

Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Markets ESG UCITS ETF

Supplement to the Prospectus

This Supplement contains information in relation to the Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Markets ESG UCITS ETF (the **“Fund”**), a sub-fund of Xtrackers (IE) plc (the **“Company”**) an umbrella type open-ended investment company with segregated liability between sub-funds and with variable capital governed by the laws of Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (the **“Central Bank”**).

This Supplement forms part of, may not be distributed unless accompanied by (other than to prior recipients of the prospectus of the Company dated 15 June 2023 (the “Prospectus”)), and the first addendum to the Prospectus dated 1 December 2023 (the “Addendum”), and must be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus and the Addendum.

An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Xtrackers (IE) plc

Dated 25 June 2025

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The Fund is an ETF. The Shares of this Fund are fully transferable to investors and will be listed for trading on one or more stock exchanges.

TERMS OF THE SHARES REPRESENTING INTERESTS IN THE FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to track the performance before fees and expenses of the Underlying Asset, which is the MSCI EM Low Carbon SRI Selection Index (the “**Reference Index**”). The Reference Index is a subset of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the “**Parent Index**”), which is designed to reflect the performance of the shares of large and medium capitalisation companies in global emerging markets. The constituents of the Reference Index have comparatively lower current and potential carbon emissions and comparatively higher environmental, social and governance (“**ESG**”) performance characteristics relative to their regional and sector peers in the Parent Index. Further information on the Reference Index is contained under “General Description of the Underlying Asset”.

Investment Policy

In order to seek to achieve the investment objective, the Fund will adopt a Direct Investment Policy. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Fund will actually be achieved.

The Fund will aim to replicate or track, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Reference Index by holding a portfolio of equity securities that comprises all or a representation of the securities comprised in the Reference Index or unrelated transferable securities or other eligible assets (the “**Underlying Securities**”). The Investment Manager reserves the right to exclude from the portfolio of the Fund any securities from the Reference Index that do not comply with the Investment Manager’s policies or standards (examples of which are described in the Prospectus under the heading “*Direct Investment Funds following a passive approach*”). The Fund is managed according to a passive approach and is an Optimised Replication Fund (as described in the Prospectus under the heading “*Direct Investment Funds following a passive approach*”). Full disclosure on the composition of the Fund’s portfolio will be available on a daily basis at www.Xtrackers.com. The optimised sample of securities determined will be selected with the aim of providing the most representative sample of the Reference Index based on its evaluation of the Underlying Securities against factors including, but not limited to, the correlation of the Underlying Securities to the Reference Index and the exposure, liquidity and risk of the Underlying Securities.

The Underlying Securities are listed or traded on markets and exchanges which are set out at Appendix I of the Prospectus, with the Underlying Securities being bought by the Fund from any broker or counterparty who trades on the markets and exchanges listed at Appendix I of the Prospectus. Underlying Securities may include direct investment in China A Shares through Stock Connect as further described below.

As further described in the ‘Efficient Portfolio Management and Financial Derivative Instruments’ section below and in the Prospectus, the Fund may also invest in securities which are not constituents of the Reference Index and/or financial derivative instruments (“**FDIs**”) related to a constituent or constituents of the Reference Index, for efficient portfolio management purposes, where such securities and/or FDIs would achieve a risk and return profile similar to that of the Reference Index, a constituent of the Reference Index or a sub-set of constituents of the Reference Index.

The Fund may invest in ancillary liquid assets which will include secured and/or unsecured deposits, and/or units or shares of other UCITS or other collective investment schemes which pursue a money market/cash strategy or which are related to the Reference Index or constituents of the Reference Index.

The investments and liquid assets the Fund may hold on an ancillary basis will, together with any fees and expenses, be valued by the Administrator on each Valuation Day in order to determine the Net Asset Value of the Fund in accordance with the rules set out in the Prospectus.

The value of the Fund’s Shares is linked to the Reference Index, the performance of which may rise or fall. Hence, investors should note that the value of their investment could fall as well as rise and they should accept that there is no guarantee that they will recover their initial investment. The return that the Shareholder may receive will be dependent on the performance of the Reference Index.

The Fund will have no Final Repurchase Date. However, the Directors may decide to terminate the Fund in accordance with the terms set out in the Prospectus and/or the Articles of Association.

Stock Connect

Under Stock Connect, overseas investors (including the Fund) may be allowed, subject to the requirements of the Central Bank and any rules and regulations issued/amended from time to time, to seek exposure to stocks issued by companies listed on exchanges in the People's Republic of China (**PRC**) by directly trading certain eligible A-shares through the so-called Northbound Trading Links.

Stock Connect currently comprises the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect. The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing links program developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (**HKEx**), China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (**ChinaClear**) and Shanghai Stock Exchange (**SSE**), with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between Shanghai and Hong Kong. Similarly, the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect is a securities trading clearing links program developed by HKEx, ChinaClear and Shenzhen Stock Exchange (**SZSE**), with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between Shenzhen and Hong Kong.

Further information about Stock Connect is available online at the website: http://www.hkex.com.hk/eng/market/sec_tradinfra/chinaconnect/chinaconnect.htm

Efficient Portfolio Management and Financial Derivative Instruments

The Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities under the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank from time to time and the conditions set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Fund may also invest in FDIs subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank for efficient portfolio management purposes and as described in the Prospectus.

The Company employs a risk management process which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage at any time the risks attached to the Fund's FDI positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio of assets of the Fund. The Company will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments in respect of the relevant Fund.

Calculation of Global Exposure

The Fund will employ the commitment approach to assess the Fund's global exposure and to ensure that the Fund's use of derivative instruments is within the limits specified by the Central Bank. Global exposure will be calculated daily. While the Fund may be leveraged through the use of the FDIs, any such leverage will not be in excess of 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Investment Restrictions

The general investment restrictions set out under "Investment Restrictions" in the Prospectus apply to the Fund.

Further, the Fund will not invest more than 10% of its assets in units or shares of other UCITS or other collective investment schemes in order to be eligible for investment by UCITS governed by the UCITS directive.

Owing to the concentrated nature of the Reference Index, in exceptional market circumstances, the Fund intends to make use of the increased risk diversification limit of 35% for a single issuer permitted by the Central Bank, as further set out in sections "Index Tracking UCITS" and "Financial Derivative Instruments (FDIs)" of the Prospectus and "Concentration of the Reference Index" below.

The Directors may from time to time impose such further investment restrictions as shall be compatible with or in the interests of Shareholders, in order to comply with the laws and regulations of the countries where Shareholders are located. Such investment restrictions will be included in an updated Supplement.

Borrowing

The Company may only borrow, for the account of the Fund, up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund and provided that such borrowing is for temporary purposes only. The assets of the Fund may be charged as security

for any such borrowings.

Specific Risk Warning

Investors should note that the Fund is not capital protected or guaranteed and that the capital invested is not protected or guaranteed and investors in this Fund should be prepared and able to sustain losses up to the total amount of capital invested.

Emerging Markets

Investors in the Fund should be aware of the following risks associated with an investment in emerging markets:

(a) *Emerging Market Risk*: Investments in the markets to which the Reference Index relates are currently exposed to risks pertaining to emerging markets generally. These include risks brought about by investment ceiling limits where foreign investors are subject to certain holding limits and constraints imposed on trading of listed securities where a registered foreign investor may only maintain a trading account with one licensed securities company in the relevant market. These may contribute to the illiquidity of the relevant securities market, as well as create inflexibility and uncertainty as to the trading environment. As at 31 January 2018, 3.45% of the MSCI Total Return Net Emerging Markets Index comprised Russian listed or traded securities. Russian listed or traded securities shall be limited to those securities which are listed or traded on the Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS.

(b) *Legal Risk*: The economies of most emerging markets are often substantially less developed than those of other geographic regions such as the United States of America and Europe. The laws and regulations affecting these economies are also in a relatively early stage of development and are not as well established as the laws and regulations of developed countries. Such countries' securities laws and regulations may still be in their development stages and not drafted in a very concise manner which may be subject to interpretation. In the event of a securities related dispute involving a foreign party, the laws of these countries would typically apply (unless an applicable international treaty provides otherwise). The court systems of these nations are not as transparent and effective as court systems in more developed countries or territories and there can be no assurance of obtaining effective enforcement of rights through legal proceedings and generally the judgements of foreign courts are often not recognised.

(c) *Regulatory Risk*: Foreign investment in emerging economies' primary and secondary securities markets is often still relatively new and much of the relevant securities laws may be ambiguous and/or have been developed to regulate direct investment by foreigners rather than portfolio investment. Investors should note that because of a lack of precedent, securities market laws and the regulatory environment for primary and secondary market investments by foreign investors can be in the early stages of development, and may, in some jurisdictions, remain untested. The regulatory framework of the emerging economies' primary and secondary securities markets is often in the development stage compared to many of the world's leading stock markets, and accordingly there may be a lower level of regulatory monitoring of the activities of the emerging economies' primary and secondary securities markets.

(d) *Foreign Exchange Risk*: Some currencies of emerging markets are controlled. Investors should note the risks of limited liquidity in certain foreign exchange markets.

(e) *Trading Volumes and Volatility*: Often emerging market stock exchanges are smaller and have lower trading volumes and shorter trading hours than most OECD exchanges and the market capitalisations of listed companies are small compared to those on more developed exchanges in developed markets. The listed equity securities of many companies on such exchanges are accordingly materially less liquid, subject to greater dealer spreads and experience materially greater volatility than those of OECD countries. Many such exchanges have, in the past, experienced substantial price volatility and no assurance can be given that such volatility will not occur in the future. The above factors could negatively affect the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

(f) *Taxation risk*: The Fund may invest in jurisdictions where the tax regime is not fully developed or is not sufficiently certain, and as such changes to the tax policies may be implemented without any prior notice and may also apply retrospectively. Any changes in tax policies may reduce the after-taxation returns of the underlying assets to which the performance of the Fund is linked to.

(g) *Restricted markets risk*: The Fund may invest in markets in respect of which the local government imposes limitations or restrictions on foreign ownership or holdings. In order to access such markets the Fund may use instruments such as ADRs, GDRs, NVDRs or P-Notes in order to gain exposure to equity securities instead of using physical securities where, due to such local restrictions or quota limitations, it is not possible to hold these

directly. Such legal and regulatory restrictions or limitations may have adverse effects on the liquidity and performance of the Fund holdings as compared to the performance of the Reference Index. This may increase the risk of tracking error and, at worst, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective and/or the Fund may have to be closed to further subscriptions.

(h) *Liquidity Risk*: Primary market-investors should be aware that it may take up to ten Business Days following the Transaction Day to receive the proceeds of redemptions requests.

Stock Connect Risks

Investors in the Fund should be aware of the following risks associated with an investment in through Stock Connect:

- (a) *Quota limitations risk*: Stock Connect is subject to daily quota limitations on investment, which may restrict the Fund's ability to invest in A-shares through Stock Connect on a timely basis.
- (b) *Suspension risk*: Trading may be suspended if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and managing risks prudently which would adversely affect the Fund's ability to access the PRC market.
- (c) *Differences in trading day*: Stock Connect operates on days when both the relevant PRC market and the Hong Kong market are open for trading and when banks in the relevant PRC market and the Hong Kong market are open on the corresponding settlement days. It is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the relevant PRC market but Hong Kong and overseas investors (such as the Fund) cannot carry out any A-shares trading via Stock Connect. As a result, the Fund may be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in A-shares during the time when Stock Connect is not trading.
- (d) *Clearing, settlement and custody risks*: ChinaClear operates a comprehensive network of clearing, settlement and stock holding infrastructure. Should the event of a ChinaClear default occur and ChinaClear be declared as a defaulter The Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (**HKSCC**) will in good faith, seek recovery of the outstanding stocks and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels or through ChinaClear's liquidation. In that event, the Fund may suffer delay in the recovery process or may not be able to fully recover its losses from ChinaClear.

A-shares are issued in scripless form, so there will be no physical certificates of title representing the interests of the Fund in any A-shares. Hong Kong and overseas investors, such as the Fund, who have acquired Stock Connect Securities through Northbound Trading Links should maintain Stock Connect Securities with their sub-custodians' stock accounts with the Central Clearing and Settlement System operated by HKSCC for the clearing securities listed or traded on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (**SEHK**). Further information on the custody set-up relating to Stock Connect is available upon request at the registered office of the Management Company.

- (e) *Operational risk*: Stock Connect provides a channel for investors from Hong Kong and overseas, such as the Fund, to access the China stock market directly. There is no assurance that the systems of the SEHK and market participants will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both markets. In the event that the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in both markets through the program could be disrupted. The Fund's ability to access the A-share market will be adversely affected.
- (f) *Nominee arrangements in holding A-shares*: HKSCC is the "nominee holder" of the Stock Connect Securities acquired by overseas investors (including the Fund) through Stock Connect. The CSRC Stock Connect Rules expressly provide that investors enjoy the rights and benefits of the Stock Connect Securities acquired through Stock Connect in accordance with applicable laws. However, it is still possible that the courts in the PRC may consider that any nominee or custodian as registered holder of Stock Connect Securities would have full ownership thereof, and that even if the concept of beneficial ownership is recognized under PRC law those Stock Connect Securities would form part of the pool of assets of such entity available for distribution to creditors of such entities and/or that a beneficial owner may have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof.

Under the rules of the Central Clearing and Settlement System operated by HKSCC for the clearing of securities listed or traded on SEHK, HKSCC as nominee holder shall have no obligation to take any legal action or court proceeding to enforce any rights on behalf of the investors in respect of the Stock Connect Securities in the PRC or elsewhere. Therefore, although the relevant Fund's ownership may be ultimately recognised, the Fund may suffer difficulties or delays in enforcing their rights in A-shares.

To the extent that HKSCC is deemed to be performing safekeeping functions with respect to assets held through it, it should be noted that the Depositary and the Fund will have no legal relationship with HKSCC and no direct legal recourse against HKSCC in the event that the Fund suffers losses resulting from the performance or insolvency of HKSCC.

As a beneficial owner the Fund will not have the right to attend shareholder meetings or appoint proxies to do so on its behalf.

(g) *Trading costs*: In addition to paying trading fees and stamp duties in connection with A-share trading, the Fund may be subject to new portfolio fees, dividend tax and tax concerned with income arising from stock trades which are yet to be determined by the relevant authorities.

(h) *Regulatory risk*: Stock Connect is relatively novel in nature, and is subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities and implementation rules made by the stock exchanges in the PRC and Hong Kong. Further, new regulations may be promulgated from time to time by the regulators in connection with operations and cross-border legal enforcement in connection with cross-border trades under Stock Connect. The regulations are untested so far and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied. Moreover, the current regulations are subject to change. There can be no assurance that Stock Connect will not be abolished. The Fund which may invest in the PRC markets through Stock Connect may be adversely affected as a result of such changes.

Concentration of the Reference Index

The market which the Reference Index seeks to represent has a high concentration to one or more sectors. Therefore, investors should be aware that changes in the conditions affecting the concentrated sector or sectors may have an adverse impact on the performance of the Reference Index and the portfolio of transferable securities and eligible assets held by the Fund.

Environmental, Social and Governance Standards

The Reference Index's environmental, social and governance standards limit the number of securities eligible for inclusion in the Reference Index. As a result, the Reference Index, and as such the Fund, may be more heavily weighted in securities, industry sectors or countries that underperform the market as a whole or underperform other funds screened for environmental, social and governance standards, or which do not screen for such standards.

Investors should note that the determination that the Fund is subject to the disclosure requirements of a financial product under Article 8(1) of SFDR is made solely on the basis that the Reference Index promotes environmental and social characteristics. The Company is relying on the activities conducted by and information provided by the Index Administrator or other data providers (as further described under the heading "General Description of the Underlying Asset", where applicable) to make this determination. Neither the Company, nor any of its service providers, makes any representation or otherwise as to the suitability of the Reference Index and the Fund in meeting an investor's criteria on minimum ESG standards or otherwise. Investors are advised to carry out their own review as to whether the Reference Index and the Fund accords with their own ESG criteria. Information on how the Reference Index is consistent with environmental, social and governance characteristics is contained under "General Description of the Underlying Asset".

Investors should note that whilst the Fund and the Reference Index seek to ensure compliance with the criteria outlined under "General Description of the Underlying Asset" at each rebalance or review date, between these reviews or rebalances, securities which no longer meet these criteria may remain included in (i) the Reference Index until they are removed at the subsequent rebalance or review or, (ii) the portfolio of the Fund until it is possible and practicable to divest such positions.

Sustainability Data Risks

Investors should note that the Reference Index solely relies on analysis from the Index Administrator or other data providers (as applicable) in relation to sustainability considerations. Neither the Company, nor any of its service providers, makes any representation with respect to the accuracy, reliability, correctness of the sustainability related data or the way that these are implemented.

It should also be noted that analysis of companies' ESG performance may be based on models, estimates and assumptions. This analysis should not be taken as an indication or guarantee of current or future performance.

ESG information from third-party data providers may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. As a result, there is a risk that the Index Administrator or other data providers (as applicable) may incorrectly assess a security or issuer, resulting in the incorrect inclusion or exclusion of a security in the Reference Index and therefore the portfolio of the Fund.

Investors will also bear some other risks as described under the section "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

Profile of a Typical Investor

Prospective investors in the Fund should ensure that they understand fully the nature of the Fund, as well as the extent of their exposure to risks associated with an investment in the Fund and should consider the suitability of an investment in the Fund.

Investment in the Fund may be appropriate for investors who have knowledge of, and investment experience in this type of financial product and understand and can evaluate the strategy and characteristics in order to make an informed investment decision. Further, they may have free and available cash for investment purposes and are looking to gain exposure to the securities making up the Reference Index. As the Net Asset Value per Share of the Fund will fluctuate and may fall in value, investment in the Fund should be viewed as suitable for investors who seek a return over the medium to long term. However, prospective investors should be prepared and able to sustain losses up to the total amount of capital invested.

The Prospectus sets out statements on taxation regarding the law and practice in force in the relevant jurisdiction at the date of the Prospectus. The statements are by way of a general guide to potential investors and Shareholders only and do not constitute legal or tax advice to Shareholders or potential investors. Shareholders and potential investors are therefore advised to consult their professional advisers concerning any investment in the Fund particularly as the tax position of an investor and the rates of tax may change over time.

Dividend Policy

The Fund does not intend to make dividend payments on the "1C" Shares.

General Information Relating to the Fund

Base Currency	USD
Cut-off Time	Means 4:30 p.m. Dublin time on the Business Day before the relevant Transaction Day
Fund Classification (InvStG)	Equity Fund, target minimum percentage of 51%.
Minimum Fund Size	USD 50,000,000
Settlement Date	Means up to ten Business Days following the Transaction Day ¹
Securities Lending	No
Transparency under SFDR	The Fund promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics and is subject to the disclosure requirements of a financial product under Article 8(1) of SFDR. Information on how the Reference Index is consistent with environmental, social and governance characteristics is contained under "General Description of the Reference Index". Please also refer to "Environmental, Social and Governance Standards" under "Specific Risk Warning" above, to the section entitled "Sustainability-related disclosures under

¹ In the case that a Significant Market is closed for trading or settlement on any Business Day during the period between the relevant Transaction Day and the expected settlement date (inclusive), and/or settlement in the base currency of the Fund is not available on the expected settlement date, there may be corresponding delays to the settlement times indicated in this Supplement subject to the regulatory limit on settlement periods of 10 Business Days from the Cut-off Time. Earlier or later times may be determined by the Management Company at its discretion, whereby notice will be given on www.Xtrackers.com

SFDR and EU Taxonomy Regulation" set out in the Prospectus and the annex to this Supplement.

Significant Market Means a Direct Replication Significant Market.

Description of the Shares	"1C"
ISIN Code	IE00BG370F43
German Security Identification Number (WKN)	A2JHSF
Currency	USD
Launch Date	15 October 2019
Minimum Initial Investment Amount	650,000 Shares
Minimum Additional Investment Amount	USD 50,000
Minimum Redemption Amount	USD 50,000
Fees and Expenses	
Management Company Fee	Up to 0.05% per annum
Platform Fee	Up to 0.20% per annum
All-in Fee	Up to 0.25% per annum
Primary Market Transaction Costs	Applicable
Transaction Costs	Applicable
Anticipated Tracking Error	Up to 2.00% per annum

This section headed "Fees and Expenses" should be read in conjunction with the section headed "Fees and Expenses" in the Prospectus.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNDERLYING ASSET

This section is a brief overview of the Reference Index. It contains a summary of the principal features of the Reference Index and is not a complete description of the Reference Index. In case of inconsistency between the summary of the Reference Index in this section and the complete description of the Reference Index, the complete description of the Reference Index prevails. Information on the Reference Index appears on the website identified below in "Further Information". Such information may change from time to time and details of the changes will appear on that website.

General Description of the Reference Index

The Reference Index is based on the Parent Index, which is administered by MSCI Limited (the "**Index Administrator**"). The Parent Index is designed to reflect the performance of the shares of certain listed large and medium capitalisation companies in global emerging markets.

The Reference Index uses the Parent Index as the universe of eligible securities, and only companies exhibiting high ESG performance and low current and potential carbon emissions, relative to their peers, are eligible for inclusion in the index.

The Reference Index applies three sets of rules; Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment Rules, High ESG Performance Selection Rules and Low Carbon Emissions Rules (together the "**Rules**"). The Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment Rules and High ESG Performance Selection Rules are applied simultaneously, followed by the Low Carbon Emissions Rules. The Rules use research products provided by MSCI ESG Research LLC., a subsidiary of the Index Administrator. These products include MSCI Climate Change Metrics, MSCI ESG Ratings, MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research ("**BISR**") and MSCI ESG Controversies.

Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment Rules

MSCI ESG Research LLC's Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment is designed to identify potential leaders and laggards by holistically measuring companies' exposure to and management of risks and opportunities related to the low carbon transition. Companies are grouped into five categories that highlight the predominant risks and opportunities they are most likely to face in the transition. In decreasing order of risk, the categories are asset stranding, transition product, transition operational, neutral and solutions. In this ruleset, all companies grouped in the category asset stranding are excluded. Asset stranding refers to the potential for "stranding" of a company's physical and/or natural assets due to regulatory, market, or technological forces arising from low carbon transition. The Reference Index will exclude companies that have a comparatively high risk rating calculated in accordance with the methodology set out below (e.g. companies with the most risky Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment are excluded, subject to the cumulative weight of securities remaining in each sector being a certain percentage of the weight of the sector in the Parent Index) while preserving the prevalent diversification within each sector of the Reference Index.

The risk ratings are determined by a combination of each company's current risk exposure and its efforts to manage the risks and opportunities presented by the low carbon transition. MSCI ESG Research LLC follows a 3-step process:

Step 1: Measure Low Carbon Transition Risk Exposure

The first step towards measuring the risk exposure for a company is the computation of its carbon intensity.

Step 2: Assess Low Carbon Transition Risk Management

Then, a company's management of risks and opportunities presented by the low carbon transition is assessed. This assessment is based on policies and commitments to mitigate transition risk, governance structures, risk management programs and initiatives, targets and performance, and involvement in any controversies.

Step 3: Calculate Low Carbon Transition Category and Score

The risk exposures calculated in Step 1 are adjusted for the strength of management efforts as per Step 2. The company is then assigned a final score to illustrate its risk rating in this respect.

High ESG Performance Selection Rules

The High ESG Performance Selection Rules are based on:

- The MSCI SRI (Socially Responsible Investing) Indexes methodology, and
- The MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes methodology.

MSCI ESG BISR is utilised to identify and exclude companies involved in industries with a high potential for negative environmental, health and/or social impact based on the value-based criteria and thresholds from the MSCI SRI Indexes methodology. These industries include, but are not limited to, alcohol, tobacco, gambling, adult entertainment, genetically modified organisms, civilian firearms, oil & gas, nuclear weapons, thermal coal, fossil fuel, and power generation. Companies with any involvement in controversial weapons are explicitly excluded. From time to time, other activities may also be subject to exclusion and more conservative thresholds may apply.

Such exclusions comprise the requirements as laid out in Article 12(1)(a) to (g) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 ("PAB Exclusions").

MSCI ESG Ratings and MSCI ESG Controversies criteria in line with, or more restrictive than, the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes methodology are used to identify and exclude further companies based on environmental, social and governance criteria.

MSCI ESG Ratings aims to measure companies' resilience to long-term, industry-specific ESG risks, by rating them on a scale from AAA to CCC based on their exposure to and management of these risks relative to their industry sector peer group. In order to calculate the ESG rating for each company, MSCI ESG Ratings considers various ESG key issues including, but not limited to:

- *Environmental key issues:* Climate Change, Natural Resources, Pollution & Waste, and Environmental Opportunities;
- *Social key issues:* Human Capital, Product Liability, Stakeholder Opposition, and Social Opportunities; and
- *Governance key issues:* Corporate Governance and Corporate Behaviour.

The MSCI ESG Controversies identifies companies involved in severe ESG controversies consistent with global conventions and norms, such as, but not limited, to the United Nations Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the MSCI ESG Ratings are used to remove the worst performers and select the best performing ESG constituents, relative to their industry sector peer group.

Companies' MSCI ESG Ratings and industry-adjusted ESG ratings are used to rank constituents still eligible after the MSCI BISR, MSCI ESG Ratings and MSCI ESG Controversies filters have been applied. In accordance with the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes methodology, the Reference Index targets companies with high ESG Ratings relative to sector peers by targeting 50% of the free-float adjusted market capitalisation within each sector of the Parent Index, with the remaining stocks excluded (effectively a "best-in-class" approach).

Full details, including further eligibility and exclusion rules, can be found under the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes and the MSCI SRI Indexes methodology on www.msci.com/index-methodology.

Low Carbon Emissions Rules

After applying the Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment and High ESG Performance Selection Rules, the Reference Index applies the Low Carbon Emission Rules, whereby, if current selected carbon metrics relating to the Reference Index are insufficiently reduced compared to the current carbon metrics relating to the Parent Index, securities with the highest such current carbon metrics are removed until the current carbon metrics of the Reference Index are sufficiently reduced as compared with the Parent Index.

Selection and Rebalancing of constituents and Calculation of the Reference Index

The Rules are each applied sequentially as described above. The remaining stocks are weighted based on their free float-adjusted market capitalisation to construct the Reference Index.

Positive deviations for single constituents against their weight in the Parent Index are limited via the application of a relative weight cap.

The Reference Index is reviewed on a quarterly basis to coincide with the regular semi-annual and quarterly index reviews of the MSCI Global Investable Market Indexes.

The Reference Index is a total return net index. A total return net index calculates the performance of the index constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested after the deduction of any taxes that may apply.

The Reference Index is calculated in US Dollars on an end of day basis.

Further Information

MSCI Limited has been granted authorisation by the UK FCA as a UK administrator for all MSCI equity indices under the UK's Benchmark Regulations and is listed on the FCA's register for administrators.

Additional information on the Reference Index, its composition, ESG criteria, calculation and rules for periodical review and re-balancing and on the methodology behind the MSCI ESG Leaders, MSCI SRI Indices and MSCI indices generally can be found on <https://www.msci.com>.

Index constituents can be viewed under <https://www.msci.com/constituents>.

IMPORTANT

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Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: Xtrackers MSCI Emerging Markets ESG UCITS ETF

Legal entity identifier: 54930068DSSGNFYVVR85

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
Yes	No
It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: __% in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: __%	X It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5% of sustainable investments with an activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy X with an economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy X with a social objective It promotes make any sustainable investments



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics and qualifies as a financial product subject to Article 8(1) SFDR by tracking the Reference Index (as defined below) which includes environmental and/or social considerations. The financial product holds a portfolio of equity securities that comprises all or a representation of the securities comprised in the Reference Index or unrelated transferable securities or other eligible assets. The Reference Index is designed to reflect the performance of the shares of large and medium capitalisation companies in global emerging markets. The constituents of the Reference Index have comparatively lower current and potential carbon emissions and comparatively higher environmental, social and governance performance characteristics relative to their regional and sector peers in the Parent Index (as defined below).

The Reference Index applies three sets of rules, the Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment Rules, Highest ESG Performance Selection Rules, and Low Carbon Emissions Rules (together the “Rules”). The Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment Rules and High ESG Performance Selection Rules are applied simultaneously, followed by the Low Carbon Emissions Rules. The Rules use research products provided by MSCI ESG Research LLC., a subsidiary of the Index Administrator. These products include MSCI Climate Change Metrics, MSCI ESG Ratings, MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research (“**BISR**”) and MSCI ESG Controversies.

Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment Rules

MSCI ESG Research LLC’s Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment is designed to identify potential leaders and laggards by holistically measuring companies’ exposure to and management of risks and opportunities related to the low carbon transition. Companies are grouped into five categories that highlight the predominant risks and opportunities they are most likely to face in the transition. In decreasing order of risk, the categories are asset stranding, transition product, transition operational, neutral and solutions. In this ruleset, all companies grouped in the category asset stranding are excluded. Asset stranding refers to the potential for “stranding” of a company’s physical and/or natural assets due to regulatory, market, or technological forces arising from low carbon transition. The Reference Index will exclude companies that have a comparatively high risk rating calculated in accordance with the methodology set out below (e.g. companies with the most risky Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment are excluded, subject to the cumulative weight of securities remaining in each sector being a certain percentage of the weight of the sector in the Parent Index) while preserving the prevalent diversification within each sector of the Reference Index.

The risk ratings are determined by a combination of each company’s current risk exposure and its efforts to manage the risks and opportunities presented by the low carbon transition. MSCI ESG Research LLC follows a 3-step process:

Step 1: Measure Low Carbon Transition Risk Exposure

The first step towards measuring the risk exposure for a company is the computation of its carbon intensity.

Step 2: Assess Low Carbon Transition Risk Management

Then, a company’s management of risks and opportunities presented by the low carbon transition is assessed.

This assessment is based on policies and commitments to mitigate transition risk, governance structures, risk management programs and initiatives, targets and performance, and involvement in any controversies.

Step 3: Calculate Low Carbon Transition Category and Score

The risk exposures calculated in Step 1 are adjusted for the strength of management efforts as per Step 2. The company is then assigned a final score to illustrate its risk rating in this respect.

High ESG Performance Selection Rules

The High ESG Performance Selection Rules are based on:

- The MSCI SRI (Socially Responsible Investing) Indexes methodology, and

- The MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes methodology.

MSCI ESG BISR is utilised to identify and exclude companies involved in industries with a high potential for negative environmental, health and/or social impact based on the value-based criteria and thresholds from the MSCI SRI Indexes methodology.

These industries include, but are not limited to, alcohol, tobacco, gambling, adult entertainment, genetically modified organisms, civilian firearms, oil & gas, nuclear weapons, thermal coal, fossil fuel, and power generation. Companies with any involvement in controversial weapons are explicitly excluded. From time to time, other activities may also be subject to exclusion and more conservative thresholds may apply.

Such exclusions comprise the requirements as laid out in Article 12(1)(a) to (g) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 (“PAB Exclusions”).

MSCI ESG Ratings and MSCI ESG Controversies criteria in line with, or more restrictive than, the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes methodology are used to identify and exclude further companies based on environmental, social and governance criteria.

MSCI ESG Ratings aims to measure companies’ resilience to long-term, industry-specific ESG risks, by rating them on a scale from AAA to CCC based on their exposure to and management of these risks relative to their industry sector peer group. In order to calculate the ESG rating for each company, MSCI ESG Ratings considers various ESG key issues including, but not limited to:

- *Environmental key issues:* Climate Change, Natural Resources, Pollution & Waste, and Environmental Opportunities;
- *Social key issues:* Human Capital, Product Liability, Stakeholder Opposition, and Social Opportunities; and
- *Governance key issues:* Corporate Governance and Corporate Behaviour.

The MSCI ESG Controversies identifies companies involved in severe ESG controversies consistent with global conventions and norms, such as, but not limited to, the United Nations Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the MSCI ESG Ratings are used to remove the worst performers and select the best performing ESG constituents, relative to their industry sector peer group.

Companies’ MSCI ESG Ratings and industry-adjusted ESG ratings are used to rank constituents still eligible after the MSCI BISR, MSCI ESG Ratings and MSCI ESG Controversies filters have been applied. In accordance with the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes methodology, the Reference Index targets companies with high ESG Ratings relative to sector peers by targeting 50% of the free-float adjusted market capitalisation within each sector of the Parent Index, with the remaining stocks excluded (effectively a “best-in-class” approach).

Full details, including further eligibility and exclusion rules, can be found under the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes and the MSCI SRI Indexes methodology on www.msci.com/index-methodology.

Low Carbon Emissions Rules

After applying the Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment and High ESG Performance Selection Rules, the Reference Index applies the Low Carbon Emission Rules, whereby, if current selected carbon metrics relating to the Reference Index are insufficiently reduced compared to the current carbon metrics relating to the Parent Index, securities with the highest such current carbon metrics are removed until the current carbon metrics of the Reference Index are sufficiently reduced as compared with the Parent Index.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

- **Exposure to Very Severe Controversies:** The percentage of the financial product's portfolio's market value exposed to companies facing one or more Very Severe controversies related to the environment, customers, human rights, labour rights and governance as determined by MSCI, including violation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- **Exposure to Worst-in-Class issuers:** The percentage of the financial product's portfolio's market value exposed to companies with a rating of "CCC" as determined by MSCI.
- **Controversial Weapons Involvement:** The percentage of the financial product's portfolio's market value exposed to companies with ties to cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments as determined by MSCI.
- **Greenhouse Gas Intensity:** The financial product's portfolio's weighted average of its holding issuers' GHG Intensity (Scope 1, Scope 2 and estimated Scope 3 GHG emissions/EUR million revenue) as determined by MSCI.
- **Exposure to Fossil Fuels:** The percentage of the financial product's portfolio's market value exposed to companies flagged for involvement in fossil fuels as determined by MSCI, and includes companies deriving revenue from thermal coal extraction, unconventional and conventional oil and gas extraction, oil refining, as well as revenue from thermal coal based power generation, liquid fuel based power generation, or natural gas based power generation.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

While the financial product does not have sustainable investment as its objective, it will invest a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2(17) SFDR.

At least 5% of the financial product's net assets will be invested in sustainable economic activities that contribute to an environmental and/or social objective, in accordance with Article 2 (17) SFDR. Sustainable economic activities refer to the proportion of an issuer's economic activities that contribute to an environmental objective and/or a social objective, provided that such investments do not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices. The sustainability investment assessment uses data from one or multiple data providers and/or public sources to determine if an activity is sustainable. The environmental and/or social objectives are identified by activities that contribute positively to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs"), which may include, but is not limited to, (i) Goal 1: No poverty, (ii) Goal 2: Zero hunger, (iii) Goal 3: Good health and well-being, (iv) Goal 4: Quality education, (v) Goal 5: Gender equality, (vi) Goal 6: Clean water and Sanitation, (vii) Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy, (viii) Goal 10: Reduced inequality, (ix) Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities, (x) Goal 12: Responsible consumption, (xi) Goal 13: Climate action, (xii) Goal 14: Life below water, and (xiii) Goal 15: Life on land, are measured in terms of revenues, capital expenditure (CapEx) and/or operational expenditure (OpEx). The extent of contribution to individual UN SDGs will vary based on the actual investments in the portfolio.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In accordance with Article 2 (17) SFDR, any such sustainable investments must not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives and such sustainable investment issuers must follow good governance practices. Any investment that fails to meet the do no significant harm ("DNSH") thresholds will not be considered towards the sustainable investment share of the financial product. Such DNSH thresholds will include, but not be limited to:

- Involvement in harmful business activities;
- Violation of international norms or involvement in very severe controversies; and
- Violation of certain principal adverse indicator thresholds.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

As part of the DNSH assessment under article 2(17) SFDR, the sustainable investment assessment integrates certain metrics related to principle adverse indicators and the Reference Index of the financial product includes criteria to reduce exposure to or to exclude securities which are negatively aligned with the following principal adverse indicators:

- Carbon footprint (no. 2);
- GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);
- Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and
- Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Any securities violating the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are excluded by the financial product's Reference Index.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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

X

Yes, the financial product considers the following principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors from Annex I of the draft Commission Delegated Regulation supplementing the SFDR (C(2022) 1931 final):

- Carbon footprint (no. 2);
- GHG intensity of investee companies (no. 3);
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4);
- Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10); and
- Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14).

No



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment objective of the financial product is to track the performance before fees and expenses of the “Reference Index”, which is the MSCI Emerging Markets Low Carbon SRI Selection Index, which is designed to reflect the performance of the shares of large and medium capitalisation companies in global emerging markets. The constituents of the Reference Index have comparatively lower current and potential carbon emissions and comparatively higher environmental, social and governance performance characteristics relative to their regional and sector peers in the “Parent Index” which is the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The investment objective of the financial product is to track the performance before fees and expenses of the Reference Index. The Reference Index applies three sets of rules, the Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment Rules, Highest ESG Performance Selection Rules, and Low Carbon Emissions Rules (together the “Rules”). The Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment Rules and High ESG Performance Selection Rules are applied simultaneously, followed by the Low Carbon Emissions Rules. The Rules use research products provided by MSCI ESG Research LLC., a subsidiary of the Index Administrator. These products include MSCI Climate Change Metrics, MSCI ESG Ratings, MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research (“BISR”) and MSCI ESG Controversies.

Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment Rules

MSCI ESG Research LLC’s Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment is designed to identify potential leaders and laggards by holistically measuring companies’ exposure to and management of risks and opportunities related to the low carbon transition. Companies are grouped into five categories that highlight the predominant risks and opportunities they are most likely to face in the transition. In decreasing order of risk, the categories are asset stranding, transition product, transition operational, neutral and solutions. In this ruleset, all companies grouped in the category asset stranding are excluded. Asset stranding refers to the potential for “stranding” of a company’s physical and/or natural assets due to regulatory, market, or technological forces arising from low carbon transition. The Reference Index will exclude companies that have a comparatively high risk rating calculated in accordance with the methodology set out below (e.g. companies with the most risky Low Carbon

Transition Risk Assessment are excluded, subject to the cumulative weight of securities remaining in each sector being a certain percentage of the weight of the sector in the Parent Index) while preserving the prevalent diversification within each sector of the Reference Index.

The risk ratings are determined by a combination of each company's current risk exposure and its

efforts to manage the risks and opportunities presented by the low carbon transition. MSCI ESG Research LLC follows a 3-step process:

Step 1: Measure Low Carbon Transition Risk Exposure

The first step towards measuring the risk exposure for a company is the computation of its carbon intensity.

Step 2: Assess Low Carbon Transition Risk Management

Then, a company's management of risks and opportunities presented by the low carbon transition is assessed.

This assessment is based on policies and commitments to mitigate transition risk, governance structures, risk management programs and initiatives, targets and performance, and involvement in any controversies.

Step 3: Calculate Low Carbon Transition Category and Score

The risk exposures calculated in Step 1 are adjusted for the strength of management efforts as per Step 2. The company is then assigned a final score to illustrate its risk rating in this respect.

High ESG Performance Selection Rules

The High ESG Performance Selection Rules are based on:

- The MSCI SRI (Socially Responsible Investing) Indexes methodology, and
- The MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes methodology.

MSCI ESG BISR is utilised to identify and exclude companies involved in industries with a high potential for negative environmental, health and/or social impact based on the value-based criteria and thresholds from the MSCI SRI Indexes methodology. These industries include, but are not limited to, alcohol, tobacco, gambling, adult entertainment, genetically modified organisms, civilian firearms, oil & gas, nuclear weapons, thermal coal, fossil fuel, and power generation. Companies with any involvement in controversial weapons are explicitly excluded. From time to time, other activities may also be subject to exclusion and more conservative thresholds may apply.

Such exclusions comprise the requirements as laid out in Article 12(1)(a) to (g) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 ("PAB Exclusions").

MSCI ESG Ratings and MSCI ESG Controversies criteria in line with, or more restrictive than, the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes methodology are used to identify and exclude further companies based on environmental, social and governance criteria.

MSCI ESG Ratings aims to measure companies' resilience to long-term, industry-specific ESG risks, by rating them on a scale from AAA to CCC based on their exposure to and management of these risks relative to their industry sector peer group. In order to calculate the ESG rating for each company, MSCI ESG Ratings considers various ESG key issues including, but not limited to:

- *Environmental key issues:* Climate Change, Natural Resources, Pollution & Waste, and Environmental Opportunities;
- *Social key issues:* Human Capital, Product Liability, Stakeholder Opposition, and Social Opportunities; and
- *Governance key issues:* Corporate Governance and Corporate Behaviour.

The MSCI ESG Controversies identifies companies involved in severe ESG controversies consistent with global conventions and norms, such as, but not limited, to the United Nations Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the MSCI ESG Ratings are used to remove the worst performers and select the best performing ESG constituents, relative to their industry sector peer group.

Companies' MSCI ESG Ratings and industry-adjusted ESG ratings are used to rank constituents still

eligible after the MSCI BISR, MSCI ESG Ratings and MSCI ESG Controversies filters have been applied. In accordance with the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes methodology, the Reference Index targets companies with high ESG Ratings relative to sector peers by targeting 50% of the free-float adjusted market capitalisation within each sector of the Parent Index, with the remaining stocks excluded (effectively a “best-in-class” approach).

Full details, including further eligibility and exclusion rules, can be found under the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes and the MSCI SRI Indexes methodology on www.msci.com/index-methodology.

Low Carbon Emissions Rules

After applying the Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment and High ESG Performance Selection Rules, the Reference Index applies the Low Carbon Emission Rules, whereby, if current selected carbon metrics relating to the Reference Index are insufficiently reduced compared to the current carbon metrics relating to the Parent Index, securities with the highest such current carbon metrics are removed until the current carbon metrics of the Reference Index are sufficiently reduced as compared with the Parent Index.

Investors should note that whilst the financial product and the Reference Index seek to ensure

compliance with such criteria at each rebalance or review date, between these reviews or rebalances, securities which no longer meet these criteria may remain included in (i) the Reference Index until they are removed at the subsequent rebalance or review or, (ii) the portfolio of the financial product until it is possible and practicable to divest such positions.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The financial product does not pursue a committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The investment objective of the financial product is to track the performance before fees and expenses of the Reference Index which excludes companies with very severe controversies (including governance controversies) using the MSCI ESG Controversies data, and companies that have an MSCI ESG Rating (which assesses, amongst other things, how well companies manage governance risks and opportunities) below a certain threshold or do not have an MSCI ESG Rating.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

This financial product invests at least 90% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Within this category, at least 5% of the financial product's assets qualify as sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable).

Up to 10% of the investments are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other).

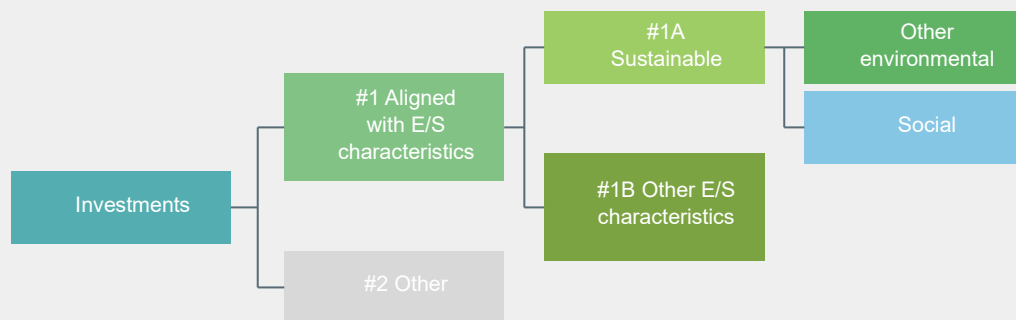
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments

made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



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

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Financial derivative instruments ("FDIs") may be used for efficient portfolio management purposes. It is not intended to use FDIs for the attainment of the financial product's objective but rather as ancillary investments to, for example, invest cash balances pending rebalance or investment in constituents of the Reference Index. Any exposures obtained through the use of FDIs for these ancillary purposes will be aligned with the investment objective of the financial product and would conform to ESG standards substantially similar to those of the Reference Index, or would fall within the quoted percentage of the investments that are not aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#2 Other).



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

While the financial product promotes environmental characteristics, it is not intended that its underlying investments take into account the EU Taxonomy Regulation criteria for the environmentally sustainable economic activities of climate change mitigation and/or climate change adaptation (the only two of the six environmental objectives under the EU Taxonomy Regulation for which technical screening criteria have been defined through delegated acts). As a result, the financial product does not intend to make investments within the scope of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy¹ related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?

Yes:

☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

However, there is a lack of reliable data in relation to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy. On this basis, although it is considered that no relevant investments are made, it is possible the financial product may make some investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

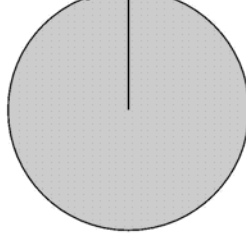
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

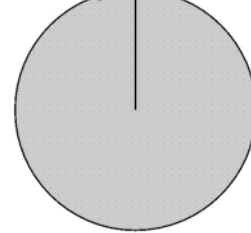
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



	Taxonomy-aligned:	0.00%
	Fossil gas	
	Taxonomy-aligned:	0.00%
	Nuclear	
	Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas and nuclear)	0.00%
	Taxonomy-aligned	0.00%
	Non Taxonomy-aligned	100.00%

2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



	Taxonomy-aligned:	0.00%
	Fossil gas	
	Taxonomy-aligned:	0.00%
	Nuclear	
	Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas and nuclear)	0.00%
	Taxonomy-aligned	0.00%
	Non Taxonomy-aligned	100.00%

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The financial product does not have a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities, as it does not commit to a minimum proportion of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The financial product does not intend to make a minimum allocation to sustainable economic activities that contribute to an environmental objective. However, the share of environmentally and socially sustainable investments will in total be at least 5%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The financial product does not intend to make a minimum allocation to sustainable economic activities that contribute to a social objective. However, the share of environmentally and socially sustainable investments will in total be at least 5%.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The financial product predominantly promotes asset allocation in investments that are aligned with environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

Those investments included under “#2 Other”, may include ancillary liquid assets for the purpose of efficient portfolio management, which may include, secured and/or unsecured deposits and/or units or shares of other UCITS or other collective investment schemes which pursue a money market or cash strategy, or financial derivative instruments. It may also include securities which have been recently downgraded by the relevant ESG data provider but will not be removed from the Reference Index until the next Reference Index rebalance and may therefore not be removed from the portfolio until that time.



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

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Yes. The financial product has designated the MSCI Emerging Markets Low Carbon SRI Selection Index as the reference benchmark.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Reference Index promotes environmental and social characteristics by applying the Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment Rules, High ESG Performance Selection Rules, and the Low Carbon Emissions Rules outlined above, as of each Reference Index rebalance.

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

In order to seek to achieve the investment objective, the financial product will adopt a “Direct Investment Policy” which means that the financial product will aim to replicate or track, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Reference Index by holding a portfolio of equity securities that comprises all or a representation of the securities comprised in the Reference Index or unrelated transferable securities or other eligible assets.

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

The Reference Index applies three sets of rules, the Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment Rules, Highest ESG Performance Selection Rules, and Low Carbon Emissions Rules (together the “Rules”). The Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment Rules and High ESG Performance Selection Rules are applied simultaneously, followed by the Low Carbon Emissions Rules. The Rules use research products provided by MSCI ESG Research LLC., a subsidiary of the Index Administrator. These products include MSCI Climate Change Metrics, MSCI ESG Ratings, MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research (“BISR”) and MSCI ESG Controversies.

Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment Rules

MSCI ESG Research LLC’s Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment is designed to identify potential leaders and laggards by holistically measuring companies’ exposure to and management of risks and opportunities related to the low carbon transition. Companies are grouped into five categories that highlight the predominant risks and opportunities they are most likely to face in the transition. In decreasing order of risk, the categories are asset stranding, transition product, transition operational, neutral and solutions. In this ruleset, all companies grouped in the category asset stranding are excluded. Asset stranding refers to the potential for “stranding” of a company’s physical and/or natural assets due to regulatory, market, or technological forces arising from low carbon transition. The Reference Index will exclude companies that have a comparatively high risk rating calculated in accordance with the methodology set out below (e.g. companies with the most risky Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment are excluded, subject to the cumulative weight of securities remaining in each sector being a certain percentage of the weight of the sector in the Parent Index) while preserving the prevalent diversification within each sector of the Reference Index.

The risk ratings are determined by a combination of each company’s current risk exposure and its efforts to manage the risks and opportunities presented by the low carbon transition. MSCI ESG Research LLC follows a 3-step process:

Step 1: Measure Low Carbon Transition Risk Exposure

The first step towards measuring the risk exposure for a company is the computation of its carbon intensity.

Step 2: Assess Low Carbon Transition Risk Management

Then, a company’s management of risks and opportunities presented by the low carbon transition is assessed.

This assessment is based on policies and commitments to mitigate transition risk, governance structures, risk management programs and initiatives, targets and performance, and involvement in any controversies.

Step 3: Calculate Low Carbon Transition Category and Score

The risk exposures calculated in Step 1 are adjusted for the strength of management efforts as per Step 2. The company is then assigned a final score to illustrate its risk rating in this respect.

High ESG Performance Selection Rules

The High ESG Performance Selection Rules are based on:

- The MSCI SRI (Socially Responsible Investing) Indexes methodology, and
- The MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes methodology.

MSCI ESG BISR is utilised to identify and exclude companies involved in industries with a high potential for negative environmental, health and/or social impact based on the value-based criteria and thresholds from the MSCI SRI Indexes methodology. These industries include, but are not limited to, alcohol, tobacco, gambling, adult entertainment, genetically modified organisms, civilian firearms, oil & gas, nuclear weapons, thermal coal, fossil fuel, and power generation. Companies with any involvement in controversial weapons are explicitly excluded. From time to time, other activities may also be subject to exclusion and more conservative thresholds may apply.

Such exclusions comprise the requirements as laid out in Article 12(1)(a) to (g) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 (“PAB Exclusions”).

MSCI ESG Ratings and MSCI ESG Controversies criteria in line with, or more restrictive than, the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes methodology are used to identify and exclude further companies based on environmental, social and governance criteria.

MSCI ESG Ratings aims to measure companies’ resilience to long-term, industry-specific ESG risks, by rating them on a scale from AAA to CCC based on their exposure to and management of these risks relative to their industry sector peer group. In order to calculate the ESG rating for each company, MSCI ESG Ratings considers various ESG key issues including, but not limited to:

- *Environmental key issues:* Climate Change, Natural Resources, Pollution & Waste, and Environmental Opportunities;
- *Social key issues:* Human Capital, Product Liability, Stakeholder Opposition, and Social Opportunities; and
- *Governance key issues:* Corporate Governance and Corporate Behaviour.

The MSCI ESG Controversies identifies companies involved in severe ESG controversies consistent with global conventions and norms, such as, but not limited, to the United Nations Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ILO

Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the MSCI ESG Ratings are used to remove the worst performers and select the best performing ESG constituents, relative to their industry sector peer group.

Companies' MSCI ESG Ratings and industry-adjusted ESG ratings are used to rank constituents still eligible after the MSCI BISR, MSCI ESG Ratings and MSCI ESG Controversies filters have been applied. In accordance with the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes methodology, the Reference Index targets companies with high ESG Ratings relative to sector peers by targeting 50% of the free-float adjusted market capitalisation within each sector of the Parent Index, with the remaining stocks excluded (effectively a "best-in-class" approach).

Full details, including further eligibility and exclusion rules, can be found under the MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes and the MSCI SRI Indexes methodology on www.msci.com/index-methodology.

Low Carbon Emissions Rules

After applying the Low Carbon Transition Risk Assessment and High ESG Performance Selection Rules, the Reference Index applies the Low Carbon Emission Rules, whereby, if current selected carbon metrics relating to the Reference Index are insufficiently reduced compared to the current carbon metrics relating to the Parent Index, securities with the highest such current carbon metrics are removed until the current carbon metrics of the Reference Index are sufficiently reduced as compared with the Parent Index.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Additional information on the Reference Index, its composition, ESG criteria, calculation and rules for periodical review and re-balancing and on the general methodology behind the MSCI indices can be found on <http://www.msci.com>.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.xtrackers.com as well as on your local country website.