Periodic 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

Product name: Xtrackers Emerging Markets Net Zero Pathway Paris Aligned UCITS ETF
Legal entity identifier: 254900U9UGAB0UE17H62

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

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 16.70% of sustainable investments (as at 31.12.2022)
☐ 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**

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 Solactive ISS ESG Emerging Markets Net Zero Pathway Index (the "Reference Index") which included environmental and/or social considerations. 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 large and medium capitalisation companies across global emerging markets which were selected and weighted with the aim of seeking alignment with EU Paris-aligned Benchmark ("EU PAB") standards and certain net zero frameworks. The Reference Index was based on the Solactive GBS Emerging Markets Large & Mid Cap Index (the "Parent Index").

The Reference Index aimed to comply with the regulations laid out for EU PAB in the PAB Regulation. The Reference Index also sought to implement recommendations published by the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change on their Net Zero Investment Framework which can be found on https://www.iigcc.org and https://parisalignedinvestment.org.

The Reference Index utilised ESG data from Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"). ISS provided expertise across a variety of sustainable and responsible investment issues, including climate change, sustainable development goal ("SDG") linked impacts, human rights, labour standards, corruption and controversial weapons.

Securities were removed from the Parent Index that did not meet certain ESG criteria, including those that were:

- Involved in severe and very severe controversies relating to the environment, human rights, corruption or labour rights;
- Had any involvement in controversial weapons, nuclear weapons, civilian firearm production or tobacco cultivation and production;
- Had involvement over a specific threshold in industries (as set out in the minimum standards for EU PAB) or in certain industries as determined by the Index Administrator to have been industries with a high potential for negative environmental, health and/or social impact. These included, but were not limited to:
    - Coal mining and power generation;
    - Fossil fuel production, servicing, exploration, distribution, or power generation;
    - Oil sands production;
    - Civilian firearms distribution;
    - Tobacco related products; and
    - Military weapons;
- Were assigned an ISS ESG rating of D- or below; and
- Had a significant negative impact on United Nations SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land).

Please note that companies which could not be evaluated on these criteria due to missing or insufficient data were also excluded.

Securities from the Parent Index that met these ESG criteria were then assigned an initial weight in the Reference Index based on their market capitalisation, with each constituent's initial weight tilted based on a scoring process for each of the three pillars listed below (the "Tilted Weights"):

- Science-based targets relating to reducing carbon emissions;
- Climate disclosure standards; and
- Green revenue relating to SDG 13.

Additionally, constituent weights were further adjusted to align with the objectives of the EU PAB (including reducing the carbon intensity of the Reference Index). The carbon intensity of the Reference Index was capped at the minimum of the carbon intensity of the decarbonization trajectory on the selection day and 50% of the carbon intensity of the Parent Index on the selection day. The decarbonization trajectory is defined by an annual minimum carbon intensity reduction of 7% compared to the carbon intensity of the Reference Index on the base day in a geometric progression. Under this process, weightings were subject to capping of up to 5%, with individual weight deviations and sector weight deviation limits applied to the Tilted Weights to minimise, to the extent possible, the deviations against the Parent Index.

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

- ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Indicator	Description	Performance (as at 31.12.2022)
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/EUR million revenue), as determined by MSCI.	786.78
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.	2.80%
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.	3.71%
Exposure to Fossil Fuels	The percentage of the financial product's portfolio's market value exposed to companies flagged for involvement in fossil fuels, 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, as determined by MSCI, or for which no data was available.	3.97%

- ***…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 December 2022, 16.70% of the financial product’s net assets were 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.

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);
- Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production (no. 5);
- Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas (no. 7);
- 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?

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.

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

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);
- Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production (no. 5);
- Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas (no. 7);
- Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and
- Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 8.11.2022 to 31.12.2022

What were the top investments of this financial product?

The table below summarises the top fifteen investment of the financial product as at 31 December 2022[1].

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING	Information Technology	10.61%	Taiwan
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS LTD	Information Technology	7.03%	South Korea
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	Communication Services	6.52%	Cayman Islands
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING ADR REPRESENTING 1 ORD SHS	Consumer Discretionary	4.14%	Cayman Islands
MEITUAN	Consumer Discretionary	1.51%	Cayman Islands

[1] Given the financial product launched on 8 November 2022, it is not possible to show a quarterly average of the financial product's top fifteen investments.

HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY LTD	Information Technology	0.98%	Taiwan
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK CORP H	Financials	0.96%	China
MEDIATEK INC	Information Technology	0.93%	Taiwan
PING AN INSURANCE (GROUP) CO OF CH	Financials	0.70%	China
PINDUODUO ADR REPRESENTING INC	Consumer Discretionary	0.69%	Cayman Islands
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS NON VOTING PRE	Information Technology	0.69%	South Korea
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF	Financials	0.68%	China
BANK CENTRAL ASIA	Financials	0.60%	Indonesia
SK HYNIX INC	Information Technology	0.59%	South Korea
NASPERS-N- ORD	Consumer Discretionary	0.58%	South Africa

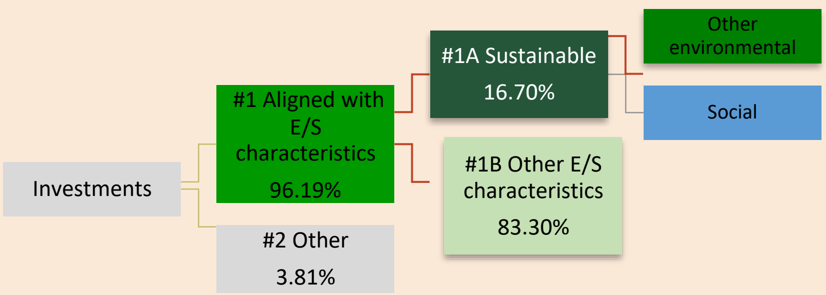
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

- ***What was the asset allocation?***

As at 31 December 2022, this financial product invested 96.19% 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, 16.70% of the financial product's assets qualified as sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable).

3.81% of the investments were not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other).



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

#2Other 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 environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- 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?

The table below summarises the GICS sector investments of the financial product as at 31 December 2022.

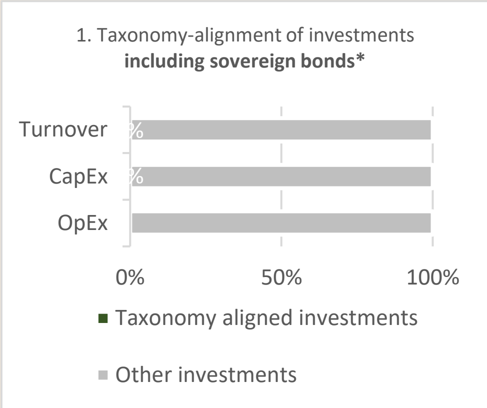
Sector (GICS)	Financial Product's Assets
Financials	25.48%
Information Technology	23.75%
Consumer Discretionary	11.70%
Communication Services	10.37%
Health Care	7.30%
Industrials	5.94%
Materials	5.93%
Real Estate	3.96%
Consumer Staples	3.08%
Utilities	2.40%
Other / Unmapped	0.10%
Energy	0.00%

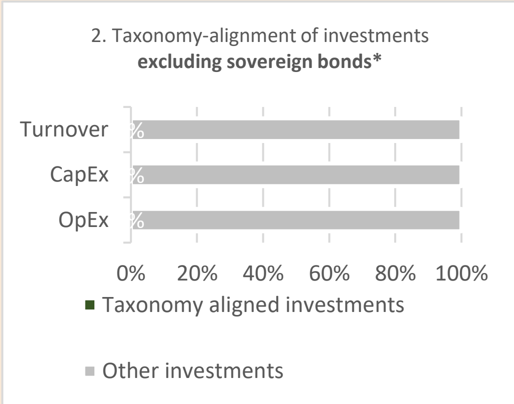
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

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

N/A – Due to a lack of reliable data, 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.

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.





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

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.

- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[2]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No. However, there is a lack of reliable data in relation to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy. On this basis, although 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.

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

N/A – Due to a lack of reliable data, 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 were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?***

N/A

[2] 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.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under 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 December 2022 the share of environmentally and socially sustainable investments was 16.70% 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 December 2022 the share of environmentally and socially sustainable investments was 16.70% 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 secured/unsecured deposits (cash) as at 31 December 2022. It also included (i) 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) 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 selecting and weighting the constituents with the aim of seeking alignment with EU Paris-aligned Benchmark ("EU PAB") standards and certain net zero frameworks and removing securities from the Parent Index that did not meet certain ESG criteria 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, using proxy voting and engagement 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 and Corporate Governance & Proxy Voting Policy. For further information regarding the proxy voting activities of the financial product, please visit https://funds.dws.com/en-lu/about-us/corporate-governance/.

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

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

The financial product has designated the Solactive ISS ESG Emerging Markets Net Zero Pathway Index as the reference benchmark. Please see below for the performance comparison between the financial product and the reference benchmark.

How does 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 medium capitalisation companies across global emerging markets, selected according to the Solactive country classification framework. The Reference Index aims to comply with the regulations laid out for EU PAB in the PAB Regulation. The Reference Index also seeks to implement recommendations published by the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change on their Net Zero Investment Framework which can be found on https://www.iigcc.org and https://parisalignedinvestment.org.

The Reference Index utilises ESG data from Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (“ISS”). ISS provides expertise across a variety of sustainable and responsible investment issues, including climate change, sustainable development goal ("SDG") linked impacts, human rights, labour standards, corruption and controversial weapons.

Securities are removed from the Parent Index that do not meet certain ESG criteria, including those that are:

- Involved in severe and very severe controversies relating to the environment, human rights, corruption or labour rights;
- Have any involvement in controversial weapons, nuclear weapons, civilian firearm production or tobacco cultivation and production;
- Have involvement over a specific threshold in industries (as set out in the minimum standards for EU PAB) or in certain industries as determined by the Index Administrator to be industries with a high potential for negative environmental, health and/or social impact. These include, but are not limited to:
  - Coal mining and power generation;
  - Fossil fuel production, servicing, exploration, distribution, or power generation;
  - Oil sands production;
  - Civilian firearms distribution;
  - Tobacco related products; and
  - Military weapons;
- Are assigned an ISS ESG rating of D- or below; and
- Have a significant negative impact on United Nations SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land).

Please note that companies which cannot be evaluated on these criteria due to missing or insufficient data are also excluded.

Securities from the Parent Index that meet these ESG criteria are then assigned an initial weight in the Reference Index based on their market capitalisation, with each constituent's initial weight tilted based on a scoring process for each of the three pillars listed below (the "Tilted Weights"):

- Science-based targets relating to reducing carbon emissions;
- Climate disclosure standards; and
- Green revenue relating to SDG 13.

Additionally, constituent weights are further adjusted to align with the objectives of the EU PAB (including reducing the carbon intensity of the Reference Index). The carbon intensity of the Reference Index is capped at the minimum of the carbon intensity of the decarbonization trajectory on the selection day and 50% of the carbon intensity of the Parent Index on the selection day. The decarbonization trajectory is defined by an annual minimum carbon intensity reduction of 7% compared to the carbon intensity of the Reference Index on the base day in a geometric progression. Under this process, weightings are subject to capping of up to 5%, with individual weight deviations and sector weight deviation limits applied to the Tilted Weights to minimise, to the extent possible, the deviations against the Parent Index.

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?

Indicators (as Described Above)	Performance of the financial product (as at 31.12.2022)	Performance of the benchmark (as at 31.12.2022)
Greenhouse Gas Intensity	786.78	787.44
Exposure to Very Severe Controversies	2.80%	2.80%
Exposure to Worst-in-Class issuers	3.71%	3.72%
Exposure to Fossil Fuels	3.97%	3.98%

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

	Financial product	Benchmark
Performance (during the period 08.11.2022 to 31.12.2022)	9.32%	9.32%

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

	Financial product	**Broad market index**
Performance (during the period 08.11.2022 to 31.12.2022)	9.32%	5.96%