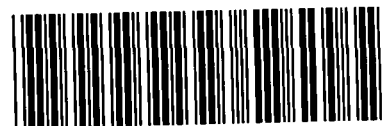

DWS Alternatives Global Limited

Company number: 5603289

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

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").

The position at the end of the year is reflected in the audited Statement of Financial Position set out on page 11.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021, after providing for taxation, show a loss of £1,246,227 (2020: profit of £3,558,577).

The Directors did not recommend the payment of a dividend during the year (2020: nil).

GOING CONCERN

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic report on pages 4 to 6. This includes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its risk profile and associated management objective.

The company has adequate capital and liquidity. The directors perform an annual going concern review that considers, under a stress test scenario, the Company's ability to meet its financial obligations as they fall due, for a period of at least twelve months after the date that the financial statements are signed. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully in the current economic outlook and the financial statements of the Company have 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 2021 were as follows:

S.J.T. Shaw	Appointed 26 October 2005
H.M.M. Mackenzie	Appointed 06 October 2016
M. McDonald	Appointed 12 June 2019
J. Hardman	Appointed 16 July 2019
B.R. McConnell	Appointed 23 September 2021
J.G.M Webster	Appointed 07 December 2021
J.R. Hammond	Resigned 30 June 2021

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

A.W. Bartlett was reappointed as the Secretary of the Company on 25 October 2017.

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

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The Company has considered the environmental impact and emissions of its own operations and has determined that its GHG emissions

Carbon emissions in tCO ₂ e	Change	2021	2020
Total market-based GHG emissions	-37%	113.8	181.46
Scope 1	-14%	45.2	52.75
Scope 2	-41%	64.5	109.7
Scope 3 - Cat. 6 Business travel	-78%	4.2	19

The methodology adopted is in accordance with GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1. Scope 3 includes emissions from Business Travel. DWS Real Estate emissions for 2021 are determined on a pro-rata average FTE basis from DB Group emissions (natural gas, liquid fossil fuels, renewable and grid electricity, district heating, cooling and steam) and relate to the period October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021. All 2020 emissions results based upon the calendar year. The most appropriate emission factors have been used for each activity data type from internationally recognised sources e.g. DEFRA (2018 and 19), GHG Protocol, eGRID (2018) and IEA (2019), RE-DISS (2018) or if more relevant from country or contract specific sources. The factors include all GHGs where possible and the gases' Global Warming Potential as per the IPCC AR5 assessments

Total UK energy use is 971,237 kWh consisting of:

Energy consumption in kWh	Change	2021	2020
Total energy consumption	-3%	971,237	1,001,351
Total energy from combustion	-8%	210,465	227,632
Electric consumption	-5%	538,818	565,722

Market based GHG emissions (incl. renewables, excl. carbon credits) 0.98 tCO₂e/per FTE (down from 1.56 in 2020) or Market based GHG emissions (incl. renewables, excluding carbon credits) 0.03 tCO₂e/per sqm (down from 0.04 in 2020).

Scope 1, 2 and 3 reductions are mainly due to increased renewable electricity purchases to around 90 % of all electricity, energy efficiency measures and an almost total ban on travel for most of the year.

The Company's parent, DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA (DWS Group) has prepared a Climate Report for 2021 and has formulated a comprehensive firm-wide Sustainability Strategy. DWS Group continues to encourage investee companies to commit to net zero target setting frameworks for greenhouse gas reduction, work with our clients on decarbonisation goals for their priorities and aim to further collaborate with other stakeholders and investor initiatives.

To comply with our responsibilities, DWS Group has continued to design and implement processes across the organization, as well as enhance disclosures on these topics to provide transparency for clients, shareholders and regulators.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

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

**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, the 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 unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 28th day of July 2022.



A. W. Bartlett
Secretary

Registered office
Winchester House
1 Great Winchester Street
London EC2N 2DB
Company number: 5603289

STRATEGIC REPORT
For the year ended 31 December 2021

PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

The Company creates new products via manufacturing alternative fund strategies and also offers portfolio management across various asset classes including Infrastructure, Private Equity, Real Estate and Liquid Real Asset product lines.

Portfolio management services are provided by the investment professional teams that specialize in the different alternatives product lines and they actively manage the funds and products in order to maximise returns for clients.

Portfolio Management can be offered on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis. Where discretion is awarded to the manager, all investment decisions of the Fund will be taken by the Board of Directors (or its Committees), setting guidelines and authorising decisions (appointments and dispositions) are consistent with the mandate awarded to the manager and ensuring compliance at all times with the fiduciary duty of the manager.

RISK PROFILE

The Company is wholly owned by the DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA (DWS Group) 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 controlling risk management principles, approaches and control policies within the Annual Report for 2021, which can be found under the heading 'Risk Management' on the DWS Group website (<https://group.dws.com/press-and-communications-report>). The governance and processes followed by the entity for financial, non-financial and investment risk management, are documented locally in the DWS UK Risk Management Framework.

The CEO and the Board of Directors of DWS Alternatives Global Limited have ultimate responsibility for risk management and oversight, including ICAAP. The Board delegates certain tasks to the DWS Board Risk Committee, established with the purpose of maintaining effective risk, compliance, customer outcome and regulatory focused framework relevant to DWS UK entities.

Operational Risk

Due to the nature of the Company's businesses as well as the services and products it provides, main risks it is exposed to are operational risk (including conduct risk) and reputational risks. These are managed by the respective business control teams and monitored by control functions with ongoing assessments provided to the DWS UK Board Risk Committee and reported to the Company's Board of Directors, as required. In the case of potential reputational risk matters involving DWS Alternatives Global Limited, they are managed via the reputational risk process. The relevant control function or Board sponsor will inform the rest of the Board members of the matter and decision.

Business Risk

The business revenues are based on management fees which are driven by assets under management (AUM) such as committed capital from investors or net asset value (NAV) of the funds, whilst performance fees are driven by funds' performance against an agreed benchmark. The evaluation of the AUM, which impacts both management and performance fees, can be impacted by the underlying performance of the funds and also by external Market risk conditions and factors, such as prevailing economic conditions, investor sentiment, foreign exchange rates and funds/products investment liquidity. Finally, the Company primarily manages close ended funds only, limiting the risk of capital outflow during the life of the fund. P&L development against plan is monitored via the DWS Alternatives Global Limited Board of Directors.

To a lesser extent, DWS Alternatives Global limited is exposed to limited financial risk, Credit, Market and Liquidity risks are monitored by UK Finance, and reported to the Board.

Other macro environmental risks

On February 24, 2022, Russia commenced military action against Ukraine. In response to the Russian military action against Ukraine, the West has moved to impose broad-based sanctions targeting Russia. Sanctions are subject to rapid change and it is also possible that new direct or indirect secondary sanctions could be imposed by the United States (or other jurisdictions) on entities doing business with Russia. Such developments could have a potential impact on European companies, hence these technology based risks are monitored by the respective support functions covering information security.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

Other macro environmental risks (continued)

Furthermore, dependency on Russian gas remains high and Russia's (and Ukraine's) role as a commodities supplier might lead to further spikes in inflation. Such political uncertainty and geopolitical risk developments could affect both overall market risk sentiment and assets exposed to the conflicts, sanctions or sources of uncertainty, leading to negative performance and potentially outflows from our fiduciary business.

The risk of a higher inflation and interest rate regime may become a re-pricing event for financial markets, for example impacting equity markets due to higher opportunity costs compared to fixed income securities as well as higher discount rate for future profits. Fixed income markets would suffer through the inverse relationship between prices and interest rates. Economic growth may be slowed down or could be weakened and governments as well as private market participants with high debt levels may face increased funding costs or might have to offload assets. Broad based pressure on market prices may additionally lead to a lack of liquidity as well as outflows from our fiduciary business. Market conditions will be monitored to ensure that the Company responds to client demands however these effects may impact the value of underlying investments in alternative funds which could lower the Company's long term returns. Market conditions may also lead to the delay of new fund launches.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Company's Risk Appetite Statement ("RAS") is articulated taking into account both the strategy, the risk profile and the top-down integration of business planning and governance processes as well as the bottom-up risk assessment, risk monitoring and escalation processes applied in day-to-day management of business activities. The below metrics are presented and reviewed at the UK Board Risk Committee during the year to assess financial stability per the regulatory requirements.

KPI Measure	Description	Black	Green	Amber	Red	Actual KPI
Regulatory Capital ratio	Aligned with Group risk appetite tolerances. Set up well above the regulatory minimum of 100% and include impact of orderly wind down.	< 100%	> 126%	Between 105% - 126%	100% - 105%	199%
Net Income (2021)	Post-tax income projection for the full year based on internal forecast process.	< (54.6)m	≥ 0m	Between GBP 0m – (14.6)m	(14.6)m – (54.6)m	GBP (1.2)m

The Company's KPIs are green for both measures.

Risk appetite thresholds for the entity, including 'traffic light' levels for the regulatory capital ratio and net income metrics were set in March 2021. These will be updated during 2022 to align with the new IFPR regulations that apply to the Company.

CURRENT PERIOD PERFORMANCE

GBP'000	2021	2020
Revenue	76,282	82,508
Expenses	78,391	78,762
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(2,109)	3,746
Surplus Capital	75.6m	54.6m
Liquidity	52.1m	58.5m
AUM	17.8bn	16.3bn

The decrease in revenue is due to lower management fees in the period as certain funds reach maturity, partially offset by higher transaction fees.

Surplus Capital is determined by the excess of capital resources over and above the regulatory requirement.

The Liquidity measure reflects the cash balance held by the Company plus receivables which are due within 90 days, less current liabilities.

GBP'000	2021	2020 (restated)
Assets	231,702	253,980
Liabilities	(75,942)	(96,668)
Equity	155,760	157,312

The decrease in assets and liabilities is mainly due to the settlement of various intercompany balances. The comparative figures for the prior period have been restated. A more detailed summary of the impacts have been presented in Note 17 on page 24.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2021

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The annual planning exercise run by DWS Group generates a five year business plan at a legal entity level. The business plan for the Company is built on the expectation for new business activities to generate positive value for the Company's shareholders with a pipeline of new products to be launched during the course of 2022.

Section 172 (1) Statement

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 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;
- 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.

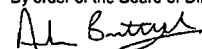
The responsibility for managing macro financial risk, impact on climate change and corporate responsibility arising from climate and environment-related factors is set out at DWS Group level and therefore also covers the Company.

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

28th day of July 2022



A. W. Bartlett
Secretary

Registered office
Winchester House
1 Great Winchester Street
London EC2N 2DB
Company number: 5603289

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
DWS ALTERNATIVES GLOBAL LIMITED**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DWS Alternatives Global Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 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 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*;
- 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.

Going Concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

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 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
DWS ALTERNATIVES GLOBAL LIMITED (continued)**

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.

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 3, 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
DWS ALTERNATIVES GLOBAL LIMITED (continued)**

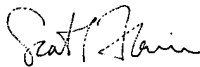
Auditor's responsibilities

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.

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
28 July 2022

INCOME STATEMENT
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	<u>2021</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>£000</u>
Turnover	2(b), 4	76,282	82,508
Administrative expenses	5	(78,268)	(80,257)
OPERATING PROFIT / (LOSS)		(1,986)	2,251
Interest (expense) income and similar income	6	(122)	1,495
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		(2,108)	3,746
Tax charge / benefit on profit / (loss)	7	862	(187)
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		(1,246)	3,559

The profit / (loss) for the year has arisen from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form part of these accounts.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000 (Restated)
Investments		5	4
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors*	8, 17	76,892	92,315
Cash at bank	9	154,805	161,661
		231,697	253,976
CURRENT LIABILITIES*	10, 17	(75,942)	(96,668)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		155,755	157,308
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		155,760	157,312
NET ASSETS		155,760	157,312
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	12	104,007	104,007
Share premium account		6,993	6,993
Share based reserve	13	3,559	3,865
Profit and loss account*	17	41,201	42,447
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		155,760	157,312

* The comparative figures for the prior period have been restated. A more detailed summary of the impacts have been presented in Note 17 on page 24

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form part of these accounts.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on

28th July

2022

Signed by 
JOHN G. M. WEBSTER
for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Company number: 5603289

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

	<u>Profit and Loss</u> <u>Account</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Ordinary Share</u> <u>Capital</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Share Premium</u> <u>Account</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Share Based</u> <u>Reserve</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
Balance at 1 January 2021	42,447	104,007	6,993	3,865	157,312
Share-based payment recharge	-	-	-	(306)	(306)
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Loss for the financial year	(1,246)	-	-	-	(1,246)
Balance at 31 December 2021	41,201	104,007	6,993	3,559	155,760

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (RESTATED)
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	<u>Profit and Loss</u> <u>Account</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Ordinary Share</u> <u>Capital</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Share Premium</u> <u>Account</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Share Based</u> <u>Reserve</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>£000</u>
Balance at 1 January 2020 as previously reported	31,194	104,007	6,993	2,840	145,034
Impact of restatement (Note 17)	7,694	-	-	-	7,694
Restated Balance at 1 January 2020	38,888	104,007	6,993	2,840	152,728
Share-based payment recharge	-	-	-	1,025	1,025
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the financial year	3,559	-	-	-	3,559
Restated Balance at 31 December 2020	42,447	104,007	6,993	3,865	157,312

* The comparative figures for the prior period have been restated. A more detailed summary of the impacts have been presented in Note 17 on page 24

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form part of these accounts.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

DWS Alternative (Global) Limited (the "Company") is a private company incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The registered number is 5603289 and the registered address is Winchester House, 1 Great Winchester Street, London EC2N 2DB.

Audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 were reviewed by the Board of Directors on 28 July 2022 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 UK ("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.

- i. 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>).

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

These financial statements apply the below accounting policies;

a CONVENTION

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

b 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 customer; identifying the relevant performance obligations; determining the amount of consideration to be received under the contract; allocating the consideration to each performance obligation; and earning the revenue as the performance obligations are satisfied.

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 customer.

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.

Performance fees

Performance fees are calculated as a percentage of applicable portfolio's performance in excess of a defined hurdle benchmark within a specified measurement period. The performance fees are recognised when the quantum of the fee is known, and it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal will not occur, typically upon crystallisation date at the end of the specified measurement period. Once crystallised, performance fees typically cannot be clawed-back. Performance fees are stated net of value added tax and any applicable rebates and discounts.

c INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

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

d 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, 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. (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.

e PERFORMANCE-BASED INCENTIVE PLAN

Performance-based Incentive Plan (carry plan) expenses are accounted for as deferred compensation. 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.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f PENSION SCHEMES

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. 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 account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

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

The expected cost of pensions payable under the group's funded defined benefit schemes, and of other unfunded post-retirement benefits, is charged to the Company by the Principal Employer and is recognised in the Income Statement Account so as to spread this cost over the service lives of employees in schemes. Variations from the regular cost are spread over the expected remaining service lives of current employees in the schemes and are included in the recharge to the Company. The costs are assessed in accordance with the advice of qualified actuaries, the last formal actuarial valuation was carried out for pensions and for other post-retirement benefits as of 31st December 2018 and performed on a roll-forward basis for 31st December 2021.

The Company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the schemes and information regarding any surplus/deficit of the scheme is not currently available as of 31 December 2021 and as such adopts the IAS 19 exemption for the accounting of actuarial gains and losses which are borne by the Principal Employer. Further details of the schemes as required by IAS 19 are disclosed in the statutory financial statements of DB Group Services (UK) Limited.

g 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 are translated at the rates ruling at that date. These translation differences are dealt with in the income statement.

h SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

DWS Share-Based Plans (cash-settled)

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 Group. Both Awards (DWS Equity Plan and DWS Stock Appreciation Rights (SAR) Plan) are considered as share-based cash-settled awards.

DB Share-Based Plans (equity-settled)

The Group employees continue to participate in the DB Equity Plan under the rules established for Deutsche Bank Group 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 reflected in the equity in the consolidated financial statements of the Group as Deutsche Bank AG has the obligation to settle the shares.

All share based compensation are accounted for in accordance with IFRS2 where the associated expenses are recognised by the Company (in Profit and Loss or Equity) over the term of the associated vesting period.

i DIVIDENDS ON SHARES PRESENTED WITHIN SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS

Dividends are only recognised as a liability at that date they are formally approved for payment by the Company. Declared dividends that have not yet been approved for payment are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

j GOING CONCERN

The Company's 2021 business activities and outlook, together with the principal business risks and uncertainties that are likely to affect its future development, performance and position and the director's strategy and processes for managing these risks, including developing and implementing operational and financial resilience, are set out in the Strategic report and Directors Report on pages 1 to 6.

The directors perform an annual going concern review that considers the Company's ability to meet its financial obligations as they fall due, for a period of at least twelve months after the date that the financial statements are signed. As outlined in the entity's Going Concern assessment document, the directors have considered:

- Stress tests on reasonable plausible downside scenarios including any impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic for the next 12 months
- Level of existing and projected cash resources available in a stressed scenario;
- Regulatory capital requirements in a stressed scenario;
- Reverse stress tests; and

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- The interdependency of The Company's operations and finances on other entities within The group, and The overall operational and financial stability of The group as a whole.

Based on the above, the directors have concluded that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future (for a period of at least twelve months after the date that the financial statements are signed). Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

k TRANSFER PRICING

The Company makes use of the international network within DWS Group to provide its services as an asset management company. The remuneration of corresponding intra-Group services on the basis of transfer pricing models is a key area. Risks from the non-recognition of transfer pricing is limited by the comprehensive determination of activity and corresponding models and methods in the form of a global transfer pricing policy and supplementary documentation (e.g. benchmark analyses), taking into account the applicable transfer pricing guidelines and relevant local regulations. Overall, it cannot be ruled out that the identification, methods and guidelines used may not be accepted by the respective local tax authorities and subsequent adjustments required. For this reason, despite transfer pricing policies and documentation that comply with the rules, it is possible that tax risks may arise, including subsequent taxation of income from previous fiscal years. In the event of non-recognition of underlying transfer prices, there is also the possibility of processing corrections in subsequent accounting periods.

l 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. Actual results in future periods could differ for such estimates. Estimates and assumptions are mainly used in the following areas of the financial statements and are disclosed in the corresponding notes:

- Determining fair value of share based compensation
- Determining fair value of performance based incentive plans
- 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.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

3 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Directors' emoluments	24	248
Amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes	-	36
	<u>24</u>	<u>284</u>
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	-	3

During the year, no directors received shares or payments under long term incentive schemes. (2020: 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 £23,541.66 and the pension contributions were £0.00. (2020: The aggregate of emoluments and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was £224,189.33 and the pension contributions were £846.75).

	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Number of</u>
	<u>Directors</u>	<u>Directors</u>
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of Directors under:		
Money purchase incentive schemes	-	3
No Directors exercised any shares option under long term incentives scheme.		

4 TURNOVER

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Investment Management Fees	62,299	76,133
Performance Fees	4,766	3,270
Transaction Fees	9,217	3,105
	<u>76,282</u>	<u>82,508</u>

5 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Auditor's remuneration:		(Restated)
Audit of these financial statements	60	49
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Staff costs*		(Restated)
- Wages and salaries	30,869	27,265
- Social security costs	4,020	4,050
- Pension costs	1,475	1,552
- Share based payment expenses	3,616	3,424
- Other staff-related costs	774	620
Other administrative expenses	<u>37,454</u>	<u>43,297</u>
	<u>78,268</u>	<u>80,257</u>

All staff are employed by a fellow subsidiary undertaking; DB Group Services (UK) Limited, and their costs of £40,753,814 (2020: £36,910,816) are recharged to the Company.

Other administrative expenses includes £2,740,186 (2020: £4,333,325) mainly for the cost of services provided to the Company by Deutsch Bank AG London Branch in relation to support services across infrastructure and control teams.

* Comparative balances were restated accordingly and a summary of the impacts has been presented in note 17 on page 24.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

5 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (continued)

The average number of employees employed by the Group Company and recharged to the Company during the year are as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Average number of employees	116	116

All staff are involved in the main activities of the business.

6 OTHER INTEREST INCOME

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Profit before taxation is arrived at after taking into account:		
Other interest income and similar charges:		
Interest income (expense)	(84)	263
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	(38)	1,232
	<u>(122)</u>	<u>1,495</u>

The interest expense in the period includes £153,433 that is due on the late payment of corporation tax which arises on the prior year adjustments as summarised in note 17 on page 24.

7 TAXATION

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
<i>Current Taxation</i>		
Group Relief charge for the year	456	(1,181)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	103	216
	<u>559</u>	<u>(965)</u>
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(15)	503
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	49	86
Effect of tax rate change	269	189
	<u>303</u>	<u>778</u>
Total tax charge on profit	<u>862</u>	<u>(187)</u>

The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the pro-rated UK standard rate of corporation tax, is 19% (2020: 19.00%). The actual tax charge for the year differs than the standard rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Profit on ordinary activities	<u>(2,108)</u>	<u>3,746</u>
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities at standard rate	400	(712)
Effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	(26)	(26)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	152	302
Adjustment in respect of share based compensation	67	60
Effect of tax change rate	269	189
Total tax charge	<u>862</u>	<u>(187)</u>

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 is expected later in 2021. Should substantive enactment occurred in 24 May 2021. This will increase the Company's future current tax charge and deferred tax asset accordingly.

The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2021 has been calculated based on the rate of 19% substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

8	DEBTORS	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000 (Restated)
	Trade Debtors	17	10,579	13,933
	Amounts owed by group undertaking	17	57,124	73,673
	Group relief receivable		470	-
	Deferred tax asset	11	2,364	2,130
	Other	17	6,355	2,579
			<u>76,892</u>	<u>92,315</u>

The reduction in debtors during the period is driven by the settlement of inter-company receivables. The comparative figures for the prior period have been restated. A more detailed summary of the impacts have been presented in Note 17 on page 24.

9	CASH AT BANK		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Cash at bank		154,805	161,661

10	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		2021 £000	2020 £000 (Restated)
	Amounts owed to group undertaking	17	34,742	57,812
	Group relief payable		-	1,154
	Corporation tax liability	17	1,043	1,043
	Other	17	40,157	36,659
			<u>75,942</u>	<u>96,668</u>

The reduction in creditors during the period is driven by the settlement of inter-company payables. The amounts owed to group undertaking includes a payable to DB Group Services (UK) Limited for £7,494,055 (2020: £8,582,518) in respect of staff related costs as well as a payable to Deutsche Bank AG London Branch for £6,324,336 (2020: £14,785,191) which arises in its capacity as paying agent for the Company's vendor costs. These balances are typically paid quarterly in arrears.

The comparative figures for the prior period have been restated. A more detailed summary of the impacts have been presented in Note 17 on page 24.

11	DEFERRED TAXATION		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Balance at 1 January		2,130	1,390
	Profit and Loss Account		303	778
	Statement of Total Recognised Gains & Losses		(69)	(38)
	Balance at 31 December		<u>2,364</u>	<u>2,130</u>

12	SHARE CAPITAL		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:			
	Ordinary shares of £1 each		104,007	104,007
	Additional issuance of shares of £1 each		-	-
			<u>104,007</u>	<u>104,007</u>
			2021 No	2020 No
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:			
	15,007,001 ordinary shares of £1 each		15,007,001	15,007,001
	89,000,000 Additional issuance of shares of £1 each		89,000,000	89,000,000
	Ordinary shares of £1 each		<u>104,007,001</u>	<u>104,007,001</u>

13 SHARE-BASED RESERVE

The share based reserve reflects the mark-to-market impact since grant for any unexercised shares and share options granted to the company's employees and recognized in accordance with the accounting policy adopted for equity-settled share-based compensation in note 2(h).

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

14 SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

There are two categories of share-based compensation plans, which are described below: DWS Share-Based Plans (cash-settled) and the DB Equity Plan (equity settled).

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 DWS Equity Plan is a phantom share plan representing a contingent right to receive a cash payment by referencing to the value of DWS shares during a specified period of time.

The award recipient for any share-based compensation plan is not entitled to receive dividends during the vesting period of the award.

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		Eligibility
2021 DWS Equity Plan	Annual Awards	1/4: 12 months ²	Select employees as annual performance-based compensation (InstVV MRTs)
		1/4: 24 months ²	
		1/4: 36 months ²	
		1/4: 48 months ²	
	Annual Awards	1/3: 12 months ¹	Select employees as annual performance-based compensation (non-InstVV MRTs)
		1/3: 24 months ¹	
		1/3: 36 months ¹	
	Annual Award - Upfront	Vesting immediately at grant ¹	Regulated employees
	Retention/New Hire	Individual specification	Select employees to attract and retain the best talent
2019-2020 DWS Equity Plan	Annual Awards	1/3: 12 months ²	Select employees as annual performance-based compensation
		1/3: 24 months ²	
		1/3: 36 months ²	
	Annual Award - Upfront	Vesting immediately at grant ¹	Regulated employees
	Retention/New Hire	Individual specification	Select employees to attract and retain the best talent
2018 DWS Equity Plan	Retention/New Hire	Individual specification	Select employees to attract and retain the best talent
	Performance Share Unit (PSU) Award (one-off IPO related award) ¹	1/3: March 2022 ²	Select Senior Managers
		1/3: March 2023 ²	
		1/3: March 2024 ²	
2018 DWS SAR Plan	SAR Award (one-off IPO related award)	For non-MRTs: June 1, 2021 ³	all DWS employees ²
		For MRTs: 1 March 2023 ³	

MRT - Material Risk Taker

¹ Depending on their individual regulatory status, a six 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.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

14 SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

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

	DWS Equity Plan				DWS SAR Plan	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Number of Awards	Number of Awards	Number of Awards	Weighted-average exercise price	Number of Awards	Weighted-average exercise price
Share Units (in thousands)						
Outstanding at beginning of year	157	140	59	€ 24.65	90	€ 24.65
Granted	73	76	0	€ 0.00	0	€ 0.00
Released or exercised	(73)	(58)	(14)	€ 24.65	(27)	€ 24.65
Forfeited	(0)	(0)	(1)	€ 24.65	0	€ 24.65
Expired	0	0	0	€ 0.00	0	€ 0.00
Other movements ¹	1	(0)	0	€ 24.65	(4)	€ 24.65
Outstanding at end of year	158	157	44	€ 24.65	59	€ 24.65
Of which, exercisable	0	0	21	€ 0.00	0	€ 0.00

¹ Comparative exercise price for prior year 2020 within DWS SAR Plan has been amended based on updated information.

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

			2021			2020
	Weighted average fair value per award granted in year	Weighted average share price at exercise / release in year	Weighted average remaining contractual life in years	Weighted average fair value per award granted in year	Weighted average share price at exercise / release in year	Weighted average remaining contractual life in years
DWS Equity Plan	€ 31.47	€ 38.47	1	€ 30.28	€ 33.74	2
DWS SAR Plan	0	€ 39.90	5	0	€ 31.88	5

As of 31 December 2021, the fair value of share-based awards made in 2021 and prior periods was approximately £ 4.4 million (as of 31 December 2020: £ 4.6 million), of which £ 0.9 million (2020: £ 1.0 million) 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 Deutsche Bank 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, 2021	Measurement date Dec 31, 2020
	SAR	SAR
Units (in thousands)	44	59
Fair value (weighted average)	€ 10.31	€ 10.28
Share price	€ 35.48	€ 34.80
Exercise price	€ 24.65	€ 24.65
Expected volatility (weighted-average) in %	32	33
Expected life (weighted-average) in years	5	5
Expected dividends (% of income)	65	65

Given the limited trading in the market of implied DWS share price volatility, the expected volatility of the DWS share price has been based on an evaluation of the historical volatility for a comparable peer group over the preceding 5-year period.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

14 SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

In 2020, DWS offered eligible employees to exercise their SAR Award as part of two distinct Early Exercise Offers. SAR Awards which were not exercised continue to be subject to the terms and conditions of the DWS SAR Plan Rules, including forfeiture provisions.

DB Equity Plan (equity-settled)

Some DWS Group employees continue to hold deferred awards granted under the DB Equity Plan, under the rules established for Deutsche Bank Group.

Share-based payment transactions where Deutsche Bank Group AG have granted Deutsche Bank AG shares to the employees of DWS Group are classified as equity-settled transactions reflected in the equity in the consolidated financial statements of DWS Group as Deutsche Bank AG has the obligation to settle the shares. The award recipient is not entitled to receive dividends during the vesting period of the award.

The share awards granted under the terms and conditions of the DB Equity Plan may be forfeited fully or partly if the recipient voluntarily terminates employment before the end of the relevant vesting period. Vesting usually continues after termination of employment in cases such as redundancy or retirement.

The following table sets forth the basic terms of these share plans of Deutsche Bank Group.

Grant year(s)	Deutsche Bank Equity Plan	Vesting Schedule	Eligibility
2019-2021	Annual Award	1/4 : 12 months ¹	Select employees as annual performance-based compensation (CB/IB/CRU) and InstVV MRTs in ² an MBU)
		1/4 : 24 months ¹	
		1/4 : 36 months ¹	
		1/4 : 48 months ¹	
	Annual Award	1/3 : 12 months ¹	Select employees as annual performance-based compensation (CB/IB/CRU) ²
		1/3 : 24 months ¹	
		1/3 : 36 months ¹	
	Annual Award	1/5 : 12 months ¹	Select employees as annual performance-based compensation (Senior Management)
		1/5 : 24 months ¹	
		1/5 : 36 months ¹	
		1/5 : 48 months ¹	
		1/5 : 60 months ¹	
	Retention/New Hire	Individual Specification	Select employees to attract and retain the best talent
	Annual Award - Upfront	Vesting immediately at grant ³	Regulated employees
2017-2018	Annual Award	1/4 : 12 months ¹	Select employees as annual performance-based compensation
		1/4 : 24 months ¹	
		1/4 : 36 months ¹	
		1/4 : 48 months ¹	
	Retention/New Hire	Or cliff vesting after 54 months ¹ Individual Specification	Members of Senior Leadership Cadre Select employees to attract and retain the best talent
	Key Retention Plan (KRP) ⁴	1/2 : 50 months ³	Material Risk Takers (MRTs)
		1/2 : 62 months ³	
	Key Position Award (KPA) ⁵	Cliff vesting after 43 months	Non-Material Risk Takers (non-MRTs)
		Cliff-vesting after 4 years ³	
2016	Key Position Award (KPA) ⁵	Cliff-vesting after 4 years ³	Select employees as annual retention

¹ For InstVV-regulated employees (and Senior Management) a further retention period of twelve months applies (six months for awards granted from 2017 - 2018).

² For grant year 2019 divisions were called CIB, for grant year 2020 CIB is split into CB/IB/CRU.

³ Share delivery takes place after a further retention period of twelve months.

⁴ Equity-based awards granted under this plan in January 2017 were subject to an additional share price condition and were forfeited as a result of this condition not being met.

⁵ A predefined proportion of the individual's KPA was subject to an additional share price condition and was forfeited as a result of this condition not being met.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

14 SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

The following table sets out the movements in share award units, including grants under the cash plan variant of the DB Equity Plan:

	2021	2020
Share Units (in thousands)	Number of Awards	Number of Awards
Outstanding at beginning of year	96	622
Granted	0	0
Released or exercised	(50)	(101)
Forfeited	0	(423)
Expired	0	0
Other movements ¹	0	(2)
Outstanding at end of year	46	96
Of which, exercisable	0	0

The DB Equity Plan includes awards with share price hurdles under both the Key Position Award and the Key Retention Plan. The share price hurdle condition for both plans was measured during 2020 and was not met. As a result approximately 421 thousand share units were forfeited. In accordance with IFRS 2 the forfeiture due to a market performance condition did not result in a reversal to the recorded expense.

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

	Weighted average fair value per award granted in year	Weighted average share price at exercise / release in year	2021 Weighted average remaining contractual life in	Weighted average fair value per award granted in year	Weighted average share price at exercise / release in year	2020 Weighted average remaining contractual life in
DB Equity Plan	€ 0.00	€ 10.56	1	€ 0.00	€ 7.84	1

As of 31 December 2021, the grant value of outstanding share awards was approximately £ 0.4 million (31 December 2020: £ 1.0 million).

In addition, approximately 50 thousand shares were issued to plan participants in 2021 following the vesting of DB Equity Plan awards granted in prior years.

15 RETIREMENT BENEFITS (IAS 19)

Directors and employees of the Company are members of group defined contribution and 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, in line with IAS 19, 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 2021, was £915,211,000 (2020: £786,462,000).

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.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

16 ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND OTHER PARENT UNDERTAKINGS

On 14 December 2017, the Company was sold to DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA (formerly Deutsche Asset Management Holding SE) in preparation for the partial IPO of Deutsche Asset Management which took place in March in 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 PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

During the year, the Company has performed a balance sheet substantiation process where various balances have been reclassified between debtors and creditors. It was also concluded that certain prior years balances were unsubstantiated. Accordingly, the opening profit and loss reserve, debtors and creditors falling due within one year balance in the year ended 31 December 2020 comparatives have been restated to eliminate these unsubstantiated balances. A summary of all the restatements can be seen below:

<u>£000</u>	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
Total Assets	241,211	12,765	253,976
Cash at Bank	161,661		161,661
Trade Debtors	19,931	(5,998)	13,933
Amounts owed by Group Undertakings	57,489	16,184	73,673
Other Debtors	-	2,579	2,579
Deferred Tax Asset	2,130		2,130
Total Liabilities	91,597	5,071	96,668
Amounts owed to Group Undertakings	36,515	21,297	57,812
Group Relief Payable	1,154		1,154
Corporation Tax Liability	-	1,043	1,043
Other Creditors	53,928	(17,269)	36,659
Total Equity	149,618	7,694	157,312
Share Capital	104,007	-	104,007
Share Premium	6,993		6,993
Share Based Reserve	3,865		3,865
Profit and Loss Account	34,753	7,694	42,447

The above change to the Profit and Loss account is net of a tax effect linked to these prior year adjustments which result in an additional charge of £1,043,163. This charge is due on additional profits which have not yet been subject to tax, thereby creating an additional corporation tax liability.

During the year, the Company reviewed and updated the sub-classification of employee costs as presented in the note for Administrative Expenses. As a result of these changes the comparatives for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been restated. A summary can be seen below:

<u>£000</u>	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
Staff Costs	36,911	-	36,911
Wages and Salaries	22,171	5,094	27,265
Social Security Costs	4,082	(32)	4,050
Pension Costs	1,552		1,552
Share-based Payment Expense	6,813	(3,389)	3,424
Other Staff Related Costs	2,293	(1,673)	620

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

18 PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

19 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The recent military action Russia commenced against Ukraine has increased the political and economic uncertainty worldwide which may have an impact on our forward looking assumptions. Sanctions and counter-sanctions are likely to have an impact on global growth, global financial markets and interest rates.

For example, the risks of higher energy prices or a cut in gas supplies might increase inflation and economic damage could negatively impact our revenues, assets and liabilities.

Whilst it is too early to predict how long the conflict will last, our business as well as our financial or non-financial targets may be adversely affected by a protracted downturn in local, regional and global economic conditions. Given the current uncertainty it is not possible to quantify the foregoing financial and non-financial impact.