Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (UK) Limited

Company number: 2478500

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The Company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority as an Alternative Investment Fund Manager under the Alternative Investment Fund Manager Directive ("AIFMD")."

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022, after providing for taxation, show a net loss of £4,500,000 (2021: £184,000 Loss).

The Directors confirmed that there are no dividends paid for 2022 year end (2021: Nil).

GOING CONCERN

Following a strategic review of the wider UK operations, the Company has wound down its business activity, which included the transfer of investment management and advisory activities to its affiliate, DWS Alternatives Global Limited. The exact timing of when the Company will be liquidated has not yet been determined.

Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company have not been prepared on a going concern basis. *

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, as far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

AUDITOR

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company who held office during the year and subsequent to the year ended 31 December 2022 were as follows:

J.G.M Webster H.M.M. Mackenzie Appointed on 07 December 2021

Appointed on 6 October 2016 Deceased 8 January 2023

S.J.T. Shaw M McDonald

Resigned 29 December 2022

The directors have confirmed that during the year they spent time appropriate to their responsibilities on the affairs of the Company.

Computershare Company Secretarial Services Ltd. was appointed as the Secretary of the Company on 24 November 2022.

As at the date of approval, and during the year, the Company provided an indemnity to its Directors in the form of a qualifying third party indemnity provision.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The Company is exempt from providing disclosures under the greenhouse gases and emissions disclosure as per 15(1A) of Part 7 and 20A of Part 7A of the Companies Act 2006 given that the parent company covers required disclosure requirements.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE STRATEGIC REPORT, THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Under Company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of these financial statements unless they either intend to
 liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. As explained in the Directors'
 report, the Directors do not believe that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

By order of the Board of Directors this

25 day of April

2023

John GM Webster

John Graham Mead Webster Registered office

Winchester House 1 Great Winchester Street London EC2N 2DB

Company number: 2478500

STRATEGIC REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

Following a strategic review of the wider UK operations, the Company has wound down its business activity, which has included the transfer of investement management and advisory activities to its affiliate, DWS Alternatives Global Limited. The exact timing of when the Company will be liquidiated has not yet been determined.

RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is wholly owned by DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA (DWS Group) following the IPO which was completed in March 2018, and therefore the risks it is subject to are managed within the risk and control functions of the DWS Group. Additional information can be found regarding the corresponding risk management principles, governance and control activities within the DWS Group Annual Report for 2022, which can be located under the Investor Relations section on the DWS Group website (https://group.dws.com/ir/reports-and-events/annual-report).

The key risk facing the Company is linked to any on-going operational risk now that the business activity has materially wound down.

BUSINESS RISK

The Board of Directors is generally risk averse and oversees the mitigation of key risks through the UK Board Risk Committee. The Company has materially wound down and no longer carries out any regulated business activity.

OPERATIONAL RISK

The Company remains exposed to operational risk as all remaining payables and receivables are settled. These risks are monitored, together with all other risks, on an ongoing basis in the Business Risk Committee and reported to the Company's Board of Directors.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The capital resources of the entity are monitored on a monthly basis in line with the risk appetitie of the Directors and to ensure the capital ratio is above the regulatory minimum threshold.

CURRENT PERIOD PERFORMANCE

GBP'000	2022	2021
Revenue Expenses Interest income / (expense)	(290) (4,240) 64	(172) (67) (4)
Loss before taxation	(4,466)	(243)
GBP (million) Surplus Capital*	7.8 M	14.4 M
Liquidity*	12.4 M	13.2 M
Assets under Management	-	-

^{*}The methodology for both these measures were changed in 2022 to align with IFPR reporting which came into effect in 2022. The 2021 comparatives have not been restated.

The Revenue and Expenses profile for 2022 includes some one time effects that have materialised as the Company winds down. The increase in expenses is due to a provision in connection with a fund related matter.

The Surplus Capital is determined by the excess of capital resources over and above the regulatory requirement. The reduction in the period is primarily due to a provision in connection with a fund related matter.

The Liquidity measure is determined by the excess cash balance excluding maturity deposits over and above the regulatory requirement.

The Assets under Management reflect the wind down in activity, which is now managed by DWS Alternatives Global Ltd.

GBP'000	2022	2021
Assets	15,078	16,096
Liabilities	(5,782)	(2,351)
Equity	9,296	13,745

The increase in Liabilities and decrease in the net Equity position is mainly due to provision on a fund related matter.

STRATEGIC REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006 requires each director of a company to act in the way that they consider in good faith that would most likely promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole and in that context should consider:-

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- the Impact of the Company's operations on the community and environment;
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- the need to act fairly as between members of the Company.

To discharge their section 172 duties for this financial year, the Directors had regard to the factors set out above in making principle decisions taken by the Company whilst maintaining high standards of business conduct to the benefit of all stakeholders. An example of this includes the approval of the Company's Modern Slavery Statement.

The responsibility for managing macro financial risk, impact on climate change and corporate responsibility arising from climate and environment-related factors is set out at the DWS Group level and therefore also covers the Company.

The DWS Group carefully manages its policies on business travel, leased assets, waste generated and purchased services. Unavoidable carbon emissions are offset by the purchase and retirement of high quality emission reduction certificates as part of the carbon neutrality activities undertaken by the Group.

The importance of ESG products are also recognised and a dedicated framework is in place to classify dedicated ESG funds.

By order of the Board of Directors this 25 day of April 2023

John Graham Mead Webster

John GM Webster

Registered office

Winchester House 1 Great Winchester Street London EC2N 2DB

Company number: 2478500

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DEUTSCHE ALTERNATIVE ASSET MANAGEMENT (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (UK) Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Financial Position, Other Comprehensive Income and Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in Note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Framework; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - non-going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in the directors' report and Note 2 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reasons set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of Directors, internal audit and other relevant parties as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent
 and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. Obtained and inspected related
 policy documentation including the Company's channel for whistle blowing, and inspection of policy documentation as to the
 Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual,
 suspected or alleged fraud.
- · Reading board minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets including the share based payment.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards and, taking into account our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because the calculation of the revenue is non-judgmental and straightforward, with limited opportunity for manipulation.

We also performed procedures including identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included all material post year end closing journals.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

As the Company is regulated, our assessment of risks involved gaining an understanding of the control environment including the entity's procedures for complying with regulatory requirements.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DEUTSCHE ALTERNATIVE ASSET MANAGEMENT (UK) LIMITED

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the Company's authority to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery, employment law, data protection, anti-money laundering, market abuse regulations and financial services regulations including Client Assets, and specific areas of regulatory capital and liquidity and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the financial and regulated nature of the regulated entity's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- · we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- In our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DEUTSCHE ALTERNATIVE ASSET MANAGEMENT (UK) LIMITED

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Scott Flavin (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 5GL

26 April 2023

INCOME STATEMENT
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	<u>2022</u> £000	2021 £000
Turnover	2(d),4	(290)	(172)
Administrative expenses	5	(4,240)	(67)
OPERATING (LOSS)		(4,530)	(239)
Interest income / (expense)	6	64	(4)
(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		(4,466)	(243)
Tax (charge) / benefit on profit	7	(34)	59
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(4,500)	(184)

The Notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these accounts.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December 2022

	Note	<u>2022</u>	2021
		0003	£000
CURRENT ASSETS			
Investment		-	24
Debtors	8	2,187	2,968
Cash at bank	9	12,891	13,104
		15,078	16,096
CURRENT LIABILITIES	10 ·	(5,782)	(2,351)
		(5,782)	(2,351)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		9,296	13,745
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		9,296	13,745
NET ASSETS		9,296	13,745
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	•		
Called up share capital	12	7,422	7,422
Share-based reserve	13	1,055	1,004
Profit and loss account		819	5,319
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		9,296	. 13,745

The Notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these accounts.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on

the 25 day of April 2023

John Graham Mead Webster

Signed by

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Company number: 2478500

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Called up Share Capital £000	Share Based Reserve £000	Profit and Loss Account £000	<u>Total</u>
Balance at 1 January 2022	7,422	1,004	5,319	13,745
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Share-based payment recharge	-	51	-	51
Share repurchase	-	-	-	-
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(4,500)	(4,500)
Balance at 31 December 2022	7,422	1,055	819	9,296

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the year ended 31 December 2021

•	Called up Share Capital £000 .	Share Based Reserve £000	Profit and Loss Account	<u>Total</u>
Balance at 1 January 2021	42,422	1,010	5,503	48,935
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Share-based payment recharge	-	(6)	-	(6)
Share repurchase (Note 12)	(35,000)	-	-	. (35,000)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(184)	(184)
Balance at 31 December 2021	7,422	1,004	5,319	13,745

The Notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these accounts.

1 AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH FRS 101

Deutsche Alternative Asset Management UK Limited (the "Company") is a private company incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The registered number is 2478500 and the registered address is Winchester House, 1 Great Winchester Street, London, EC2N 2DB.

Audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 were reviewed by the Board of Directors on 25 April 2023 and have subsequently been submitted to the FCA.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101") and presented in English pounds rounded to the nearest thousand.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework. In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRS"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

- the requirements in paragraph 10(d) of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to prepare a Cash flow statement and the requirements in IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows regarding the same;
- (ii) the requirements in paragraph 10(d), 10(f), 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, which includes the need to provide details on capital management;
- (iii) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors regarding disclosure of new IFRS standards not yet effective at the reporting date and their potential impact;
- (iv) the requirements of paragraphs 134(d) 134(f) and 135(c) 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets in respect of disclosure of assumptions on which projections used in the impairment review are based and sensitivity analysis;
- (v) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- (vi) the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- (vii) the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- (viii) Disclosures in respect of compensation of Key Management Personnel;

Equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of DWS Group as required by FRS 101 where exemptions have been applied. These are included with the Annual Report which can be located under the Investor Relations section on the DWS Group website (https://group.dws.com/ir/reports-and-events/annual-report).

The Company has adopted the following IFRSs in these financial statements;

These financial statements apply the below accounting policies;

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use ("ROU") asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset, and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. IFRS 16 replaces existing guidance including IAS 17 Leases. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

Other Accounting Policies

(a) GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis due to reasons explained in the Directors' report.

(b) CONVENTION

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

(c) INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

Interest income and expense is accounted for on an accrual basis.

(d) TURNOVER

Turnover represents the Company's revenue and includes management fees, performance fees and other revenue received or receivable for the provision of investment management services.

The Company recognises revenue in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The Company applies the IFRS 15 five-step model for recognising revenue, which consists of identifying the contract with the Revenue is based on terms specified in a contract with a customer and excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognised when, or as, a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring control of a service to a

Management fees

Management fees are calculated as a percentage of Assets Under Management (AUM) and products in which those assets are invested in accordance with the individual investment management agreements. Management fees are calculated and recognised on a monthly basis in accordance with the terms of the relevant management fee agreements. Management fees are stated net of value added tax, rebates and discounts.

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2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) PROVISIONS

A provision is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provision are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

(f) TAXATION

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date. For investment property that is measured at fair value deferred tax is provided at the rate applicable to the sale of the property except for that part of the property that is depreciable and the Company's business model is to consume substantially all of the value through use. In the latter case the tax rate applicable to income is used.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

(g) PENSION SCHEME

The Company is able to provide a defined contribution pension scheme to its Directors and employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the Income Statement represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

(h) FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Pounds Sterling (£) at the dates of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Statement of Financial Position date are translated at the rates ruling at that date. These translation differences are dealt with in the Income Statement.

(i) SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

DWS Share-Based Plans (cash-settled)

The DWS Group made grants of share-based compensation under the DWS Equity Plan. This plan represents a contingent right to receive a cash payment by referencing to the value of DWS shares during a specified time period.

In September 2018, IPO related Awards were granted to selected employees within the DWS Group. Both Awards (DWS Equity Plan and DWS Stock Appreciation Rights (SAR) Plan) are considered as share-based cash-settled awards.

DB Equity Plan (equity-settled)

DWS Group employees continue to participate in the DB Equity Plan under the rules established for Deutsche Bank Group as applicable.

Share-based payment transactions where Deutsche Bank AG as ultimate parent company grants Deutsche Bank AG shares to the employees of the Group are classified as equity-settled transactions. The cost at grant is expensed over the vesting period of the award, whilst any change prior to settlement is reflected within the equity balance in the financial statements given there is an obligation to settle with shares

This now has limited impact on the Company given the progress of the wind down.

(j) DIVIDENDS ON SHARES PRESENTED WITHIN SHAREHOLDER' FUNDS

Dividends are only recognised as a liability at that date to the extent that they are declared prior to the year-end. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the Notes to the financial statements.

(k) PERFORMANCE-BASED INCENTIVE PLAN

Performance-based Incentive Plan (carry plan) expense is accounted based on IAS 19. If the Company expects to earn performance fees, related expenses must be accrued over the vesting period on a pro-rata basis based on expected payout. This now has limited impact on the Company given the progress of the wind down.

(I) USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets/liabilities. Actuals results in future periods could differ for such estimates and assumptions are mainly used in the following areas of the financial statements and are disclosed in the corresponding notes:

- Determing fair value of share based compensation
- Measurement and timing of provisions, and
- Measurement of deferred tax assets

Please refer to the relevant notes for further explanation on how the estimates and judgements relating to the above are formed.

Directors

<u>Directors</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

All staff including Directors are employed by a fellow subsidiary undertaking within DB Group, namely DB Group Services (UK) Limited, and their costs are recharged to the Company. Amounts recharged from DB Group Services (UK) Limited for persons continuing to work for DB Group are included in staff costs.

	<u>2022</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2021</u> £000
Directors' emoluments	22	9
Amounts receivable under long term schemes	6	-
Total	28	9
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes		-
Compensation for loss of office	_	_

During the year, 1 Director received shares or payments under long term incentive schemes totalling £6242.37 (2021: During the year, no Directors received shares or payments under long term incentive schemes).

The aggregate of emoluments and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid Director was £16413.04 and the pension contributions were £0.00 (2021: The aggregate of emoluments and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid Director was £9,416.67 and the pension contributions were £0.00).

	Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of Directors under:	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Money Purchase Pension Schemes	- .	-
	No Directors exercised any share options under long term incentive schemes.		
4	TURNOVER		
	·	<u>2022</u>	<u> 2021</u>
		<u>0003</u>	<u>0003</u>
	Investment Management Fees	(59)	978
	Provisions	(231)	(1,261)
	Other Revenues	-	111
		(290)	(172)

Transaction fees are included within Investment Management Fees. Provisions are recorded where the recoverability of fees has become uncertain both in terms of the amount that will be received as well as timing.

During the period the Company wrote off management fee receivables where recovery is deemed remote. This write-off has been included in Provisions. The provision which was previously provided against this balance has been reversed.

5	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
,	ADMINISTRATIVE EXICENSES	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		£000	£000
	Auditors' remuneration:		
	Audit of these financial statements	40	53
	Staff costs		
	- Wages and salaries	(78)	(179)
	- Social security costs	(99)	•
	- Share based-payment expense	(123)	22
	- Other staff-related costs	(1)	5
		(301)	(152)
	Other administrative expenses	4,501	166
	Administrative Expenses	4,240	67

Average number of employees

Wages and salary costs for 2022 reflect the release of accruals in the period. In the prior period these costs included specific carry plan costs which were offset in other administrative expenses as they are recovered through transfer pricing agreements. Other administrative expenses includes £31,902 (2021: £69,548) mainly for the cost of services provided to the Company by Deutsche Bank AG London Branch.

Other administrative expenses also include a specific operational loss item relating to accruals on a fund related matter.

	INTEREST INCOME/(EXPENSE)	<u>2022</u> £000	<u>2021</u> £000
	Profit before taxation is arrived at after taking into account:		
	Interest income/(expense)	64	(4)
		64	(4)
	Interest income increased in the period due to the higher interest rate	environment.	
7	TAXATION	2022	<u>2021</u>
	(a) Analysis of tax on Profit/(Loss)	<u>0003</u>	<u>£000</u>
	Current tax		
	Group relief (charge)/credit for the year Adjustment in respect of prior periods	- -	97 (37)
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	<u> </u>	60
	Deferred tax	·	
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(40)	(46)
	Adjustment in respect of previous periods Effect of tax rate change	3	44
	Enter of tax rate ortalises	(34)	(2)
	Total tax (charge)/credit on Profit/(Loss)	(34)	59
	Total tax (charge)/credit on Profit/(Loss) (b) Current tax reconciliation	(34)	59
	· · · · · ·	e of corporation tax, is 19% (2021 - 19%) ons set out in the following reconciliation.	
	(b) Current tax reconciliation The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate	e of corporation tax, is 19% (2021 - 19%)	
	(b) Current tax reconciliation The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate	e of corporation tax, is 19% (2021 - 19%) ons set out in the following reconciliation.). The actual tax • <u>2021</u>
	(b) Current tax reconciliation The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate (charge) / credit for the year differs from the standard rate for the reason	e of corporation tax, is 19% (2021 - 19%) ons set out in the following reconciliation. 2022 £000	. The actual tax
	(b) Current tax reconciliation The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate (charge) / credit for the year differs from the standard rate for the reason. Loss before taxation Tax on Loss at standard rate Effects of:	e of corporation tax, is 19% (2021 - 19%) ons set out in the following reconciliation. 2022 £000 (4,466)	. The actual tax
	(b) Current tax reconciliation The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate (charge) / credit for the year differs from the standard rate for the reason. Loss before taxation Tax on Loss at standard rate Effects of: Non-taxable income	e of corporation tax, is 19% (2021 - 19%) ons set out in the following reconciliation. 2022 £000 (4,466) 848	. The actual tax . 2021 £000 . (243)
	(b) Current tax reconciliation The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate (charge) / credit for the year differs from the standard rate for the reason. Loss before taxation Tax on Loss at standard rate Effects of: Non-taxable income Adjustment in respect of share-based compensation	e of corporation tax, is 19% (2021 - 19%) ons set out in the following reconciliation. 2022 £000 (4,466) 848	. The actual tax
	(b) Current tax reconciliation The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate (charge) / credit for the year differs from the standard rate for the reason. Loss before taxation Tax on Loss at standard rate Effects of: Non-taxable income	e of corporation tax, is 19% (2021 - 19%) ons set out in the following reconciliation. 2022 £000 (4,466) 848	. The actual tax . 2021 £000 . (243)
	(b) Current tax reconciliation The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate (charge) / credit for the year differs from the standard rate for the reason. Loss before taxation Tax on Loss at standard rate Effects of: Non-taxable income Adjustment in respect of share-based compensation Effect of tax rate change	e of corporation tax, is 19% (2021 - 19%) ons set out in the following reconciliation. 2022 £000 (4,466) 848	. The actual tax . 2021 £000 . (243)

The main corporation tax rate is 19%.

In the Budget on 3 March 2021, the Government announced an increase in the main corporation tax rate to 25% from 1 April 2023. Substantive enactment occured on 24 May 2021. This will increase the Company's future current tax charge and deferred tax asset accordingly.

Deferred tax at 31 December 2022 has been calculated at the rate when the asset is expected to be realised or the liability is expected to be settled, that is substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

	DEBTORS		2022	<u>2021</u>
		Note	0003	£000
	Other debtors		12	257
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		2,175	2,628
	Group relief receivable		=	62
	Deferred tax asset	11		21
			2,187	2,968
	The reduction in debtors balance reflects the on-write-off of irrecoverable balances. The amounts for £770,934 (2021: £312,890).			
9	CASH AT BANK		2022	202
			£000	£000£
	Cash at bank		12,891	13,104
10	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one	year		
			2022	202
		Note	<u>2022</u>	2021
		Note	<u>0003</u>	<u>0003</u>
	Other creditors		4,766	32:
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		1,013	2,028
	Group relief payable		-	•
	Deferred tax liability	11	3	
	Corporation tax payable			
			5,782	2,351
•	The increase in the other creditors balance was	due to provision on a fund relat	ed matter.	
11	DEFERRED TAXATION		<u>2022</u>	202
			£000	£000
	•			
	Provision at 1 January		22	24
	Deferred tax charged in income statement for th	e period	(34)	
	20.0	•		(2
	Other comprehensive income	·	. 9	
		·	. 9	
	Other comprehensive income	 : as at December 2022 (2021:	£ nil). Deferred tax assets a	22
12	Other comprehensive income Provision at 31 December The entity has unutilised tax losses of £5,250k carried forward only to the extent that the realisation	 : as at December 2022 (2021:	£ nil). Deferred tax assets a probable.	22 are recognised and
. 12	Other comprehensive income Provision at 31 December The entity has unutilised tax losses of £5,250k	 : as at December 2022 (2021:	£ nil). Deferred tax assets a probable.	2021
	Other comprehensive income Provision at 31 December The entity has unutilised tax losses of £5,250k carried forward only to the extent that the realisation	 : as at December 2022 (2021:	£ nil). Deferred tax assets a probable.	22 are recognised and
. 12	Other comprehensive income Provision at 31 December The entity has unutilised tax losses of £5,250k carried forward only to the extent that the realisations of the second secon	 : as at December 2022 (2021:	£ nil). Deferred tax assets a probable.	22 are recognised and 2021
. 12	Other comprehensive income Provision at 31 December The entity has unutilised tax losses of £5,250k carried forward only to the extent that the realisa SHARE CAPITAL Allotted, called up and fully paid:	 : as at December 2022 (2021:	£ nil). Deferred tax assets a probable.	22 are recognised and 2021 £000
12	Other comprehensive income Provision at 31 December The entity has unutilised tax losses of £5,250k carried forward only to the extent that the realisations of the second secon	 : as at December 2022 (2021:	£ nil). Deferred tax assets a probable. 2022 £000	22 are recognised and 2021 £000
. 12	Other comprehensive income Provision at 31 December The entity has unutilised tax losses of £5,250k carried forward only to the extent that the realisates that the realisates of the extent that the realisates	 : as at December 2022 (2021:	£ nil). Deferred tax assets a probable. 2022 £000	2021 2021 2000 42,422 (35,000
. 12	Other comprehensive income Provision at 31 December The entity has unutilised tax losses of £5,250k carried forward only to the extent that the realisates that the realisates of the extent that the realisates	 : as at December 2022 (2021:	(3) £ nil). Deferred tax assets a probable. 2022. £000 7,422 - 7,422	2221 2021 2000 42,422 (35,000) 7,422
12	Other comprehensive income Provision at 31 December The entity has unutilised tax losses of £5,250k carried forward only to the extent that the realisates that the realisates of the extent that the realisates	 : as at December 2022 (2021:	(3) £ nil). Deferred tax assets a probable. 2022 £000 7,422 - 7,422	2021 £000 42,422 (35,000 7,422
12	Other comprehensive income Provision at 31 December The entity has unutilised tax losses of £5,250k carried forward only to the extent that the realisates SHARE CAPITAL Allotted, called up and fully paid: Ordinary shares of £1 each Share repurchase	 : as at December 2022 (2021:	(3) £ nil). Deferred tax assets a probable. 2022. £000 7,422 - 7,422	2021 £000 42,422 (35,000 7,422
12	Other comprehensive income Provision at 31 December The entity has unutilised tax losses of £5,250k carried forward only to the extent that the realisates that the realisates of the extent that the realisates	 : as at December 2022 (2021:	(3) £ nil). Deferred tax assets a probable. 2022 £000 7,422 - 7,422	22 are recognised and 2021
12	Other comprehensive income Provision at 31 December The entity has unutilised tax losses of £5,250k carried forward only to the extent that the realisates SHARE CAPITAL Allotted, called up and fully paid: Ordinary shares of £1 each Share repurchase Allotted, called up and fully paid:	 : as at December 2022 (2021:	(3) £ nii). Deferred tax assets a probable. 2022 £000 7,422 - 7,422 2022 No	2221 2021 2021 2000 42,422 (35,000) 7,422

13 SHARE-BASED RESERVE

The share-based reserve comprises the fair value of the actual of estimated number of unexercised shares and share options granted to the Company's employees recognized in accordance with the accounting policy adopted for equity-settled share-based compensation in Note 2 (i).

14 SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

DWS Share-Based Plans (cash-settled)

The DWS Group made grants of share-based compensation under the DWS Equity Plan. This plan represents a contingent right to receive a cash payment by referencing to the value of DWS shares during a specified time period.

In September 2018 one-off IPO related awards under the DWS Stock Appreciation Rights (SAR) Plan were granted to all DWS employees. A limited number of DWS senior managers were granted a one-off IPO related Performance Share Unit (PSU) under the DWS Equity Plan instead.

The DWS SAR Plan represents a contingent right to receive a cash payment equal to any appreciation (or gain) in the value of a set number of notional DWS shares over a fixed period of time. This award does not provide any entitlement to receive DWS shares, voting rights or associated dividends.

The share awards granted under the terms and conditions of any share-based compensation plan are forfeited fully or partly if the recipient voluntarily terminates employment before the end of the relevant vesting period (or the end of the retention period for Upfront Awards). Vesting usually continues after termination of employment in cases such as redundancy or retirement.

The following table outlines the basic terms of the DWS share-based plans:

Grant year/s	Award Type	Vesting Schedule	Eligibility
2018	SAR Award (one-off IPO	For non-MRTs:	all DWS employees ³
DWS SAR Plan	related award)	June 1, 2021⁴	
		For MRTs:	
		March 1, 2023 ²	

MRT = Material Risk Taker

1 Depending on their individual regulatory status, a 6 months retention period (AIFMD/UCITS MRTs) or a 12-months retention period (InstVV MRTs) applies after vesting

2 Unless the employee received PSU Award

3 In 2020, two Early Exercise windows were offered to non-MRTs leading to accelerated vesting and exercise upon acceptance. For outstanding awards, a 4-year exercise period applies following vesting/retention period.

14 SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

The following table sets out the movements in share award units:

	DWS SAR Plan					
*		2022		2021		
	Number of Awards	Weighted- average exercise price	Number of Awards	Weighted- average exercise price	· · · · · ·	
Share Units (in thousands)						
Outstanding at beginning of year	0.1	€ 24.65	0.2	€ 24.65		
Granted	0	€ 0.00	0	€ 0.00		
Released or exercised	0	€ 0.00	0	€ 24.65		
Forfeited	0	€ 0.00	0	€ 24.65		
Expired	0	€ 0.00	0	€ 0.00		
Other movements ¹	0	€ 0.00	0	€ 24.65		
Outstanding at end of year	0.1	€ 24.65	0.1	€ 24.65		
Of which, exercisable	0.1	24.65	0.1	€ 0.00		

The following table sets out key information regarding awards granted, released and remaining in the year:

	Weighted average	Weighted average	2022	Weighted average	Weighted average	2021 Weighted average	
	fair value per		remaining	fair value per award granted in year	share price at exercise / release in year	remaining contractual life in years	
DWS SAR Plan	€ 0.00	€ 0.00	2	€ 0.00	€ 39.90	4	

The fair value of outstanding share-based awards recognised in the income statement up to the period ending 2022 and 2021 was £ 1.0 thousand and £ 1.2 thousand respectively, of which £ 1.0 thousand (2021: £ 1.2 thousand) relate to fully vested awards

The fair value of the DWS SAR Plan awards have been measured using the Black-Scholes model, incorporating a tree-based pricer for the pricing of American option. The liabilities incurred are re-measured at the end of each reporting period until settlement. The principal inputs being the market value on reporting date, discounted for any dividends foregone over the holding periods of the award, and adjustment for expected and actual levels of vesting which includes estimating the number of eligible employees leaving DB Group and number of employees eligible for early retirement.

The inputs used in the measurement of the fair values at grant date and measurement date of the DWS SAR Plan awards were as follows:

	Measurement date Dec 31, 2022	Measurement date Dec 31, 2021 SAR
	SAR	
Units (in thousands)	0.1	0.1
Fair value (weighted average)	€ 7.59	€ 11.41
Share price	€ 30.36	€ 35.48
Exercise price	€ 24.65	€ 24.65
Expected volatility (weighted-average) in %	32	32
Expected life (weighted-average) in years	. 2	4
Expected dividends (% of income)	65	65
	· ·	

Given there is no liquid market for implied volatility of DWS shares, the calculation of DWS share price volatility is based on 5-year historical data for DWS and a comparable peer group.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

15 RETIREMENT BENEFITS (IAS 19)

Directors and employees of the Company can be members of the DB Group defined contribution or benefit schemes operated by DB Group Services (UK) Limited, details of which are disclosed in the financial statements of that company.

The Company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the defined benefit schemes due to the complexity of the scheme and as such has presented its defined benefit schemes as a defined contribution scheme.

The surplus of the Group defined benefit schemes recognised by DB Group Services (UK) Limited, the Principal Employer as at 31 December 2022, was £790,557,000 (2021: £915,211,000).

As detailed in the accounting policy note, the pension costs are recharged by the principal employer, DB Group Services (UK) Limited, in accordance with actuarial advice.

The financial statements of DB Group Services (UK) Limited show full details of the assumptions and valuation techniques applied by the actuaries in assessing the gains and losses at year end.

16 ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND OTHER PARENT UNDERTAKINGS

On the 14 December 2017, the Company was sold to DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA (formally Deutsche Asset Management Holding SE) in preparation for the partial IPO of Deutsche Asset Management which took place in March 2018. Prior to this, Deutsche Asset Management Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, was the Company's immediate controlling entity.

Deutsche Bank AG, a joint stock corporation with limited liability incorporated in the Federal Republic of Germany, is the Company's ultimate controlling entity, also being the ultimate parent company and the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group for which group financial statements are drawn up.

Copies of the group financial statements prepared in respect of Deutsche Bank AG may be obtained from the Company

Secretariat, Deutsche Bank AG, London branch, Winchester House, 1 Great Winchester Street, London EC2N 2DB.

17 PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company is subject to regulation in all of the territories in which it operates its investment businesses. In the UK, where the Group primarily operates, the FCA has broad powers, including powers to investigate marketing and sales practices.

The Company, like other financial organisations, is subject to legal proceedings, complaints and regulatory proceedings, complaints and regulatory discussions, reviews and challenges in the normal course of its business. All such material matters are periodically reassessed, with the assistance of external professional advisers where appropriate, to determine the likelihood of the Company incurring a liability. Where it is concluded that it is more likely than not that a material outflow will be made a provision is established based on management's best estimate of the amount that will be payable. In some cases it will not be possible to form a view, for example because the facts are unclear or because further time is needed to properly investigate, and no provisions are held for such matters. It is not possible to predict with certainty the extent and timing of the financial impact of legal proceedings, complaints and related regulatory matters.

18 SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The Company performed an evaluation of subsequent events through 25 April 2023 which is the date the financial statements were made available to be issued. The Company determined that based on this evaluation and the level of business activity there were no items that would affect the reported amounts in the financial statements as of 31 December 2022.