

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: Xtrackers MSCI USA Positioning Screened UCITS ETF

Legal entity identifier: 254900YRQN46FY1Y6W03

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

it made **sustainable investments with an environmental 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 25.99 % of sustainable investments.

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It made **sustainable investments 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?

The financial product promoted environmental and social characteristics and qualified as a financial product subject to Article 8(1) SFDR by tracking the MSCI USA Climate Action Select Index (the "Reference Index") which included environmental and/or social considerations. The financial product specifically promoted the environmental characteristic of: a reduction in oil sands extraction; and the social characteristics of: a reduction in human and labour rights controversy occurrences, a reduction in controversial weapon production, and a reduction in tobacco production.

In order to promote these characteristics, the financial product held a portfolio of equity securities that comprised all, or a substantial number of, the securities comprised in the Reference Index. The Reference Index was designed to reflect the performance of the shares of large and medium-capitalisation companies in the USA which were assessed as sector group leaders in terms of their positioning and action relative to a climate transition and which met certain minimum environmental, social and governance ("ESG") criteria.

The Reference Index was based on the MSCI USA Index (the "Parent Index"). The Reference Index excluded companies from the Parent Index which did not fulfil certain minimum ESG criteria.

ESG Exclusion Criteria

The Reference Index applied an ESG exclusion approach where all of the companies from the Parent Index which breached the following ESG criteria were excluded:

- Companies which were unrated or missing relevant coverage by MSCI ESG Research;
- Companies which were assigned an MSCI ESG Rating of CCC;
- Companies which had any involvement in controversial weapons, as categorised by MSCI ESG Research;
- Companies which had an MSCI ESG Controversies score of 0;
- Companies which were classified by MSCI in their Business Involvement Screening Research or Climate Change Metrics as breaching certain revenue thresholds in controversial activities, including, but not limited to, civilian firearms, tobacco, oil sands, thermal coal mining, and thermal coal power;
- Companies which were categorised by MSCI in the 95th percentile or above in either greenhouse gas ("GHG") emission intensity or potential GHG emissions corresponding to levels of fossil fuel reserves, and did not yet have science-based targets as approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative ("SBTI"); and
- Companies which were categorised the lowest quartile of their sector based on their Climate Risk Management Score relative to their sector peers.

The Reference Index utilised data from MSCI ESG Research to apply certain ESG criteria using the following products: MSCI ESG Ratings, MSCI ESG Controversies Score, MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research and MSCI Climate Change Metrics.

MSCI ESG Ratings

MSCI ESG Ratings provided research, data, analysis and ratings of how well companies managed environmental, social and governance risks and opportunities. MSCI ESG Ratings provided an overall company ESG rating.

MSCI ESG Controversies

MSCI ESG Controversies provided assessments of controversies concerning the negative environmental, social, and/or governance impact of company operations, products and services.

MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research

MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research ("BISR") aims to enable institutional investors to manage ESG standards and restrictions. 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.

MSCI Climate Change Metrics

& tools to support institutional investors seeking to integrate climate risk & opportunities into their investment strategy and processes.

Security Selection and Weighting

Securities from the Parent Index which passed the ESG Exclusion Criteria outlined above constituted the eligible universe (the “Eligible Universe”).

Intensity Score

Each security in the Eligible Universe was then assigned an “Intensity Score” based on the following criteria:

- The company’s GHG intensity relative to sector peers ((i) Scope 1 carbon emissions, namely emissions generated from sources that are controlled by the company that issues the underlying assets, (ii) Scope 2 carbon emissions, namely emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, steam, or other sources of energy generated upstream from the company that issues the underlying assets and (iii) estimated Scope 3 carbon emissions, namely all indirect emissions that are not covered by points (i) and (ii) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions), as calculated by MSCI ESG Research;
- The company having either an approved SBTi, a published emissions target or a track record of decreasing GHG emissions reported over time, as calculated by MSCI ESG Research; and
- The company’s Climate Risk Management Weighted Average Score (a score signifying how the company manages certain key climate change risks and environmental opportunities) or Green Business Revenue (the proportion of a company’s revenue generated from certain clean technology themes) relative to sector peers, as calculated by MSCI ESG Research.

Securities within the Eligible Universe were then ranked based on their Intensity Score and market capitalisation compared to their sector peers. The Reference Index targeted companies with a favourable Intensity Score relative to their sector peers by targeting 50% of the number of securities within each sector of the Parent Index, with the remaining stocks excluded.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Xtrackers MSCI USA Positioning Screened 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.	0.05 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.	0.05 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.	0.05 Market weight (%)
Oil Sands Extractions	The percentage of the financial product's portfolio's market value exposed to companies flagged for involvement in oil sands extraction with a revenue in this area of more than, or equal to, 5%, or for which no data was available, as determined by MSCI.	0 Market weight (%)

...and compared to previous periods?

N/A

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 invested a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2 (17) SFDR.

As at 31.12.2025 25.99% of the financial product's net assets were invested in sustainable economic activities that contributed to an environmental and/or social objective, in accordance with Article 2 (17) SFDR. Sustainable economic activities were calculated as the product of an issuer's weight within the financial product and the proportion of such issuer's economic activities which contributed to an environmental objective and/or a social objective (an activity-based approach), provided that such investments did not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies followed 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.

Sustainable economic activities that contribute to an environmental and/or social objective can be defined as 1) economic activities contributing to the objectives set out under the EU Taxonomy Regulation including, but not limited to, climate change mitigation and adaptation, or 2) economic activities that are not environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy, but which contribute to an environmental or social objective as defined under Article 2(17) SFDR. The environmental and/or social objectives under Article 2(17) SFDR, which are not defined under the EU Taxonomy, included the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs"), of (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. Such environmentally or socially sustainable investments were identified by their activities which contributed positively to the UN SDGs as measured in terms of revenues, capital expenditure (CapEx) and/or operational expenditure (OpEx). The extent of contribution to individual UN SDGs varied based on the actual investments in the portfolio.

For the avoidance of doubt, while this Fund may have contributed to the environmental objectives of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation, it measured such contribution in the manner outlined above and not against the technical screening criteria set down in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. As such, it did not commit a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

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 investments 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 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.



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 USA Positioning Screened UCITS ETF

Largest investments	Breakdown by sector according to NACE Codes	in % of average portfolio volume	Breakdown by country
NVIDIA Corp.	C - Manufacturing	5.4 %	United States
Microsoft Corp.	J - Information and communication	5.3 %	United States
Broadcom	C - Manufacturing	5.3 %	United States
Amazon.com	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.5 %	United States
Meta Platforms	J - Information and communication	3.7 %	United States
Tesla	C - Manufacturing	3.3 %	United States
Alphabet Cl.A	J - Information and communication	2.8 %	United States
Alphabet Cl.C	J - Information and communication	2.4 %	United States
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	K - Financial and insurance activities	2.2 %	United States
Eli Lilly and Company	C - Manufacturing	2.2 %	United States
VISA Cl.A	K - Financial and insurance activities	1.5 %	United States
Exxon Mobil Corp.	M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.3 %	United States
Palantir Technologies Cl.A	NA - Other	1.3 %	United States
Johnson & Johnson	C - Manufacturing	1.3 %	United States
Walmart	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.3 %	United States

for the period from December 11, 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 December 11, 2025, through December 31, 2025

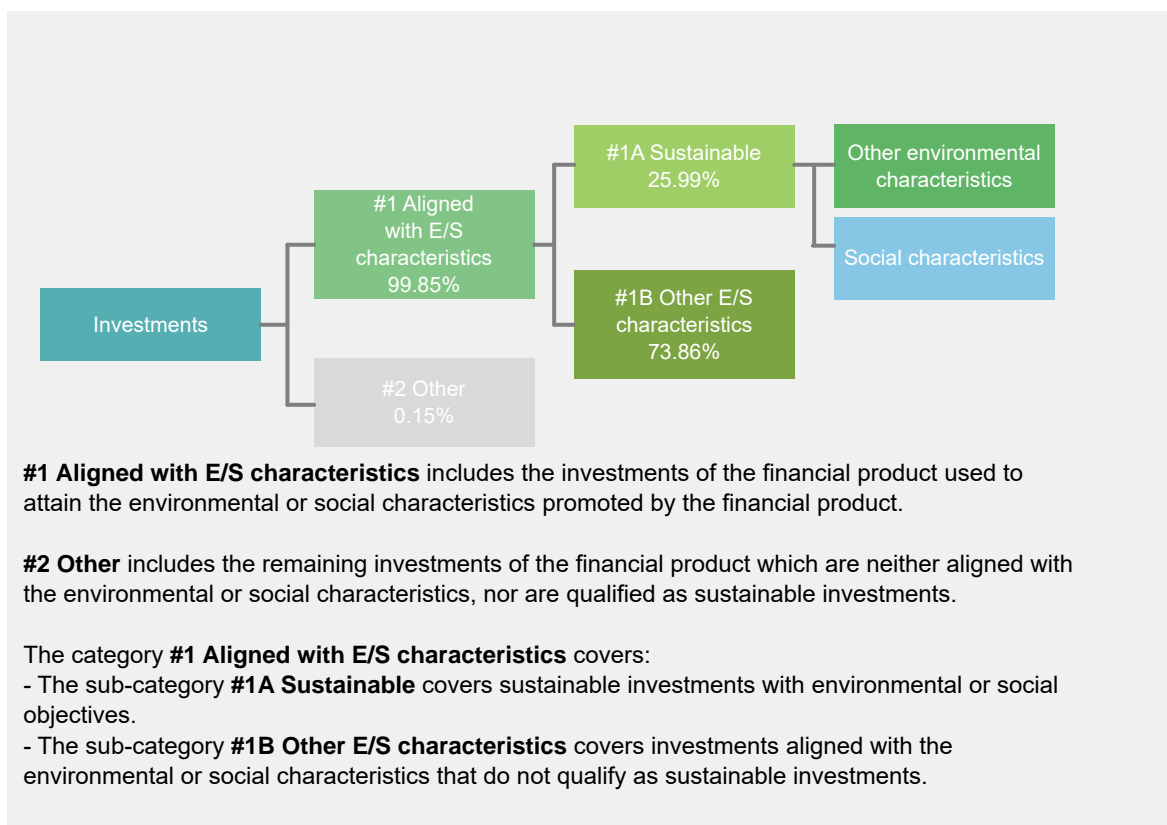
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

As at 31.12.2025, this financial product invested 99.85% 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, 25.99% of the financial product's assets qualified as sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable).

0.15% of the investments were not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other).



In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Xtrackers MSCI USA Positioning Screened UCITS ETF

NACE-Code	Breakdown by sector according to NACE Codes	in % of portfolio volume
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.1 %
B	Mining and quarrying	0.9 %
C	Manufacturing	36.3 %
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.4 %
E	Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities	0.6 %
F	Construction	0.2 %
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.8 %
H	Transporting and storage	1.1 %
I	Accommodation and food service activities	1.5 %
J	Information and communication	24.2 %
K	Financial and insurance activities	14.0 %
L	Real estate activities	1.1 %
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.1 %
N	Administrative and support service activities	0.8 %
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6 %
NA	Other	4.3 %
Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector*		6.9 %

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.



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 Taxonomy¹?

Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

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

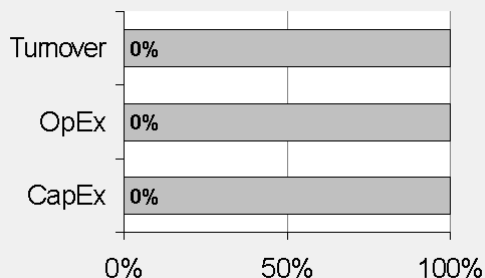
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

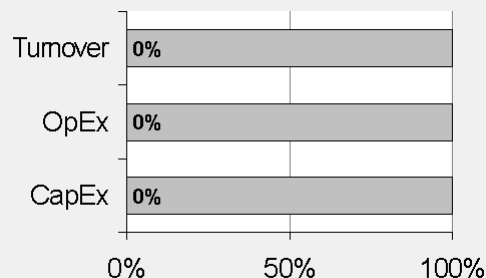
The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product 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 allocation to sustainable economic activities that contribute to an environmental objective. However, as at 31.12.2025 the share of environmentally and socially sustainable investments was 25.99% in total.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The financial product did not intend to make a minimum allocation to sustainable economic activities that contribute to a social objective. However, as at 31.12.2025 the share of environmentally and socially sustainable investments was 25.99% 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 excluding companies from the Parent Index which did not fulfil the specific ESG exclusion criteria and selecting companies assessed as sector group leaders in terms of their positioning and action relative to climate transition as outlined above, as of each Reference Index rebalance. In order to seek to achieve the investment objective, the financial product adopted a “Direct Investment Policy” which means that the financial product aimed to replicate or track, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Reference Index by holding a portfolio of equity securities that comprised all, or a substantial number of, the securities comprised in the Reference Index.

Active engagement with investee issuers to drive change for the benefit of clients is a key part of DWS Group’s approach to sustainable investment. DWS applied an Engagement Policy, which sets out types and methods of engagement, escalation strategies and expectations regarding communication with inter alia DWS as an investor and DWS on behalf of its clients on a number of topics, including ESG.



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

The financial product has designated the MSCI USA Climate Action Select 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 financial product promoted environmental and social characteristics and qualified as a financial product subject to Article 8(1) SFDR by tracking the MSCI USA Climate Action Select Index (the "Reference Index") which included environmental and/or social considerations. The financial product specifically promoted the environmental characteristic of: a reduction in oil sands extraction; and the social characteristics of: a reduction in human and labour rights controversy occurrences, a reduction in controversial weapon production, and a reduction in tobacco production.

In order to promote these characteristics, the financial product held a portfolio of equity securities that comprised all, or a substantial number of, the securities comprised in the Reference Index. The Reference Index was designed to reflect the performance of the shares of large and medium-capitalisation companies in the USA which were assessed as sector group leaders in terms of their positioning and action relative to a climate transition and which met certain minimum environmental, social and governance ("ESG") criteria.

The Reference Index was based on the MSCI USA Index (the "Parent Index"). The Reference Index excluded companies from the Parent Index which did not fulfil certain minimum ESG criteria.

ESG Exclusion Criteria

The Reference Index applied an ESG exclusion approach where all of the companies from the Parent Index which breached the following ESG criteria were excluded:

- Companies which were unrated or missing relevant coverage by MSCI ESG Research;
- Companies which were assigned an MSCI ESG Rating of CCC;
- Companies which had any involvement in controversial weapons, as categorised by MSCI ESG Research;
- Companies which had an MSCI ESG Controversies Score of 0;
- Companies which were classified by MSCI in their Business Involvement Screening Research or Climate Change Metrics as breaching certain revenue thresholds in controversial activities, including, but not limited to, civilian firearms, tobacco, oil sands, thermal coal mining, and thermal coal power;
- Companies which were categorised by MSCI in the 95th percentile or above in either greenhouse gas ("GHG") emission intensity or potential GHG emissions corresponding to levels of fossil fuel reserves, and did not yet have science-based targets as approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative ("SBTI"); and
- Companies which were categorised the lowest quartile of their sector based on their Climate Risk Management Score relative to their sector peers.

The Reference Index utilised data from MSCI ESG Research to apply certain ESG criteria using the following products: MSCI ESG Ratings, MSCI ESG Controversies Score, MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research and MSCI Climate Change Metrics.

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MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research

MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research (“BISR”) aims to enable institutional investors to manage ESG standards and restrictions. 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.

MSCI Climate Change Metrics

MSCI Climate Change Metrics provides climate data & tools to support institutional investors seeking to integrate climate risk & opportunities into their investment strategy and processes.

Security Selection and Weighting

Securities from the Parent Index which pass the ESG Exclusion Criteria outlined above will constitute the eligible universe (the “Eligible Universe”).

Intensity Score

Each security in the Eligible Universe is then assigned an “Intensity Score” based on the following criteria:

- The company’s GHG intensity relative to sector peers ((i) Scope 1 carbon emissions, namely emissions generated from sources that are controlled by the company that issues the underlying assets, (ii) Scope 2 carbon emissions, namely emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, steam, or other sources of energy generated upstream from the company that issues the underlying assets and (iii) estimated Scope 3 carbon emissions, namely all indirect emissions that are not covered by points (i) and (ii) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions), as calculated by MSCI ESG Research;
- The company having either an approved SBTi, a published emissions target or a track record of decreasing GHG emissions reported over time, as calculated by MSCI ESG Research; and
- The company’s Climate Risk Management Weighted Average Score (a score signifying how the company manages certain key climate change risks and environmental opportunities) or Green Business Revenue (the proportion of a company’s revenue generated from certain clean technology themes) relative to sector peers, as calculated by MSCI ESG Research.

Securities within the Eligible Universe are then ranked based on their Intensity Score and market capitalisation compared to their sector peers. The Reference Index targets companies with a favourable Intensity Score relative to their sector peers by targeting 50% of the number of securities within each sector of the Parent Index, with the remaining stocks excluded.

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 USA Positioning Screened UCITS ETF

Indicators	Performance Financial Product Xtrackers MSCI USA Positioning Screened UCITS ETF	Performance Benchmark MSCI USA Climate Action Select Index
Controversial Weapons Involvement	0.05 Market weight (%)	0.05 Market weight (%)
Oil Sands Extraction	0.00 Market weight (%)	0.00 Market weight (%)
Exposure to Very Severe Controversies	0.05 Market weight (%)	0.05 Market weight (%)
Exposure to Worst-in-Class Issuers	0.05 Market weight (%)	0.05 Market weight (%)

As of: December 31, 2025

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

Reference benchmark comparison	Financial Product Xtrackers MSCI USA Positioning Screened UCITS ETF	Benchmark MSCI USA Climate Action Select Index
Performance	-0.14%	-0.13%

Performance (during the period December 09, 2025 , through December 31, 2025)

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

Broad market index comparison	Xtrackers MSCI USA Positioning Screened UCITS ETF	Broad market index MSCI Total Return Net USA Index
Performance	-0.14%	3.98%

Performance (during the period December 09, 2025 , through December 31, 2025)