackers MSCI AC Asia ex Japan ESG Swap UCITS ETF	Broad market index MSCI AC Asia Ex Japan TRN Index
Performance	29.01%	32.26%

Performance (during the period January 01, 2025 , through December 31, 2025)