

XTRACKERS UCITS COMMON CONTRACTUAL FUND
Country Supplement
Additional Information for Shareholders in the United Kingdom

Dated 16 June 2026

This Country Supplement contains information specific to investors in the United Kingdom (“UK”) in relation to Xtrackers UCITS Common Contractual Fund (the “CCF”), an open-ended common contractual fund established under the laws of Ireland and constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds and with variable capital pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended, and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (“CBI”) as a UCITS pursuant to the Regulations.

This Country Supplement forms part of and must be read in conjunction with the CCF’s Prospectus dated 10 April 2026 (the “Prospectus”) as well as the Key Investor Information Documents (“KIIDs”).

Capitalised terms used herein shall have the meanings attributed to them in the Prospectus unless defined otherwise.

Recognised scheme

The CCF and the Funds listed in Appendix 1 are recognised under the Overseas Funds Regime (“**OFR**”) as collective investment schemes for the purposes of section 271A of Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (“**FSMA**”) of the UK. The CCF is structured as an open-ended common contractual fund in that Units representing interests in different Funds may be issued from time to time by the Directors.

Representative in the UK

The Manager acting on behalf of the CCF has appointed DWS Investments UK Limited to act as the representative of the CCF in the UK (the “**UK Representative**”). The UK Representative’s address is 45 Cannon Street, London, EC4M 5SB, United Kingdom.

The UK Representative is authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority (“**FCA**”), 12 Endeavour Square, London E20 1JN, and regulated by the FCA for the conduct of UK business.

Communications (including financial promotion) in the UK

This is a financial promotion in relation to the CCF, whose Units are promoted to investors in the UK by the UK Representative or by other distributors appointed by the Manager.

The language in which Unitholders may communicate with the UK Representative and receive documents and other information from is English.

The nature, frequency and timing of reports to be provided to Unitholders is set out in the Prospectus.

Details of the Manager

At the date of this Country Supplement, the issued and paid-up share capital of the Manager is EUR 30,677 K divided into 30,000 Class A registered shares and 30,000 Class B registered shares each with a nominal value of EUR 511.29.

The Manager acts as the management company for the following other regulated collective investment schemes: Xtrackers, Xtrackers II, Xtrackers (IE) plc, DWS Invest (IE) ICAV, DWS Invest, DWS Concept, DWS Strategic and DB PWM. Certain sub-funds of these regulated collective investment schemes are recognised schemes under the OFR, further details of which can be found on the FCA Register, available here: <https://register.fca.org.uk/s/fund-search>.

Details of the Investment Managers

Details of the Investment Managers of the Funds can be found in the “Management of the CCF” section of the Prospectus. The Investment Managers’ principal activity is the provision of collective portfolio management services.

Complaints and compensation

UK Unitholders should be aware that if they invest in the CCF, they will not be able to refer a complaint against the Manager or the Depositary to the UK's Financial Ombudsman Service. Any claims for losses relating to the Manager or the Depositary will not be covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme in the event that either person should become unable to meet its liabilities to investors.

A UK Unitholder will be able to make a complaint to the Manager, but may not have a right to access any independent redress mechanisms in Ireland.

UK Unitholders may contact the UK Representative which will provide details on request of how to make a complaint, and what rights if any are available to them under an alternative dispute resolution scheme or a compensation scheme.

Dealing Procedures and Notices

Applications to subscribe for, or redeem (and obtain payment in respect of), Units may be placed in accordance with the Prospectus terms (please see "Subscription for Units" and "Redemption of Units").

In addition, the Units will be distributed by the UK Representative and a number of other distributors appointed by the Manager to investors or may be acquired through brokers.

Unitholders may obtain free of charge the payment of gross income and details or copies of any notices given to Unitholders from the UK Representative.

Pricing Basis

Further to the "Calculation of Net Asset Value/Valuation of Assets" section of the Prospectus, the Manager deals on a forward pricing basis. A forward price is the price calculated at the next Valuation Date after the subscription or redemption is deemed to be accepted.

Units are single priced, meaning that there must be only a single Net Asset Value for any Unit as determined from time to time by reference to a particular Valuation Date.

Publication of Prices

Details of the most recent prices of Units may be obtained from the UK Representative in English.

The Net Asset Value per Unit may also be available on the following website: www.Xtrackers.com. The access to such publication on the website may be restricted and is not to be considered as an invitation to subscribe for, purchase, convert, sell or redeem Units.

Historical Performance

The historical performance of the Funds is detailed in the key investor information documents of the Funds, available upon request from the UK Representative and available at this link: www.Xtrackers.com.

Risk of Capital Erosion

Further to "Fees and Expenses" section of the Prospectus, Unitholders should note that certain fees and expenses will be charged to the capital of the Funds. This will have the effect of lowering the capital value of a Unitholder's investment, and the capital of the Funds may be eroded.

Anti-Dilution Levy

Dilution occurs where a Fund suffers a reduction in value when trading the underlying investments as a result of net inflows or net outflows of the respective Fund due to transaction charges and other costs that may be incurred by liquidating and purchasing the underlying assets and the spreads between the buying and selling prices. As dilution is directly related to the inflows and outflows of monies in a Fund, it is not possible to predict accurately whether dilution will occur at any point in time.

Further to the “Subscription for Units” and “Redemption of Units” sections of the Prospectus, to mitigate the dilutive effect of such transactions on the future growth of a Fund, the Manager may impose an Anti-Dilution Levy. The Manager did not impose an Anti-Dilution Levy on the Unit price of any of the Funds in the year to end 31 December 2025.

Swing Pricing Adjustment

Dilution occurs where a Fund suffers a reduction in value when trading the underlying investments as a result of net inflows or net outflows of the respective Fund due to transaction charges and other costs that may be incurred by liquidating and purchasing the underlying assets and the spreads between the buying and selling prices. As dilution is directly related to the inflows and outflows of monies in a Fund, it is not possible to predict accurately whether dilution will occur at any point in time.

Further to the “Subscription for Units” and “Redemption of Units” sections of the Prospectus, to mitigate the dilutive effect of such transactions on the future growth of a Fund, the Manager may impose a Swing Pricing Adjustment. The Manager did not impose a Swing Pricing Adjustment on the Unit price of any of the Funds in the year to end 31 December 2025.

UK’s Sustainable Disclosure Regime

The Funds are based overseas and are not subject to the UK’s sustainable investment labelling and disclosure requirements.

Documents Available for Inspection

Further copies of the Prospectus, the KIIDs (including any amendments) and the latest available annual and half-yearly reports of the CCF can be inspected and obtained upon request during business hours on any business day in the UK at the offices of the UK Representative free of charge.

In addition, copies of the deed of constitution of the CCF (and any amendments) can be inspected (free of charge) and can be obtained at no more than a reasonable cost upon request during business hours on any business day in the UK at the offices of the UK Representative.

Further information about the CCF and the relevant dealing procedures may be obtained from the UK Representative.

UK Taxation

(Tax information updated as of 5 September 2025)

The comments below relate to Unitholders holding Units as absolute beneficial owners thereof and as an investment (as opposed to an acquisition or holding by a dealer or other person acting in the course of a trade). The comments are based on the advice received by the Manager regarding current UK tax law in force and the published practice of the UK tax authorities in force and as applied at the date of this Country Supplement.

The comments on UK tax consequences are not intended as tax advice but are a general summary relevant only to persons resident for tax purposes in the UK. Certain categories of Unitholder or types of Units may be subject to special rules and this summary does not apply to such Unitholders or Units.

Unitholders are strongly advised to seek independent professional advice concerning possible taxation or other considerations that may be relevant to their particular circumstances.

As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or the proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment in a Fund is made will apply to a particular Unitholder or endure indefinitely. **Tax treatment depends on the individual circumstances of each Unitholder and may be subject to change in the future.**

Taxation of UK Resident Unitholders

Transparency of the CCF

For UK tax purposes, a CCF is generally treated as a tax-transparent entity in respect of its income. This means that the income arising from the underlying investments of the CCF (or relevant Fund) is treated as arising directly to the Unitholders in proportion to their respective holdings, and the CCF (or relevant Fund) itself is not subject to UK tax on that income. The CCF will be managed with the intention that it does not become resident in the UK for any UK taxation purposes or otherwise create a taxable presence in the UK for any of its Unitholders.

Taxation of income

UK resident Unitholders will be liable to UK income tax or corporation tax on their share of the income arising from the CCF's (or relevant Fund's) underlying investments, regardless of whether such income is distributed to them. The nature of the income (e.g., dividends, interest, or other income) will retain its character in the hands of the Unitholders.

Unitholders may be entitled to claim relief for any foreign withholding taxes suffered on income received by the CCF (or relevant Fund), subject to the terms of any applicable double taxation agreement between the UK and the jurisdiction in which the income arises. UK source income may also be subject to UK withholding tax depending on the nature of the investments.

Taxation of gains

Each Class of Units in a Fund is expected to constitute an offshore fund for the purposes of the Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/3001) as amended (the "**Tax Regulations**"). In accordance with regulation 11 of the Tax Regulations, such an offshore fund is expected to constitute a "transparent fund" for the purposes of the Tax Regulations.

Provided this is the case, under section 103D of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, the Units in the relevant Fund should be treated as an asset for chargeable gains purposes, and accordingly, a Unitholder's interest in the underlying assets of the relevant Fund should be disregarded for capital gains tax purposes.

Under regulation 29 of the Tax Regulations, provided that the relevant Fund does not (during the relevant Unitholder's period of ownership) hold interests in non-reporting offshore funds which amount in total to more than 5% by value of that Fund's assets and subject to the Fund making sufficient information available to Unitholders to enable them to meet their tax obligations in the United Kingdom with respect to their shares of

the income of that Fund, any gain arising on a disposal of relevant Units should be taxed as a chargeable gain and not as an offshore income gain.

UK anti-avoidance provisions

The UK has adopted a number of anti-avoidance provisions that may affect the taxation of UK resident persons investing in offshore vehicles, although given the treatment of the Unitholders as outlined above, it is not clear that those other provisions would apply to Unitholders investing in relevant Units in a Fund. Unitholders are encouraged to seek advice from their own professional tax adviser on the application of such provisions to their investment in a Fund.

Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax

As the CCF is not incorporated in the UK and the register of Unitholders is maintained outside the UK, no UK stamp duty, stamp duty reserve tax or other similar tax should be payable in the UK on the issue or transfer of, or any agreement to transfer, Units.

Appendix 1 – Funds recognised under the OFR

Xtrackers World Net Zero Pathway Paris Aligned UCITS CCF